



09 January 2018

Dear Councillor

You are invited to attend a meeting of the Environment Committee to be held in The Chamber, Cookstown at Mid Ulster District Council, Council Offices, COOKSTOWN, BT80 8DT on Tuesday, 09 January 2018 at 19:00 to transact the business noted below.

Yours faithfully

Anthony Tohill
Chief Executive

AGENDA

OPEN BUSINESS

1. Apologies
2. Declarations of Interest
3. Chair's Business

Matters for Decision

- | | | |
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| 4. | Minutes of Environment Committee held on Monday 4 December 2017 (Resolves approved at Council 14/12/17) | 3 - 18 |
| 5. | DfI Roads Proposals to Mid Ulster Council - Proposed Provision of a One Way System | 19 - 22 |
| 6. | DfI Roads Proposals to Mid Ulster District Council – Proposed No Waiting At Any Time Restriction | 23 - 28 |
| 7. | Public Analyst Services | 29 - 30 |
| 8. | Roads Miscellaneous Provisions Act (NI) 2010 | 31 - 134 |
| 9. | Changes to the Affordable Warmth Scheme Public Consultation | 135 - 162 |
| 10. | Participation in a Proposed Health & Wellbeing Showcase Event with Partners in the Southern Trust Area | 163 - 164 |
| 11. | Extension of Service Level Agreement relating to Health and Wellbeing Services | 165 - 176 |
| 12. | Live Here Love Here Programme Update | 177 - 186 |
| 13. | Street Naming and Numbering | 187 - 194 |

Matters for Information

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16	Annual NIEA Waste Management Statistics and NILAS Reports	203 - 278
17	Northern Ireland Landfill Capacity Report	279 - 326
18	Eco Schools Programme	327 - 336
19	Changes to scheme for the collection and processing of WEEE	337 - 342
20	Update Report on Road Nameplate Inspections and Replacements	343 - 344
21	Mid Ulster Biodiversity Project	345 - 352
22	Entertainment Licensing Applications	353 - 372
23	Building Control Workload	373 - 376

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

24. Tender Report for Grounds Maintenance Services Call Off Contract
25. Report for the consideration of revising hours of opening for Maghera Wall Garden
26. Tender for the supply of Compact Multi-Use Pedestrian Sweeper
27. Upperlands MUGA, Villages scheme – Capital Project

Matters for Information

28. Confidential Minutes of Environment Committee held on Monday 4 December 2017
29. Capital Projects Update

**Minutes of Meeting of Environment Committee of Mid Ulster District Council
held on Monday 4 December 2017 in Council Offices, Ballyronan Road,
Magherafelt**

Members Present

Councillor McGinley, Chair

Councillors Buchanan, Burton (7.19 pm), Cuthbertson, Kearney, McFlynn, B McGuigan, S McGuigan, McNamee, Mulligan, O'Neill (7.18 pm), Reid (7.05 pm)

**Officers in
Attendance**

Mr Cassells, Director of Environment and Property
Mr Kelso, Director of Public Health and Infrastructure
Mr Lowry, Head of Technical Services
Mr McAdoo, Head of Environmental Services
Mrs McClements, Head of Environmental Health
Mr Scullion, Head of Property Services
Mr Wilkinson, Head of Building Control
Mrs Grogan, Committee Services Officer

In Attendance

Deputation – Department of Infrastructure - Roads

Mr Alan McMurray, Network Maintenance Manager
Ms Tracy Bratton, Network Development Engineer
Mr Gerry Hackett, Network Maintenance Section Engineer
Mr Neil Bratton, Network Maintenance Section Engineer

The meeting commenced at 7.00 pm

E308/17 Apologies

Councillors Glasgow and M Quinn.

E309/17 Declarations of Interest

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

E310/17 Chair's Business

The Chair welcomed David to the Environment Committee Meeting and advised that he was in attendance tonight as he was a keen Environmentalist and was keen to see how the meeting was conducted.

Councillor Cuthbertson referred tomorrow night's scheduled meeting due to take place in Dungannon on Off Street Carparking and raised concern as it was also the Development Committee meeting in Magherafelt and this will result in some members being unable to attend. He said that more consideration needed to be given when arranging meetings as too not clash with other meetings.

The Director of Environment & Property advised that it was difficult to get a date that doesn't clash with other meetings and was working around the availability of the Consultant. He said that it was an information meeting to keep members who were in attendance up to date.

Councillor Mulligan said that he wanted to show his appreciation to the Director of Environment & Property and his team on the good work carried out in Augher.

Councillor Kearney passed on condolences to the Director of Environment & Property on the recent death of his mother.

E311/17 Deputation – Department of Infrastructure – Roads

The Chair, Councillor McGinley welcomed to the Committee representatives from the Department of Infrastructure, who were in attendance to provide an update on the Local Transport and Safety Measures, Bridges and Street Lighting Draft Programme for the Mid Ulster District Council Area for the period 2018 -2020.

Mr McMurray and Ms Bratton brought members through the report and advised that the draft programme contained proposed schemes generated by requests for improvements from the public, public representatives and schemes identified within Department for Infrastructure Roads. All the proposed schemes had been assessed in accordance with current procedures and were considered to be high priority and represent good value for money. The assessment procedure takes into account a number of factors including cost, traffic volumes and collisions.

The Department of Infrastructure Roads aims to deliver schemes within this programme but it was dictated by availability of funding and based on current funding levels; it will only be possible to deliver a small number of these schemes over the 2018-2020 period, but that the Division would however continue to bid for additional funding and plan ahead by developing schemes in terms of design and land acquisition to ensure that they are well placed to utilise additional funding should it become available.

Councillor Reid entered the meeting at 7.05 pm.

The Chair thanked Mr McMurray and Ms Bratton for their informative presentation and asked for Members comments or suggestions.

Councillor McNamee referred to the traffic calming initiative at Fairhill, Cookstown and advised that it was important that this be brought forward as a matter of urgency.

He also referred to projects for bringing schemes forward and in particular the Cookstown bypass and enquired what was happening with this as the Minister had indicated that funding had been secured.

Mr McMurray advised that he wasn't sure if funding was available at this time to the Department but would investigate the issue and forward on an update to the Committee.

Councillor Cuthbertson referred to the issue raised at the DEA meeting regarding Bush Road and enquired if there was any update on the matter.

Ms Bratton advised that presently that there was no further update but that consideration has been given to bidding for the purchase of the property and that this was progressing.

Councillor Cuthbertson stated that cycling had become very popular and that it was important to progress this as it was the way forward, but was curious to know why Killyman Road had a funding allocation of £120k and Augher to Clogher were being awarded a funding allocation of £150k. He said that in his view the Augher to Clogher roadway had the advantage of having footpaths implemented, which should have cut the cost unlike the Killyman Road where cycle provision was much needed.

Ms Bratton agreed that cycling had been very popular in Northern Ireland and that this comes out of an available funding budget.

Councillor J O'Neill entered the meeting at 7.18 pm.

Councillor F Burton entered the meeting at 7.19 pm.

Councillor McFlynn referred to Wood Primary School in Magherafelt and advised that this site was very dangerous and needed dealt with as a matter of urgency.

Ms Bratton advised that it was anticipated to have the scheme completed by the end of March 2018.

Councillor McFlynn referred to Doctor's Bridge, Cookstown Road, Moneymore and enquired if enough was being done to progress this.

Ms Bratton stated that she wasn't sure where Doctor's Bridge was at in terms of priority as there was little budget, but would endeavour to get an update.

Councillor B McGuigan referred to Boherdaile Bridge, Cloane Road, Moneyneany and said that it was on the schedule to replace the existing bridge parapet fencing and repair inverts. He said that he would be concerned as his fear would be that the decking on the bridge may drop down and wouldn't want money spent if further works had to be carried out.

Ms Bratton stated that she would follow the issue up.

Councillor Burton advised that she had received two different phone calls over the weekend regarding Legaroe Road, Ballygawley on the poor state of the road. She said that the people of the area were infuriated due to the large amount of potholes and dirt on the road and that they were previously assured that this would be sorted and to date this hasn't been the case.

Ms Bratton said that she would record concerns raised.

The Chair thanked the representatives from Roads Service for their attendance and said that it very worthwhile that they had a working relationship with the DEAs.

The representatives left the meeting at 7.30 pm.

Matters for Decision

E312/17 Environmental Services Proposed Scale of Charges for 2018/19

The Head of Environmental Services drew attention to the previously circulated to seek approval for a proposed scale of charges in relation to Environmental Services for the period 1st April 2018 to 31st March 2019.

Councillor Cuthbertson enquired how much a 240L bin actually costs the Council.

The Head of Environmental Services advised that the cost of a bin was £18.00 but that this could increase.

In response to Councillor Reid's query about collection of bins, the Head of Environmental Services stated that most members of the public collect their bin from Council depots, but in the case of delivery it costs £9.00 to deliver a bin or more than one to an address.

Proposed by Councillor McNamee
Seconded by Councillor Reid and

Resolved: That it be recommended to the Council to approve the proposed scale of charges as outlined.

E313/17 Property Services Scale of Charges for 2018/19 - Cemeteries

The Head of Property Services drew attention to the previously circulated report to seek approval for proposed scale of charges in relation to Operational Cemeteries for the period 1st April 2018 to 31st March 2019.

Proposed by Councillor Buchanan
Seconded by Councillor S McGuigan and

Resolved: That it be recommended to the Council to approve the proposed scale of charges for Council Cemetery operations for the period 1st April 2018 to 31st March 2019.

E314/17 Correspondence to Committee

The Director of Environment & Property drew attention to the previously circulated report to seek approval in relation to:

- a) Request from NILGA to seek the support of the Council in nominating Castlecaulfield to represent Northern Ireland in the 'Village' category of the 2018 Royal Horticultural Society, Britain in Bloom Competition.

- b) Seek the Committee's views in relation to a request from Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council in relation to participate in a collaborative approach to the delivery of a Crematorium at Ballyearl, Doagh Road, Newtownabbey.

Proposed by Councillor B McGuigan

Seconded by Councillor Burton and

Resolved: That it be recommended to the Council that approval be granted to:

- a) Supporting the request from NILGA to nominate Castlecaulfield to represent Northern Ireland in the 'Village' category of the 2018 Royal Horticultural Society, Britain in Bloom Competition
- b) The Director of Environment & Property seeking further information in relation to the proposals of Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council and bring back a detailed report on the matter on the matter to a future meeting of the Environment Committee.

Councillor McNamee said that he was supportive of Castlecaulfield and Donaghmore being recommended for Britain in Bloom, but would like Officers to showcase other areas, including places where new Public Realm Schemes have taken place ie. Dungannon so that a competitive edge can be there for the spring time.

E315/17 Update Report on Old Burial Grounds

The Head of Property Services drew attention to the previously circulated report to provide an update to members on the Old Burial Grounds in Mid Ulster District.

Councillor Burton enquired if there was any consultation with other areas and in particular, Clogher Graveyard as it was linked to the Cathedral. She said that this Council was trying to build up the issue of history and as Clogher was the oldest Cathedral, that careful consideration should be given to this issue. She advised that she would be concerned that this wasn't a good way to proceed for Mid Ulster and that more work needed to be done.

Councillor Burton also referred Aghaloo Graveyard and stated that this one was still being maintained and still has graves opened. She said that she was aware of one person advising that they were going to raise a complaint as there was limited access for family members and the elderly and the lack of proper bins for dead flowers etc.

The Head of Property Services said that no consultation had taken place with respective Churches and that the Council's review focused mainly through the Legal and Historical Environment within the Department of Communities and exercise on site. He said that the focus was on sites within Council maintained sites in previous stance in grounds maintenance.

In referring to Aghaloo Graveyard, the Head of Property Services advised that the Council had no management in these particular cemeteries and that he was aware of an issue with access and that it was never going to be up to a standard for a disability issue.

Councillor Burton said that an argument could be raised around the Health and Safety of Council Officers and that she would be equally concerned about people visiting graves and would be recommending to go the extra mile on this issue.

Councillor S McGuigan said that if we do accept the recommendation, there would be a need to liaise with the bodies of Churches responsible for insurance purposes as this could be a potential problem. He requested that sites are properly insured as there was a problem regarding one site within the legacy Dungannon Council.

The Head of Property Services advised that the rule of thumb was that if we don't own the lands then it wasn't the Council's responsibility.

Proposed by Councillor Cuthbertson
Seconded by Councillor Burton and

To defer the recommendation until further discussion was held with representatives of Churches in the New Year.

Councillor Mulligan stated that the cemetery in Clogher was extremely old and that a lot of people were buried there who suffered in the time of the famine. He said that Clogher would have been the only cemetery which was operational and that only a section of it was maintained by the legacy Dungannon Council. He stated that some representatives from the Heritage group had made recommendations that the site be classed as one of the most historical. He also raised concern regarding one part of the boundary one part of the boundary wall of cemetery had been damaged. The graveyard at Killeeshil had a section maintained at the reformation and represents everyone across the community and would be supportive of the proposed recommendation of carrying out research beforehand.

Resolved: That it be recommended to defer the matter back to committee until discussion with Churches in the area has taken place.

E316/17 Street Naming Report

The Head of Building Control drew attention to the previously circulated report to ask members to consider the street naming of a new residential housing development within Mid Ulster as follows:

Site off Roskeen Road, Moygashel, Dungannon

Options for consideration in relation to a new street within the development:

1. Roskeen Drive
2. Roskeen Close
3. Roskeen Avenue

Councillor Reid proposed Roskeen Avenue.

Councillor Cuthbertson said although it wasn't a huge issue, there were quite a few Avenues around the same area and suggested Roskeen Close.

Councillor Reid said that he was happy to support Councillor Cuthbertson's proposal.

Proposed by Councillor Cuthbertson
Seconded by Councillor Reid and

Resolved: That it be recommended to the Council that approval be given to naming the development Roskeen Close.

E317/17 Renaming and Renumbering Existing Streets

The Head of Building Control drew attention to the previously circulated report to advise members on the result of a survey undertaken on all applicable residents on the street/road in response to the Renaming and Renumbering of an existing street request.

Councillor Reid said that there would be a lot of disappointed people and that he had raised the issue a few months ago as there was a similar name in Coalisland.

Proposed by Councillor McNamee
Seconded by Councillor S McGuigan and

Resolved: That it be recommended to the Council that approval be given to noting the contents of the report and to confirm the Street name of Lough Terrace, Newmills, Dungannon remains unchanged in accordance with Council Policy. A letter of confirmation to be issued to respondents highlighting reasons for the name.

E318/17 Dual Language Signage Request

The Head of Building Control drew attention to the previously circulated report to advise members of requests received for Dual Language Signage from residents on the streets/roads in question.

Councillor Cuthbertson enquired if the requests received were all on the same template.

The Head of Building Control advised that he couldn't be sure as they were handed into reception at the Magherafelt office.

Proposed by Councillor McNamee
Seconded by Councillor O'Neill and

Resolved: That it be recommended to the Council that approval be granted to noting the contents of the report and agree to proceed to survey.

E319/17 Dual Language Signage Survey

The Head of Building Control drew attention to the previously circulated report to advise members on the result of surveys undertaken on all applicable residents on the streets/roads in response to Dual Language Signage Nameplates requests.

Proposed by Councillor McNamee
Seconded by Councillor S McGuigan and

To accept the recommendation to approve dual language nameplates as proposed.

Proposed by Councillor Cuthbertson
Seconded By Councillor Buchanan

To reject the recommendation.

The Chair stated that he would be adhering to the Council's Standing Orders and would not be taking Councillor Cuthbertson's proposal.

Councillor Cuthbertson stated that the issue should not be controversial and that everyone had the right to bring forward a proposal to any committee.

Councillor B McGuigan referred to vandalism of dual language nameplates in Desertmartin, Draperstown, Magherafelt and Maghera areas and stated that Mid Ulster Council had a duty to deliver dual language and signage to the people of the district. He said that there was an onus on the Council to keep signs readable and this was not the case as some signs were very badly damaged. He said that he found it strange that nameplates were not damaged up until now and would be of the opinion that some elements within this Chamber opposed the inclusion of dual language on signage. He stated that he would not be standing by and seeing this happen as he would be requesting that the Council repair the signs or in some instances replace them as Policy is now in place for dual language.

Councillor Reid stated that he wanted his name removed from Councillor B McGuigan's remark that he interpreted as "*those within the Chamber were leading some people to think that it was the norm to damage signage*", as he had no issue with dual language signage. He said that nameplates had been damaged for years and that Councillor Glasgow requested a report on costings on outside bodies coming in to repair or replace them and recommended putting this on hold until a report on costings was provided to inform members.

The Chair stated that he was satisfied that we were acting within Policy and that objections would be noted.

In response to Councillor Reid's request on costings, the Chair stated that costings had already been issued to members and if the Councillor so wishes, these can be reissued and if he still wasn't satisfied, a report could be prepared.

Councillor Reid stated that he would inform Councillor Glasgow of the outcome of the matter.

The Chair, Councillor McGinley returned to Councillor Cuthbertson's proposal made at the outset of the discussion. He enquired from Councillor Cuthbertson, on what grounds he would like a vote to be taken against the Officer recommendation.

Councillor Cuthbertson stated that 39 were in favour and 21 against for Dual Language Signage Nameplates at Killyliss Road and would be concerned about costs and that was his reason for not going along with the recommendation.

The Chair stated that as a request has been made for a vote on the recommendation that he would accept the call.

Those in favour of Councillor Cuthbertson proposal to reject the recommendation:

In favour - 3
Against - 6

Those in favour of Councillor McNamee's proposal to accept the Officer recommendation:

In favour - 6
Against - 3

Resolved: That it be recommended to the Council that approval be granted to members noting the content of the report and agree the application of Dual Language Nameplates in Irish for:

1. Killyliss Road, Dungannon
2. Whitebridge Road, Dungannon

The Chair advised that mechanisms were now in place and would encourage the Council to proceed with the matter.

E320/17 Air Quality Action Plan

The Head of Environmental Health drew attention to the previously circulated report to inform members of the Air Quality Plan produced as part of our statutory duties required by the Local Air Quality Management framework. It outlines the action to be taken to improve air quality in Mid Ulster District Council up to 2023.

Councillor Cuthbertson said that he was aware that the three areas within the district were being monitored, but that in the past Church Street, Dungannon was monitored and asked why this wasn't the case now.

The Head of Environmental Health agreed that for a number of years Church Street, Dungannon was monitored, but that the air quality had improved in recent years and was no longer required.

Councillor S McGuigan enquired if we were getting support for this programme.

The Head of Environmental Health advised that she was liaising with other agencies and that actions taken would be in the long term, but that in the mean time promotional things will be carried out i.e. benefits of electric cars and cycling as multi-agency work takes a lot of time and input.

Councillor McFlynn referred to Church Street in Magherafelt which took in the lower part of King Street and enquired if this has been monitored from the new bypass was operational.

The Head of Environmental Health stated that there was continuous monitoring of the area.

In response to Councillor Kearney's query, the Head of Environmental Health advised that air monitoring was going on in the background and was unsure if the public were not always aware.

Proposed by Councillor B McGuigan
Seconded by Councillor S McGuigan and

Resolved: That it be recommended to the Council to agree the Draft Mid Ulster Air Quality Action Plan and associated arrangements.

E321/17 Landlord Registration Scheme Data Sharing Protocol

The Head of Environmental Health drew attention to the previously circulated report to agree an updated sharing protocol between the Landlord Registration Registrar and Mid Ulster District Council.

Proposed by Councillor McNamee
Seconded by Councillor O'Neill and

Resolved: That it be recommended to the Council to agree the revised Information Sharing protocol between the Landlord Registration Registrar and Council.

E322/17 Keep Warm Packs

The Head of Environmental Health drew attention to the previously circulated report to advise members of the availability and distribution of Keep Warm Packs as part of the Council's Health and Wellbeing Programmes.

Councillor Reid thanked the Head of Environmental Health for the report but raised concern about protocol being breached in the past regarding legacy Councils distribution of Keep Warm Packs. He said that the Vineyard and St Vincent de Paul

were very proactive in giving the packs to whoever needed them. He said that these breaches occurred during years 2014/15 and was shocked how this could happen as there were Council Officers employed to carry out monitoring of who received the packs and if this had been done properly then this type of irregularity would not have arisen in the first instance.

Proposed by Councillor Reid
Seconded by Councillor Mulligan

That a full investigation be carried out on the breaching of protocol on distribution of Keep Warm Packs.

The Head of Environmental Health advised that legacy protocols were being used for distribution purposes. She said that the legacy Council's had each a different way of distributing the packs, with Magherafelt distributing the packs through Council members, Cookstown distributed the packs if they were requested and Dungannon's packs were distributed through the Vineyard Church and St. Vincent de Paul.

She said that there was now a new regional approach by PHA with criteria to be met and forms to be filled in with a postcode and how a person had to qualify for the packs. She said that details and forms were to be filled and returned to the Council before distribution of the packs and that it just was not a giving out exercise. She advised that there was still a few outstanding requests and still awaiting on forms, but that it was a situation from the legacy Councils and this was now an opportunity to take stock and determine the best way forward.

Councillor Reid said that he understood what was being said but that paperwork hadn't been filled in for the packs. He said that packs distributed from Magherafelt were given out to people in the South Tyrone area with political flyers enclosed. He said that he was aware of the facts and wanted a proper investigation carried out, as the person involved in the distribution of the packs was not even an elected member.

The Head of Environmental Health advised that all packs were stored in Cookstown and were very well monitored.

Councillor McNamee said that he would also have the same concerns as Councillor Reid and that he too was curious as to how many packs were issued through political parties.

Councillor McNamee said that he would be happy to second Councillor Reid's proposal.

The Head of Environmental Health stated that if other people wished to insert other literature into the packs that this should not be tolerated. She said that she was not aware of any arrangements for this within legacy Councils.

Councillor Burton stated that it was very important that people who were entitled to the Keep Warm Packs end up with them and said that she could assure the committee that she would be filling in the forms at the Dungannon office. She said that in the past PCSP Officers distributed these packs to the vulnerable at road shows, but that now she would be concerned that the vulnerable and elderly who

were unable to attend such events would miss out. She stated that the Southern Trust didn't want packs going to anyone who just turns up and that it was important to look at the criteria on how we distribute them and would be of the opinion that Council Officers go out and issue the packs to the people who need them the most.

The Head of Environmental Health said that there was no problem in people being referred, as Officers can do a house visit and advise them on other issues also, ie. Affordable Warmth and Health & Wellbeing across the whole area and that the pack could just be one element.

The Director of Public Health and Infrastructure said distribution of packs had presently been curtailed and he would arrange for a more detailed investigation report to be brought back to committee. He asked Members on how they wished to proceed regarding outstanding request for packs from genuine groups and individuals.

Councillor B McGuigan stated that Magherafelt Council did fill out a form and were issued with a pack, but within Mid Ulster that him or his party colleagues were not aware of the distribution of packs by members and enquired how they were informed of the process.

The Head of Environmental Health stated that no official process was in place for members and only came forward requesting packs.

The Chair stated that a lot of members weren't aware of the issue, including himself and said that concerns raised were justified.

Councillor Cuthbertson thanked the Head of Environmental Health for her explanation as he said that he was not up to speed on the matter as within the Dungannon area the Vineyard and St Vincent de Paul were proactive in distributing the packs on behalf the Council. He said that from what he heard tonight, it would think that a theft had taken place regarding the packs and that someone had physically come in and stole them. He enquired of the member who made the allocation to elaborate on this.

The Chair advised there had been no reference by anyone about theft of any kind issue related to how the packs were being distributed.

Councillor Mulligan stated that on broad terms that he would be supporting Councillor Reid's stance on this matter and that he also was not aware of the scheme until the last Council meeting as it was raised in unusual circumstances. He said that we were where we were and found it shameful that the Tyrone Courier had published such an article as only one political party was involved. He said that he found it strange that after three years we were still using the same practices that which were previously used in the legacy Councils and although members were not entirely happy with this, we should be moving forward as a new Mid Ulster Council.

Councillor McFlynn said that it was a very informative report and that legitimate people should have been entitled to the Keep Warm Packs and if there was a question of abuse, then this should be highlighted and who the person responsible

for doing this was. She said that she would be supportive of what the Director of Public Health and Infrastructure had indicated sought clarity on regarding the distribution of packs to the requests outstanding, only in the instance that the vulnerable be accommodated and proper criteria adhered too.

Councillor Reid advised members that these were the words of the person making the complaint, which was publicised in three papers indicating that sample packs were circulated with political flyers enclosed. He said that it was important that people who were entitled to the Keep Warm Packs receive them, as this Council should be seen to be doing their best for the public. He stated that when a function was run in June last year, names were taken by two Officers who were appointed to issue the Keep Warm Packs.

The Chair advised that two proposals were in front of members tonight for decision, one to accept the Officer recommendation and another for to carry out an investigation into the inappropriate distribution of the packs in the past.

Councillor Reid said that when the report is brought back to committee that Community Transport and Agewell be included as a lot of people may not be able to attend such events through no fault of their own.

Proposed by Councillor Reid

Seconded by Councillor Mulligan and

Resolved: That it be recommended to the Council that approval be granted to noting the content of the report and to agree the programme as outlined at Section 3.5 for distribution of Warm Home Packs and related Health and Wellbeing Programmes. An investigation to be carried out on concerns raised in relation to the media story regarding the inappropriate distribution of Keep Warm Packs.

E323/17 Pavement Cafés Licensing

The Head of Environmental Health drew attention to the previously circulated report to agree a response to the Department of Communities (DfC) evaluation exercise on the Pavement Café Legislation on behalf of MUDC.

Proposed by Councillor McNamee

Seconded by Councillor Kearney and

Resolved: That it be recommended to the Council to approve the content of the draft response to DfC on Pavement Café Licensing.

Matters for Information

E324/17 Minutes of Environment Committee held on Tuesday 14 November 2017

Members noted minutes of Environment Committee held on Tuesday 14 November 2017.

E325/17 Magherafelt Refuse Collection Route Optimisation Project

Members noted previously circulated report which informed members of forthcoming changes to refuse collection in the Magherafelt area.

E326/17 Tullyvar Joint Committee Update

Members noted previously circulated report which updated members on the business of the Tullyvar Joint Committee.

E327/17 Environmental Services Christmas Working Arrangements

Members noted previously circulated report which informed members of the planned working arrangements in respect of refuse collection and Recycling Centres during the Christmas and New Year holiday period.

E328/17 Grounds Maintenance – Towns and Villages Awards Feedback

Members noted previously circulated report which updated members of local success at the 2017 town and villages awards.

E329/17 Building Control Workload

Members noted previously circulated report which updated members on the workload analysis for Building Control across Mid Ulster District Council.

E330/17 Entertainment Licensing Applications

Members noted previously circulated report which updated members on Entertainment Licensing Applications across Mid Ulster District Council.

E331/17 Private Tenancies Order

Members noted previously circulated report which informed members of correspondence received from the Department for Communities on the Analysis of PTO Activity 2016/17 by Environmental Health Departments.

E332/17 Burns & Scalds Video ‘Scarred for Life’

Members noted previously circulated report which advised members on the launch of the burns and scalds video ‘Scarred for Life’. A soft media launch of the video which took place on 26th October 2017.

Councillor Burton left the meeting at 8.45 pm.

Local Government (NI) Act 2014 – Confidential Business

Proposed by Councillor S McGuigan
Seconded by Councillor O'Neill 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 E333/17 to E341/17.

Matters for Decision

E333/17 Contracts for Processing of Kerbside Commingled Recyclables

E334/17 Off Street Car Parking: Agency Agreement with Department for Infrastructure

E335/17 Service Level Agreement for Draperstown Public Convenience

E336/17 Installation of a Memorial Bench on Council Property

E337/17 Pomeroy Pitch Scheme – Capital Project

Matters for Information

E338/17 Confidential Minutes of Environment Committee held on 14 November 2017

E339/17 Capital Projects Update

E340/17 Christmas Greetings

The Chair wished members a very Happy Christmas and New Year.

E341/17 Duration of Meeting

The meeting was called for 7 pm and ended at 9.20 pm.

CHAIR _____

DATE _____

Report on	DfI Roads Proposals to Mid Ulster Council – Proposed Provision of a One Way System
Reporting Officer	Andrew Cassells, Director of Environment & Property
Contact Officer	Andrew Cassells, Director of Environment & Property

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

1.0	Purpose of Report
1.1	To seek the agreement of Members in relation to proposals from DfI Roads to introduce measures to enhance the safety and development of the transport network with a range of transport proposals.
2.0	Background
2.1	DfI Roads are consulting the Council with proposals to introduce measures designed to improve network safety, sustainability and efficiency to encourage safe and sustainable travel.
3.0	Main Report
3.1	<p>The following outlines the proposal to be brought to the attention of the Environment Committee:</p> <p>Proposed Provision of a One Way System – Drumglass Way and Ranaghan Road, Dungannon</p> <p>DfI Roads are proposing to introduce a One Way System at Drumglass Way and Ranaghan Road, Dungannon.</p> <p>Consultation letter and location map of aforementioned proposal are attached as appendices to this report.</p>
4.0	Other Considerations
4.1	<p><u>Financial & Human Resources Implications</u></p> <p>Financial: Not applicable</p> <p>Human: Not applicable</p>

4.2	<u>Equality and Good Relations Implications</u> Not applicable.
4.3	<u>Risk Management Implications</u> The introduction of the aforementioned proposals at this location will assist in the management of road safety issues.
5.0	Recommendation(s)
5.1	That the Environment Committee endorses the proposals submitted by DfI Roads.
6.0	Documents Attached & References
6.1	Appendix 1 Letter from DfI Roads dated 6 th December 2017; Proposed Provision of a One Way System at Drumglass Way and Ranaghan Road, Dungannon.
6.2	Appendix 2 Drawing – Proposed Provision of a One Way System at Drumglass Way and Ranaghan Road, Dungannon.



Department for

Infrastructure

An Roinn

Bonneagair

www.infrastructure-ni.gov.uk

Network Development

Chief Executive
Mid Ulster District Council
Ballyronan
Magherafelt
BT45 6EN

County Hall
Drumragh Avenue
Omagh

Tel: 028 8225 4085

6 December 2017

Dear Mr Tohill

PROPOSED ONE WAY SYSTEM – DRUMGLASS WAY AND RANAGHAN ROAD, DUNGANNON

DfI Roads is proposing to introduce a one way system at Drumglass Way and Ranaghan Road, Dungannon, as detailed on the attached map.

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

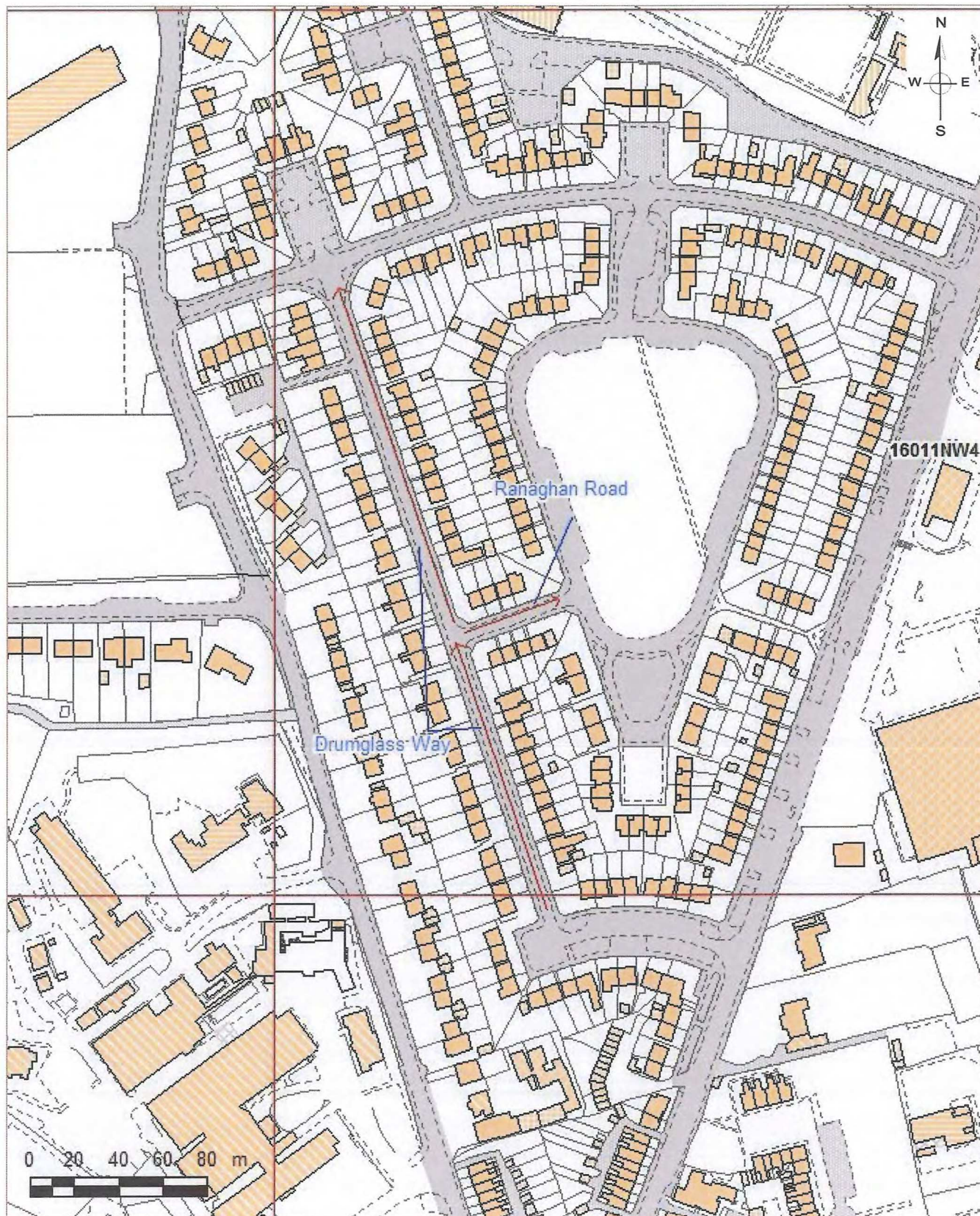
Please bring this matter to the attention of your council.

Yours sincerely

Mrs Hazel Burton
Network Development

Enc

Proposed one way system - Drumglass Way and Ranaghan Road, Dungannon



Report on	DfI Roads Proposals to Mid Ulster District Council – Proposed No Waiting At Any Time Restriction
Reporting Officer	Andrew Cassells, Director of Environment & Property
Contact 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 seek the agreement of Members in relation to proposals from DfI Roads to introduce measures to enhance the safety and development of the transport network with a range of transport proposals.
2.0	Background
2.1	DfI Roads are consulting the Council with proposals to introduce measures designed to improve network safety, sustainability and efficiency to encourage safe and sustainable travel.
3.0	Main Report
3.1	<p>The following outlines the proposal to be brought to the attention of the Environment Committee.</p> <p>Proposed No Waiting At Any Time Restriction – Smith Street, Moneymore DfI Roads are proposing to introduce a No Waiting At Any Time Restriction on Smith Street, Moneymore.</p> <p>Consultation letter and location map of aforementioned proposals are attached as appendices to this report.</p>
4.0	Other Considerations
4.1	<p><u>Financial & Human Resources Implications</u></p> <p>Financial: None</p> <p>Human: None</p>
4.2	<p><u>Equality and Good Relations Implications</u></p> <p>N/A</p>

4.3	<u>Risk Management Implications</u> The introduction of the aforementioned proposal at this location will assist in the management of road safety issues.
5.0	Recommendation(s)
5.1	That the Environment Committee endorses the proposal submitted by DfI Roads.
6.0	Documents Attached & References
6.1	Appendix 1 Letter from DfI Roads dated 12 th December 2017; Smith Street, Money more
6.2	Appendix 2 Drawing – Proposed No Waiting At Any Time Restriction at Smith Street, Money more



Department for

Infrastructure

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Bonneagair

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Ballyronan
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BT45 6EN

County Hall
Drumragh Avenue
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Tel: 028 8225 4085

12 December 2017

Dear Mr Tohill

PROPOSED PROVISION OF A NO WAITING AT ANY TIME RESTRICTION – SMITH STREET, MONEYMORE

DfI Roads is proposing to provide a no waiting at any time restriction on Smith Street, Money more, as detailed on the attached map.

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

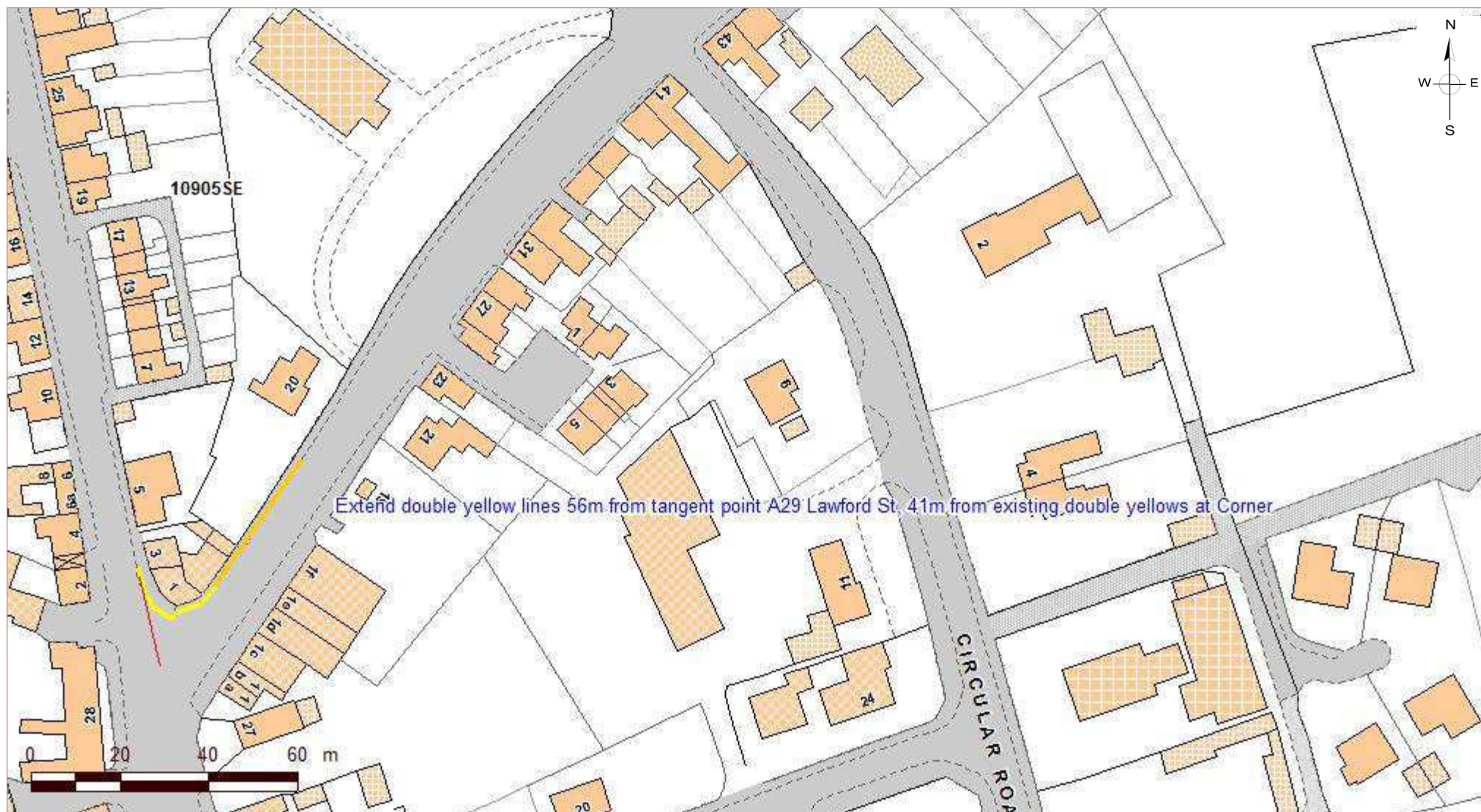
Please bring this matter to the attention of your council.

Yours sincerely

Mrs Hazel Burton
Network Development Section

Enc

A31 Smith St Moneymore



Report on	Public Analyst Services
Reporting Officer	Fiona McClements, Head of Environmental Health
Contact 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	The purpose of this report is to update the list of Public Analysts working on behalf of Public Analyst Scientific Services Limited, the company currently appointed by Mid Ulster District Council to provide Public Analyst services to Council.
2.0	Background
2.1	<p>Article 27 (1) of the Food Safety (Northern Ireland) Order 1991 requires that councils appoint one or more persons (Public Analyst(s)) to act as Analyst(s) within the district of the Council.</p> <p>Furthermore, the Framework Agreement* (Chapter 2, para 12.8), states that District Councils ensure a Food Analyst is appointed to carry out examinations and analyses of food samples. In making these appointments, all relevant legal requirements and Codes of Practice shall be satisfied.</p> <p>* The Framework Agreement on Official Feed and Food Controls by Local Authorities (Amendment 5 April 2010)</p>
3.0	Main Report
3.1	<p>The qualifications required by Analysts are set out in the Food Safety (Sampling and Qualifications) Regulations (NI) 2013. The Environmental Health Department is satisfied that the following persons, who are employed by Public Analyst Scientific Services Limited, fulfil the requirements of the Regulations for appointment as Public Analysts on behalf of the Council.</p> <p>Ronald Anthony Ennion BSc, MChemA, CChem, FRSC, MIFST Watney Elizabeth Moran MSc, MChemA, CChem, FRSC Duncan Kenelm Arthur BSc, MChemA, CChem, MRSC Nigel Kenneth Payne MSc, MChemA, CChem, MRSC Joanne Hubbard BSc, MChemA, CChem, MRSC Kevin Wardle MSc, MChemA, CChem, MRSC Lilian Emma Jane Downie MChem, MChemA, CChem, MRSC</p>

4.0	Other Considerations
4.1	<u>Financial & Human Resources Implications</u> Financial: N/A Human: N/A
4.2	<u>Equality and Good Relations Implications</u> N/A
4.3	<u>Risk Management Implications</u> N/A
5.0	Recommendation(s)
5.1	It is recommended that Mid Ulster District Council appoint the above persons as referenced at Section 3.1 of this report as Public Analysts to the Council under Article 27 (1) of the Food Safety (Northern Ireland) Order 1991 with immediate effect.
6.0	Documents Attached & References
	None

Report on	The Roads Miscellaneous Provisions Act (NI) 2010
Reporting Officer	Fiona McClements, Head of Environmental Health
Contact 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 seek Elected Members' approval in relation to fees for the restriction or closing of roads under <i>The Roads Miscellaneous Provisions Act (NI) 2010</i> .
2.0	Background
2.1	<p>Further to a previous report, Members will be aware that The Department for Infrastructure (DfI) has introduced legislation to permit the closure of roads for the holding of special events. The relevant legislation is <i>The Roads Miscellaneous Provisions Act (NI) 2010</i> (the Act) which commenced on 4th September 2017.</p> <p>The legislation enables Council to deal with requests to close roads to hold special events on public roads in its area, except those roads that are 'special roads' (e.g. all motorways).</p> <p>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). Special Events do not include the following: • Public processions; • Motor road races; • Cycle races or trials; or • Road works <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 <p>Although the legislation provides the Council with the power to prohibit or restrict the use of a public road, an Order cannot be made that:</p> <p><i>"....would have the effect of preventing at any time access for pedestrians:</i> <i>(a) To any premises situated on or adjacent to the road, or</i> <i>(b) To any other premises accessible for pedestrians from and only from the road".</i></p>

	<p>A person wishing to close a public road for a special event will be required to submit an application to the Council to prohibit or restrict traffic on the road(s) involved. Thereafter, Council consults with the DfI and various statutory bodies, including PSNI and carries out public notification through local newspaper advertising. DfI guidance for promoters of events recommends that Councils be given at least 12 weeks' notice to allow for the processing of an application.</p> <p>The Council will be responsible for considering any objections received during the consultation before deciding on the application. The Council will have regard to the safety, convenience and suitability of proposed alternative traffic routes as well as DfI guidance in the course of reaching its decision. At the conclusion of the process, if all is in order, the Council will determine if a road closure is to be made. Each application will be considered on its own merits and Council will have the power to grant or refuse an application. There is no right of appeal to the Council's decision.</p>
3.0	Main Report
3.1	<p>Council is permitted to charge fees on a cost recovery basis and may recover the whole of the costs incurred in connection with or in consequence of the making of a roads closure order from applicants, in particular the cost of publishing notices. It is envisaged that costs will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administrative costs • Cost of advertisements in local newspapers • Cleansing of the area following closure • Any other costs associated with the Order <p>As the Council 'may' charge, it is therefore for Members to determine if any charge is to be made, and if so, what costs will be recovered, particularly in relation to small or community events.</p> <p>SOLACE set up a working group in February 2017 to ensure a consistent approach was taken to the implementation of this legislation and to liaise with various stakeholders in developing procedures, forms and proposals for a fee structure.</p> <p>The working group proposed that the Fee is based on two components:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. an estimate for time spend on the processing of applications by professional officers and administrative support; and 2. the cost of advertising the relevant notices. <p>The working group suggested the costings below which are average for the level of officer who may be involved in the process.</p> <p>a) 5 hours – professional officer @ £25 = £125 b) 2 hours – administration officer @ £18 = <u>£ 36</u></p> <p>Approximate Administration cost = <u>£165</u></p> <p>c) Advertising fees (dependent on Council policy)</p>

	<p>Costs between Councils vary with some advertising in only one local paper relevant to the event (cost of £200-£250) whilst also utilising Council websites.</p> <p>Based on MUDC's current policy of advertising across a number of papers, the advertising element of the fee structure will be significantly higher for each application. Following the current MUDC advertising policy the approximate fee payable to recover the advertising component of costs for public notices in the local press (5 papers @ approximately £200) will be in the region of £1000.</p> <p>In total for MUDC to recover the cost for processing an application for a special road closure, the fee charged should be in the region of £1165.</p> <p>As many of the events are likely to be small community events, a full cost recovery fee is likely to have a negative impact on those voluntary / community based organisations who wish to seek such a closure. The key issue remains as to what level of fees the Council wish to set and to determine should those fees be partially absorbed by Council to minimise the impact on community event organisers.</p> <p>One potential solution is to apply criteria to screen for small local events who should incur a reduced fee as determined by Members. In Appendix 5 of DfI's "<i>Special Events on Roads – Guidance for Promoters of Events</i>" publication, a small event was defined as below:</p>
3.2	<p><u>Small events</u></p> <p>A determination would be made (based on the application) on whether the event was a small, local, neighbourhood event where people attending were not from outside the applicant's street (e.g. street party) or immediate neighbourhood.</p> <p>In order to be considered a 'small event', the event should be as follows: (please note this list is not exhaustive)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Be held on minor residential roads (e.g. cul-de-sacs or side streets) 2. The proposed road to be closed must not have a bus route along it 3. Not have a car park located on it which is accessed via the road to be closed (other than a car park for residents of the road) 4. Not be publicised for the general public and therefore will not draw in people from the wider area 5. Be an event which would apply to residents of one or two streets only and not to larger areas of the district/borough/city. It is up to the District Council to consider factors such as the proposed attendance figures etc. when making its decision on whether to grant an Order. 6. Finish by 11pm 7. Not have a stage built from which entertainment would be provided 8. Not have amplified entertainment which may cause nuisance to the wider area 9. Not have fireworks, pyrotechnics or bonfires on the street 10. Not have alcohol or food sold at the event.
3.3	<p><u>Larger events</u></p> <p>Should an event not meet the above small event criteria, then it will be considered as a larger event and incur the large commercial event fee.</p>

3.4

In light of assisting businesses and not placing undue burden on the community sector, members are asked to consider the following recommendations in relation to fees:

Type of event	Admin Cost	Advertising Cost per paper	Refundable Deposit	Total Cost if using one paper for advertising (if deposit returned)
Community /small event	Waived	£250	£200	£250
Commercial/ large event	£165	£250	£200	£415
Filming	£165	£250	£200	£415

- It is recommended** that the administration component of the fee be waived for small and/or community events.
- It is recommended** that public notices are placed in one relevant paper local to the event together with upload of details onto the Council website.
- It is recommended** that Members consider whether the film industry should be charged the same fee as a commercial enterprise or a higher fee in line with cost recovery.
- It is recommended** that where MUDC is the promoter of a special event which requires a road closure, that fees be paid internally commensurate with the event type to the Environmental Health licensing section.

Additional charge for cleansing

3.5

In order to set a firm onus on organisers to put in place litter and waste management controls, it is proposed that a minimum refundable deposit of £200 is sought for clean-up of any debris deposited or left on the street / road as a result of the event.

- It is recommended** that a refundable deposit of £200 is sought from all applicants in relation to cleansing.

3.6

Refund of Fees

- It is recommended** that in the event of an application being refused prior to public advertisement, Council will refund the cost of advertisement fees only. No refund will be due where the advertisement has already been placed.

3.7

Public Liability Insurance

- It is recommended** that a minimum of £10m public liability insurance be sought from promoters seeking road closures for special events in line with Dfl guidance.

Once Members have agreed a fee structure a MUDC policy and associated application pack will be finalised and brought to the attention of Members.

4.0

Other Considerations

4.1	<p><u>Financial & Human Resources Implications</u></p> <p>Financial: As previously advised there will be significant direct financial costs attached to the administration of the new legislation and whilst cost may be recovered from applicants, decisions in relation to the extent of public notification required and the fee charging option chosen will determine the actual financial implication.</p> <p>Human: No additional resource allocation has accompanied the commencement of The Act for Councils who will implement and administer the legislation. The considerable administration work associated with this function will place an additional burden onto the existing workload of the Environmental Health Service's licensing section.</p>
4.2	<p><u>Equality and Good Relations Implications</u></p> <p>The implementation of the Act will be subject to equality impact screening to identify any equality issues and any potential issues to be addressed in consultation with the equality officer.</p>
4.3	<p><u>Risk Management Implications</u></p> <p>Council is likely to risk potential reputational damage as a result of administering this legislation as it will be costly and time consuming for applicants.</p>
5.0	<p>Recommendation(s)</p>
5.1	<p>In line with the above proposals, the following fee structure is recommended:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is recommended that the administration component of the fee is waived for community events. • It is recommended that public notices are placed in one relevant paper local to the event together with upload of details onto the Council website. • It is recommended that members consider whether the film industry should be charged the same fee as a commercial enterprise or a higher fee in line with cost recovery. • It is recommended that where MUDC is the promoter of a special event that requires a road closure, fees should be paid internally to the Environmental Health licensing section commensurate with the event type. • It is recommended that a refundable deposit of £200 is sought from all applicants in relation to cleansing. • It is recommended that a minimum of £10m public liability insurance be sought from promoters seeking road closures for special events in line with DfI guidance.
6.0	<p>Documents Attached & References</p>
6.1	<p><i>"Special Events on Roads – Guidance for Promoters of Events"</i> - issued by Department for Infrastructure</p>

6.2	<i>"Special Events on Roads – Guidance for District Councils"</i> - issued by Department for Infrastructure
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Special Events on Roads

Guidance for Promoters of Events

**Issued by the Department for Infrastructure
under paragraph 5(a) of Schedule 3A to the Road
Traffic Regulation (Northern Ireland) Order 1997**

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SPECIAL EVENTS ON PUBLIC ROADS

GUIDANCE FOR PROMOTERS OF EVENTS

Before reading these guidance notes it is recommended that you read through the following definitions.

The Department means the Department for Infrastructure.

Notice means a notice placed in at least one local newspaper by the relevant authority when it is minded to grant the application. It gives details of the proposed event and its location and invites written representation on it.

Order means an order issued by the relevant authority to prohibit or restrict traffic from using the road to facilitate the event.

Public road means any road which is maintained by the Department. It includes the carriageway, footway and verge.

Relevant authority is either the local District Council or the Department, depending on the type of road the application is for. Paragraph 4 provides further details.

DfI Roads : is an agency of the Department and exercises the Department's function, as road authority.

Special road means road designated as such under the Roads (NI) Order 1993 (Appendix 1 contains a list of the Special Roads in Northern Ireland).

Special Events are defined as:

- (a) Any sporting event, social event or entertainment which is held on a public road; or
- (b) The making of a film on a public road.

Examples of possible 'special events' could include:

- Fun runs/marathons etc;
- Street parties; (Community based small events such as street parties are considered a traditional part of community life and specific guidance is attached as Appendix 5.)
- Concerts.

The making of a film includes the making of TV programmes, films or advertisements.

There are a number of activities which are not “special events” for the purposes of this Act, these are:

- > Public processions;
- > Motor road races; or,
- > Cycle races or trials.

Paragraph 1(3) of Schedule 3A refers.

An exhaustive list of the types of sporting, social or entertainment event is not provided, and the relevant authority will decide which events are eligible events. **The restriction or prohibition of traffic using a public road for a special event will only be permitted for:**

- facilitating the holding of a special event; or,
- enabling members of the public to watch a special event; or,
- reducing the disruption to traffic in adjacent streets as a result of holding a special event.

Promoters should note that although the legislation provides the power to prohibit or restrict the use of a public road, pedestrian access to any premises situated on or adjacent to the road or any other premises accessible for pedestrians from, and only from, the road must be maintained at all times. This means that any form of access control, including charging for admission, could be viewed as being contrary to the intention behind the legislation and the District Council will decide whether, from a health and safety and crowd control perspective, there is need for access control. Where it is deemed necessary to control access to events for public safety purposes, arrangements must be put in place to ensure that the intention of the legislation is complied with.

Requests for events that are not considered to be a ‘special event’ will be refused and the promoter informed accordingly. Promoters should be aware that the legislation does not make provision for an appeals process.

This guidance has not been written as a guide to event management. Event management should be undertaken by the promoter and should be carried out in accordance with the relevant standard e.g. “*The Event Safety Guide - A Guide to Health, Safety & Welfare at Music and Similar Events*” or ‘*Purple Guide*’ as it is known, published by the Health and Safety Executive.

<http://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/books/hsg195.htm>

Where an event extends into more than one relevant authority’s area e.g. the Belfast Marathon, an application should be made to each relevant authority.

This guidance will be reviewed and amended as necessary.

Applying to hold a special event on a public road:

1. The underlying principle in relation to special events on roads is that it would not be reasonably practicable to hold the event elsewhere. Consequently, promoters should be aware that holding an event on a public road should only be considered when all other options/locations for holding the event have been ruled out. Restricting the use of a road impacts on other road users, who may have to find other routes, and, if not done properly, may create a road safety hazard. The relevant authority must be satisfied that it is not reasonably practicable for the event to be held elsewhere, if it considers that there is a suitable alternative then an order will not be made. An order to restrict or prohibit traffic using a special road for holding a special event is likely to be given only in exceptional circumstances, given the nature of those roads, the volumes of traffic using them and the impact on traffic of diversionary routes.
2. Each application will be considered on its own merits.
3. To allow sufficient time to process an application and to make an Order which restricts or prohibits traffic from using a public road for the holding of a special event, the relevant authority requires at least 12 weeks' notice. However, it is suggested that promoters should give as much notice as possible to enable appropriate consideration to be given to all aspects of the application.
4. In most cases, the relevant authority will be the District Council for the district in which the road is situated. The exceptions being those roads designated as 'special roads' for which the Department for Infrastructure Roads (DfI) is responsible. A listing of these special roads is provided in Appendix 1. An application to hold a special event on a special road should be referred to the Statutory Functions Officer in the relevant DfI Roads office. A list of DfI Roads Offices can be found at Appendix 2.
5. Traffic on a road will only be restricted or prohibited to:
 - facilitate the holding of a special event; or,

- enable members of the public to watch a special event; or,
 - reduce the disruption to traffic in adjacent streets as a result of holding a special event.
6. Prior to making an application, event promoters should make preliminary contact with the relevant authority to discuss the overall concept of the event.

The relevant authority will discuss the proposed application with the promoter. The potential for the relevant authority to recover any or all costs incurred by it in connection with or in consequence of making an order to restrict or prohibit traffic using the road for the special event will be discussed at this stage. Promoters should be aware that the relevant authority may recover all its costs in relation to the making of the order.

Promoters of events should also be aware that they will generally be expected to provide any barriers or traffic signs needed to facilitate the restriction or prohibition of traffic. Promoters may be asked to provide stewards for events that will have a significant impact on traffic.

If other statutory agencies incur costs assisting with the management of an event, they may also seek to recover any costs incurred directly from the promoter.

Promoters should also be aware that the relevant authority may require that appropriate insurance cover is in place for the event.

7. Promoters of events should be aware that any requirement placed on the promoter by the relevant authority will be detailed in the order when made and that any promoter who fails to comply with any of the requirements will be guilty of a criminal offence.
8. Promoters are also advised to read the Home Office document 'The Good Practice Safety Guide – for small and sporting events taking place on the highway, roads and public places'. The document can be viewed via the

following link <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/police/operational-policing/event-safety-guide?view=Binary>

9. Relevant authorities can only process a request to hold a special event on a public road on receipt of an application form submitted by on behalf of a promoter, an application form must therefore be submitted - Appendix 3 contains a draft application form. It is important that this is completed in full as any omissions may cause delays in the consideration of the application. If in any doubt about any part of the form a promoter should contact the relevant authority. Relevant authorities can recover from the promoter the whole of the costs incurred by it in connection with or in consequence of making an order. Some relevant authorities may decide to use standard set costs for different sizes of events and may ask that any payment be made in advance and that it should accompany the application.
10. Depending on the nature of the event promoters may also be asked to provide the following information as part of your overall application:
 - (i) a detailed location plan/street map. Promoters may also be asked for a plan showing the length of road to be prohibited or restricted in use (indicated in red), and the proposed diversion route (indicated in green). This plan must be clear and indicate road numbers. Promoters should identify, on the plan, any restrictions or obstacles on the diversion route that may affect traffic, *e.g. low bridges, narrow sections of road, tunnels, fords, one way streets and movement restrictions, roads with weight, height or width restrictions or restrictions on vehicle class*. A similar or higher class of road to the one being closed should be used as the diversion route, taking into consideration that heavy goods vehicles and buses may have to use them. On narrow rural roads consideration may need to be given to providing a separate diversion route for each direction. It may also be necessary to have a separate diversion for HGVs and cars, because of the nature of the roads in the area;
 - (ii) details of all safety measures including all signs, equipment etc. required

to protect the public and property in the vicinity of the event and on any

6

diversionary route needed for the duration of the closure. This may also include a detailed Traffic Management Plan depending on the nature of the proposed closure and event. Traffic Management plans require a full risk assessment which clearly identifies all risks to the travelling public, participants and employees attending the event. The nature, location and environment of the event may also need to be considered, with all risks recorded, giving recommendations on how the risks will be managed. The amount of detail and information to be provided in a Traffic Management Plan can vary depending on the nature and complexity of the traffic management arrangements;

- (iii) details of any structure or equipment to be erected on the public road as part of the event and the methods to be employed to protect road surfaces;
- (iv) evidence of insurance cover for the event (please see next section);
- (v) evidence that the promoter has consulted with and received comment from residents, businesses, bus/taxi companies etc., which may be affected by the proposed special event. Promoters should be mindful of the needs of others when planning events and the District Council is required to comply with its obligations under Section 75 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998;
- (vi) an Event Management Plan/Safety Plan, where necessary.

11. Promoters may be required to:

- (i) Indemnify the relevant authority, its officers, servants and agents from all liabilities, costs and expenses in respect of any claim or demand from any person or persons in respect of any damage, loss, accident, injury, mishap or occurrence of any description fatal or otherwise arising out of or in any way connected with the holding of the special event or by reason of anything done by the promoter in holding the special event. For this purpose, the promoter shall maintain adequate insurance (namely public liability cover of £10,000,000 for any incident, number of incidents unlimited) to the satisfaction of the relevant authority and shall produce for inspection, the relevant policy or policies of insurance

together with the receipt for the current premiums if so required by the relevant authority. When insurance is required promoters will generally be expected to provide original insurance documentation confirming this before an order will be made;

- (ii) pay costs for processing the application and publishing the Notice;
- (iii) obtain any consent from DfL Roads to enable the placing of any form of structure or equipment on the public road. Please note that promoters may also need to place a deposit with DfL Roads which would be used to pay for the repair of any damage to the road. Depending on the structure or equipment being placed, technical approvals/safety certificates for any structure erected may also be needed;
- (iv) provide, erect, maintain and promptly remove all safety measures, including all lighting, signs and barriers etc required to protect the public and property at the site of the event and on the diversionary route for the duration of the special event and to bear all the costs incurred;
- (v) provide stewards to marshal the event;
- (vi) pay all costs associated with making good any damage to the road/street furniture for reasons of making the Order including damage to any alternative route for diverted traffic;
- (vii) remove all objects on the road and/or material deposited during the event. The promoters are also expected to remove any litter from the site after the event. If the promoter fails to comply, the District Council will arrange cleaning and charge the cost to the promoter;
- (viii) maintain pedestrian access to all premises on or accessible from the road(s) on which the special event is taking place;
- (ix) keep access clear at all times for emergency vehicles during the special event and acknowledge that the prohibition/restriction will apply to all other traffic;
- (x) consult all residents, business, bus and taxi companies which may be affected by the prohibition/restriction of traffic and confirm in writing to the relevant authority that they have done so;
- (xi) be available before, during and after the event so that they can be contacted by the relevant authority; and,

(xii) Accept that failure to comply with any of the conditions may impact the success of any future applications.

12. The order when made will contain all the conditions that the promoter must comply with when holding the event on the public road. Promoters should be aware that any promoter who fails to comply with any requirement imposed by the order will be guilty of a criminal offence.

13. When considering the holding of a 'special event', consideration should be given to the types of vehicles that may require access to the event's location, including:

- Construction vehicles during set up and removal;
- Supplies and maintenance vehicles during the event;
- Emergency services vehicles;
- Disabled vehicle access and/or drop off and pick up points;
- Invited guests and production vehicles;
- Media broadcast units and equipment carriers;
- Catering/merchandising vehicles.

14. If certain vehicles are to be allowed access to the site, then arrangements should be made to segregate them from pedestrians either by providing separate routes or by allowing vehicles onto and off the site at pre-arranged time slots. The operation of one-way systems within some sites can also reduce risks. A Traffic Management Plan may be required and this will have to be agreed with the police and DfI Roads.

15. Promoters of events will generally be expected to provide enough stewards to cater for the size and nature of the event. Private stewarding has become a recognised way in which events are supported. This, however, does not preclude any local arrangements between police and the event promoter. The police may charge for their officers' attendance at events and promoters will be advised by the police where this appears appropriate. Early discussion with police by event promoters is consequently strongly advised.

16. Only legally prescribed signs, barriers and cones may used on public roads, these must:

- (i) conform to Chapter 8 (Ch8) of the Traffic Signs Manual (TSM)
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/traffic-signs-manual> A copy of the most commonly used signs is attached in Appendix 4;
- (ii) only be placed by suitably qualified persons – the promoter(s) will be required to provide evidence of this. Promoters should be aware that there are specialist temporary traffic management contractors who offer this type of service;
- (iii) be paid for by the promoter(s); and,
- (iv) be removed prior to the expiration of the Order.

17. Promoters should be aware that for some roads, mostly motorways, DfI Roads will only permit its staff or other people working for it to place signs and cones. The relevant authority will advise. If it is the case then DfI Roads will organise the work but only after it has received the necessary payment for doing so.

18. When assessing an application, the relevant authority will consider any or all of the following:

- the type of event proposed (refer to the list of events not covered by legislation on page 1);
- the event location and whether it could disrupt local businesses or impact on neighbouring properties/residents. During its assessment the relevant authority will also look at alternative off road locations for the event. If it is reasonably practicable to hold the special event other than on the public road, the request will be refused.
- the timing and duration of the event, and how this would impact neighbouring properties/residents/businesses;
- whether there are any other events planned for the area at the same time; and,

- the competence of the event promoters to provide temporary traffic management to facilitate the event.

19. If not using set costs (see section 9), the relevant authority will calculate the indicative cost of making the order and the promoter will be informed accordingly.

20. If the relevant authority is the District Council, it will also seek the consent of DfI Roads before it can make an order. DfI Roads will consider the proposal and will amongst other issues assess:

- the impact on local traffic management and road safety;
- the suitability of proposed diversion routes;
- the proposed signing arrangements; and,
- whether there are any other closures planned in the general vicinity at the time.

21. Please note that if DfI Roads does not consent to the proposal, approval will not be given.

22. The police, fire and rescue, and ambulance services must also be consulted about the proposals. Any issues that these bodies raise will have to be considered before a special event is approved.

23. If the relevant authority is not satisfied with any aspect of the request to hold a special event on the public road, permission will not be given. The relevant authority's decision is final and the promoter will be informed of the reason(s) for refusal. There is no appeals process within the legislation.

24. If the relevant authority is content with an application, it will inform the promoter and if necessary ask for the payment of any previously indicated costs. Once the relevant authority has received payment of costs in full, the notice advertising the prohibition or restriction of traffic will be made in at least one local newspaper circulating in the District Council area and may be advertised on the District Council website. The notice must:

- a) identify the promoter(s) of the special event;
- b) identify any affected road;
- c) specify any restrictions or prohibitions which the relevant authority proposes to include in the order;
- d) specify the dates on which and times between which the restrictions would apply;
- e) specify any alternative routes for traffic or pedestrians;
- f) state the address where copies of the application may be inspected by any person free of charge at all reasonable times; and,
- g) state that representations in writing may be sent to the relevant authority within such period as is specified in the notice (usually 21 days from the date of the last publication of the notice) at such address as is so specified.

25. Promoters should be aware that other persons may make written representations about the proposed event. Some representation is likely to object to the proposals and it would be preferable if the promoter could resolve these directly. If however a compromise is not possible the relevant authority will consider all the information available and decide whether or not the restriction/prohibition of the road in question should go ahead. The relevant authority must: consider the representations made; have regard to the safety, convenience and suitability of the proposed alternative routes for traffic and pedestrians; and have regard to this guidance and the guidance for District Councils.

26. If the Order is made, the promoter will be required to arrange for copies of the Order to be posted on the affected routes.

NB. Promoters should return the completed application form duly signed to the relevant authority office for their district along with any sign schedule, location maps, proposed insurance arrangements (or details of your insurance broker). Promoters may also be asked to provide proof of insurance before the District Council makes an Order.

Appendix 1

List of Special Roads

All Motorways

Westlink (A12)

(A8M) Sandyknowes to Corr's Corner

DfI TransportNI Section Office Contact Details

ANTRIM AND NEWTOWNABBEY

Tel: (028) 9025 4057

[E-mail: TNI.Antrim&Newtownabbey@infrastructure-ni.gov.uk](mailto:TNI.Antrim&Newtownabbey@infrastructure-ni.gov.uk)

Antrim Section Office

Crown Buildings
20 Castle Street
Antrim
Co. Antrim
BT41 4JE

Newtownabbey and Carrickfergus Section Office

148-158 Corporation Street
Belfast
BT1 3DH

ARDS AND NORTH DOWN

Tel: (028) 9181 9328

[E-mail: TNI.Ards&NorthDown@infrastructure-ni.gov.uk](mailto:TNI.Ards&NorthDown@infrastructure-ni.gov.uk)

Ards Section Office

Jubilee Road
Newtownards
Co. Down
BT23 4YH

North Down Section Office

72 Balloo Road
Bangor
Co. Down
BT19 7PG

ARMAGH CITY, BANBRIDGE AND CRAIGAVON

West - Armagh Section Office

17 Ballynahonemore Road
Armagh
Co. Armagh
BT60 1JD

Tel: (028) 3752 9500

[E-mail: TNI.ArmaghBanbridge&CraigavonWest@infrastructure-ni.gov.uk](mailto:TNI.ArmaghBanbridge&CraigavonWest@infrastructure-ni.gov.uk)

East - Banbridge & Craigavon Section Office

18 Carn Industrial Estate

Craigavon

Co. Armagh

BT63 5RH

Tel: (028) 3833 8521

[E-mail: TNI.ArmaghBanbridge&CraigavonEast@infrastructure-ni.gov.uk](mailto:TNI.ArmaghBanbridge&CraigavonEast@infrastructure-ni.gov.uk)

BELFAST**Belfast North Section Office**

148-158 Corporation Street

Belfast

BT1 3DH

Tel: (028) 9025 4421

[E-mail: TNI.BelfastNorth@infrastructure-ni.gov.uk](mailto:TNI.BelfastNorth@infrastructure-ni.gov.uk)

Belfast South Section Office

1a Airport Road

Belfast

BT3 9DY

Tel: (028) 9025 4600

[E-mail: TNI.BelfastSouth@infrastructure-ni.gov.uk](mailto:TNI.BelfastSouth@infrastructure-ni.gov.uk)

CAUSEWAY COAST AND GLENS**East - Ballymoney and Moyle Section Office**

49 Queen Street

Ballymoney

Co. Antrim

BT53 6JD

Tel: (028) 2766 1061

[E-mail: TNI.CausewayCoast&GlensEast@infrastructure-ni.gov.uk](mailto:TNI.CausewayCoast&GlensEast@infrastructure-ni.gov.uk)

West - Coleraine and Limavady Section Offices

County Hall

Castlerock Road

Coleraine

Co. Londonderry

BT51 3HS

Tel: (028) 7034 1300

[E-mail: TNI.CausewayCoast&GlensWest@infrastructure-ni.gov.uk](mailto:TNI.CausewayCoast&GlensWest@infrastructure-ni.gov.uk)

86 Main Street

Limavady

Co. Londonderry

BT49 0ET

Tel: (028) 7776 2198

DERRY CITY AND STRABANE

Tel: (028) 7132 1600

[E-mail: TNI.Londonderry&Strabane@infrastructure-ni.gov.uk](mailto:TNI.Londonderry&Strabane@infrastructure-ni.gov.uk)

Londonderry Section Office

1 Crescent Road
Londonderry BT47 2NQ

Strabane Section Office

20 Derry Road
Strabane
Co. Tyrone
BT82 8DX

FERMANAGH AND OMAGH

West - Fermanagh Section Office

Castle Barracks
Enniskillen
Co. Fermanagh
BT74 7HN
Tel: (028) 6634 3700
[E-mail: TNI.Fermanagh&OmaghWest@infrastructure-ni.gov.uk](mailto:TNI.Fermanagh&OmaghWest@infrastructure-ni.gov.uk)

East - Omagh Section Office

32 Deverney Road
Arvalee
Omagh
Co. Tyrone
BT79 0JJ
Tel: (028) 8225 4600
[E-mail: TNI.Fermanagh&OmaghEast@infrastructure-ni.gov.uk](mailto:TNI.Fermanagh&OmaghEast@infrastructure-ni.gov.uk)

LISBURN AND CASTLEREAGH

Tel: (028) 9262 6666

[E-mail: TNI.Lisburn&Castlereagh@infrastructure-ni.gov.uk](mailto:TNI.Lisburn&Castlereagh@infrastructure-ni.gov.uk)

Lisburn and Castlereagh Section Office

40a Benson Street
Lisburn
Co. Antrim
BT28 2BG

MID ULSTER

North - Cookstown and Magherafelt Section Offices

33 Molesworth Street
Cookstown
Co. Tyrone
BT80 8NX

30 Station Road
Magherafelt
Co. Londonderry
BT45 5DN

Tel: (028) 8675 7600

[E-mail: TNI.MidUlsterNorth@infrastructure-ni.gov.uk](mailto:TNI.MidUlsterNorth@infrastructure-ni.gov.uk)

South - Dungannon Section Office

Main Street
Moygashel
Dungannon
Co. Tyrone
BT71 1QR

Tel: (028) 8775 1251

[E-mail: TNI.MidUlsterSouth@infrastructure-ni.gov.uk](mailto:TNI.MidUlsterSouth@infrastructure-ni.gov.uk)

NEWRY, MOURNE AND DOWN

East - Down Section Office

129 Newcastle Road
Seaforde
Co. Down
BT30 8PR

Tel: (028) 4481 2612

[E-mail: TNI.NewryMourne&DownEast@infrastructure-ni.gov.uk](mailto:TNI.NewryMourne&DownEast@infrastructure-ni.gov.uk)

West - Newry and Mourne Section Office

1 Cecil Street
Newry
Co. Down
BT34 6AU

Tel: (028) 3025 3335

[E-mail: TNI.NewryMourne&DownWest@infrastructure-ni.gov.uk](mailto:TNI.NewryMourne&DownWest@infrastructure-ni.gov.uk)

MID AND EAST ANTRIM

Ballymena and Larne Section Office

Ballykeel Depot
190 Larne Road Link
Ballymena
Co. Antrim
BT42 3HA

Tel: (028) 2566 2953

[E-mail: TNI.Mid&EastAntrim@infrastructure-ni.gov.uk](mailto:TNI.Mid&EastAntrim@infrastructure-ni.gov.uk)

18

Application to Hold a Special Event on a Public Road

(Please read the guidance notes before completing this form in block capitals)

ABOUT YOU

Name of promoter _____

Name of contact (if
different from above) _____

Position/role of contact _____

Confirm you have authority to act on behalf of the company/club/society YES/NO

Address of promoter and/or contact _____

Post code _____

Telephone No _____

Emergency/Contact telephone No _____

E-mail address _____

ABOUT THE EVENT

Name of event _____

Purpose and nature of event _____

Name of road(s) on which event is to be held _____

Date(s) of the event _____

Time of event _____ am/pm until _____ am/pm

Type of restriction (full road closure/lane restriction(s)/ prohibition of certain types of
vehicles/footway closure etc) _____

Date(s) of the restriction _____

Time of restriction - from _____ am/pm until _____ am/pm

Is a traffic signing schedule enclosed? YES/NO

Has this event been held previously? YES/NO

If yes, are the arrangements previously applied for amended in any way? YES/NO

If yes, please give details _____

Please provide details of any structures or other equipment that you plan to erect or place on the public road

Please give details of any businesses, including bus services and residents which may be affected by the event and provide any confirmation that these have been

contacted

Please give any more detail which you feel you need to add

I confirm that I have read the guidance for promoters of events, and understand that the District Council may apply any or all of the conditions as it feels necessary. I also understand that the District Council may request any further information that it feels necessary to process this application and that my application may not proceed if I fail to produce this additional information.

I acknowledge the following Data Protection Statement - In order to comply with the requirements of the Data Protection Act 1998, we would advise you that the personal information you provide on this form will be processed and held by the District Council and its agents, for the purpose of managing and operating special events on roads applications. The District Council may use non-personal statistical data collected to

analyse current and plan for future operational purposes. The District Council will investigate all cases of alleged fraudulent use and the information you have provided may be used in conducting these investigations. The personal

information you provide may be checked with other agencies/organisations. If consent to these arrangements is not given your application will NOT be processed.

Signature of application _____

Date of application _____

Typical signs for road closures and diversions



Appendix 5

Small Events (i.e. Street Parties)

Small events such as street parties are a traditional part of community life; they are a simple way for us to get to know our neighbours and meet members of our community.

In order to be considered a 'small event', the event must: (please note this list is not exhaustive)

1. Be held on minor residential roads eg cul-de-sacs or side streets.
2. The proposed road to be closed must not have a bus route along it.
3. Not have a car park located on it or a car park which is accessed via the road to be closed (other than a car park for residents' of the road)
4. Not be publicised for the general public and therefore will not draw in people from the wider area.
5. Be an event which would apply to the residents of one or two streets only and not to larger areas of the district/borough/city. It is up to the relevant authority to consider factors such as the proposed attendance figures etc when making its decision on whether to grant an Order.
6. Finish by 11pm.
7. Not have a stage built from which entertainment would be provided.
8. Not have amplified entertainment which may cause nuisance to the wider area.

9. Not have fireworks, pyrotechnics or bonfires on the street.

10. Not have alcohol or food **sold** at the event.

The person submitting the application may be held responsible for any costs arising from the event, e.g. clearing up, damage to street furniture or road surfaces etc.

The District Council may decide that it will not require promoters to take out public liability insurance for your event. However, it is strongly recommended that promoters do so.

The promoter should aware of the following requirements:

1. The promoter of the event must submit an application to the District Council.
2. The event must be organised in such a way that access for pedestrians and essential vehicles can be maintained.
3. That it is strongly recommended that promoters consult with local residents and businesses that may be affected by the holding of the event, prior to submitting the application. A copy of any letter or flyer sent, along with a list of those notified and copies of their responses should be submitted with the application form. If local residents and businesses object, the relevant authority will require that the promoter contact them to deal with any issues raised. In the event that issues remain unresolved, the District Council may decide not to make the order to hold the event.
4. That throughout the duration of the event the promoter is responsible for ensuring that the areas affected by the holding of the event are, so far as is reasonably practicable, kept free from rubbish and litter at all times. When the event finishes the promoter is responsible for ensuring that the roads are left clear of litter and in a clean and tidy condition to the satisfaction of the District Council.

5. Where a public road is to be closed to traffic it shall be clearly defined by means of a **“ROAD CLOSED”** sign, as shown in Appendix 4, supported by means of a trestle or suitable half barrier on the road. Diversion signs may also be required.
6. Any barrier to be placed on the road shall have alternate red and white bands approximately 600mm in width. Where these are to remain in place during lighting-up times the offside extremity of each barrier/trestle shall be lit by an approved road works lamp.
7. All signs and barriers shall be adequately weighted to prevent them from being blown over or dislodged.
8. All signing and other physical obstructions on the road shall be erected and removed, along with any debris on the street/road, at the times specified in the notice and subsequently detailed in the order. Failure to do so will render the promoter liable to charge for cleaning the road or even to prosecution for failing to do so or for obstructing the road.

Promoters should note that all proposals to hold special events on roads closures must be advertised by way of notice, in at least one local newspaper (or community paper) circulating in the district in which the road is situated. A relevant authority may, at its discretion, impose a charge/recoup fees incurred in the processing of any application. If there are a number of celebrations eg. national celebrations, which are occurring at the same time, where possible, a District Council will incorporate it into one notice and publish the notice accordingly.

The promoter must be available at all times during the event.

Special Events on Roads

Guidance for District Councils

**Issued by the Department for Infrastructure under
paragraph 5(a) of and Schedule 3A to the Road
Traffic Regulation (Northern Ireland) Order 1997**

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SPECIAL EVENTS

GUIDANCE FOR DISTRICT COUNCILS

(i) Background

The Roads (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (Northern Ireland) 2010 amended the Road Traffic Regulation (Northern Ireland) Order 1997 by inserting a new Article 8A and Schedule 3A into the Order to provide powers to prohibit or restrict the use of public roads for the purpose of holding special events on them.

Such Orders may be made by the ‘relevant authority’. In the case of roads which are not special roads, the relevant authority will be the District Council in whose area the road lies. Such Orders may only be made with the consent of the Department. In the case of special roads (usually, but not exclusively motorways) the relevant authority is the Department for Infrastructure.

Special events are defined in Paragraph 1(2) of, Schedule 3A to the Order, as amended, as any sporting, social or entertainment event, or film making. District Councils may make Orders to restrict or prohibit traffic on a public road to facilitate such events with the consent of the Department for Infrastructure Roads (DfI).

This guidance relates only to the making of Order for restricting or prohibiting traffic using a road for the holding of a special event. It has not been written as a guide to event management nor does it contain procedures for obtaining consents for temporary structures/scaffolding etc from the Department for Infrastructure or for entertainment licences from District Councils – separate existing procedures apply. A useful guide to event management can be found in “*The Event Safety Guide - A Guide to Health, Safety & Welfare at Music and Similar Events*” (or ‘Purple Guide’ as it is known) published by the Health and Safety Executive. <http://www.hse.gov.uk/event-safety/index.htm>

(ii) Introduction

This guidance is for the use of District Council officers, who must have regard to it when exercising the District Council's functions under Schedule 3A of the Order. It was prepared jointly by DfI, the Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI) and a District Council technical officer team, which was administered by the Northern Ireland branch of the Society of Local Authority Chief Executives and Senior Managers (SOLACE).

This guide is intended to be complementary to and read in conjunction with its sister document the 'Guidance for Promoters of Events'.

(iii) What is a Special Event?

Special events are defined as:

- (a) Any sporting event, social event or entertainment which is held on a public road; or
- (b) The making of a film on a public road.

Examples of possible 'special events' could include:

- Fun runs/marathons etc;
- Street parties;
- Concerts;
- Social events.

The making of a film may include the making of TV programmes, films or advertisements.

District Councils may wish to give special consideration to small community based and locally held events such as street parties which are a traditional part of community life. Specific guidance on small events is attached at Appendix 7. The small events guidance is provided to streamline the procedures for approving events such as street parties which are likely to be held throughout residential areas on the same day. It does not remove any of the statutory requirements in terms of

publishing notices and preparing Orders, or consulting with the Department, and police, fire and ambulance services. It does however suggest that, for efficiency purposes, where a large number of smaller events such as street parties are being held in the same District Council area to celebrate the same occasion these can be handled collectively in terms of consultation, notices etc.

There are a number of activities which are not special events for the purposes of these arrangements. These include:

- > Public processions;
- > Motor road races; or,
- > Cycle races or trials; or,
- > Road works.

Further detail on each of these and the responsible authority is contained in Appendix 1 to this guidance and in paragraph 1(3) of Schedule 3A <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/nia/2010/14/schedule/1> .

An exhaustive list of the types of sporting, social or entertainment events is not provided, and District Councils must decide which specific events they consider to be special events.

Traffic will only be restricted or prohibited from using a public road for the purposes of:

- facilitating the holding of a special event; or,
- enabling members of the public to watch a special event; or,
- reducing the disruption to traffic in adjacent streets as a result of holding a special event.

It is important to remember that although the legislation provides District Councils with the power to prohibit or restrict the use of a public road, with the Department's consent, no Order can be made that "*...would have the effect of preventing at any time access for pedestrians—*

*(a) to any premises situated on or adjacent to the road, or
(b) to any other premises accessible for pedestrians from, and only from, the road.”*

This means that any form of access control, including charging for admission, could be viewed as being contrary to the legislation. That said, for some larger events such as a Christmas lights switch on events, there may be logic in issuing tickets from both a health and safety and crowd control perspective. Where it is deemed necessary to control access to and from events for public safety purposes arrangements must be put in place to ensure that the intention of the legislation is complied with.

Requests that are not considered to be for a ‘special event’ should be refused and the promoter informed of the reasons for refusal.

Where an event extends into more than one relevant authority’s area e.g. the Belfast Marathon, an application needs to be submitted to each District Council for the roads in its area. However, a joint notice on behalf of both Councils may be sufficient. Individual District Councils should decide, based on their own policies in terms of media advertising, which paper/papers it will place notices in. This may require collaboration agreements to be drafted between each of the District Councils involved and may include agreement on sharing administration costs.

(iv) What is a public road?

The legislation provides a framework enabling the restriction or prohibition of traffic from using a public road for a ‘special event’ to take place. The legislation can therefore only be used for an event either being held totally or partially on a public road. The definition of a public road can be found in Article 2(2) of the Road Traffic Regulation (NI) Order 1997. It means a road which is maintainable by the Department and includes any part of such a road and any bridge or tunnel over or through which such a road passes.

District Councils may wish to contact the Statutory Functions Officer in their local DfL Roads section office to check whether a road is maintained by the Department. The relevant contact details are provided at Appendix 2.

As well as prohibiting or restricting traffic on a public road, Orders may also suspend or modify any statutory provision relating to that road, such as parking provision or waiting restrictions etc.

District Councils should be aware that an Order only restricts or prohibits traffic or pedestrians using a road, the road is still a road for the purposes of other legislation. Street trading and entertainment still needs to be licensed through the Council and the consent of the Department is also required should the promoter wish to erect any structures or place any equipment on the road.

(v) How long can an Order last?

There is no restriction in the legislation as to the amount of time an event can last. District Councils however have to be mindful that any restriction or prohibition has the potential to greatly impact on other road users including owners/occupiers of adjoining properties and should take this into consideration when assessing applications. Regular and frequent requests to close the same stretch of road, say, every week/couple of weeks would not be deemed reasonable. In addition, given that a dictionary definition of “special” is “not ordinary or usual” regular events such as those just mentioned could not be deemed to be “special”.

When deciding how long an Order should last, consideration should also be given to the periods immediately before and after events which may need to be covered for the erection of any staging/structures etc., practice for the event itself and for dismantling/removal of any structures/equipment.

(vi) What can an Order do?

An Order may restrict or prohibit temporarily the use of that road, or any part of it, by all vehicles, or vehicles of any class or by pedestrians, to such extent and subject to

such conditions or exceptions as the relevant authority may consider necessary or expedient.

The Order may suspend or modify any statutory provision relating to the affected road or its use by traffic or pedestrians such as the suspension of parking provision or waiting restrictions etc.

Orders can therefore be used to wholly close a road to all traffic or alternatively restrict parts of it by putting in lane closures. Conditions would generally include the provision of properly signed alternative routes. An Order can allow for the suspension of taxi ranks, bus stops, on street parking, as well as permitting vehicles access to pedestrian areas.

(vii) Costs

The District Council has the power to recover the whole of the costs in connection with or in consequence of making an Order. These costs may include:

- Staff time costs;
- the cost of advertising in a local paper;
- the possible erection and maintenance of Public Notices in the general area;
- the cleansing of the area following the closure;
- any other costs in connection with or in consequence of making an Order over and above that listed above

Processing Applications

To assist District Councils and to encourage consistency in how an application for the prohibition or restriction of use of public roads should be processed, a flow chart outlining the different stages involved is attached at Appendix 3. The following process guide is generally written in the same sequence as the flow chart. Where applicable, reference to the relevant paragraph from the Act <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/nia/2010/14/contents> is provided in the flow chart.

- 1. Pre-application Enquiries** – it is envisaged that a large number of event promoters will contact District Councils initially by telephone to discuss their proposed events and to seek advice about the protocols involved. Event promoters should be made aware of the separate guidance for promoters of events (as issued by the Department for Infrastructure under paragraph 5(b) of Schedule 3A) and either directed to this guidance on-line, if available, or have it posted out to them. Importantly, officers should take the opportunity to discuss the proposed event with the promoter. The type of event should be explored (see paragraph iii) and whether there are off-road alternatives in the vicinity (see paragraph 10).

- 2.** If the promoter is seeking to hold a special event on a ‘special road’ (all motorways, plus the A12 Westlink and the A8 from Sandyknowes to Corr’s Corner) they should be referred to DfI Roads which is the relevant authority for these roads.

The District Council will liaise with the Department and police to discuss whether there is any immediate impediment to the particular request to prohibit/restrict a particular road in order to ascertain feasibility of the event proposal.

- 3. Advice to Be Given** - Promoters should be advised:

- ☐ That there are responsibilities involved with restricting or prohibiting traffic and how a restriction or prohibition can adversely impact on other road users

and of the possibility that they may also need to provide temporary traffic signing;

- that the District Council will assess the application and as part of the process must consult with the Department for Infrastructure, the police, the ambulance service and the fire and rescue services before it can consider permitting the use of the road for a special event;
- that the District Council must be satisfied that there are no suitable off road venues for the proposed event;
- that the District Council may seek to recover any or all of the costs it may incur arranging any closure, including the cost of advertising the notice in a local newspaper, administrative costs and the cleansing of the area following the closure;
- that pedestrians must be allowed free access to premises on the road or adjacent to or to any other premises accessible for pedestrians only from the road in question, and where some form of control is being employed for health and safety reasons that the promoter must put in place systems to allow access to those who need to get to premises situated on or adjacent to the road;
- that an Order only restricts or prohibits traffic using a road, the road is still a road for the purposes of other legislation. Street trading and entertainment still needs to be licensed through the District Council and the consent of the Department is required should the promoter wish to erect any structures or place any equipment on the road during the event;
- that the District Council needs applications to be generally submitted at least **12** weeks prior to the date of the proposed event to properly process them;
- that others have the opportunity to comment on and object to the proposal which may lengthen the process further or indeed stop the event from taking place; and,
- that the District Council may monitor the event and that a promoter's failure to comply with any requirements stipulated by the District Council in the Order may be taken into consideration in respect of any future requests for events (see paragraph 20). Event promoters should be made aware that failure to comply with any requirements stipulated in the Order is a criminal

offence and can be pursued by the police. Monitoring is a matter for the District Council.

- ☐ that there is no provision for an appeals procedure within the legislation. The District Council will inform promoters of any refusal at an early stage and will provide an explanation of the reason for it.
- 4. Notices in respect of proposed ‘special events’ are required to be advertised in at least one local newspaper and may be advertised on the District Council’s website. The District Council must allow a minimum of 21 days from the date of the last publication of the notice for representations. This will restrict a District Council’s capacity to respond to requests to facilitate events at short notice. Failure to obtain the requisite permissions to prohibit/restrict a road, prior to holding an event is an offence and enforcement action may be taken by the police against the promoter of that event.
- 5. **Application Received** – the returned application form should be logged and checked for completeness. An acknowledgement should be issued along with a request for any missing information.
- 6. **12 week processing period** - The 12 week processing period is not a requirement of the legislation but is recommended in this guidance as good practice in terms of treating applications properly and giving District Councils adequate time for processing, bearing in mind that there may be other applications to deal with. With time it is envisaged that promoters will discipline themselves to give District Councils as much notice as possible of forthcoming applications.

It is acknowledged that the film industry generally works to very short timescales, and that there may be exceptional circumstances when it may be advisable to accelerate the process, particularly bearing in mind the Executive’s desire to help promote the Northern Ireland film industry. The minimum period of 21 days for representations to be submitted following publication of a notice is however, contained in legislation and cannot be changed.

- 7. Is the Application Form Complete?** – All necessary information is required before the request can be considered and promoters must have signed the application form. Promoters should be asked to provide all the required information. Where a District Council requires the promoter to provide evidence of insurance this should be verified at this stage, if possible. It will be incumbent on the promoter to obtain insurance and it will be a condition in any resulting Order that the appropriate insurance is in place prior to the event taking place.
- 8. Does the Proposed Event Meet the Criteria for ‘Special Events’** – refer to paragraph (iii) of this guide, ‘What is a Special Event’.
- 9. Is the road to be closed a ‘special road’?** – Special roads are designated as such by the DfL. The following roads are special roads:
- All motorways;
 - The Westlink (A12); and,
 - A8M Sandyknowes to Corr’s Corner.

An event promoter seeking to hold a special event on a special road should be referred to the local DfL Roads Statutory Functions officer who would normally be based in the local maintenance Section Office.

- 10. Is There a Suitable Off-Road Alternative?** – At an early stage the District Council should check that there are no nearby alternatives that would accommodate the holding of a special event. This may include green/grassed areas or local community/activity centres etc. The legislation requires that the relevant authority be satisfied that there is no reasonably practicable alternative to holding it on a road. If the District Council is satisfied that there is a suitable alternative then the request should be refused and the promoter informed.
- 11. Are other approvals needed?** – This guidance is aimed primarily at preparing an Order that will prohibit or restrict traffic from using a road for the purpose of

holding a 'special event'. Where the nature and scale of the 'special event' is such that other requirements are needed such as an event management plan

(District Council) or a consent for placing equipment on road (DfI Roads) the promoter should be notified at an early stage as the promoter will be responsible for pursuing these. Promoters should also be made aware that apart from any consent required from DfI Roads , technical approval may also be required for any structure temporarily erected as part of the event.

12. **Consent of the Department** – Under the legislation a District Council needs the Department's consent to make any restriction/prohibition Order. The Council should pursue this through the local DfI Roads statutory functions officer. It is suggested that liaison be undertaken electronically and that District Councils establish contacts with DfI Roads at an early stage. Contact details for local DfI Roads Section Offices are contained at Appendix 2.

The Department will generally only withhold consent for road safety or traffic management reasons or if it feels that the holding of the event will in some way adversely impact on the fabric of the road network, for example if something is planned that will damage the road. During its deliberations DfI Roads staff will assess:

- The nature and type of road to be closed;
- The adequacy of the proposed diversionary route; and,
- The general impact on traffic management of the road closure particularly if there is a seeming trend that a certain type of event is becoming more regular.

DfI Roads will also check to see whether there are any conflicting closures/works/diversions on the roads in question, and any such work already planned will generally result in the consent being refused.

The District Council will be responsible for informing the promoter of any refusal.

13. **District Councils to consult with the Police** – District Councils are required to consult with the District Commander of the police district before making an Order to restrict or prohibit temporarily the use of a road. Initial contact should

be made through the local Operational Planning Unit. It is envisaged that beyond the formal consultation notification, established communication channels between District Councils and police will ensure early notification of possible events, and in particular larger events which may have a more significant impact in terms of road safety, public safety and crime and disorder.

The local Operational Planning Unit is also best placed to advise whether other events such as cycle races or trials; motor road races; or public processions are either planned for the date in question or are traditionally held on that date. The Parades Commission's website also lists all forthcoming processions that it has been notified of, bearing in mind that organisers of public processions need only give 28 days notice. <http://www.paradescommission.org/?survey=0> . Early communication with the police and if necessary the Parades Commission is essential to ensure that there is no duplication of events on the same day.

14. District Councils to Consult with Other Bodies – District Councils are also required to consult with the NI Fire and Rescue Service and the NI Ambulance Service. It is suggested that this is done at the same time as the DfI Roads and PSNI consultation. Contact should be made through the relevant local Divisional Headquarters and contact details can be accessed via the following links:

- . NI Fire and Rescue Service <http://www.nifrs.org/locations.php> ; and,
- . NI Ambulance Service http://www.niamb.co.uk/docs/contact_details.html

Consultation with the above in respect of any application should take place as early as possible. If there are any concerns about the proposal, these would need to be resolved before the closure is approved. If the application is rejected on the basis of such objections, the District Council will need to inform the promoter.

Although not a statutory requirement, it is recommended as good practice that District Councils should also notify the local Translink office of any forthcoming closures.

If any of the statutory bodies/agencies referred to in this and previous two paragraphs have any unresolved concerns in relation to the proposal, the District Council should refuse the application.

- 15. Safety Advisory Groups** – Councils may wish to consider establishing Safety Advisory Groups to manage this process comprising of officials from the statutory consultee groups.
- 16. Notify elected Council members** – The individual District Council's governance arrangements will dictate how applications are notified to elected District Council members.
- 17. Prepare Notice** – Once the District Council is minded that the road may be closed for the special event it shall prepare a notice based on the template contained in Appendix 4. All the relevant fields must be completed. Where an application is for an area wide event and many streets are affected then the Notice must contain details of all roads and the intended prohibition or restriction.
- 18. Publication of Notice in Local Press** – the notice must be advertised in at least one local newspaper and may be advertised on the District Council's website. The period during which representations may be made is a minimum of 21 days.
- 19. Representation Received** – The notice invites written representations about the proposed event and the legislation requires that the District Council consider these. Representations will generally be objecting to the closure and these should be considered before any closure is approved. Any Section 75 equality of opportunity issues should be given due consideration. It may be necessary to contact the promoter at this stage to see if any form of alternative proposal can be negotiated. If any dispute cannot be resolved between the relevant parties then the District Council will need to decide whether the application will be approved or refused.

- 20. Inform Promoter of Outcome** – Once all of the necessary checks have been made and the necessary procedures completed the District Council shall inform the promoter of its decision. If the decision is to refuse the application the promoter should be informed of the reasons for its refusal. The legislation does not provide any appeals process and promoters should be made aware of this at an early stage.
- 21. Make Order** – Where the event is approved the District Council shall complete the process by making an Order. A sample layout for a draft Order is contained in Appendix 5.
- 22. Monitoring of Event** – District Councils may wish to monitor the events to ensure compliance with the legislation, the conditions of the Order and guidance issued by DfI under paragraph 5(b) of Schedule 3 of the Order. Any breaches should be communicated to the police, the enforcing authority. It may be advisable to check issues such as:
- Timing;
 - Extent of closure;
 - Type of event (does it comply with application); and,
 - Diversionary route and signing.
- 23. Post Event Evaluation** – To help a District Council improve its services and monitor the impact on its resources, it may be useful to carry out a post event evaluation.

This guidance will be reviewed and amended as necessary.

Appendix 1

Activities NOT covered under this guidance

A public procession (within the meaning of the Public Processions (Northern Ireland) Act 1998).

A request for a **public procession** on a public road should be referred to the Parades Commission, contact details as follows:

The Parades Commission

2nd Floor, Andras House

60 Great Victoria Street

Belfast BT2 7BB

TEL : (028) 9089 5900

FAX : (028) 9032 2988

Email : Info@paradescommission.org

It may also be useful to refer any enquirer to their Parade Organiser's Guide which is available via the following link:

<http://www.paradescommission.org/fs/doc/publications/pull-out-section.pdf>

A motor race falling within the Road Races (Northern Ireland) Order 1986 (motor races on roads);

A request to hold a **motor race** on a public road should be referred to the Department for Infrastructure. Applications must be received and granted by the Department by 31 March annually for the season ahead. Preliminary enquiries should be made in writing to:

Department for Infrastructure

Clarence Court

10 -18 Adelaide Street

Belfast BT2 8GB

Email: dcu@infrastructure-ni.gov.uk

It should be noted, however, that vintage car processions/cavalcades and other forms of motorised cavalcade should be viewed as a procession and referred to the Parades Commission via the local police.

A race or trial falling within Article 45 of the Road Traffic (Northern Ireland) Order 1995 (cycle racing on roads);

A request to hold a **cycle race** on a public road should be referred to Cycling Ulster either by using the enquiry form on their web page www.cyclingulster.com.

Road works or street works.

Requests to restrict or prohibit traffic using a road for roads or street works purposes should be referred to the local DfI Roads section office.

Appendix 2

DfI Roads Section Office Contact Details

ANTRIM AND NEWTOWNABBEY

Tel: (028) 9025 4057

[E-mail: TNI.Antrim&Newtownabbey@infrastructure-ni.gov.uk](mailto:TNI.Antrim&Newtownabbey@infrastructure-ni.gov.uk)

Antrim Section Office

Crown Buildings 20 Castle
Street Antrim
Co. Antrim
BT41 4JE

Newtownabbey and Carrickfergus Section Office 148-158

Corporation Street
Belfast
BT1 3DH

ARDS AND NORTH DOWN

Tel: (028) 9181 9328

[E-mail: TNI.Ards&NorthDown@infrastructure-ni.gov.uk](mailto:TNI.Ards&NorthDown@infrastructure-ni.gov.uk)

Ards Section Office

Jubilee Road
Newtownards Co. Down
BT23 4YH

North Down Section Office

72 Balloo Road
Bangor
Co. Down
BT19 7PG

ARMAGH CITY, BANBRIDGE AND CRAIGAVON

West - Armagh Section Office

17 Ballynahonemore Road
Armagh
Co. Armagh
BT60 1JD

Tel: (028) 3752 9500

[E-mail: TNI.ArmaghBanbridge&CraigavonWest@infrastructure-ni.gov.uk](mailto:TNI.ArmaghBanbridge&CraigavonWest@infrastructure-ni.gov.uk)

East - Banbridge & Craigavon Section Office

18 Carn Industrial Estate

Craigavon

Co. Armagh

BT63 5RH

Tel: (028) 3833 8521

[E-mail: TNI.ArmaghBanbridge&CraigavonEast@infrastructure-ni.gov.uk](mailto:TNI.ArmaghBanbridge&CraigavonEast@infrastructure-ni.gov.uk)

BELFAST**Belfast North Section Office**

148-158 Corporation Street

Belfast

BT1 3DH

Tel: (028) 9025 4421

[E-mail: TNI.BelfastNorth@infrastructure-ni.gov.uk](mailto:TNI.BelfastNorth@infrastructure-ni.gov.uk)

Belfast South Section Office

1a Airport Road

Belfast

BT3 9DY

Tel: (028) 9025 4600

[E-mail: TNI.BelfastSouth@infrastructure-ni.gov.uk](mailto:TNI.BelfastSouth@infrastructure-ni.gov.uk)

CAUSEWAY COAST AND GLENS**East - Ballymoney and Moyle Section Office**

49 Queen Street

Ballymoney

Co. Antrim

BT53 6JD

Tel: (028) 2766 1061

[E-mail: TNI.CausewayCoast&GlensEast@infrastructure-ni.gov.uk](mailto:TNI.CausewayCoast&GlensEast@infrastructure-ni.gov.uk)

West - Coleraine and Limavady Section Offices

County Hall

Castlerock Road

Coleraine

Co. Londonderry

BT51 3HS

Tel: (028) 7034 1300

[E-mail: TNI.CausewayCoast&GlensWest@infrastructure-ni.gov.uk](mailto:TNI.CausewayCoast&GlensWest@infrastructure-ni.gov.uk)

86 Main Street

Limavady

Co. Londonderry

BT49 0ET

Tel: (028) 7776 2198

DERRY AND STRABANE

Tel: (028) 7132 1600

[E-mail: TNI.Londonderry&Strabane@infrastructure-ni.gov.uk](mailto:TNI.Londonderry&Strabane@infrastructure-ni.gov.uk)

Londonderry Section Office

1 Crescent Road
Londonderry BT47 2NQ

Strabane Section Office

20 Derry Road
Strabane
Co. Tyrone
BT82 8DX

FERMANAGH AND OMAGH

West - Fermanagh Section Office

Castle Barracks
Enniskillen
Co. Fermanagh
BT74 7HN
Tel: (028) 6634 3700
[E-mail: TNI.Fermanagh&OmaghWest@infrastructure-ni.gov.uk](mailto:TNI.Fermanagh&OmaghWest@infrastructure-ni.gov.uk)

East - Omagh Section Office

32 Deverney Road
Arvalee
Omagh
Co. Tyrone
BT79 0JJ
Tel: (028) 8225 4600
[E-mail: TNI.Fermanagh&OmaghEast@infrastructure-ni.gov.uk](mailto:TNI.Fermanagh&OmaghEast@infrastructure-ni.gov.uk)

LISBURN AND CASTLEREAGH

Tel: (028) 9262 6666

[E-mail: TNI.Lisburn&Castlereagh@infrastructure-ni.gov.uk](mailto:TNI.Lisburn&Castlereagh@infrastructure-ni.gov.uk)

Lisburn and Castlereagh Section Office

40a Benson Street
Lisburn
Co. Antrim
BT28 2BG

MID ULSTER

North - Cookstown and Magherafelt Section Offices

33 Molesworth Street
Cookstown
Co. Tyrone
BT80 8NX

30 Station Road
Magherafelt
Co. Londonderry
BT45 5DN

Tel: (028) 8675 7600

[E-mail: TNI.MidUlsterNorth@infrastructure-ni.gov.uk](mailto:TNI.MidUlsterNorth@infrastructure-ni.gov.uk)

South - Dungannon Section Office

Main Street
Moygashel
Dungannon
Co. Tyrone
BT71 1QR

Tel: (028) 8775 1251

[E-mail: TNI.MidUlsterSouth@infrastructure-ni.gov.uk](mailto:TNI.MidUlsterSouth@infrastructure-ni.gov.uk)

NEWRY, MOURNE AND DOWN

East - Down Section Office

129 Newcastle Road
Seaforde
Co. Down
BT30 8PR

Tel: (028) 4481 2612

[E-mail: TNI.NewryMourne&DownEast@infrastructure-ni.gov.uk](mailto:TNI.NewryMourne&DownEast@infrastructure-ni.gov.uk)

West - Newry and Mourne Section Office

1 Cecil Street
Newry
Co. Down
BT34 6AU

Tel: (028) 3025 3335

[E-mail: TNI.NewryMourne&DownWest@infrastructure-ni.gov.uk](mailto:TNI.NewryMourne&DownWest@infrastructure-ni.gov.uk)

MID AND EAST ANTRIM

Ballymena and Larne Section Office

Ballykeel Depot
190 Larne Road Link
Ballymena
Co. Antrim
BT42 3HA

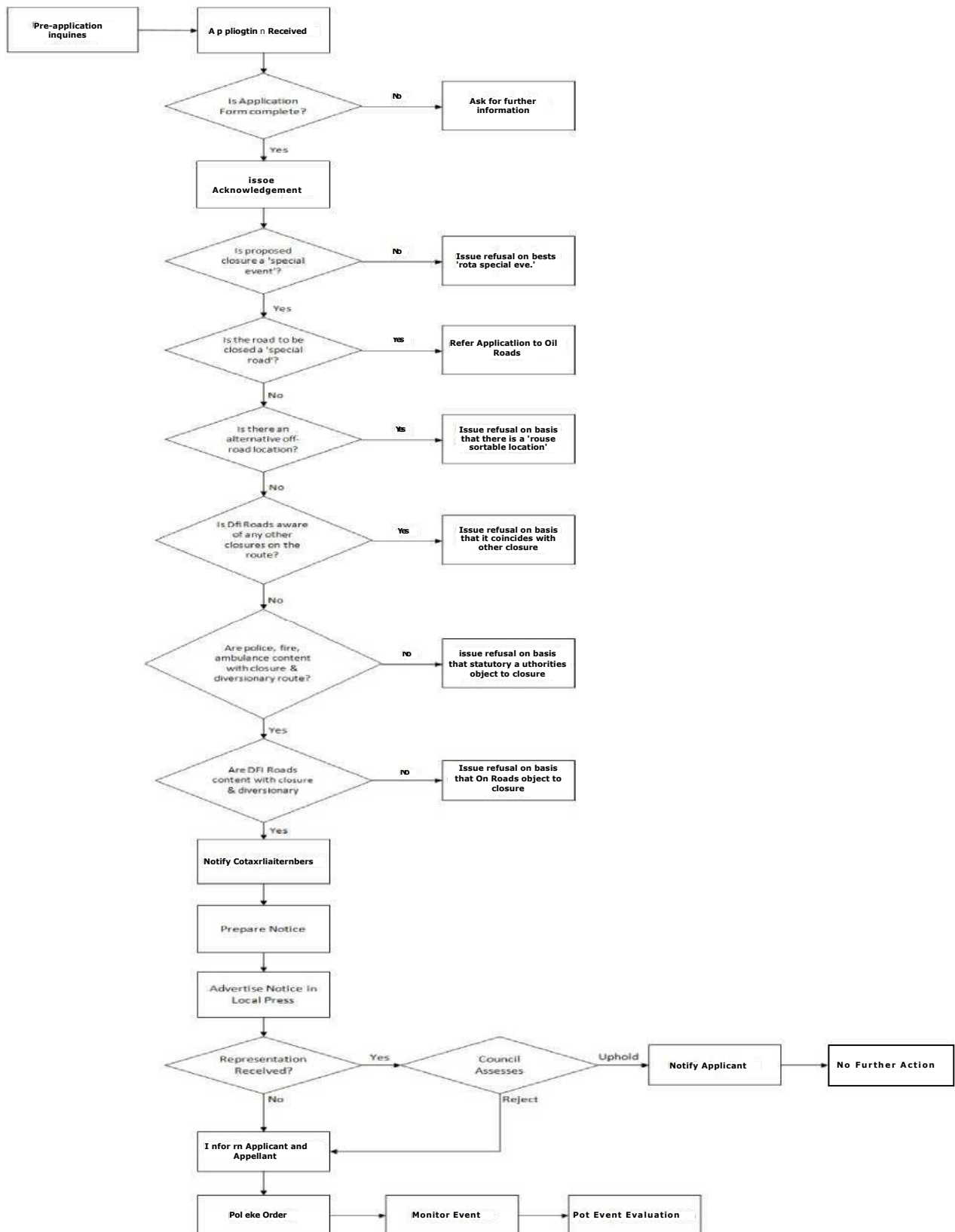
Tel: (028) 2566 2953

[E-mail: TNI.Mid&EastAntrim@infrastructure-ni.gov.uk](mailto:TNI.Mid&EastAntrim@infrastructure-ni.gov.uk)

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Appendix 3

Assessment Flowchart



Appendix 4

SAMPLE NOTICE

Road Traffic Regulation (Northern Ireland) Order 1997 Notice of Proposed Special Event

[Insert name of District Council] Council has received an application from *[Insert name of promoter]* that it/he/she/ etc wishes to hold a *[Insert description of event]* on *[Insert name road(s)]* Road/ Street on *[Insert date(s)]*.

By virtue of the powers conferred on it by Article 8A of and Schedule 3A to the Road Traffic Regulation (Northern Ireland) Order 1997 the Council gives notice that it is minded to make an Order to temporarily restrict or prohibit *[Insert type(s) of traffic restricted or prohibited]* from using *[Insert name of road(s) and if necessary which parts of road are affected]* Road/ Street from its junction with *[Insert name of road]* Road/ Street to its junction with *[Insert name of road]* Road/ Street on (date) between the hours of *[Insert starting time]* and *[Insert finishing time]*.

A diversion route will be signposted via *[Insert name of roads]*.

Copies of the application may be inspected free of charge at *[Insert address of council]* or viewed online at <http://www> *[Insert web address if possible]*.

Persons wishing to make representations to the Council regarding the proposal may make representations in writing at the address below by 5pm *[Insert date]*, representations received after this will not be considered.

[Insert address of council]

Appendix 5

SAMPLE ORDER LAYOUT

***[Insert name of District Council]* Council**

Prohibition or restriction of use of public roads: special events

[Insert name of District Council] Council using its powers under Article 8A of, and Schedule 3A to, the Road Traffic Regulation (Northern Ireland) Order 1997, hereby makes an Order restricting/prohibiting temporarily vehicles *[or types of vehicle]* and/or pedestrians using *[Insert name of affected road]*

From its junction with *[Insert road name]* to its junction with *[Insert road name]*

The following restrictions or prohibitions apply: *[Insert details of all restrictions or prohibitions]*

Starting at *[Insert starting date and time]* and ending *[Insert finishing date and time]*

An alternative route will be signed along the following roads: *[Insert the route along which diverted traffic will be directed]*

The following statutory provisions relating to *[insert road name(s)]* are suspended or modified: *[insert provision(s) and dates and times if necessary]*.

The Order has been applied for by: *[Insert the name of the promoter]* for the purposes of: *[Insert reason for closure, i.e. holding a special event (along with a description of the special event) or the making of a Film]*

The conditions of the Order are that *[Insert the name of the promoter]*:

- Has insured against such risks in connection with the holding of the event on the above roads *[Insert details of insurance cover]*;
- Has produced all such certificates as to the safety of any structures, equipment or other apparatus to be used in association with the special event *[Insert details of safety certificates required]*;
- Erects, places and removes all barriers and signs in the following locations places and at the following times *[Insert all details of required signs]*;

- ☐ Complies with *[any other such conditions as specified by the Council – insert conditions]*.

Authorised Officer:

[Insert signature]

[Insert official's name]

[Insert official's position in Council]

Date: *[Insert date]*

Appendix 6

Checklist for District Councils (*For Official use only*)

Please tick

Is the application form completed correctly?

Are the location maps included showing marshals/stewards and first aid positions?

Is the signing schedule included and is it correct?

Is a copy of the Public Liability Insurance document included?

Is written evidence of consultations with residents, businesses and bus/taxi companies affected by the proposed closure included?

Is a copy of a Sector Scheme 12ab (or Ch8) Certificate of Competence for those undertaking the signing work included?

Has written agreement with Emergency Services been included?

Appendix 7

Small Events (i.e. Street Parties)

In Order to be considered a 'small event', the event should be as follows: (please note this list is not exhaustive)

1. Be held on minor residential roads eg cul-de-sacs or side streets.
2. The proposed road to be closed must not have a bus route along it.
3. Not have a car park located on it or a car park which is accessed via the road to be closed (other than a car park for residents' of the road)
4. Not be publicised for the general public and therefore will not draw in people from the wider area.
5. Be an event which would apply to the residents of one or two streets only and not to larger areas of the district/borough/city. It is up to the District Council to consider factors such as the proposed attendance figures etc when making its decision on whether to grant an Order.
6. Finish by 11pm.
7. Not have a stage built from which entertainment would be provided.
8. Not have amplified entertainment which may cause nuisance to the wider area.
9. Not have fireworks, pyrotechnics or bonfires on the street.
10. Not have alcohol or food **sold** at the event.

The promoter may be held responsible for any costs arising from the event, e.g. clearing up, damage to street furniture or road surfaces etc.

The District Council may decide not to require a promoter to take out public liability insurance for the event. However, it is strongly recommended that promoters do so.

Promoters should be aware they may be asked to comply with any or all of the following requirements. The District Council and DfI Roads will advise during the application process:

1. The event must be organised in such a way that access for pedestrians and essential vehicles can be maintained.
2. The promoter is expected to consult with local residents and businesses that may be affected by the road closure, prior to submitting the application. A copy of the letter or flyer sent, along with a list of those notified and copies of their responses should be submitted with the application form. If local residents and businesses object, the District Council will require that promoters contact them to deal with any issues raised. In the event that issues remain unresolved, the District Council may withhold consent for the event.
3. During the course of the event the promoter will be responsible for ensuring that the areas affected by the event are so far as is reasonably practical keep free from rubbish and litter at all time. When the event finishes the promoter is responsible for ensuring that the roads are left clear of litter and in a clean and tidy condition to the satisfaction of the District Council.
4. Each road to be closed shall be clearly defined by means of a “**ROAD CLOSED**” sign supported by means of a trestle or suitable half barrier on the road. Diversion signs may also be required.
5. Any barrier to be placed on the road shall have alternate red and white bands approximately 600mm in width. Where these are to remain in place during

lighting-up times the offside extremity of each barrier/trestle shall be lit by an approved road works lamp.

6. All signs and barriers shall be adequately weighted to prevent them from being blown over or dislodged.
7. All signs and barriers on the road shall be erected and removed at the times specified by the council.
8. All debris deposited/left on the street/road as a result of the event shall also be removed by the time specified by the council. Failure to do so will render the promoter liable to charge for cleaning the road or even to prosecution for failing to do so or for obstructing the road.
9. All proposed special events on public roads are required to be advertised by way of notice, in at least one local newspaper (or community paper) circulating in the district in which the road is situated. A District Council may, at its discretion, impose a charge/recoup fees incurred in the processing of any application.
10. If there are a number of celebrations e.g. National celebrations, which are occurring at the same time, where possible, a District Council will incorporate it into one notice and advertise the notice accordingly.
11. The promoter needs to be available at all times during the event and understands that their details will be passed to DfL Roads and the police.

Report on	Changes to the Affordable Warmth Scheme Public Consultation
Reporting Officer	Fiona McClements, Head of Environmental Health
Contact 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	The purpose of this report is to advise the Council on the 'Changes to the Affordable Warmth Scheme' public consultation. Comments on the proposed changes are to be returned to the Department of Communities by 16th February 2018 .
2.0	Background
2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Affordable Warmth Scheme was introduced in September 2014 and replaced the previous Warm Homes Scheme. The Scheme's purpose is to improve domestic energy efficiency and reduce energy consumption among eligible households in the owner occupied and private rented sectors to mitigate the impacts of fuel poverty. • The Department's Fuel Poverty Strategy 'Warmer Healthier Homes' published in March 2011 gave a commitment to improve partnership working and to explore an area based approach to tackling fuel poverty. • The scheme uses a targeting algorithm developed by the University of Ulster which uses a selection of variables which are proxies for fuel poverty to calculate eligibility of small areas for the Affordable Warmth Scheme. All the variables have been combined through a weighted algorithm, so that every small area in the Council area is assigned an eligibility score. • The Scheme's intention is to direct fuel poverty interventions to those that need them the most by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Actively identifying areas where vulnerable people in the poorest housing are most likely to live; - Drawing on local knowledge of Councils to provide people with the information they need to boost participation in the scheme; - Relying on the experience of Housing Executive Grants Office staff to conduct technical assessments and approve the energy efficiency measures required.

3.0	Main Report
3.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A ministerial request was made for the Affordable Warmth Scheme to be reviewed after one full year of operation to ensure that it continued to find and help those households most at risk of fuel poverty. The review considered

	<p>what changes could be made to improve the Scheme and what impact these changes would have.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four proposals for change were identified, which if agreed, have the potential to increase access to grants and make the process more streamlined. • To gauge opinion on the proposals, a public consultation seeks comments by 16th February 2018. A consultation event within MUDC area can be arranged if deemed necessary or awareness raised through MUDC social media channels and the website.
3.2	<p>The four proposals for change are:</p> <p>(1) Scheme Delivery The Department proposes that one installer managing the installation of all measures to the household is the preferred delivery method.</p> <p>(2) Income Threshold The Department proposes to raise the income threshold to £23,000 for households with more than one persons and reducing it to £18,000 for all single households.</p> <p>(3) Householders with Disabilities The Department proposes that Disability Living Allowance, Attendance Allowance, Personal Independence Payment and Carers Allowance are not included in the calculation of income for the Affordable Warmth Scheme.</p> <p>(4) Boiler replacement Criteria The Department proposes the removal of the additional boiler replacement criteria of a member of the household being over 65 or having a child under 16 years of age, or being in receipt of Disability Living Allowance.</p>
4.0	Other Considerations
4.1	<p><u>Financial & Human Resources Implications</u> Financial: N/A Human: N/A</p>
4.2	<p><u>Equality and Good Relations Implications</u> N/A</p>
4.3	<p><u>Risk Management Implications</u> N/A</p>
5.0	Recommendation(s)
5.1	<p>It is recommended that the Council respond to the attached Public Consultation document. A draft response is attached.</p>
6.0	Documents Attached & References

6.1	Changes to the Affordable Warmth Scheme Public Consultation November 2017
6.2	Draft MUDC response

Changes to the Affordable Warmth Scheme

Public Consultation November 2017

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1. Introduction

¹ <http://www.dsdni.gov.uk/warmer-healthier-homes.pdf>

Purpose

1.1 This public consultation document seeks comments on proposed changes to the Affordable Warmth Scheme which is the Department for Communities' Domestic Energy Efficiency Improvement Programme for vulnerable low income households. The Affordable Warmth Scheme is also a central element in the NI Executive's Fuel Poverty Strategy. This consultation will end after 14 weeks on 16 February 2018 to allow for the Christmas holiday period and all responses will be considered accordingly.

Historic Context

1.2 The Affordable Warmth Scheme was introduced in September 2014 and replaced the Warm Homes Scheme. It is funded by the Department for Communities and its purpose is to improve domestic energy efficiency and reduce energy consumption among eligible households in the owner-occupied and private rented sectors to mitigate the impacts of fuel poverty.

Strategic Links

- 1.3 The Department's Fuel Poverty Strategy "Warmer Healthier Homes"¹ was published in March 2011 and gave a commitment to improve partnership working and to explore an area based approach to tackling fuel poverty. We will review the existing fuel poverty strategy and develop a new one.

Responses

- 1.4 Comments on any aspect of the proposed changes discussed in this paper would be welcome. They should reach the Department by 16 February 2018. You may provide comments by

letter, email, survey monkey or telephone. Please reply to:

AWS Consultation
Department for Communities
Regional Housing Authority
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Additional Copies

Copies of this document are at
"Consultations" on the Department's website.

2. What is fuel poverty?

2.1 Under the current Northern Ireland Fuel Poverty Strategy, a fuel poor household is one which needs to spend more than 10% of its income on all fuel use to heat its home to an adequate standard of warmth. This is generally defined as 21°C in the living room and 18°C in the other occupied rooms – the temperatures recommended by the World Health Organisation (WHO).

2.2 The Affordable Warmth Scheme replaced the Warm Homes Scheme from April 2015 and is now the Department for Communities' main tool for tackling fuel poverty. The Department's Fuel Poverty Strategy "Warmer Healthier Homes" published in March 2011 gave a commitment to improve partnership working and to explore an area based approach to tackling fuel poverty.

2.3 Northern Ireland's first independent review of Fuel Poverty "Defining Fuel Poverty in Northern Ireland"² (Liddell, Morris, McKenzie and Rae) was published in May 2011 and noted that, in order to attain WHO levels of warmth and comfort, more than 33,000 homes in Northern Ireland needed to spend more than a quarter of their income on heating and lighting their homes. Furthermore, more than 150,000 households were in severe fuel poverty.

2.4 This evidence-based research provided a rationale for an examination of the Department's approach to tackling fuel poverty at a time when commentators such as the Consumer Council and the Fuel Poverty Coalition were calling for innovation, including an approach to tackling fuel poverty that would assist those most in need.

2 [http://eprints.ilster.ac.uk/19994/1/fuelPovertyReport\(WEB\)-5Sept2011.pdf](http://eprints.ilster.ac.uk/19994/1/fuelPovertyReport(WEB)-5Sept2011.pdf)

3. The Affordable Warmth Scheme Proposals for Change

Background

3.1 The Affordable Warmth Scheme, which replaced the Warm Homes Scheme, was launched on 15 September 2014 and is the Department for Communities' main initiative in addressing the impacts of fuel poverty.

3.2 Through this new Scheme, Northern Ireland became the first region of the UK to adopt a targeted area-based approach to addressing fuel poverty. It remains the only region where a successful micro-scale model of targeting has been successfully implemented.

3.3 The Affordable Warmth Scheme differs significantly from the former Warm Homes Scheme in that it:

- actively identifies areas where vulnerable people in the poorest housing are most likely to live;
- draws on local knowledge of Councils to provide people with the information they need to boost participation in the Scheme;

- relies on the experience of Housing Executive Grants Office staff to conduct technical assessments and approve the energy efficiency measures required.

By comparison, all previous Government-led initiatives to address fuel poverty in Northern Ireland worked on an application basis, where the applicant approached the funder. The intention of the targeted approach is to direct fuel poverty interventions towards those who need them most.

Review of the Affordable Warmth Scheme

3.4 In September 2015 the then Minister for Communities asked for the Affordable Warmth Scheme to be reviewed after one full year of operation to ensure that it continued to be effective in finding and helping those households most at risk of severe fuel poverty. The review of the Affordable Warmth Scheme examined five key themes:

- Effectiveness and efficiency of processes;

- Appropriateness of delivery arrangements;

- Accuracy of the targeting model;
- Scheme performance in 2015/16;
- Scheme qualifying criteria.

window installers. This approach was based on the success of the Boiler Replacement

Stakeholder Engagement

3.5 Key stakeholders including local

Councils, Housing Executive, lobby groups and installers were engaged through a series of workshops and meetings. This was an opportunity to provide comments and feedback on the first year of operation, based on the five themes of the review. Stakeholders were asked to highlight both the positives and negatives within this first year considering, what, if any, reasonable changes that could be made that would improve the scheme. Consideration was given to the impact there would be if changes were made, with particular focus on other factors within the Affordable Warmth Scheme, such as budget, resources or legislation. The salient points raised by stakeholders and key findings from the review are contained in the following paragraphs.

Appropriateness of Delivery Arrangements

3.6 The original design of the Affordable Warmth Scheme encouraged participation from a wide range of smaller insulation, heating and

Scheme which provided work for over 2,000 local installers. However, anecdotal evidence from the Affordable Warmth Scheme in the first full year of operation suggests that having multiple installers for different measures can be difficult for householders. The consensus view was that the appointment of a single installer completing all measures would be preferred.

- 3.7 There have been delays and confusion around the Building Control process and having one installer could make this process work more efficiently. Stakeholders generally support a one-stop-shop approach however some noted that an appointment of one

installer could monopolise the scheme and there may be a loss of price competitiveness. Based on the evidence of the scheme to date it is recommended that one installer managing the installation of all measures to the household is the preferred delivery method. This could still allow for a wide range of installers to take part in the scheme, but will mean one installer taking the lead for each installation project.

Proposal for Consultation

The Department proposes that one installer, managing the installation of all measures to the household, becomes the preferred delivery method.

Scheme Qualification Criteria

3.8 During the first full year of operation of the scheme there were calls from key stakeholder organisations and political representatives for changes to be made to some of the qualifying conditions including:

- a review of the appropriateness of the £20,000 income threshold for entry to the scheme;
- the inclusion of Disability Living Allowance and other allowances related to illness and disability in the calculation of income;
- a review of the age of householder restriction on the replacement of an inefficient boiler.

£20,000 Household Income Threshold

3.9 When the scheme was initially being developed, all income was included in the eligibility calculation. At the time of the Public Consultation exercise (February 2014) the Department proposed an eligibility criteria for annual household income of £16,190. This was in line with the free school meals limit. Following comments received in the Public Consultation it was deemed that the income level was too low. The Department considered that the income threshold should be increased to £20,000. This was supported by the 2009/10 Family Resources Survey which

showed that 44% of Northern Ireland households had a weekly income of less than £400 (£20,800 per annum).

3.10 Whilst the Department recognised that not every household consists of the same number of people, and that varying household sizes lead to varying needs and other expenses, the household income threshold of £20,000 emerged as a simple and easy to implement approach during the first full year of the Scheme.

3.11 Nevertheless, stakeholders consulted after the first year of operation have expressed consistent support for an increase in the threshold for households which contain more than one person. There was an acknowledgement that these households could be disadvantaged by the current arrangement which does not vary the income threshold to take account of the extra expenses associated with more people living in a household; these extra expenses are not always fully covered by extra income.

3.12 The Department commissioned Christine Liddell MBE Professor Emeritus Ulster University, a recognised fuel poverty expert, to examine this issue. In a series of worked examples, Professor Liddell demonstrated the extent to which a single threshold of £20,000 could lead to the systematic exclusion of larger

households from the Affordable Warmth Scheme. This was particularly so for households where there were several occupants but few sources of income (such as families with small children). Many of these households had additional expenses, for example childcare, clothing, food, and laundry, as well as higher energy needs in order to keep young children warm. A single working adult is significantly more likely to be able to afford their energy needs on an income of £20,000 per annum, than is a family with 3 dependent children. This means that applying the same threshold to both types of household could be viewed as unreasonable.

this kind throughout the UK, namely that a lack of

3.13 Using statistical evidence from the Office for National Statistics, the Family Resources Survey, and the OECD (Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development), Professor Liddell suggested that income thresholds could be more fairly set at:

- £18,000 per annum for single person households;
- £23,000 per annum for multiple person households.

3.14 The Department believes that this proposed amendment to income thresholds addresses a criticism levelled at single-threshold Schemes of

income equivalisation is an obstacle to helping all who are most in need. In the case of what is proposed here, lowering the income threshold but also equivalising it at the same time, will exclude some households, but also open up eligibility to many more households who previously missed the cut through lack of equivalisation. It could be construed as an evidence-based balancing act, relying on newly published evidence related to energy consumption and incomes.

Proposal for Consultation

The Department proposes to raise the income threshold to £23,000 for households with more than one person and reducing it to £18,000 for all single person households.

Disability Living Allowance, Personal Independence Payment, Attendance Allowance and Carer's Allowance

3.15 Disability Living Allowance is a tax free allowance paid to those with a disability to help them with extra costs associated with their disability. At the time of the public consultation on the Affordable Warmth Scheme, the Department considered that it was appropriate to include Disability Living Allowance when calculating household income.

3.16 However, in other Government grant schemes, Disability Living Allowance is not included in the calculation of income, since it is construed as essential

supplementary income needed to ensure that people with a disability are treated on a par with other people.

3.17 During our consultation with stakeholders, there was broad support for Disability Living Allowance to be removed from the income calculation used in the Affordable Warmth Scheme. There has also been significant correspondence from elected representatives calling for Disability Living Allowance not to be included in the calculation. Similar requests have been made to exclude related benefits Attendance Allowance, Personal Independence Allowance and Carer's Allowance from the calculation.

3.18 Furthermore, it is widely recognised that people with disabilities are

- more likely to live in poverty;
- more susceptible to the adverse impacts of fuel poverty;
- more likely to be economically inactive;
- more likely to face problems with housing generally.

3.19 To continue to include Disability Living Allowance, Attendance Allowance, Personal Independence Allowance and Carer's Allowance in the calculation of income could suggest that those with a disability are being penalised in relation to those without a disability.

Proposal for Consultation

The Department proposes that Disability Living Allowance, Attendance Allowance, Personal Independence Payment and Carer's Allowance are removed from the calculation of income for the Affordable Warmth Scheme.

Replacement Boiler Criteria

3.20 Where an existing central heating boiler is at least 15 years old and there is a member of the householder either over 65 or have a child under 16 years of age, the Affordable Warmth Scheme has provided opportunity for the boiler to be replaced. Following stakeholder consultation, it seems reasonable to assume that any household with an annual income of less than the income thresholds proposed for the Scheme would find it difficult to find the money to replace an old inefficient boiler, even with the assistance of the Boiler Replacement Scheme. There was wide support from stakeholders for these criteria associated with age and disability to be removed.

Proposal for Consultation

The Department proposes the removal of age-related and disability-related eligibility criteria from the boiler replacement element of the Affordable Warmth Scheme.

4. What do we want from this Consultation?

4.1 The Department welcomes responses from all interested parties on the issues grateful if raised and proposals presented in this responses.

document. There is a short survey at Annex A, which we would be you could use to record your

5. What happens next?

5.1 Following the end of the consultation period, the Department will publish the responses, in summary form, alongside a Departmental view on the issues raised. Unless respondents indicate otherwise, all responses to this consultation may be published in full or summary form. You

should also note that the Department is subject to the Freedom of Information Act 2000. This means that we have to consider any request made to us under the Act for information relating to responses made to this consultation.

6. Equality Considerations

6.1 Section 75 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998 requires the Department 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;
- between men and women generally;
- between persons with a disability and persons without; and
- between persons with dependants and persons without.

6.2 Without prejudice to the obligations set out above, the Department is also required, in carrying out its functions relating to Northern Ireland, to have due regard to the desirability of promoting good relations between persons of different religious belief, political opinion or racial group.

6.3 Initial screening has been carried out on this consultation to identify any equality impacts. No adverse impacts were found and therefore it has been decided that this review should not be subject to an Equality Impact Assessment.

Respondents are asked to comment on any potential equality implications arising from the issues/proposals discussed in this consultation. The decision not to carry out an equality impact assessment will be reassessed following the analysis of the consultation responses.

Annex A – Your responses to the Consultation

Name: Mark Kelso

Organisation: Mid Ulster District Council

Position in the organisation: Director of Public Health and Infrastructure

Proposal 1

The Department proposes that one installer, managing the installation of all measures to the household, becomes the preferred delivery method.

How much do you agree with this proposal? (please tick one option)

Strongly agree	Agree	Don't know	Disagree	Strongly disagree
				✓

Comments?

.....
It is important to retain the original components of this scheme to help support local
.....

.....
Businesses obtain this work. Small local businesses carrying out the work
.....
should add to the popularity of the scheme by building confidence in the recipients through local knowledge. Local businesses carrying out this work should be better placed to assist in any follow up works if required.
.....

Proposal 2

The Department proposes to raise the income threshold to £23,000 for households with more than one person and reducing it to £18,000 for all single person households.

How much do you agree with this proposal? (please tick one option)

.....

Strongly agree	Agree	Don't know	Disagree	Strongly disagree
✓				

Comments?

The increase in the income threshold is welcomed as it will help those considered to be within the 'working poor' bracket.

Proposal 3

The Department proposes that Disability Living Allowance, Attendance Allowance, Personal Independence Payment and Carer's Allowance are removed from the calculation of income for the Affordable Warmth Scheme.

How much do you agree with this proposal? (please tick one option)

Strongly agree	Agree	Don't know	Disagree	Strongly disagree
✓				

Comments?

Expansion of availability within the scheme is welcomed.

.....
.....
.....

Proposal 4

The Department proposes the removal of age-related and disability-related eligibility criteria from the boiler replacement element of the Affordable Warmth Scheme.

How much do you agree with this proposal? (please tick one option)

Strongly agree	Agree	Don't know	Disagree	Strongly disagree
	✓			

.....
Comments?
.....

.....
Providing annual income criteria applies, then agree that old inefficient boilers aged 15 years and over would be replaced irrespective of the age of the occupants.

Other Comments

Are there any additional comments or suggestions you wish to make on the proposals in the consultation document?

Comments?

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Annex B – Consultee List

All MPs and MEPs	Northern Ireland Court Service
All Northern Ireland Political Parties All MLAs	Northern Ireland Law Commission
All Northern Ireland Departments	Civil Law Reform Division
Committee for Communities	Civic Forum
Speaker of the Assembly	North/South Ministerial Council
Northern Ireland Office	Northern Ireland Resident Magistrates' Association
Citizens Advice Bureaux	Human Rights Commission
Housing Rights Service	Northern Ireland Ombudsman
Northern Ireland Housing Executive Northern Ireland Housing Council Chartered Institute of Housing	Equality Commission for Northern Ireland
The Executive Council of the Inn of Court of Northern Ireland	The General Consumer Council for Northern Ireland
Belfast Solicitors Association	Confederation of British Industry Northern Ireland Branch
The Law Society of Northern Ireland School of Law	Northern Ireland Chamber of Commerce and Industry
University of Ulster Laganside Courts	Federation of Small Businesses
Institute of Professional Legal Studies (Queens University Belfast)	Northern Ireland Association of Citizens Advice Bureaux
Law Centre (Northern Ireland)	Northern Ireland Chamber of Trade
Secretary, Her Majesty's Council of County Court Judges	The Northern Ireland Council for Voluntary Action
	Northern Ireland Congress, Irish Congress of Trade Unions

Northern Ireland Local Government Association	Coalition on Sexual Orientation (COSO)
Society of Local Authority Chief Executives	Ministry of Defence
Ministry of Defence	Committee on the Administration of Justice
Inland Revenue	Council for the Homeless (NI)
Northern Ireland Judicial Appointments Commission	Disability Action
Catholic Bishops of Northern Ireland	Energy Savings Trust
Community Relations Council	Federation of Master Builders
Participation & the Practice of Rights Project	Gingerbread NI
	Irish Congress of Trade Unions
Advice Service Alliance	Professor Christine Liddell MBE
Advice NI	Methodist Church in Ireland
AgeNI	National Energy Action
Archbishop of Armagh & Primate of all Ireland	National Insulation Association NI
Belfast Unemployed Resource Centre	Northern Ireland Energy Agency
Bryson House	NIPSA
CARE in Northern Ireland	The Presbyterian Church in Ireland
Carers Northern Ireland	Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors
Chartered Institute of Housing	Rural Community Network
Chinese Welfare Association	Rural Development Council
	Shelter Northern Ireland
	Simon Community NI

Report on	Participation in a proposed Health & Well Being showcase event with partners in the Southern Trust Area
Reporting Officer	Fiona McClements, Head of Environmental Health
Contact 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 on a proposed Best Practice Health & Wellbeing conference event for the Southern Trust area. The event is provisionally scheduled for 15 th March 2018 and a request has been made to Mid Ulster Council to be part of the partnership planning and provide support for financial costs to run the events .
2.0	Background
2.1	The Southern PHA and partner organisations propose to organise a Health and Wellbeing show case conference event based primarily on physical activity programmes operating within the Southern Trust area.
3.0	Main Report
3.1	Health & Wellbeing is incorporated within the MUDC Community Plan and actions within the Health & Wellbeing theme include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recreation and Active Lifestyle Plan, which will provide formal and informal recreation and play opportunities. • A 'Healthy for Life' strategy, team and portal; co-ordinating all health initiatives, programmes and literature available in the District.
3.2	There are a number of Health & Well Being programmes focusing on physical activity in place across the Mid Ulster area. A number of these programmes are funded in a partnership arrangement with the PHA and the Southern Trust.
3.3	The proposed conference event will primarily be a showcase event but it is anticipated that speakers from some councils from either England or Ireland or both make presentations on good practice elsewhere and take part in a panel discussion. It is proposed to have a pre-conference event seminar for a number of key representatives and speakers the evening before.
3.4	There will be an opportunity to display Mid Ulster information at the event with the possibility of showcasing work through presentations from the Mid Ulster area which tie in with the main conference themes.

3.5	The proposed partners include the Southern PHA; Southern Trust; Newry, Mourne and Down District Council; Armagh Banbridge and Craigavon Council and Mid Ulster District Council. The costs for running the event are still to be finalised , however it is expected that a financial contribution from each partner organisation will be required .
4.0	Other Considerations
4.1	<u>Financial & Human Resources Implications</u> Financial: Partner Contribution of £300 – £500 towards the event. Human: Meeting time./ officer support .
4.2	<u>Equality and Good Relations Implications</u> N/a
4.3	<u>Risk Management Implications</u> N/a
5.0	Recommendation(s)
5.1	It is recommended that Council supports the planning of the Southern Area - Health & Wellbeing Conference and seminar events and makes a partner contribution to the event .
6.0	Documents Attached & References
	None.

Report on	Extension of Service Level Agreement relating to Health and Wellbeing Services
Reporting Officer	Fiona McClements, Head of Environmental Health
Contact 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	<p>To seek Council approval to extend the Interim Service level Agreements between Mid Ulster District Council and:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough Council for the provision of Public Health funded service until 31st March 2018 2. Mid and East Antrim Borough Council for the provision of Public Health funded Tobacco Control work for 2017/18
2.0	Background
2.1	Mid Ulster Council has put in place interim Service Level Agreements with Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough Council and Mid and East Antrim Borough Council to continue with the provision of the above services.
3.0	Main Report
3.1	<p>Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Council SLA This agreement would be an interim arrangement with scheduled performance reviews and reporting to take place. The services covered by this agreement would be Tobacco control, and Health Inequalities. From 01 April 2017, MUDC assumed responsibility for the delivery of the Home Safety service in the Dungannon area.</p>
3.2	<p>Mid and East Antrim Borough Council SLA This agreement would be an interim arrangement with scheduled performance reviews and reporting to take place. The services covered by this agreement would be Tobacco Control.</p>
4.0	Other Considerations
4.1	<p><u>Financial & Human Resources Implications</u></p> <p>Financial:</p> <p><u>Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough Council SLA</u> The two services are fully funded by the PHA.</p> <p><u>Mid and East Antrim SLA</u> Tobacco control services are fully funded by the PHA.</p>

	<p>Human:</p> <p>Services would be provided by existing employed staff under the current existing arrangements within the various partner organisations.</p>
4.2	<p><u>Equality and Good Relations Implications</u></p> <p>N/a</p>
4.3	<p><u>Risk Management Implications</u></p> <p>N/a</p>
5.0	Recommendation(s)
5.1	<p>It is recommended that Members extend the attached SLA with Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Council service provision to 31st March 2018.</p> <p>It is recommended that Members extend the Tobacco SLA with Mid and East Antrim Borough Council extending service provision to 31st March 2018.</p>
6.0	Documents Attached & References
6.1	<p>Appendix 1: Service Level Agreement between MUDC and ACBC Borough Council</p> <p>Appendix 2: Service Level Agreement between MUDC and MEA Borough Council</p>

Service Level Agreement
PUBLIC HEALTH AGENCY FUNDED SERVICES

2017/18

Between

**ARMAGH CITY BANBRIDGE
AND CRAIGAVON BOROUGH COUNCIL**

AND

MID ULSTER DISTRICT COUNCIL

Service Level Agreement

Between

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

(Hereafter referred to as the Agreement and the Stakeholders)

1.0 Background

Prior to Local Government Reform a number of Public Health Agency (PHA) funded contracts were managed and delivered by Southern Group Environmental Health Committee (SGEHC) employed by Armagh City & District Council on behalf of the five constituent Councils including the legacy Dungannon & South Tyrone Borough Council. The contracts held were in relation to Home Safety, Tobacco Control, and Investing for Health and Health Inequalities. In a letter to the eleven new Councils 10th February 2015, the PHA asked Councils if they would agree to transfer existing contracts to the direct successor Council in the new structures (MUDC opted not to transfer Investing for Health).

Councils agreed to the interim arrangement for a period of 12 months and formal arrangements between the new Councils to ensure continuation of the above mentioned funded services across the Southern area were put in place. This delivery model remained in place until 31 March 2017.

From 01 April 2017, MUDC assumed responsibility for the delivery of the Home Safety service in the Dungannon area.

Previously agreed arrangements in relation to Health Inequalities and Tobacco Control remain in place for a further period of 12 months, with Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough Council (ACBCBC) acting as the lead Council managing the contracts to deliver PHA funded services in the legacy Dungannon and South Tyrone Borough Council area.

2.0 Shared Objectives

2.1 The Objectives of the Agreement are:

- To establish provision under which ACBCBC may provide PHA funded services as defined in 5.2 below.
- To define the role, responsibilities and obligations of the stakeholders.

3.0 Review of the Service Level Agreement

3.1 The Stakeholders shall jointly review the Agreement after 12 months as required to facilitate the interim position outlined above.

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

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

4.0 Performance Review and Reporting

4.1 The Stakeholders shall jointly review performance under the Agreement on a quarterly basis. MUDC will provide quarterly updates in relation to delivery of the Home Safety service in the Dungannon area, to enable inclusion within the Progress Monitoring Return to the PHA.

Progress reports on Home Safety, Tobacco Control and Health Inequalities will be forwarded by ACBCBC to the PHA. A summary report for the 12 month period will be provided as an addendum to the fourth quarter report. Where significant variances are highlighted, a rationale will be provided.

4.2. MUDC shall have the facility to make comment on progress report/s for Home Safety, Health Inequalities and Tobacco Control including the services delivered within two weeks of receipt.

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

5.0 Level of Service Delivered

5.1 ACBCBC is responsible for ensuring services are delivered within the Agreement in relation to Health Inequalities and Tobacco Control. MUDC is responsible for ensuring services are delivered in relation to Home Safety (Dungannon). ACBCBC will ensure projects are reported on as detailed in section 4.

5.2 The services covered by this Agreement are:

Funded Services and Projects including:

Tobacco Control

Health Inequalities (Closing the Gap)

Home Safety (Southern Safer Homes)

5.3 The number of days dedicated to operational activity is included in Table 1.

Table 1: Total Breakdown of Time spend in Days

Service Area	Delivered by	Time spend	Work plan
Tobacco Control	Tobacco Control Officer	15 hours per <i>week</i> FTE	As per PHA Contract
Health Inequalities	Health Improvement Worker	18.5 hours per week FTE	As per PHA Contract & Locality Plan

FTE (Full Time Equivalent)

5.3 The time spend for training delivered by ACBCBC is incorporated within the Agreement as detailed in Table 1 above.

5.4 Line Management for the Health Inequality and Tobacco Control staff will be provided by the Environmental Health Department of ACBCBC.

5.5 ACBCBC and MUDC (Home Safety) are responsible for ensuring where possible, that the staff resources necessary to deliver the agreed level of services are available.

5.6 ACBCBC and MUDC (Home Safety) are responsible for monitoring the delivery of services on an ongoing basis.

6.0 Health and Safety

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

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

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

7.0 Resolution of Disputes

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

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

SIGNED ON BEHALF OF

ARMAGH CITY BANBRIDGE AND CRAIGAVON BOROUGH COUNCIL

Chief Executive

MID ULSTER DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chief Executive

Service Level Agreement
PUBLIC HEALTH AGENCY FUNDED SERVICES
2017/18

Between

Mid & East Antrim Borough Council

AND

Mid Ulster District Council

Service Level Agreement

Between

Mid & East Antrim Borough Council and Mid Ulster District Council

(Hereafter referred to as the Agreement and the Stakeholders)

1.0 Background

Prior to Local Government Reform a number of Public Health Agency (PHA) funded contracts were managed and delivered through the Northern Group Systems for the legacy Cookstown and Magherafelt Councils. The contract held was in relation to Tobacco Control.

Councils previously agreed to an interim arrangement for a period of up to 12 months and therefore it is now necessary to formalise arrangements between the new Councils to ensure continuation of the above mentioned funded service across the Northern PHA area.

Mid & East Antrim Borough Council will act as the lead Council taking on the contracts previously managed by Northern Group Systems to deliver PHA funded Tobacco Control service in the legacy Cookstown and Magherafelt geographies.

2.0 Shared Objectives

2.1 The Objectives of the Agreement are to establish provision under which Mid & East Antrim Borough Council may provide PHA funded services and to define the role, responsibilities and obligations of the stakeholders.

3.0 Review of the Service Level Agreement

3.1 The Stakeholders shall jointly review the Agreement after 6 months as required to facilitate the interim position outlined above.

3.2 The Review Process will be facilitated by Mid & East Antrim Borough Council and Mid Ulster Council 3 months prior to the end of the financial year.

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

4.0 Performance Review and Reporting

4.1 The Stakeholders shall jointly review performance under the Agreement on a quarterly basis. Progress reports will be provided by Mid & East Antrim Borough Council to inform the process. A summary report for the 12 month period will be provided as an addendum to the fourth quarter report. Where significant variances are highlighted, a rationale will be provided.

4.2 Mid Ulster District Council shall have the facility to make comment on their progress report including the services delivered within two weeks of receipt.

4.3 Mid & East Antrim Borough Council shall ensure that necessary action agreed is taken to maintain a high level of service delivery.

5.0 Level of Service Delivered

5.1 Mid & East Antrim Borough Council is responsible for ensuring services are delivered within the Agreement and that they are reported on as detailed in section 4.

5.2 The services covered by this Agreement are:

Tobacco Control

5.3 Line Management for the staff involved will be provided by the Environmental Health Department of Mid & East Antrim Borough Council.

5.4 Mid & East Antrim Borough Council shall ensure where possible, that the staff resources necessary to deliver the agreed level of services are available.

5.5 Mid & East Antrim Borough Council is responsible for monitoring the delivery of services on an ongoing basis.

5.6 Mid Ulster District Council will receive a minimum of two weeks cover in each calendar month from Mid & East Antrim Borough Council tobacco control resources as its entitlement under the PHA contract.

6.0 Health and Safety

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

6.2 Mid & East Antrim Borough Council employees must adhere to the Health and Safety requirements of the respective Council. This includes adherence to health and safety requirements specific to Council offices as well as in the delivery of services external to the Council offices such as lone working and site specific requirements.

7.0 Resolution of Disputes

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

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

SIGNED ON BEHALF OF

MID & EAST ANTRIM BOROUGH COUNCIL

Chief Executive

MID ULSTER DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chief Executive

Report on	Live Here Love Here Programme Update
Reporting Officer	Fiona McClements, Head of Environmental Health
Contact 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 provide Members with an update of key programme activity to date from the beginning of the 2017-18 financial year of the Live Here Love Here campaign. To consider remaining within the Live Here Love here campaign at a cost of £21,000.
2.0	Background
2.1	<p>In April 2017 Mid Ulster District Council joined the Live Here Love Here campaign which encompasses the following key programmes and awards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt A Spot • BIG Spring Clean • Clean Coasts Programme (includes Clean Coasts Week and Coast Care Awards) • Live Here Love Here Community Awards • Small Grants Scheme <p>As Members will be aware the Mid Ulster District Council Live Here Love Here Small Grants Scheme was launched and reported to Council on 13th June 2017. The scheme takes a fresh approach to improving the local environment and building a sense of pride in the local community providing support to volunteer projects. Grants were available from £500 to £5,000 and were open to volunteer and community groups, all school and third level education organisations, youth groups and sports groups in the Council area.</p>
3.0	Main Report
3.1	<p>Live Here Love Here key programme and communication activity relevant to the Mid Ulster District Council area is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt A Spot enables individuals and groups to adopt an area and look after it for a two year period. There are currently 233 Adopt A Spot groups across Northern Ireland (NI), 25 of which are based in Mid Ulster. • The Small Grants Scheme within the Council area had a total of 39 groups apply for funding for a range of different projects with 13 projects successful in meeting the scheme criteria equating to a total grant awarded to the Council of £10,500. The 2018 Small Grants Scheme will launch on 16th April 2018.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Live Here Love Here Community Awards was launched on 20th November 2017 and is an opportunity to celebrate and thank volunteers across NI for their contribution to improving their local communities through practical environmental action. The awards night is on 22nd February 2018 and nominations are currently open with the deadline being 8th January 2018. There are 14 award categories including the Mid Ulster Litter Heroes Award. Media Campaign communicated via TV, Outdoor (Posters) and radio advertising. Posters included 3 designs offered to Councils to allow them to address issues specific to their Council area. Mid Ulster selected 'Your dog, your mess. Bag it and bin it', which appeared in Cookstown, Dungannon and Magherafelt.
4.0	Other Considerations
4.1	<p><u>Financial & Human Resources Implications</u></p> <p>Financial: the work for 17/18 is Included within the Keep Northern Ireland Beautiful Membership. Next year's membership will remain at £21,000 with £10,500 returning to MUDC through the small grant programme.</p> <p>Human: None</p>
4.2	<p><u>Equality and Good Relations Implications</u></p> <p>N/a</p>
4.3	<p><u>Risk Management Implications</u></p> <p>N/a</p>
5.0	Recommendation(s)
5.1	<p>Members are requested to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Note the update on Live Here Love Here programme activity within Mid Ulster District Council area. Note the application pack for the community awards Note the launch of the Community Awards, which includes the Mid Ulster Litter Heroes Award. <p>It is recommended to remain within the Live Here Love Here programme for 18/19.</p>
6.0	Documents Attached & References
6.1	Community Awards Application Pack
6.2	Nomination Form



Application Pack





Help with your application

HOW TO ENTER.

Group and/or individual nominations must be made by completing the attached nomination form and forwarding as directed below. Please fill in as much detail as possible to give your group or your nominee the best possible chance of being selected. **The deadline for all entries is 12 noon 8th January 2018.**

NUMBER OF GROUP and/or INDIVIDUAL NOMINATIONS.

Group and/or individual nominations can be made for as many awards as you wish. Please remember volunteers come in many forms; don't forget the management committee or someone who may not formally volunteer regularly, but is always there when you need them.

HOW YOUR ENTRY WILL BE ASSESSED.

The Live Here Love Here Community Awards will be judged by a panel made up of representatives from Live Here Love Here and event sponsors. All nominations will be examined carefully by the judging panel.

WHEN YOU WILL FIND OUT IF YOU HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFUL.

Award winners will be notified in **January 2018** and will be invited to attend the awards event, taking place in Harbour Commissioner's Office, Corporation Square, Belfast on **Tuesday 20th February 2018.**

PRIZES

All award winners will receive a **commemorative award** in recognition of their efforts plus a **framed certificate**. Winners will also receive a prize worth £100.

TERMS & CONDITIONS

1. These awards are open to residents of Northern Ireland.
2. Employees of Keep Northern Ireland Beautiful, supporting councils, DAERA, Coca-Cola HBC NI, McDonalds, Northern Ireland Housing Executive, and Choice Housing are not eligible to receive awards.
3. The winners' names will be published on www.liveherelovehere.org and social media channels after the awards.
4. The above information is correct although the organisers reserve the right to change any of the above without prior notice.
5. Any breach by the entrant of the above terms and conditions will render their entry invalid. If a breach has occurred but is discovered after the award of a prize then the organisers may request the return of the prize.
6. A selected panel of judges will assess all entries and a shortlist will be announced following the closing date. All judges' decisions are final and no discussion will be entered into on these decisions.
7. Entrants must affirm that they have complied with all local and national regulations pertaining to protection of vulnerable habitats, places and activities.

PLEASE RETURN ALL COMPLETED ENTRIES BY EMAIL TO
Karina Magee at karina.magee@keepnorthernirelandbeautiful.org

OR SEND TO
Live Here Love Here, Bridge House, 2 Paulett Avenue, Belfast, BT5 4HD

AWARD CATEGORIES

Please read the criteria below carefully to determine whether your group and/or an individual you know could be nominated for an award. Minimum requirements: All nominees must make an effort to build civic pride in their area by tackling issues such as littering and dog fouling or by improving dilapidated and/ or neglected green space.

The Litter Heroes Awards:

To recognise a group or individual who has shown a dedication to Live Here Love Here in their supporting council area. They have demonstrated consistent hard work, instilling civic pride and tackling environmental issues. ***These awards are specifically open to any individual, group, school, business or sporting association working within a supporting council area:***

Antrim and Newtownabbey Litter Heroes Award

Ards and North Down Litter Heroes Award

Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Litter Heroes Award

Belfast City Litter Heroes Award

Derry City and Strabane Litter Heroes Award

Fermanagh and Omagh Litter Heroes Award

Mid and East Antrim Litter Heroes Award

Mid Ulster Litter Heroes Award

Newry, Mourne and Down Litter Heroes Award



The following awards categories are open to any individual, group, school, business or sporting association working within any council area and/or any area managed by Northern Ireland Housing Executive or a Housing Association:

Adopt A Spot Award presented by Keep Northern Ireland Beautiful

This award recognises any efforts which have made a substantial contribution to the Adopt A Spot Programme. Novel, original and presents an Adopt A Spot from a new/untried angle.



Good Neighbour Award presented by Choice Housing

This award recognises any outstanding contribution to developing the local community through green ups, clean ups and spruce ups.

Community Together Award presented by Northern Ireland Housing Executive

This award recognises any significant efforts to overcome barriers of community division in order to promote good community relations through practical environmental action.

The BIG Transformation Award presented by McDonald's

This award recognises a significant transformation to an open/public space which showcases environmental stewardship and community engagement.

Spirit of Live Here Love Here Award presented by DAERA

This award recognises the work of a group/ individual who has broken the boundaries of 'normal' clean ups and community engagement. It recognises an individual who has demonstrated ongoing commitment to Live Here Love Here through consistent hard work in the form of clean-ups or other activities. They have gone above and beyond the expectations and embody the message of Live Here Love Here through their work.

Contact us

Email: enquiries@liveherelovehere.org

Phone: 02890 736920

Website: www.liveherelovehere.org

Let's create something amazing together!



@liveherelovehere



@isuppporthlh



@livehere.lovehere

#liveherelovehere #lhlh18 #litterheroes

NOMINATION FORM

Please fully complete the information below and return to
karina.magee@keepnorthernirelandbeautiful.org or send to Live Here Love Here,
 Bridge House, 2 Paulett Ave, Belfast, BT5 4HD

<i>YOUR DETAILS</i>	
Contact Name	
Contact Address	
Telephone Number	
Email Address	
Are you nominating a group or an individual for an award?	(Please tick the appropriate box) Group Individual <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
<i>YOUR NOMINEE'S DETAILS</i>	
Contact Name	
Group Name	
Contact Address	
Telephone Number	
Email Address	

How did you hear about the awards?	<div> <div>Facebook <input type="checkbox"/></div> <div>Twitter <input type="checkbox"/></div> <div>Instagram <input type="checkbox"/></div> <div>Newsletter <input type="checkbox"/></div> </div> <div> <div>Radio <input type="checkbox"/></div> <div>Live Here Love Here Website <input type="checkbox"/></div> <div>Newspaper <input type="checkbox"/></div> <div>Other (please specify): <input type="text"/></div> </div>
Are the groups/ individuals activities carried out in an area managed by the Housing Executive or a housing association?	<div> <div>Yes <input type="checkbox"/></div> <div>No <input type="checkbox"/></div> </div>
<p><i>PLEASE HIGHLIGHT ALL THE CATEGORIES YOU ARE NOMINATING YOUR GROUP/ INDIVIDUAL FOR. <u>PLEASE HIGHLIGHT ALL THAT APPLY:</u></i></p>	
<div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antrim and Newtownabbey Litter Heroes Award • Ards and North Down Litter Heroes Award • Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Litter Heroes Award • Belfast City Litter Heroes Award • Derry City and Strabane Litter Heroes Award • Fermanagh and Omagh Litter Heroes Award • Mid and East Antrim Litter Heroes Award • Mid Ulster Litter Heroes Award • Newry, Mourne and Down Litter Heroes Award <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt A Spot Award Sponsored by Keep Northern Ireland Beautiful • Good Neighbour Award sponsored by Choice Housing • Community Together Award sponsored by Northern Ireland Housing Executive • The BIG Transformation Award sponsored by McDonald's • Spirit of Live Here Love Here Award sponsored by DAERA </div>	

PLEASE WRITE WHY YOU FEEL THE GROUP OR INDIVIDUAL DESERVE RECOGNITION. PLEASE MENTION ANY ACHIEVEMENTS, OBSTACLES FACED, PARTNERSHIPS AND ONGOING WORK. (MAX 300 WORDS)

--

You may submit up to two photographs to support your application (2 GB MAX)

DECLARATION

Signed (typed name is acceptable if returning by email)

Dated

--

--

The deadline for all entries is **12noon 8th January 2018**

Please tick the box if the nominated group/individual would not like their photograph to be used for publicity in relation to Live Here Love Here ☐

**PLEASE RETURN ALL COMPLETED ENTRIES TO Karina Magee at
karina.magee@keepnorthernirelandbeautiful.org
 OR Live Here Love Here, Bridge House, 2 Paulett Avenue, Belfast, BT5 4HD**

Report on	Street Naming and Numbering
Reporting Officer	William Wilkinson
Contact 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 renaming of a street in a new residential Housing Development within Mid-Ulster.						
2.0	Background						
2.1	<p>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.</p> <p>The Policy for Street Naming and Dual Language Signage - Section 7:0 - Renaming and Renumbering Existing Streets as adopted (See Appendix 1) forms the basis for considering proposals for the renaming of a street in a new development.</p> <p>An application for the naming of the development in question was originally approved by Mid-Ulster District Council with the name of the proposed street agreed as "Torrent View" in May 2016.</p> <p>However, it has transpired that there is a development with the same name in the neighbouring village of Donaghmore, which has been in use for a number of years. Following discussions with the developer as noted below, it was agreed that it would be advantageous to re-name the street in question prior to work commencing on site to avoid any confusion of the same street name in two neighbouring villages.</p>						
3.0	Main Report						
3.1	<p>The Building Control Department has subsequently received a request for the renaming of the new residential development as follows:-</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Site off Drumreany Road, Castlecaulfield</p> <p>An application has been submitted by Tullynure Construction Limited for the re-naming of a street containing 10 No. proposed dwellings off Drumreany Road, Castlecaulfield which is Phase 2 of a development known as Torrent Glen. The developer has re-submitted the following options for consideration. (See Appendix 2).</p> <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td>Torrent Drive</td></tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td><td>Torrent Meadow</td></tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td><td>Torrent Close</td></tr> </table>	1	Torrent Drive	2	Torrent Meadow	3	Torrent Close
1	Torrent Drive						
2	Torrent Meadow						
3	Torrent Close						

	<p>As the options submitted are directly linked to the name of the first phase of development and its proximity to the Torrent River, it is considered that each option demonstrates compliance with the policy as adopted.</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>
4.0	Other Considerations
4.1	<p><u>Financial & Human Resources Implications</u></p> <p>Financial: N/a</p> <p>Human: N/a</p>
4.2	<p><u>Equality and Good Relations Implications</u></p> <p>N/a</p>
4.3	<p><u>Risk Management Implications</u></p> <p>N/a</p>
5.0	Recommendation(s)
5.1	<p>It is recommended that consideration is given to the approval of one option as noted below for the renaming of the new street within the residential development.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Site off Drumreany Road, Castlecaulfield.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> Either Torrent Drive Or Torrent Meadow Or Torrent Close </p>
6.0	Documents Attached & References
	<p>Appendix 1 - Street Naming and Property Numbering Policy</p> <p>Appendix 2 - Pro-forma containing street naming proposals, location map and site layout plan for a new street off Drumreany Road, Castlecaulfield.</p>

MID ULSTER DISTRICT COUNCIL

Street Naming and Property Numbering Policy for New Developments (Article 11 of The Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) (NI) Order 1995)

Revised Policy and Procedure

7.0 RENAMING AND RENUMBERING EXISTING STREETS

7.1 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.

7.2 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.

Renaming Existing Street Name: Procedure

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 the policy for the naming of New Streets.
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, the occupier of each of the properties listed on the Electoral Register and the Pointer Data address system 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.

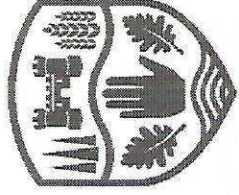
MID ULSTER DISTRICT COUNCIL

New Street Name Proposals

Applicants Name & Address: Tullynure Const Ltd, 52 Drum Road, Cookstown

Description: Private Housing Development

Ref:



Comhairle Ceantair
Lár Uladh
Mid Ulster
District Council

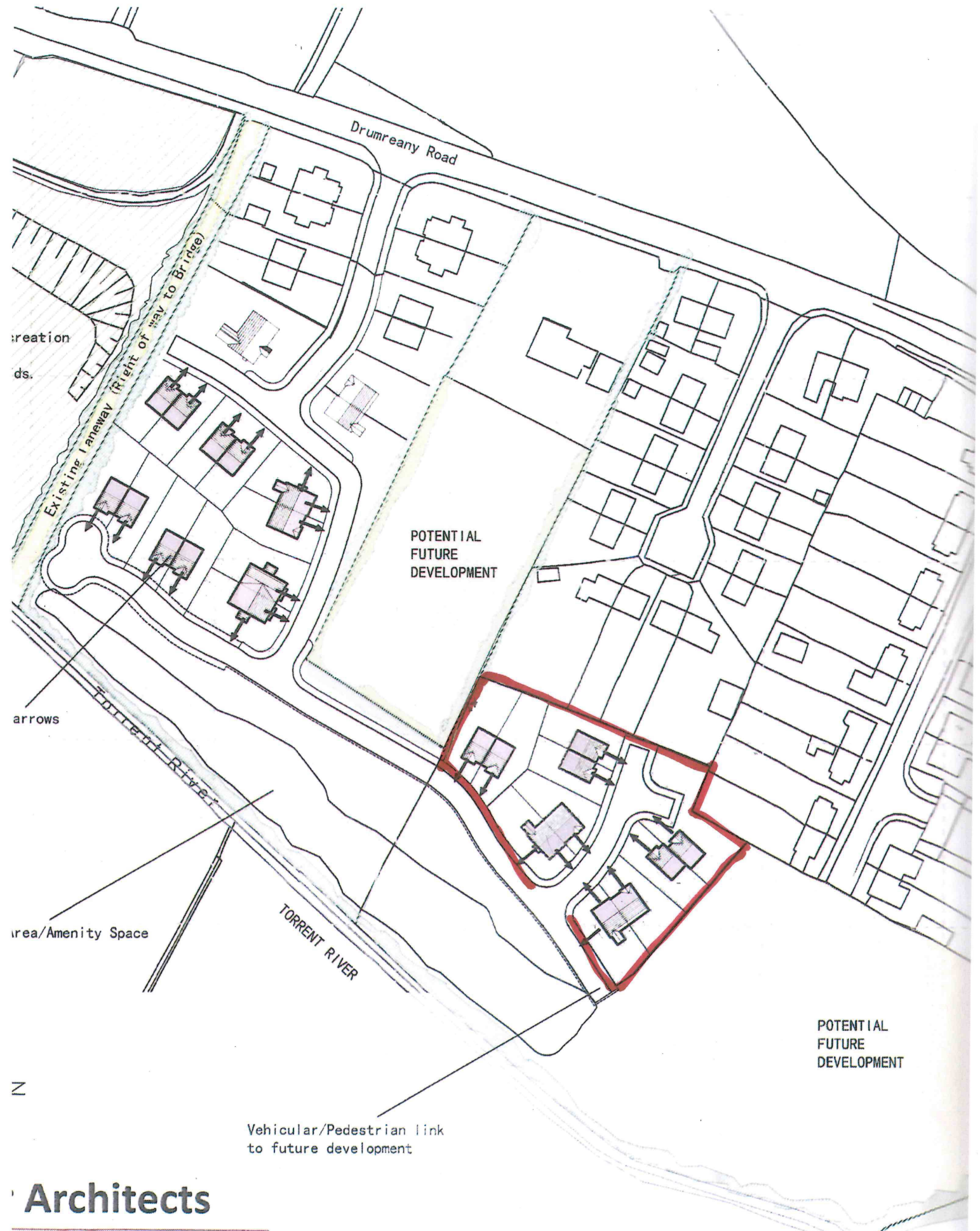
Appendix 2

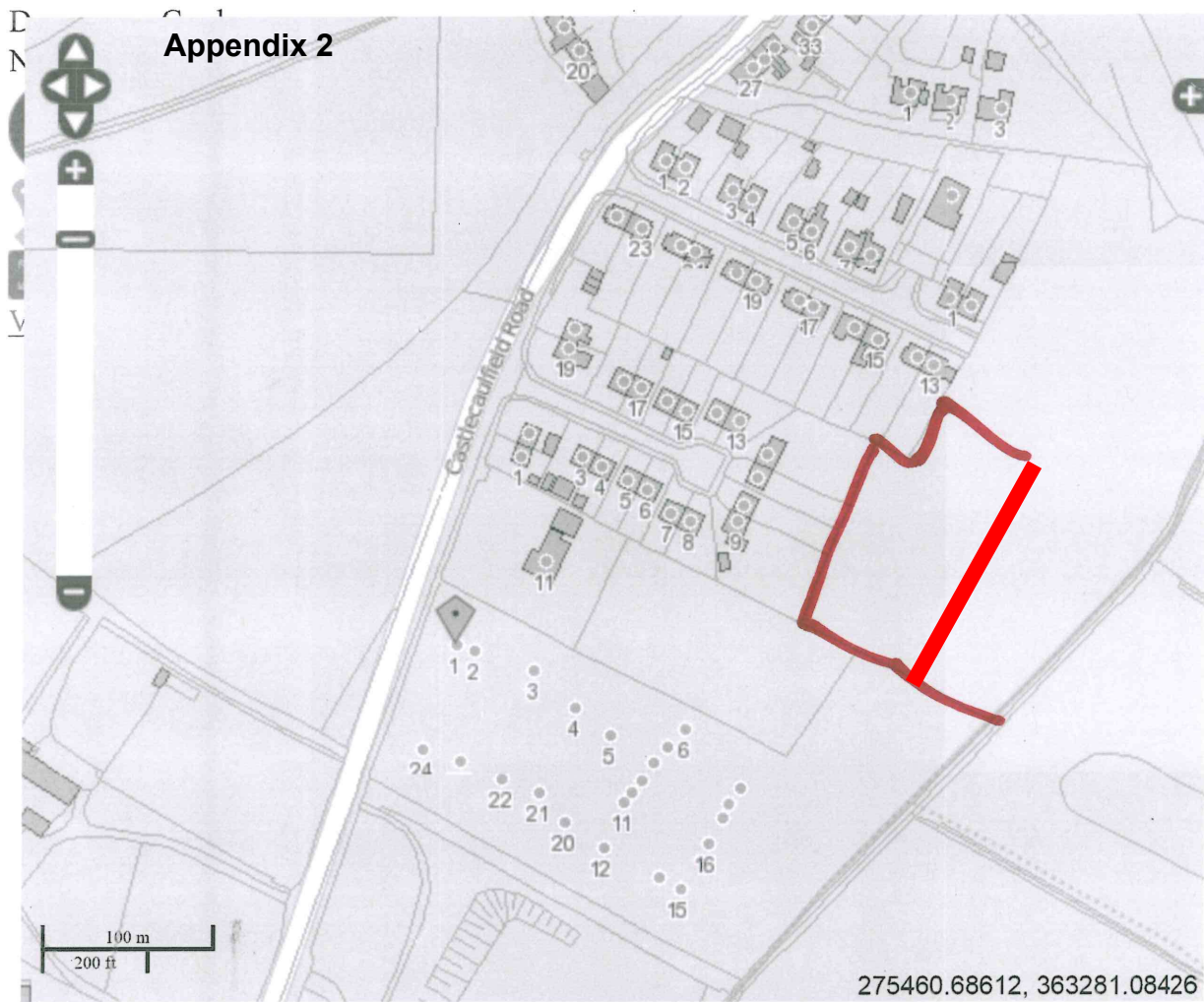
	Proposed Street Name	Linkage to Locality	Reason for Choice
Option 1	Torrent Drive	Torrent River	Extension of Torrent Glen development
Option 2	Torrent Meadow	ditto	ditto
Option 3	Torrent Close	Ditto	ditto

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 *Seamus Mannion* Dated 23/11/2017



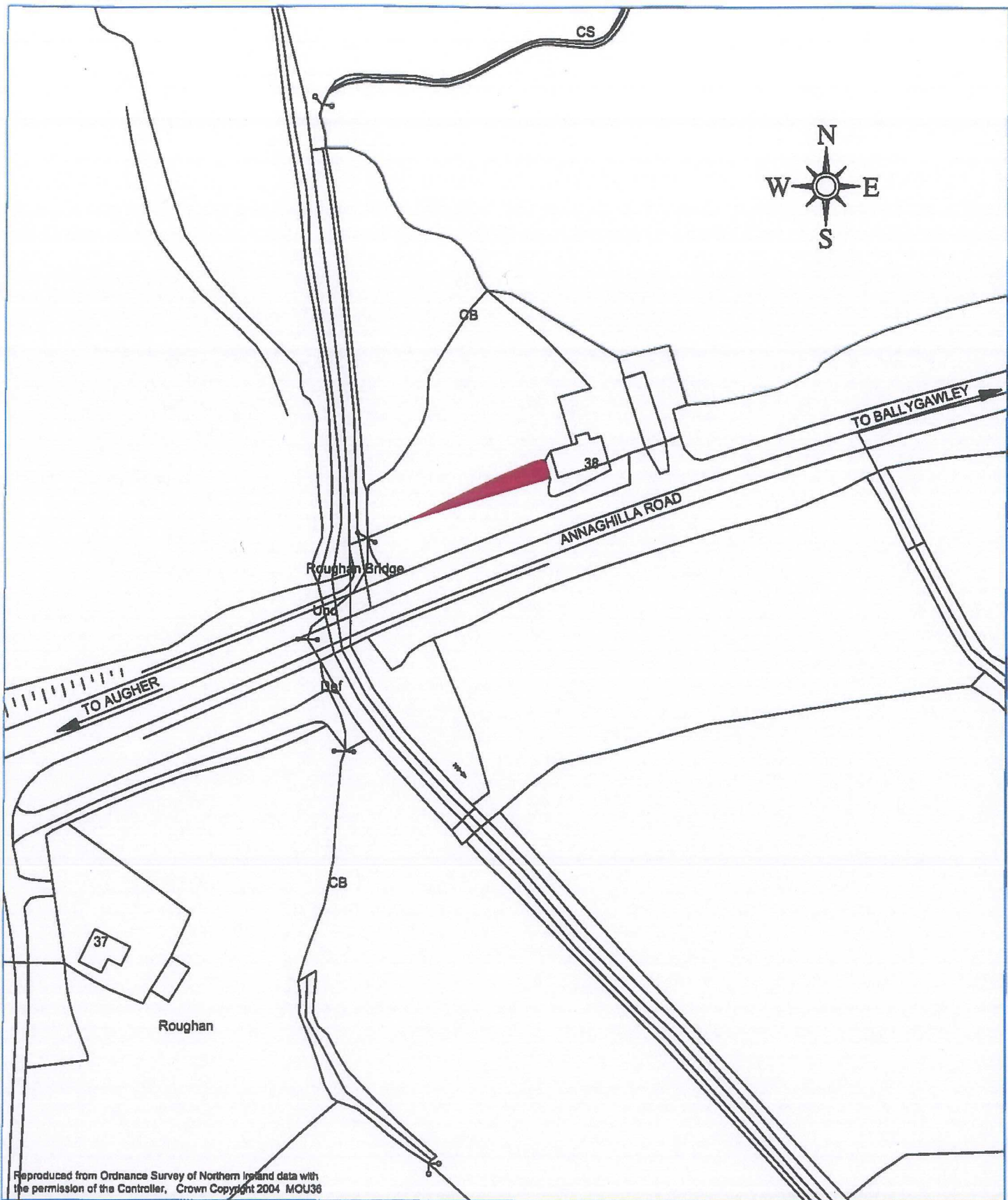


Report on	DfI Proposals for Abandonment & Disposal of Land, 38 Annaghilla Road, Augher
Reporting Officer	Andrew Cassells, Director of Environment & Property
Contact Officer	Andrew Cassells, Director of Environment & Property

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 intention to carry out an abandonment and disposal of land at 38 Annaghilla Road, Augher.
2.0	Background
2.1	The Department for Infrastructure are informing Council of their proposals to carry out an abandonment and disposal of a roadway verge at 38 Annaghilla Road, Augher.
3.0	Main Report
3.1	<p>Under Article 68(1) of the Roads (Northern Ireland) Order 1993, the Department for Infrastructure proposes to carry out an abandonment and disposal of a roadway embankment at the aforementioned location.</p> <p>It is noted that an Order made under Paragraph (1) may:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Provide for the retention or removal of any cables, wires, mains, pipes or other apparatus placed along, across, over or under the stopped-up or abandoned road and (b) Provide for the extinction, modification or preservation of any rights as to the use or maintenance of such cables, wires, mains, pipes or apparatus.
4.0	Other Considerations
4.1	<p><u>Financial & Human Resources Implications</u></p> <p>Financial: Not applicable</p> <p>Human: Not applicable</p>
4.2	<p><u>Equality and Good Relations Implications</u></p> <p>Not applicable</p>

4.3	<p><u>Risk Management Implications</u></p> <p>Not applicable</p>
5.0	Recommendation(s)
5.1	That the Environment Committee notes the content of the report and opportunity to present a response.
6.0	Documents Attached & References
6.1	<p>Appendix 1</p> <p>Location Map: Department for Infrastructure – Abandonment & Disposal of Land at 38 Annaghilla Road, Augher</p>



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transportni

DUNGANNON SECTION OFFICE
MOYGASHEL
CO. TYRONE
BT71 7QR

DISPOSAL OF LANDS AT ANNAGHILLA ROAD DUNGANNON.

Area:0.0104ha

DATE : Sept 2017

O.S. SHEET No. 177 14 SW

Report on	DfI Proposals for Abandonment of Land, 31 Dungannon Road, Cookstown
Reporting Officer	Andrew Cassells, Director of Environment & Property
Contact Officer	Andrew Cassells, Director of Environment & Property

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 intention to carry out an abandonment of a roadway at 31 Dungannon Road, Cookstown.
2.0	Background
2.1	The Department for Infrastructure are informing Council of their proposals to carry out an abandonment of a roadway north of 31 Dungannon Road, Cookstown.
3.0	Main Report
3.1	<p>Under Article 68(1) of the Roads (Northern Ireland) Order 1993, the Department for Infrastructure proposes to carry out an abandonment and disposal of a roadway embankment at the aforementioned location.</p> <p>It is noted that an Order made under Paragraph (1) may:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Provide for the retention or removal of any cables, wires, mains, pipes or other apparatus placed along, across, over or under the stopped-up or abandoned road and (b) Provide for the extinction, modification or preservation of any rights as to the use or maintenance of such cables, wires, mains, pipes or apparatus. <p>Members are asked to note that the Council currently has a flowerbed on the portion of land for abandonment. The Council wishes to retain the flowerbed as part of its ongoing Grounds Maintenance enhancement programme.</p>
4.0	Other Considerations
4.1	<p><u>Financial & Human Resources Implications</u></p> <p>Financial: Not applicable</p> <p>Human: Not applicable</p>

4.2	<u>Equality and Good Relations Implications</u> Not applicable
4.3	<u>Risk Management Implications</u> Not applicable
5.0	Recommendation(s)
5.1	That the Environment Committee notes the content of the report and informs DfI of its intentions to retain the flowerbed on the portion of land for abandonment.
6.0	Documents Attached & References
6.1	Appendix 1 Location Map: Department for Infrastructure – Abandonment of Roadway at 31 Dungannon Road, Cookstown.



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DfI Roads

DUNGANNON SECTION OFFICE
MOYGASHEL
CO. TYRONE
BT71 7QR

O.S. SHEET No. 124 11 NE
124 11 NE2

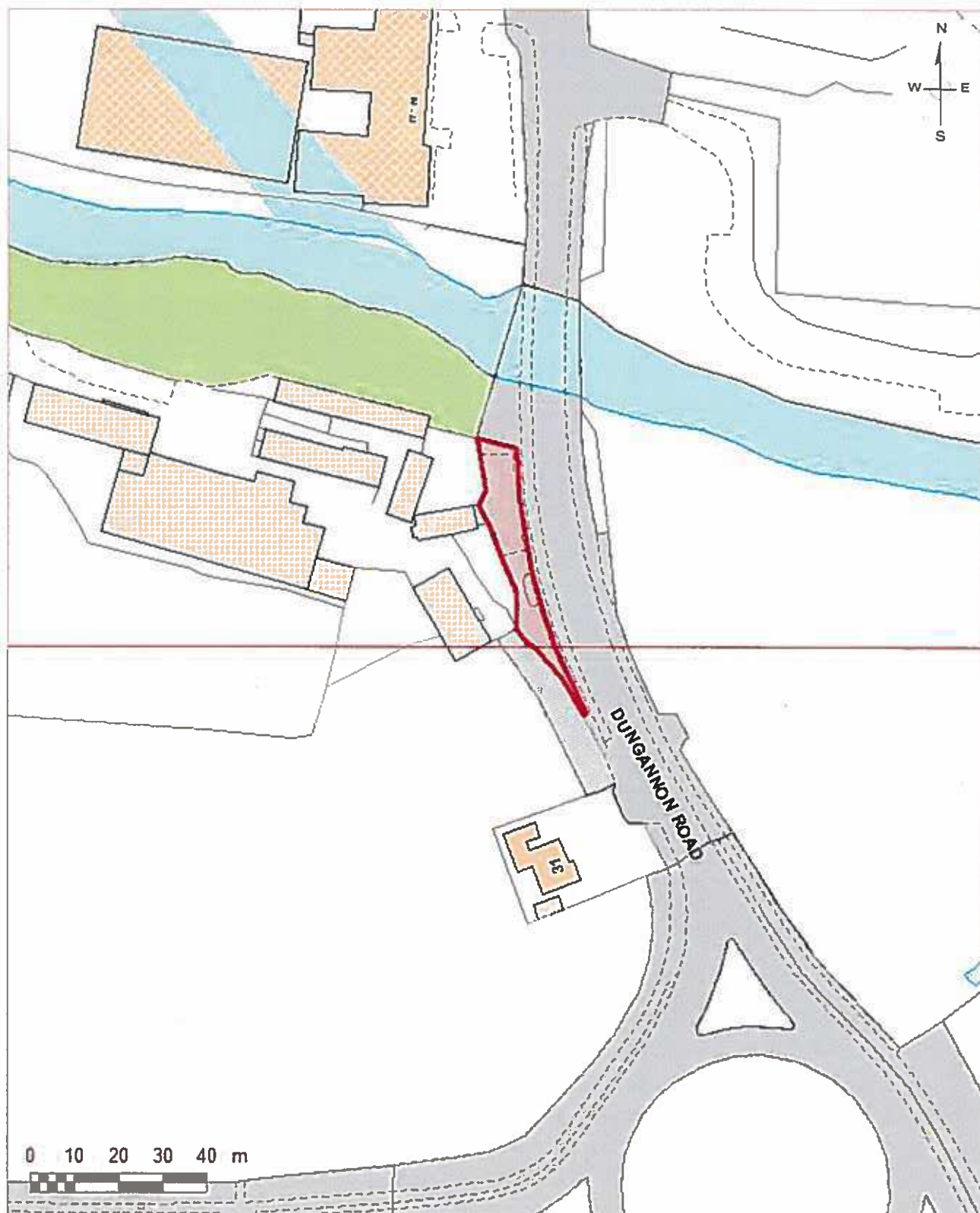
ABANDONMENT OF LANDS AT
DUNGANNON ROAD
COOKSTOWN
Area: 0.0364Ha

DATE : AUG 2017



SCALE 1 : 2500

Surplus Land North of No. 31 Dungannon Road



Report on	Annual NIEA Waste Management Statistics and NILAS Reports
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 inform members of the content of the NIEA Northern Ireland Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste Management Statistics 2016/17 Annual Report and the Annual Northern Ireland Landfill Allowance Scheme 2016/17 Annual Report as published on 30 th November 2017.
2.0	Background
2.1	<p>The Waste Management Statistics report provides both summary and detailed figures on the amount of local authority collected municipal waste in Northern Ireland during 2016/17 and is available via the below link (copy also attached): https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/northern-ireland-local-authority-collected-municipal-waste-management-statistics-2016</p> <p>The NILAS report covers the twelfth scheme year of the Landfill Allowances Scheme (Northern Ireland) Regulations 2004 summarising Council compliance with the scheme during 2016/17 and is available via the below link (copy also attached): https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/articles/published-waste-data</p>
3.0	Main Report
3.1	<p><u>Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste Management Statistics Annual Report</u></p> <p>Northern Ireland's Councils collected 985,994 tonnes of LAC municipal waste in 2016/17. This was a 1.7% increase on the 969,157 tonnes collected in 2015/16. Household waste accounted for 88.8% of total LAC municipal waste.</p> <p>In 2016/17, 44.4% of household waste was sent for preparing for reuse, dry recycling and composting, 2.2 percentage points higher than the 2015/16 rate of 42.2%. At council level, rates varied from 39.4% in Belfast to a high of 51.6% in Mid Ulster.</p> <p>This is official confirmation that Mid Ulster District Council achieved the highest household waste recycling rate of all eleven Councils during 2016/17; and the first to achieve/exceed the 50% statutory target set for 2020.</p>

3.2	<p><u>Northern Ireland Landfill Allowance Scheme (NILAS) Annual Report 2016/17</u></p> <p>In 2016/17 the total amount of Biodegradable Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste (BLACMW) which was permitted to be sent to landfill was 262,856 tonnes. In Northern Ireland the total amount of BLACMW reported to have been sent to landfill was 204,380 tonnes i.e. 22.3% of landfill allowances were not utilised. This was an increase of 1.3 percentage points compared to 2015/16 (21.0%).</p> <p>All eleven Councils in Northern Ireland achieved their 2016/17 landfill allowance obligations by diverting BLACMW from landfill. However, two councils (Fermanagh & Omagh District Council; and Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council) had a deficit of allowances for the 2016/17 scheme year and so were only able to meet their allowance obligations by receiving a transfer of allowances from other councils with a surplus.</p> <p>As approved by the Environment Committee in September Mid Ulster District Council transferred a total of 380 allowances (tonnes) to Fermanagh & Omagh District Council. The transfer of these allowances ensured Fermanagh & Omagh District Council did not exceed its allowances for the 2016/17 scheme year.</p> <p>Following this transfer the NIEA issued the final reconciliation for 2016/17 on 30th November which confirmed that Mid Ulster District Council utilised just 73.09% of its (post transfer) annual landfill allowance of 19,851 tonnes i.e. landfilled 14,509 tonnes during the scheme year leaving a surplus of 5,342 tonnes.</p>
4.0	Other Considerations
4.1	<p>Financial & Human Resources Implications</p> <p>Financial: None</p> <p>Human: A significant amount of time is spent by the Recycling Officers in gathering, collating and submitting the necessary data for quarterly WDF and NILAS returns.</p>
4.2	<p>Equality and Good Relations Implications</p> <p>The fact that Mid Ulster District Council was the top performing local authority in Northern Ireland over the course of the year with respect to the amount of household waste recycled was recognised in the press e.g. Belfast Telegraph – copy of article attached.</p>
4.3	<p>Risk Management Implications</p> <p>During August 2017 the NIEA conducted an audit of data submitted in Waste Data Flow as Monitoring Authority under Regulation 11 (5) of the NILAS Regulations for the January to March 2017 period and were satisfied with the data submitted by the Council.</p>
5.0	Recommendation(s)
5.1	<p>Members are asked to note and invited to comment on the performance of the Council in respect of waste management as outlined in this report.</p>

6.0	Documents Attached & References
6.1	Copy of annual NIEA Waste Management Statistics and NILAS reports for 2016/17
6.2	Belfast Telegraph article



Northern Ireland Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste Management Statistics

Annual Report 2016/17



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Key Points for Northern Ireland

- Northern Ireland's councils collected 985,994 tonnes of LAC municipal waste. This was a 1.7% increase on the 969,157 tonnes collected in 2015/16. Household waste accounted for 88.8% of total LAC municipal waste. Belfast generated the smallest amount of household waste per person at 427 kg whilst Antrim & Newtownabbey recorded the largest at 555 kg per person.
- In 2016/17, 44.4% of household waste was sent for preparing for reuse, dry recycling and composting, 2.2 percentage points higher than the 2015/16 rate of 42.2%. At council level, rates vary from 39.4% in Belfast to 51.6% in Mid Ulster.
- The LAC municipal waste energy recovery rate was 18.5% in 2016/17, an increase on the 17.6% recorded in 2015/16. Newry, Mourne & Down had the highest energy recovery rate in 2016/17 at 50.4% whilst the lowest was 3.1% in Fermanagh & Omagh.
- The landfill rate for household waste recorded a new low of 36.7% in 2016/17, a drop of 3.0 percentage points on the 2015/16 rate (39.7%) and a fall from 72.3% in 2006/07. There were 204,380 tonnes of BLACMW sent to landfill during 2016/17, 6.6% lower than the 218,898 tonnes sent in 2015/16, and at 78%, a lower proportion of the allowance used compared to 2015/16 (79%).

Reader Information

This document may be made available in alternative formats, please contact us to discuss your requirements.

Purpose

This is an annual publication which reports finalised figures on the key measurements of local authority collected municipal waste for councils and waste management groups in Northern Ireland.

Next Updates

- Provisional figures for July to September 2017 will be available on 25 January 2018.
- The scheduled dates for all upcoming publications are available from the GOV.UK statistics release calendar: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics>

National Statistics

National Statistics status means that official statistics meet the highest standards of trustworthiness, quality and public value.

All official statistics should comply with all aspects of the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. They are awarded National Statistics status following an assessment by the Authority's regulatory arm. The Authority considers whether the statistics meet the highest standards of Code compliance, including the value they add to public decisions and debate.

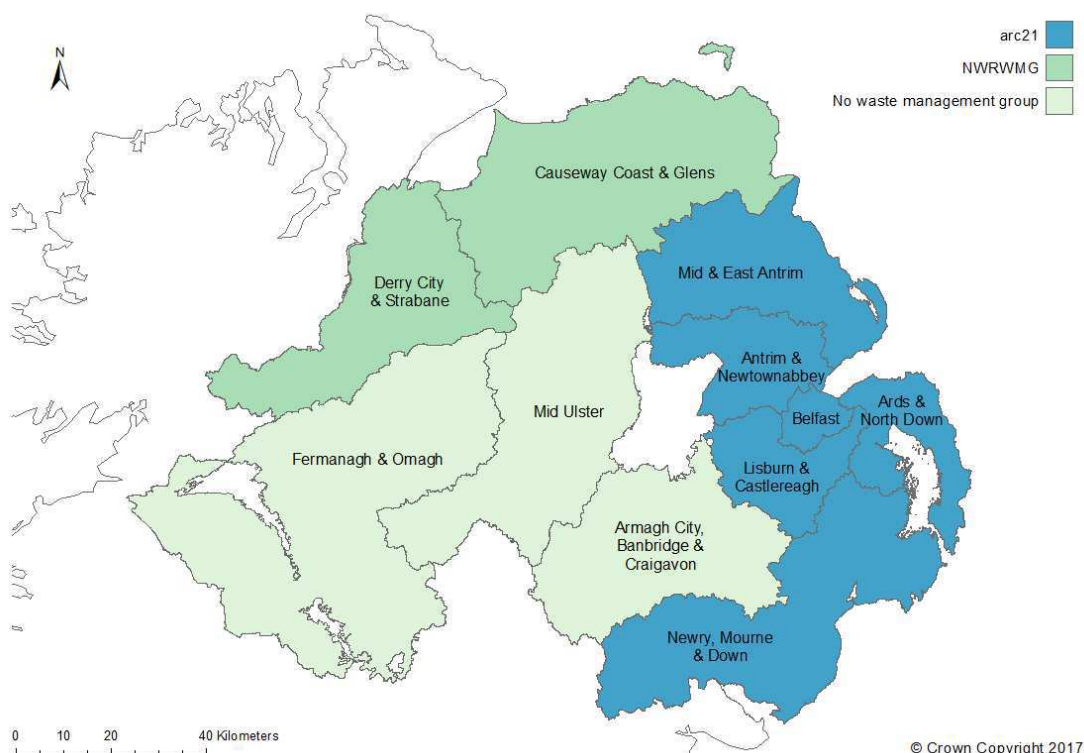
It is a producer's responsibility to maintain compliance with the standards expected of National Statistics. If we become concerned about whether these statistics are still meeting the appropriate standards, we will discuss any concerns with the Authority promptly. National Statistics status can be removed at any point when the highest standards are not maintained, and reinstated when standards are restored.

This report presents finalised and validated information on the quantities of local authority collected (LAC) municipal waste collected and managed in Northern Ireland over the 2016/17 financial year, as well as trend data over previous years. It provides information on the quantities and rates of local authority collected municipal waste arising, sent for preparing for reuse, dry recycling, composting, energy recovery and sent to landfill. Some of these measurements are key performance indicators (KPIs). These are used to assess progress towards achieving waste strategy targets and where appropriate this is highlighted in the tables and charts.

The 26 councils covered by previous reports were reorganised into 11 new councils from 1 April 2015. This is the second annual release on an 11 council basis. Quarterly reports presenting provisional estimates for local authority collected municipal waste management statistics have already been published on an 11 council basis for 2015/16, 2016/17 and quarter 1 of 2017/18. During this period in Northern Ireland, 8 of the 11 councils were split into two Waste Management Groups (WMGs) with 3 councils unaffiliated to any group. WMGs produce, develop and implement Waste Management Plans for their areas of responsibility and are an important part of the data submission process. The group with the largest share of the population is arc21 with 59%. The North West Regional Waste Management Group (NWRWMG) has 16% of the population with the remaining 25% residing in councils belonging to no waste management group.

There were six councils in arc21: Antrim & Newtownabbey; Ards & North Down; Belfast; Lisburn & Castlereagh; Mid & East Antrim; and Newry, Mourne & Down. NWRWMG contained two councils: Causeway Coast & Glens; and Derry City & Strabane. The remaining three councils were not members of any WMG: Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon; Fermanagh & Omagh; and Mid Ulster.

Figure 1: Map of councils and waste management groups in Northern Ireland



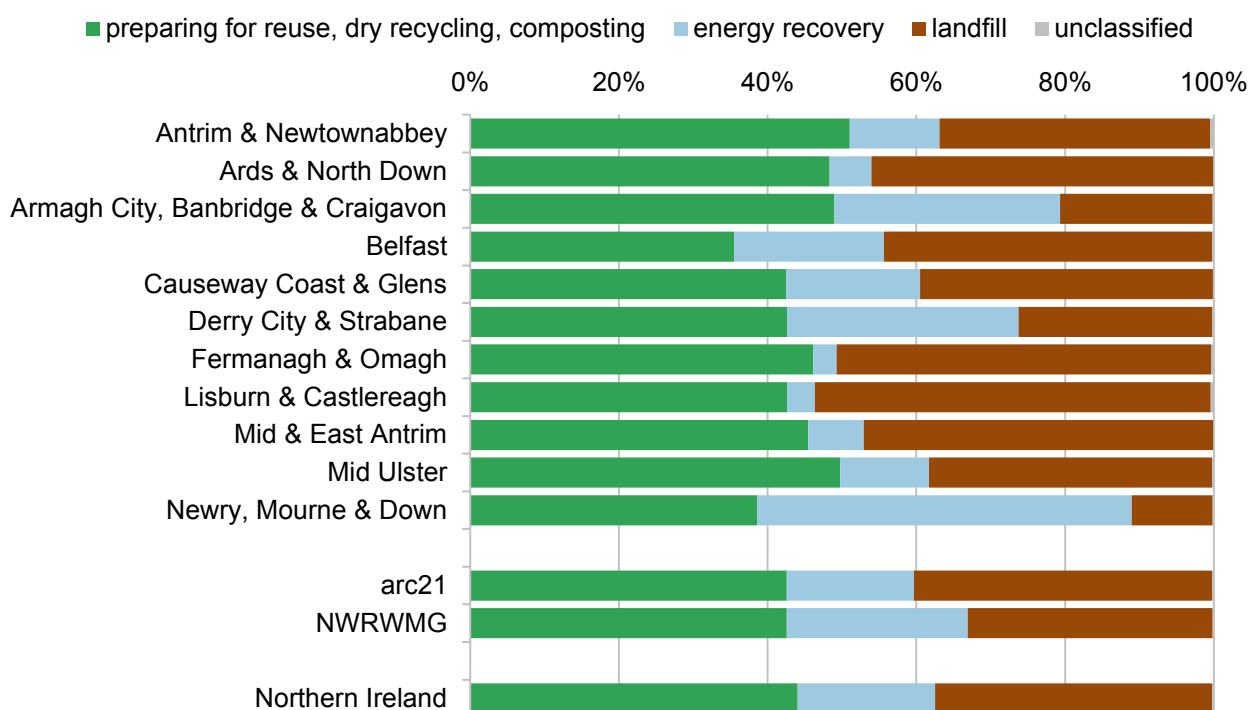
Overview

The report is split into five sections, each of which cover local authority collected (LAC) municipal and, where appropriate, household waste:

- waste arisings (pages 5-7),
- reuse, dry recycling and composting (pages 8-9),
- energy recovery (pages 10-12),
- landfill (pages 13-14), and,
- biodegradable landfill (pages 15-16).

The purpose of this overview is to show at a glance the proportions of the total LAC municipal waste arisings sent for preparing for reuse, dry recycling, composting, energy recovery and landfill.

Figure 2: LAC municipal waste preparing for reuse, dry recycling, composting, energy recovery and landfill rates by council and waste management group
Northern Ireland, 2016/17



At the Northern Ireland level, 44.0% of LAC municipal waste was sent for preparing for reuse, dry recycling and composting during 2016/17. Energy recovery accounted for 18.5% whilst 37.3% was sent to landfill. This left 0.2% unaccounted for which was likely to involve moisture and/or gaseous losses. Unclassified waste is calculated as a residual amount of municipal waste after municipal waste sent for preparing for reuse, dry recycling, composting, energy recovery and landfill have been accounted for, instead of being extracted directly from the WasteDataFlow system. Each of the rates is discussed in detail in the appropriate section of the report.

The rate of LAC municipal waste sent for preparing for reuse, dry recycling and composting increased by 2.2 percentage points, from 41.8% in 2015/16. The energy recovery rate has increased by 0.8 percentage points, from 17.6% in 2015/16 and the landfill rate has fallen by 3.0 percentage points.

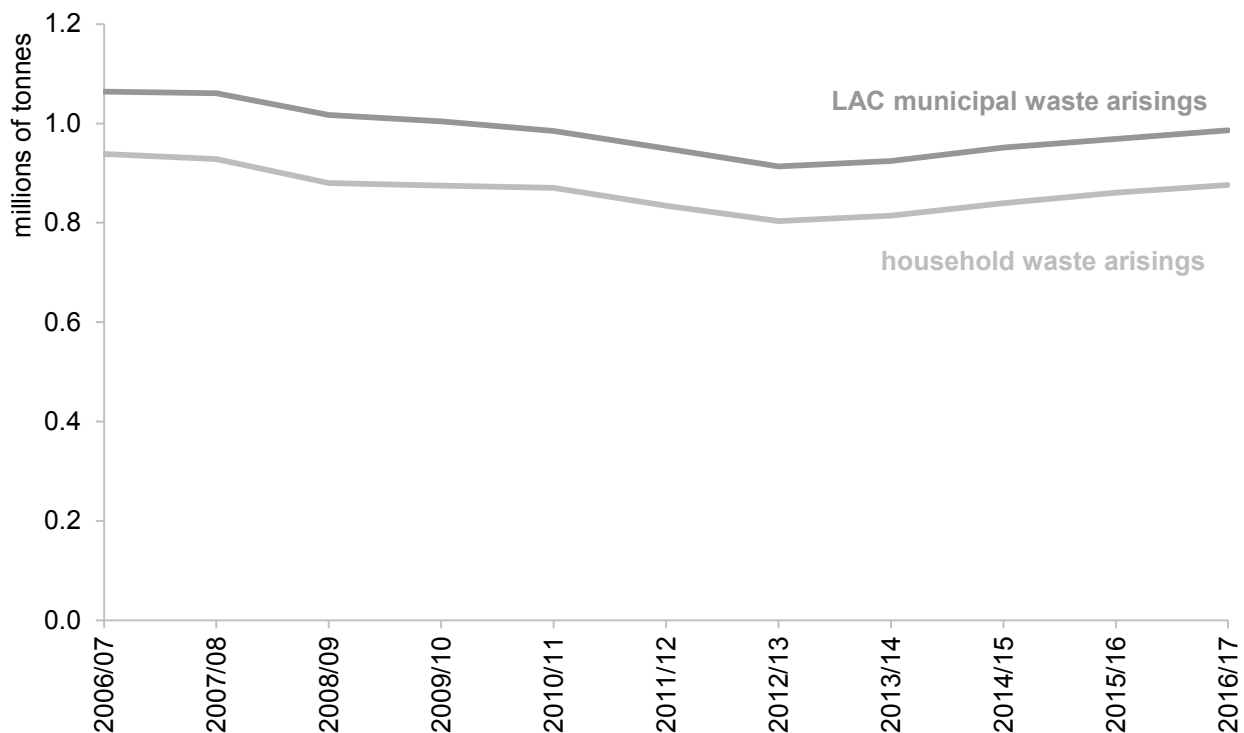
Waste Arisings

The total quantity of local authority collected (LAC) municipal waste arisings is a key performance indicator, KPI (j). This indicator is also used to monitor performance under the Local Government (Performance Indicators and Standards) Order (Northern Ireland) 2015. In 2016/17, Northern Ireland's councils collected 985,994 tonnes of LAC municipal waste. This was a 1.7% increase on the 969,157 tonnes collected in 2015/16.

Since 2006/07 household waste has accounted for 86-89% of total LAC municipal waste. In 2016/17 household waste accounted for 88.8%. Household waste includes materials collected directly from households via kerbside collections, material taken to bring sites and civic amenity sites as well as several other smaller sources. The remaining 11.2% was non-household waste.

Figure 3: Waste arisings

Northern Ireland, 2006/07 to 2016/17, KPI (j)



The longer term trend has been a reduction in LAC municipal waste arisings from 1,064,090 tonnes in 2006/07 to a low of 913,546 in 2012/13, a 14.1% decrease. Since then arisings have increased by 7.9% over the last four years.

Factors affecting LAC municipal waste arisings, the majority of which is household waste, include individual household behaviours, the advice and collection services provided by councils and to some extent the state of the economy which continues to show signs of recovery.

Figure 4: LAC municipal waste arisings by council
Northern Ireland, 2015/16 and 2016/17, KPI (j)



Note: The NI and waste management group figures are not shown on this chart as their larger waste arisings distort the scale and make it difficult to distinguish the differences between councils. All figures are available from the data tables appendix.

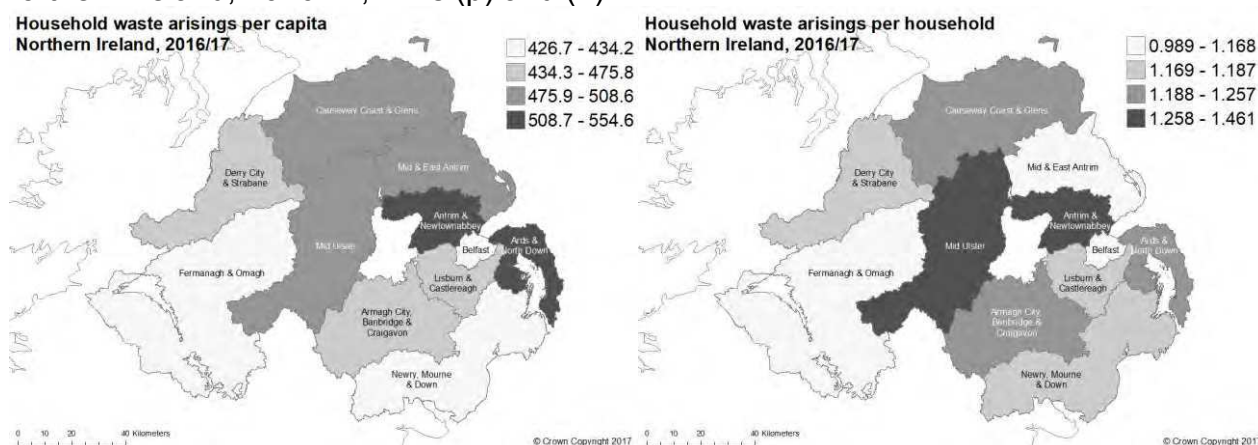
The proportion of Northern Ireland's total LAC municipal waste collected by each council broadly reflects the population within the councils. Belfast City Council had the greatest LAC municipal waste arisings in 2016/17 with 172,235 tonnes. This was 17% of total NI LAC waste arisings, with 18% of the NI population living in this council area. Interestingly, it also had the largest proportion of non-household local authority collected municipal waste arisings, at 25%, likely reflecting the concentration of businesses in this area. Fermanagh & Omagh District Council had the lowest arisings in 2016/17 with 53,878 tonnes collected. This represented 5% of total NI arisings during this period, with 6% of the NI population living in this council area.

Antrim & Newtownabbey and Mid Ulster reported the largest increases of their LAC municipal waste arisings compared with last year, increasing by 7.7% and 6.6% respectively. Both Derry City & Strabane and Lisburn & Castlereagh's arisings increased by 5.0%, whilst Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon, Belfast and Causeway Coast & Glens reported increases between 1.3% and 1.8% when compared to 2015/16. Fermanagh & Omagh and Mid & East Antrim reported similar levels of LAC municipal waste arisings to last year, whilst arisings fell by 2.1% in Newry, Mourne & Down and 4.8% in Ards & North Down.

There are two key performance indicators which look at household waste arisings in more detail by considering household waste arisings per capita, KPI (p), and per household KPI (h). In Northern Ireland there were 470 kilogrammes (kg) of household waste collected per capita (per head of population) and 1.190 tonnes per household during

2016/17. These were increases on the 465 kg collected per person and 1.179 tonnes per household in 2015/16.

Figure 5: Household waste arisings per capita and per household by council
Northern Ireland, 2016/17, KPIs (p) and (h)



Belfast generated the smallest amount of household waste per person at 427 kg in 2016/17. The largest quantity was recorded in Antrim & Newtownabbey at 555kg per person. The greatest increases in household waste per person compared to last year were recorded in Mid Ulster and Lisburn & Castlereagh, both increasing by 4.1% to 509 kg and 476 kg per person respectively. Household waste per person fell by 3.7% to 526 kg per person in Ards & North Down, the largest decrease recorded.

The household waste arisings per household show a similar distribution across NI to household waste arisings per capita with some small differences. Belfast City Council generated the smallest quantity of household waste per household at 0.989 tonnes per household. The largest quantity per household was recorded in Mid Ulster at 1.461 tonnes per household. Whilst this may reflect the fact that Mid Ulster has the largest average household size of the 11 councils, household waste arisings per household increased at a higher rate in Mid Ulster than in any other council, increasing by 3.9%.

The arisings figures can be found in Tables 1 and 2 of the data tables appendix. The per capita and per household figures can be found in Table 17. All figures are also available from the time series dataset.

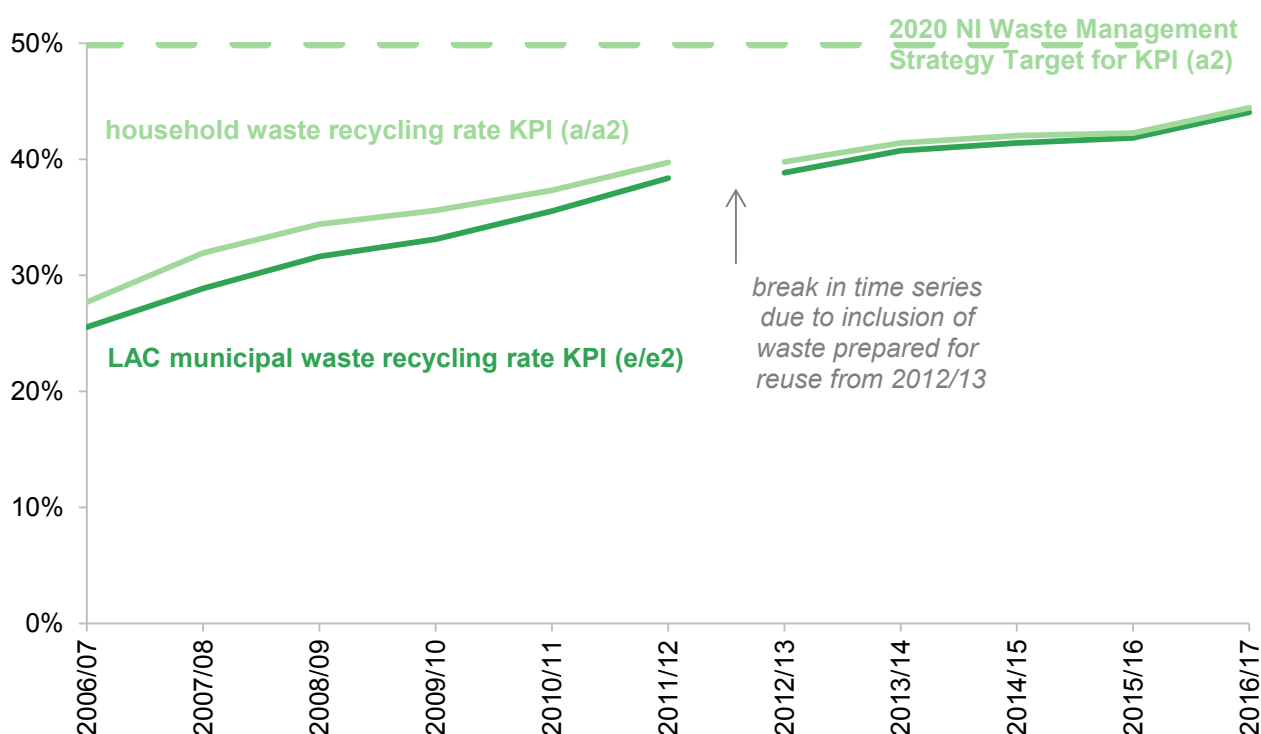
<https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/northern-ireland-local-authority-collected-municipal-waste-management-statistics-2016>

Recycling (preparing for reuse, dry recycling and composting)

This section of the report looks at local authority collected (LAC) municipal and household waste recycling rates. Both are key performance indicators and now include waste sent for preparing for reuse, dry recycling and composting. Previously used key performance indicators KPI (a) and (e) have been modified, in line with the rest of the UK, to include waste sent for preparing for reuse, and relabelled as KPI (a2) and (e2). The impacts were small, adding 0.1-0.2 percentage points to the rates, and resulted in the break in the time series visible in Figure 6. The KPI (a2) indicator is also used to monitor performance under the Local Government (Performance Indicators and Standards) Order (Northern Ireland) 2015.

Figure 6: Waste sent for preparing for reuse, dry recycling and composting

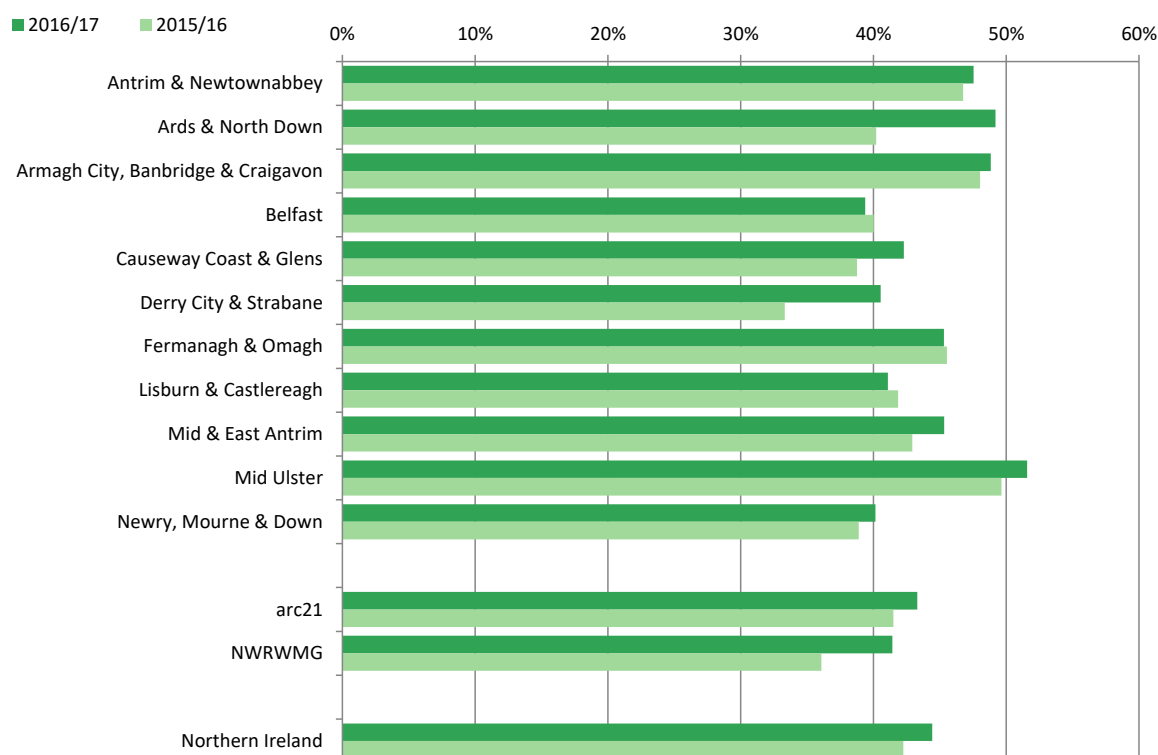
Northern Ireland, 2006/07 to 2016/17, KPIs (a), (a2), (e), (e2)



In 2016/17, the tonnage of LAC municipal waste sent for preparing for reuse, dry recycling and composting (referred to as 'recycling' for the rest of this section) increased by 7.1% to reach a record high of 434,209 tonnes. The LAC municipal waste recycling rate was 44.0%, 2.2 percentage points higher than the recycling rate recorded in 2015/16. The dry recycling rate increased by 0.8 percentage points to 24.7% whilst the composting rate increased by 1.3 percentage points to 19.2%. The tonnage sent for composting showed strong growth in 2016/17, increasing by 9.1% to 188,825 tonnes.

The household waste recycling rate was 44.4% in 2016/17, 2.2 percentage points higher than the 2015/16 recycling rate of 42.2%. The tonnage sent for recycling increased by 7.0% to a new high of 389,045. The proportion of household waste sent for preparing for reuse was 0.2%, dry recycling made up 22.9% and composting was 21.4%. During 2015/16, the equivalent rates for preparing for reuse, dry recycling and composting were 0.1%, 22.2% and 20.0%.

Figure 7: Household waste preparing for reuse, dry recycling and composting rate by council and waste management group
Northern Ireland, 2015/16 and 2016/17, KPI (a2)



The lowest household recycling rate was recorded in Belfast at 39.4%, down from 40.0% last year. Just under one quarter (24.6%) of their waste was sent for dry recycling, whilst 14.2% was sent for composting and 0.5% was sent for preparing for reuse. Mid Ulster had the highest recycling rate at 51.6%, an increase of 1.9 percentage points on 2015/16.

Ards & North Down and Derry City & Strabane reported the largest increases on their recycling rates compared to last year. Ards & North Down increased their rate by 9.0 percentage points to 49.2%. The composting rate increased by 7.5 percentage points to 30.4%, accounting for most of this improved recycling rate. Derry City & Strabane recorded a 7.2 percentage point increase to report a 40.5% recycling rate for 2016/17, dry recycling accounted for most of this with a 5.0 percentage point increase, giving a dry recycling rate of 30.4%. Causeway Coast & Glens increased their recycling rate compared to last year by 3.5 percentage points to 42.3%. Whilst their composting rate was similar, their dry recycling rate improved by 3.5 percentage points to 25.3%.

An additional recycling rate, called the waste from households recycling rate, was calculated for the first time in April to June 2015. It is not a key performance indicator and is not discussed in this report but can be found in the appendix tables of this report. It can be used to make comparable calculations between each of the four UK countries. For more information see *Waste from Households Recycling Rate* under *Data Developments* in the User Guidance. These figures can be found in Tables 15 and 16 of the data tables appendix and in the time series dataset. The waste from households figures are available in Table 22 and in the time series dataset.

<https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/northern-ireland-local-authority-collected-municipal-waste-management-statistics-2016>

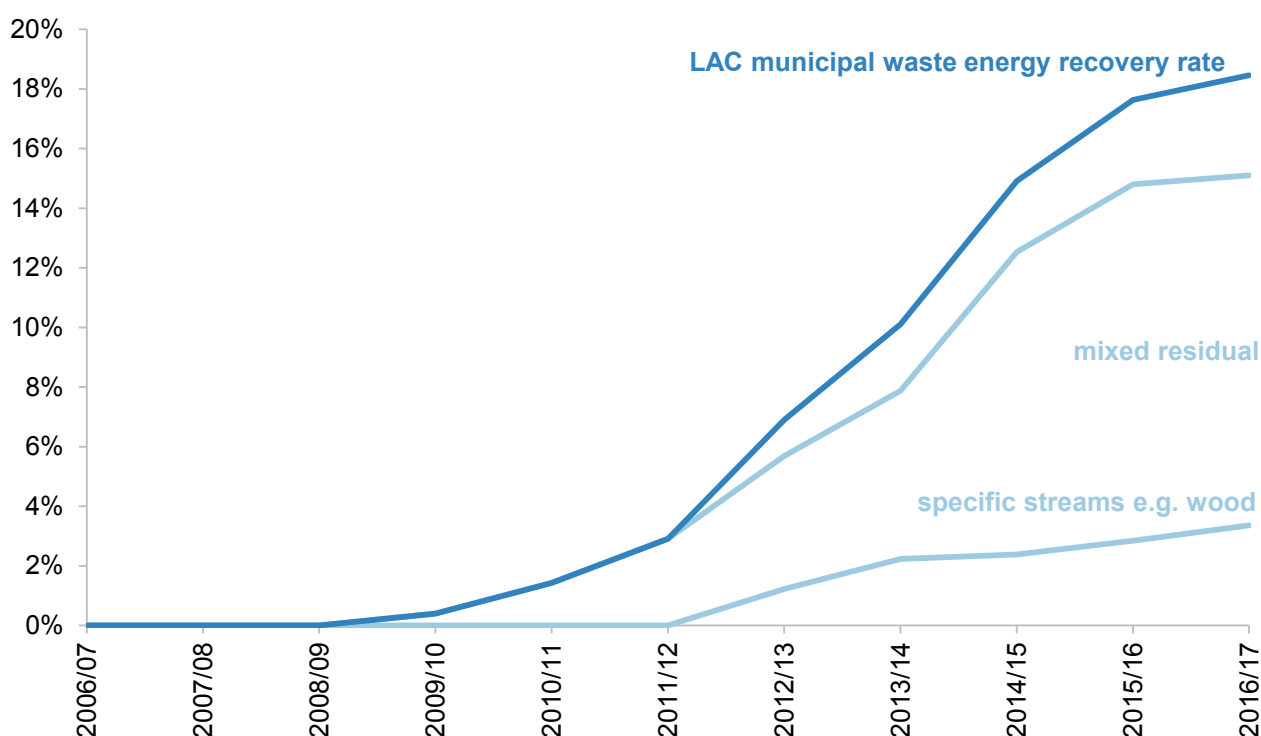
Energy recovery

This annual report includes figures on energy recovery, which is the term used when value is gained from waste products by converting them into energy. The major method used is incineration with energy recovery, although other technologies exist. For more information see *Energy Recovery Data* in the *Data Developments* section of the user guidance.

In 2016/17, 182,034 tonnes of LAC municipal waste arisings was sent for energy recovery. This gave a LAC municipal waste energy recovery rate of 18.5%, 0.8 percentage points higher than the 17.6% recorded in 2015/16. In each year, the majority was mixed residual LAC municipal waste with a smaller proportion from specific streams, e.g. wood.

Figure 8: LAC municipal waste sent for energy recovery

Northern Ireland, 2006/07 to 2016/17

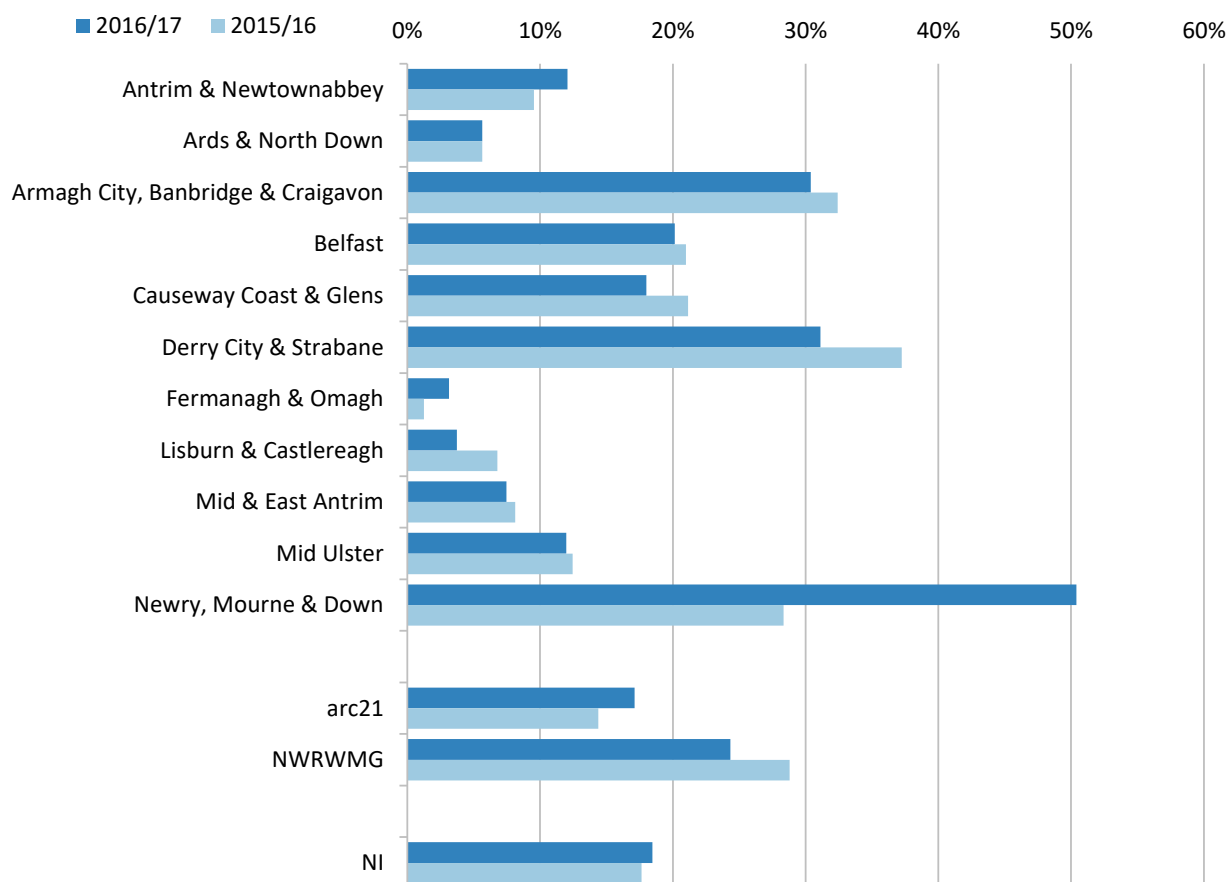


There was zero, or very small quantities, of LAC municipal waste sent for energy recovery before 2009/10. Strong growth followed from 2010/11 to 2016/17 with the energy recovery rate increasing from 0.4% in 2009/10 to 18.5% in 2016/17. Most of the growth has been driven by mixed residual LAC municipal waste sent for energy recovery, with the specific streams proportion reaching 2-3% in 2013/14 and remaining around that level since.

Mixed residual LAC municipal waste sent for energy recovery is combustible residual waste collected from the kerbside and from civic amenity sites and processed into refuse derived fuel at material recovery facilities. The specific streams element of energy recovery is mostly wood but also includes furniture, carpets and mattresses, mostly collected from civic amenity sites.

Figure 9: LAC municipal waste energy recovery by council and waste management group

Northern Ireland, 2015/16 and 2016/17



Newry, Mourne & Down had the highest energy recovery rate in 2016/17 at 50.4%, an increase of 22.1 percentage points on last year. Mixed residual LAC municipal waste counted for most of this increase. The lowest energy recovery rate was 3.1% for Fermanagh & Omagh, an increase of 1.9 percentage points on 2015/16. The energy recovery rate also increased in Antrim & Newtownabbey, rising 2.5 percentage points to 12.1%.

Whilst the energy recovery rate remained similar between 2015/16 and 2016/17 in Ards & North Down and Mid Ulster, it fell in all other council areas. Derry City & Strabane reported a decrease of 6.1 percentage points to give a rate of 31.1%, whilst Causeway Coast & Glens, Lisburn & Castlereagh and Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon reported decreases between 3.1 and 2.0 percentage points to give energy recover rates of 18.0%, 3.7% and 30.4% respectively. Smaller decreases were reported in the energy recovery rates of Belfast (20.1%) and Mid & East Antrim (7.5%).

For all councils except Antrim & Newtownabbey, Ards & North Down, Fermanagh & Omagh and Lisburn & Castlereagh, energy recovery for mixed residual waste accounted for a greater proportion of their total energy recovery than specific streams such as wood. Antrim & Newtownabbey had the highest energy recovery rate for specific streams at 6.6% whilst Newry, Mourne & Down had the highest energy recovery rate for mixed residual waste at 47.4%.

The NWRWMG had an energy recovery rate of 24.3%, down from 28.8% in 2015/16, but higher than that of arc21 which rose 2.7 percentage points from last year to 17.1%. The overall Northern Ireland rate of 18.5% was a 0.8 percentage point increase compared to 2015/16.

Generating energy from waste by incineration is preferable to landfill, although preparing for reuse, dry recycling and composting are preferable to both.

These figures can be found in Tables 3 and 4 of the data tables appendix and in the time series dataset.

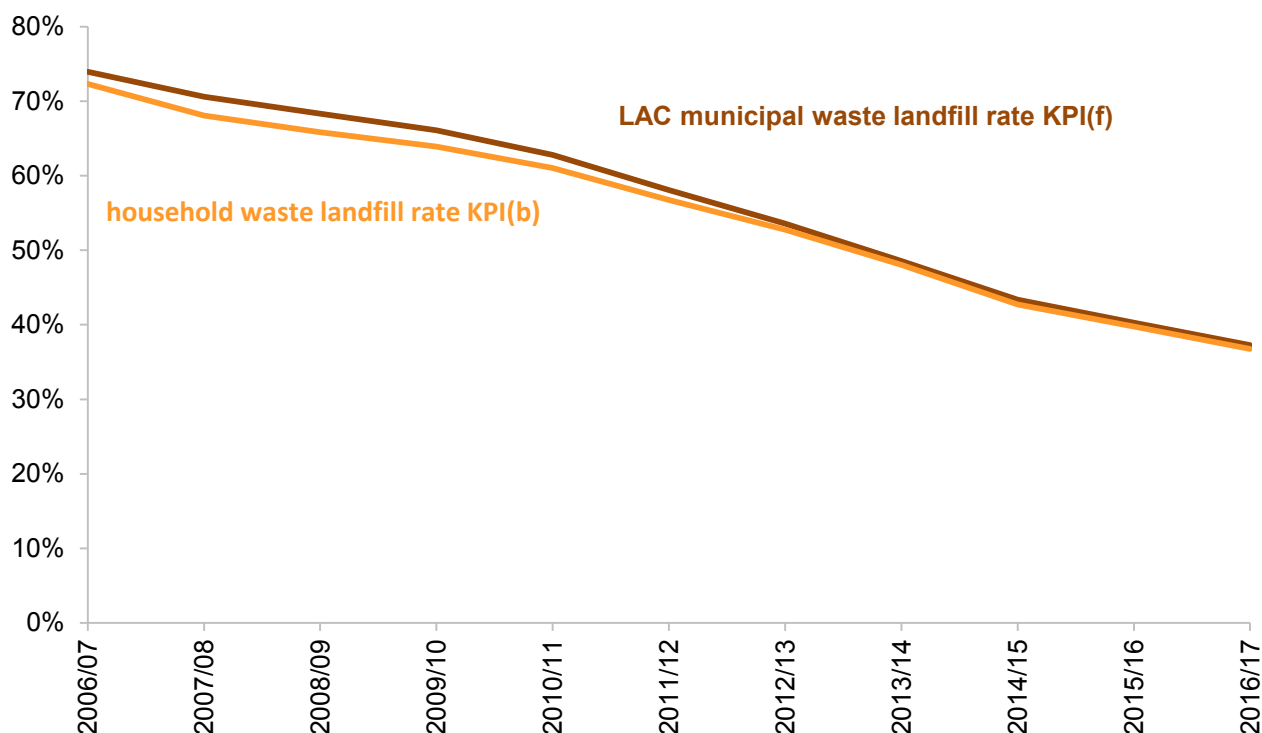
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Landfill

The quantity of LAC municipal waste sent to landfill decreased by 5.8% from 390,256 to 367,484 tonnes between 2015/16 and 2016/17. This gave a landfill rate of 37.3% for 2016/17, 3.0 percentage points lower than the 40.3% recorded in 2015/16 and the lowest ever recorded. Similarly, the landfill rate for household waste has recorded a new low of 36.7% in 2016/17, a drop of 3.0 percentage points on the 2015/16 rate of 39.7% and a fall from a high of 72.3% in 2006/07.

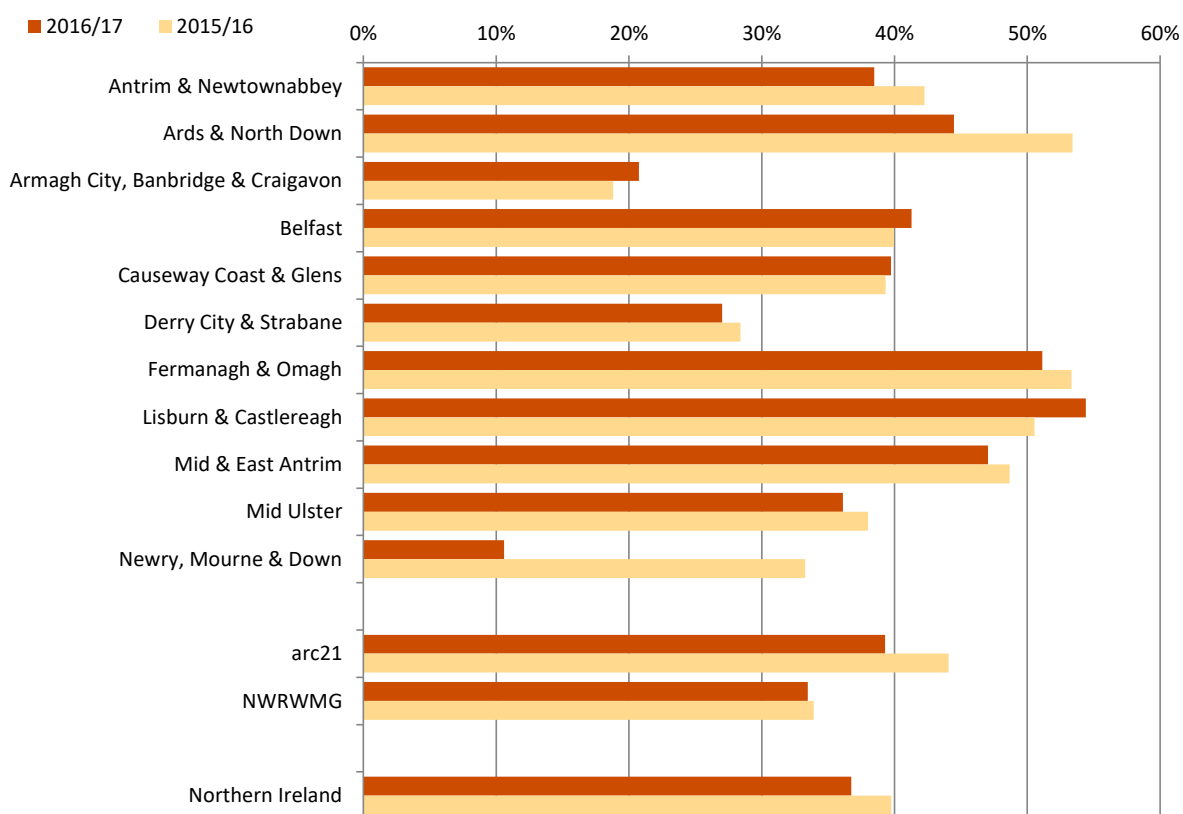
Figure 10: Waste sent to landfill

Northern Ireland, 2006/07 to 2016/17, KPIs (b) and (f)



The NWRWMG had a LAC municipal waste landfill rate of 32.9%, 4.3 percentage points lower than the NI rate, and 1.0 percentage points lower than recorded in 2015/16. Arc21's LAC municipal waste landfill rate was higher than the NI rate at 40.1%, however it fell by 4.6 percentage points compared to 2015/16.

Figure 11: Household waste landfilled by council and waste management group
Northern Ireland, 2015/16 and 2016/17, KPI (b)



Lisburn & Castlereagh had the highest household waste landfill rate at 54.4%, a 3.9 percentage point increase on the figure reported in 2015/16. The lowest landfill rate was recorded in Newry, Mourne & Down at 10.6%, less than a third of the overall Northern Ireland rate, and a 22.7 percentage point decrease on the previous year. Newry, Mourne & Down also reported a large increase (of 21.1 percentage points) in material sent for energy recovery during 2016/17 which would contribute towards this drop.

Ards & North Down also reported a large decrease in its household landfill rate, falling 8.9 percentage points to give a rate of 44.5% for 2016/17. The 7.5 percentage point increase in the composting rate for this council would contribute towards the drop in its landfill rate. Most other councils reported smaller decreases in their landfill rates with the exception of Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon and Belfast where they increased by 1.9 and 1.3 percentage points respectively. Causeway Coast & Glens reported a similar landfill rate to 2015/16.

Material, mainly from residual waste treatment, can also be sent for energy recovery in the form of refuse derived fuel (RDF) which also diverts it from landfill. Landfill Tax for household waste continues to be the main driver for local authorities to reduce landfill. Other considerations include a limit on the amount of biodegradable LAC municipal waste as measured by KPI (g). Generating energy from waste by incineration is preferable to landfill, although recycling and reuse are preferable to both. This data and more information including collection method can be found in the data tables appendix. Tables 3 and 4 cover LAC municipal waste and Tables 15 and 16 cover household waste. The data are also available from the time series dataset.

<https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/northern-ireland-local-authority-collected-municipal-waste-management-statistics-2016>

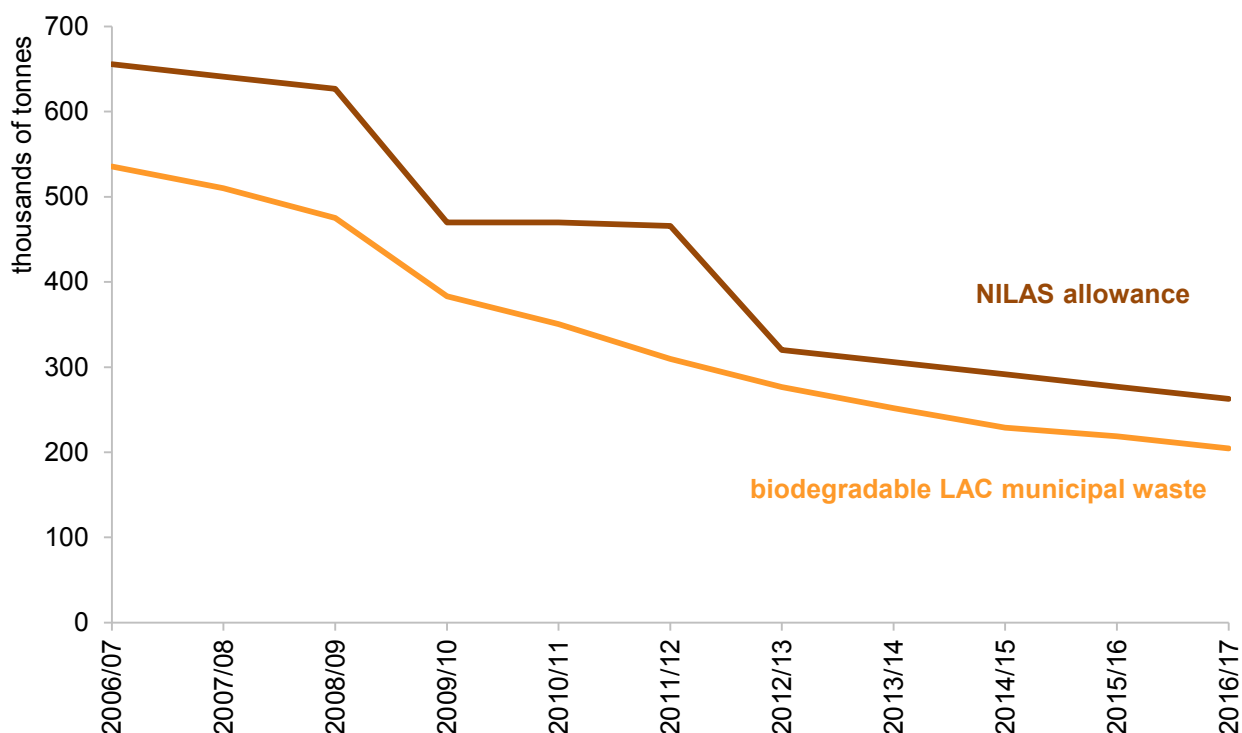
Biodegradable local authority collected municipal waste to landfill

Article 5(2) of the EC Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC) requires member states to reduce the amount of biodegradable municipal waste sent to landfill, setting challenging targets. 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. In order to ensure compliance with these targets, the amount of biodegradable LAC municipal waste sent to landfill, KPI (g), is monitored. This indicator is also used to monitor performance under the Local Government (Performance Indicators and Standards) Order (Northern Ireland) 2015.

Under the Northern Ireland Landfill Allowance Scheme (NILAS) regulations councils have been allocated a number of allowances (each allowance represents 1 tonne of BLACMW) for each year until 2019/20. However in any scheme year a council may transfer allowances to other councils in order to ensure that each council does not exceed the amount it is permitted to send to landfill. Transfers of allowances are not included in the provisional quarterly figures but are included in these finalised annual figures. More information on the NILAS regulations can be found on the DAERA website:

<https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/articles/northern-ireland-landfill-allowance-scheme-nilas>

Figure 12: Biodegradable LAC municipal waste sent to landfill
Northern Ireland, 2006/07 to 2016/17, KPI (g)



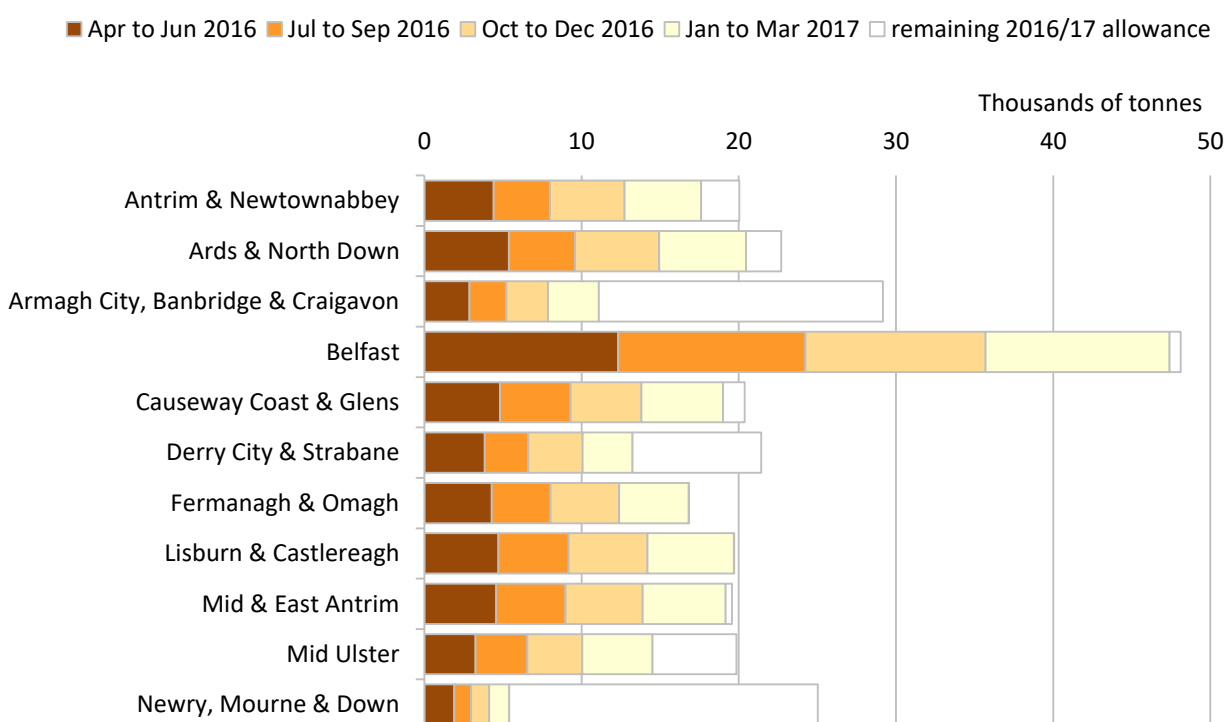
There were 204,380 tonnes of BLACMW sent to landfill during 2016/17. This was 6.6% lower than the 218,898 tonnes sent in 2015/16, and 78% of the allowance used compared to 79% in 2015/16. The 2016/17 NILAS allowance (262,857 tonnes) was 5.2% lower than the 2015/16 allowance (277,142 tonnes).

The amount of BLACMW sent to landfill in 2016/17 has fallen by 61.9% compared with the amount sent in 2006/07. Whilst the tonnage of biodegradable LAC municipal waste being sent to landfill is decreasing in line with the allocation, the proportion of the allocation used has remained similar at around 75-82%, with the exception of 2011/12 and 2012/13 when 66% and 86% of the allocation was used.

Councils within arc21 used 83.6% of their total allocation, down from 88.5% in 2015/16, whilst councils within NWRWMG used 77.1% of their allocation, an increase of 6.8 percentage points from 2015/16. If comparing the extent to which allowances have been used against last year, it is important to note that there has been a reduction in the allocations in 2016/17.

Figure 13: Biodegradable LAC municipal waste landfilled by council and waste management group

Northern Ireland, 2016/17, KPI (g)



Note: The NI and waste management group figures are not shown on this chart as their figures distort the scale and make it difficult to distinguish differences between councils. The figures are available from the data tables appendix.

There is considerable variation between councils in the proportion of the 2016/17 allowance used after transfers. Newry, Mourne & Down used the lowest share of its annual allocation at 21.5%, a fall of 41.9 percentage points compared to 2015/16. Lisburn & Castlereagh and Fermanagh & Omagh used 99.8% of their 2016/17 allowance after transfers, with Lisburn & Castlereagh recording a 12.0 percentage point increase in the proportion of their allocation used.

This data can be found in Table 20 of the data tables appendix and in the time series dataset.

<https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/northern-ireland-local-authority-collected-municipal-waste-management-statistics-2016>

Northern Ireland Key Performance Indicators 2016/17

Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) are a set of measures used to gauge performance in terms of meeting waste strategy targets. They were originally defined in the Environment and Heritage Service (now the Northern Ireland Environment Agency) municipal waste data monitoring and reporting: interim guidelines, published in March 2003.

The table below has been included to help users find a specific KPI value or location in the report or appendix. Previously used key performance indicators KPIs (a) and (e) have been modified, in line with the rest of the UK, to include waste sent for preparing for reuse, and relabelled as KPI (a2) and (e2).

KPI	Performance during 2016/17	Section in report and Appendix Table
a2	44.4% of household waste sent for recycling (including composting and preparing for reuse)	Recycling (pages 8-9) Appendix table 16a
b	36.7% of household waste landfilled	Landfill (pages 13-14) Appendix table 16b
e2	44.0% of LAC municipal waste sent for recycling (including composting and preparing for reuse)	Recycling (pages 8-9) Appendix table 4a
f	37.3% of LAC municipal waste landfilled	Landfill (pages 13-14) Appendix table 4b
g	204,380 tonnes of biodegradable LAC municipal waste landfilled	Biodegradable landfill (pages 15-16) Appendix table 20
h	1.190 tonnes of household waste generated per household	Waste arisings (pages 5-7) Appendix table 17
j	985,994 tonnes of LAC municipal waste generated	Waste arisings (pages 5-7) Appendix table 1
m	See Tables 21i and 21ii for capture rates by primary waste category	Appendix tables 21i and 21ii
n	1.7% increase in LAC municipal waste generated	Waste arisings (pages 5-7) Appendix table 2
p	470 kilogrammes of household waste generated per capita	Waste arisings (pages 5-7) Appendix table 17

The fully validated figures that are published in the annual report have undergone audit by the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA) and further validation by Statistics and Analytical Services Branch (SASB) in the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA). The annual validation acts as a check that all issues raised at the quarterly validation stage have been addressed. Additional validation checks incorporated later in the working year are then also applied backwards to all quarters in the reporting year via the annual validation.

The table below outlines the differences between finalised data in this annual report and the provisional 2016/17 figures presented in the data tables appendix for the January to March 2017 quarterly report.

<https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/northern-ireland-local-authority-collected-municipal-waste-management-statistics-january-march-2017> (Data tables appendix - Table 17)

Comparison of provisional and final figures for 2016/17 key performance indicators

KPI	Definition	2016/17 provisional	2016/17 finalised	difference
a2	Percentage of household waste sent for recycling (including composting and preparing for reuse)	44.4%	44.4%	0.01 percentage points
b	Percentage of household waste sent to landfill	36.8%	36.7%	-0.07 percentage points
e2	Percentage of LAC municipal waste sent for recycling (including composting and preparing for reuse)	44.0%	44.0%	0.00 percentage points
f	Percentage of LAC municipal waste landfilled	37.3%	37.3%	-0.05 percentage points
g	Reported biodegradable LAC municipal waste sent to landfill	204,712	204,380	-332 tonnes (-0.16%)
h	Annual household waste collected per household	1.190	1.190	-0.00 tonnes (-0.02%)
j	LAC municipal waste arisings	985,410	985,994	584 tonnes (0.06%)
m	Capture rates	See Tables 21i and 21ii for capture rates by primary waste category		
n	LAC municipal waste arisings growth rate	1.7%	1.7%	0.06 percentage points
p	Annual household waste collected per capita	470	470	0.08 kg per person (0.02%)

The differences between provisional and final figures are small but arise due to the additional validations carried out before the finalisation of this annual publication.

Progress against targets

Data contained in this release are published primarily to provide an indication of the progress towards achieving waste strategy targets. They allow for the assessment of the performance of the councils and waste management groups in Northern Ireland in managing waste arisings, recycling, composting and landfill.

Overview of progress against targets

Indicator	Source	Progress/Outcome
To achieve a recycling rate of 45% (including preparing for re-use) of household waste by 2015	Targets 1, 2 & 3 on p39 of the revised Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/delivering-resource-efficiency-northern-ireland-waste-management-strategy	KPI (a2) Target not met in 2015/16 – 42.2% Target not met in 2016/17 – 44.4%
To achieve a recycling rate of 50% (including preparing for re-use) of household waste by 2020		KPI (a2) Progress in 2016/17 - 44.4%
To achieve a recycling rate of 60% (including preparing for re-use) of LACMW by 2020		KPI (e2) Progress in 2016/17 - 44.0%
To landfill no more than 262,857 tonnes of biodegradable LACMW by the end of March 2017.	Article 3 of The Landfill (Scheme Year and Maximum Landfill Amount) Regulations 2004 http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2004/1936/regulation/3/made	KPI (g) Target met in 2016/17 – 204,380 tonnes (78% of allowance used)
To landfill no more than 220,000 tonnes of biodegradable LACMW by the end of March 2020.		Target met in 2016/17 – 204,380 tonnes (78% of allowance used)

Appendix 1: User Guidance

This statistical release is part of a regular data series presenting finalised information on local authority collected municipal waste managed in Northern Ireland.

Description of data

Local authority collected municipal waste (LACMW) data in Northern Ireland. This is municipal waste which is collected under arrangements made by a district council.

Main Uses of Data

Data contained in this release are published primarily to provide an indication of the progress towards achieving waste strategy targets. They allow for the assessment of the performance of the councils and waste management groups in Northern Ireland in managing waste arisings, recycling, composting and landfill. Targets are set for an annual period and performance against targets is considered in the Progress against targets section.

The revised NI Waste Management Strategy sets out targets for the management of local authority collected municipal waste.

- To achieve a recycling rate of 45% (including preparing for re-use) of household waste by 2015.
- To achieve a recycling rate of 50% (including preparing for re-use) of household waste by 2020.
- Proposals to achieve a recycling rate of 60% (including preparing for re-use) of LACMW by 2020.

<https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/articles/waste-management-strategy>

The draft Programme for Government Framework 2016-2021 contains 'percentage of household waste that is recycled or composted' as a measure for indicator 36: increase household waste recycling. The second consultation on this

framework opened on 28 October 2016 and closed on 23 December 2016.

The Local Government (Performance Indicators and Standards) Order (Northern Ireland) 2015 came into operation on 28 September 2015. It contains three waste management indicators which correspond to KPIs (a2), (g) and (j) in this publication.

The EU Waste Framework Directive statutory target requires member states to recycle 50% of waste from households by 2020.

The data are also used to assess performance against the Landfill Directive targets.

<http://www.ciwm.co.uk/ciwm/knowledge/landfill-directive.aspx>

This annual report provides final validated information on several key performance indicators (KPIs) used to assess progress towards achieving local authority collected municipal waste targets.

The waste data may help to inform particular lifestyle choices of the public, specifically decisions about how to treat their waste. This information feeds into Northern Ireland specific and UK wide research projects and articles carried out and published by Waste and Resource Action Programme (WRAP) – see the following web resources for more information:

<https://www.recyclenow.com/ni>
<http://www.wrap.org.uk/>
<http://laportal.wrap.org.uk/>

These projects are funded by each of the governments within the UK and the EU. The results of research by WRAP assist governments to devise strategies to deal with issues such as using resources sustainably, helping people to recycle more and to waste less both at home and

at work, offering economic as well as environmental benefits.

Additionally, waste management information is used to inform the media, special interest groups such as the Chartered Institute of Waste Management (CIWM) which is the professional body representing waste and resource professionals, academics, for example those who would have an interest and/or involvement in the WRAP research mentioned above, and by DAERA to respond to parliamentary / assembly questions and ad hoc queries from the public.

The Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (NINIS) provides access to waste information with the aim of making it available to as wide an audience as possible by providing interactive charts and mapping facilities that enable the statistics to be interpreted readily in a spatial context.

<http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/InteractiveMaps/Agriculture%20and%20Environment/Environment/Local%20Authority%20Collected%20Municipal%20Waste%20Recycling/atlas.html>

Local Government Reorganisation

The 26 councils covered by previous reports were reorganised into 11 new councils from 1 April 2015. Prior to this, we consulted with users of the report, the proposed changes and summary of responses are available on the Statistics and Analytical Services Branch (SASB) website <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/consultations/proposed-changes-northern-ireland-local-authority-collected-municipal-waste-management-statistics>

At that stage the opportunity was also taken to update the report using feedback from NISRA's peer review group.

Data Developments

Key Performance Indicators (a) and (e)

Prior to 2015/16, NI recycling KPIs did not include waste sent for preparing for reuse, unlike the other UK devolved administrations. Waste sent for preparing for reuse has been added to the calculations of these KPIs and they have been renamed KPI (a2) and KPI (e2). This change has been backdated to include data from 2012/13 onwards and allows comparisons across time to be made for these KPIs.

The difference this makes to the quantity of waste recycled is small. During 2016/17 this change added on 1,362 tonnes of waste sent for preparing for reuse to the recycling total. This added 0.2 and 0.1 percentage points to the KPI (a) and KPI (e) rates respectively.

These measures are now more consistent with the rest of the UK and more consistent with the definition of the targets in the Waste Management Strategy 2020 and the Local Government (Performance Indicators and Standards) Order (NI) 2015, which include waste sent for preparing for reuse.

Waste from households recycling rate

In Northern Ireland, the household recycling rate is based on 'household waste' as defined in the Waste and Contaminated Land (NI) Order 1997 (the 1997 Order) and Schedule to the Controlled Waste and Duty of Care Regulations (NI) 2013. The new 'waste from households' recycling rate has been introduced for statistical purposes to provide a harmonised UK indicator with a comparable calculation in each of the four UK countries.

This 'waste from households' measure has been added to the data tables appendix; see Table 22. However the focus of this report is still the previous 'household waste' definition because it is the measure most directly related to current NI policy targets. There are

targets in the revised Waste Management Strategy, the 2015-16 Programme for Government and the Local Government (Performance Indicators and Standards) Order (NI) 2015 that reference the prior 'household waste' definition. The 'waste from households' measure may feature in the body of this report in future if it becomes more prominent in recycling targets.

There is a difference between 'household waste' and 'waste from households'. The latter has a generally narrower definition than the former. There are a number of sources of waste that were considered under 'household waste' that are not considered by 'waste from households', for example waste from street recycling bins and street cleaning. More information is available from the 'waste from households' calculation guidance on the WDF website.

http://www.wastedataflow.org/documents/guidancenotes/NorthernIreland/OtherGuidanceNotes/WfHrecyclingguidanceNI_v2.pdf

Analysis using 2016/17 data has shown that the 'waste from households' rate is 1.1 percentage points lower than the 'household waste' recycling rate at the Northern Ireland level. However, the difference between these rates vary across councils, with the waste from households being between 1.4 percentage points higher to 5.0 percentage points lower than the household waste. The time series file allows the difference in these rates to be compared over quarters and across councils.

Data Sources

Waste Management Data

The information presented in this report is taken from WasteDataFlow (WDF), a web based system for local authority collected municipal waste reporting by UK local authorities to central government. The data are based on returns made to WDF (relating to approximately 40 questions on local

authority collected municipal waste management) by councils, within two months of the end of each quarter.

It is increasingly rare that residual waste may still be disposed of directly to landfill. Waste is collected by the councils directly from the kerbside and some civic amenity sites; third parties under contract to the council also collect from the remaining civic amenity sites and almost all of the bring banks. Some larger councils use intermediate bulking up stations where the waste is weighed both coming into and leaving the transfer station. In all cases the waste is weighed on arrival at treatment sites for recovery e.g. Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs) and/or disposal e.g. landfill sites.

MRFs, which sort the co-mingled waste into different resource streams, almost always have more than one input source and so the weighed tonnages of each stream coming out of the plant are assigned pro-rata to each source i.e. based on their input tonnages as a percentage of all input tonnages for that period. Weighbridge dockets are generated which form the basis for statutory Waste Transfer Notes (WTNs) as the waste moves further down the treatment chain/onto reprocessors. These WTNs and/or internal reports (which also form the basis for invoices) are then sent to the council on a monthly basis. These are summarised on a quarterly basis and organised into the relevant WDF questions/categories and finally input by hand into the WDF web portal. Data providers (councils in Northern Ireland) are supplied with technical guidance documents outlining the methodologies that should be used in the collection, reporting and validation of the data returns. These documents can be accessed on the WDF website.

www.wastedataflow.org/html/datasets.aspx#NorthernIrelandGuidance

Population Data

Population data used to calculate KPI (p), household waste arisings per capita, are taken from the 2016 mid-year estimates, produced by NISRA, and were the most up to date available at the time of publication.

Household Data

Household data used to calculate KPI (h), household waste arisings per household, are based on the Land and Property Services (LPS) housing stock from April 2017. Note these household figures do not include caravans. An adjustment is made to account for the estimated number of vacant properties. A council-specific occupancy rate was calculated from 2011 Census data and is applied to the LPS data. The datasets can be accessed from the LPS website.

<https://www.finance-ni.gov.uk/topics/statistics-and-research/housing-stock-statistics>

<https://www.finance-ni.gov.uk/topics/statistics-and-research/new-dwelling-statistics>

Data Quality

The data are final and are based on, but supersede, previously published data from the four quarterly returns for the financial year. The data download from WDF were completed on 09 November 2017. At that time, all the district councils had made a return, giving a 100% response rate.

Information contained in this report has been sourced from WasteDataFlow (WDF), which is the web based system for local authority collected municipal waste data reporting by UK local authorities to central government. The data in this report are based on returns made to WDF by district councils in Northern Ireland at the end of the 2016/17 financial year.

The fully validated figures that are published in this annual report have undergone audit

by Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA) and further validation by Statistics and Analytical Services Branch (SASB) beyond that which is done on a quarterly basis. The annual validation acts as a check that all issues raised at the quarterly validation stages have been addressed. Additional validation checks incorporated later in the working year are then also applied backwards to all quarters in the reporting year via the annual validation.

Strengths of Data

Data are derived from WDF with full coverage for all councils to support statutory NILAS diversion targets. As the data are derived from an administrative system, they provide a complete picture of council controlled waste activity in NI.

Validation and audits

Various validation checks are carried out by both NIEA and SASB. Validations are conducted for each individual question, with additional global validations carried out to ensure that total tonnage of waste types is equal to the sum of the component parts. Any discrepancies are queried with the data provider. Variance checks are employed as an integral part of the production process.

In addition, NIEA carry out a year round programme of audits of WDF returns by individual councils. These audits are conducted under Regulation 10 (6)(a) of the NILAS Regulations. Councils are selected from each waste management group and contacted by telephone, letter and e-mail informing them of NIEA's intention to audit. The audit involves checking and confirming relevant data submitted as a NILAS return to the Monitoring Authority via WDF. One quarter of each council's municipal waste returns are selected, generally being the most recent submission. The areas being inspected relate to:

- i. landfilling of municipal waste,
- ii. collection, recycling, reuse and recovery of municipal waste,

- iii. the standard of reporting/evidence for end destinations of recycled materials.

Councils are asked to provide original documentation to support reported figures in the WDF system for the quarter in question. Any anomalies or discrepancies are subsequently queried with the relevant council. As WDF data can usually only be amended at council level, it is then necessary to 'reject' or release the data back to the waste management group and subsequently back to the council so that it might be corrected as appropriate.

Limitations of Data

Waste Management Data

Despite the intensive validation carried out on the data prior to publication, any administrative system involving manual data compilation will always be open to a degree of clerical error.

Unclassified waste

Unclassified waste is calculated as a residual amount of municipal waste after municipal waste sent to landfill, sent for recycling (including composting), sent for energy recovery and preparing for reuse have been accounted for, instead of being extracted directly from the WasteDataFlow system. The majority of the total unclassified tonnage can be attributed to moisture and/or gaseous losses. Small negative tonnages can arise in the unclassified column if more waste is sent for treatment in the quarter than was actually collected as is more likely at councils operating transfer stations. Transfer stations move waste quickly but if a particular transfer occurs the day after arriving, which also happens to be the start of the next quarter, then a small inconsistency can arise.

Types of waste

There are many different forms of waste, including municipal solid waste, commercial and industrial waste, construction, demolition and excavation waste, hazardous waste, agricultural waste, and waste water and sludges.

The latest report on construction, demolition and excavation waste arisings is for 2009/10:

<https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/construction-demolition-and-excavation-waste-arisings-use-and-disposal-northern-ireland>

Following on from the UK's agreement to revise its interpretation of 'municipal waste' to include much more commercial and industrial waste than previously; it should be noted that this report, as with all previous ones, reflects local authority collected municipal waste only.

Material Recovery Facilities

MRFs usually have more than one input source and the pro-rata assignment to each source based on their input tonnages can lead to a small over or under estimation of the actual tonnage being recovered from each individual source.

Capture Rates

Capture rates are no longer included in the body of the report but are still available in the data tables appendix. The calculations for capture rates are based on a Compositional Study undertaken in 2007-08 and may not accurately reflect the current situation. However, it is the best available estimation of the proportions of the primary waste categories contained within kerbside residual waste. Levels of uncertainty around the results of the Compositional Study are discussed in the full report.

The accuracy of these estimates is expected to decrease over time as household recycling habits continue to change.

Waste Crime

Waste crime is the unauthorised management of waste, including illegal dumping. It can be difficult to quantify the impact of such activity upon these official figures as it is not always possible to

determine the source, date and tonnage of illegally deposited waste. Where possible the extent and any implications of such activity will be communicated to users.

Rounding and Summing

It should be noted that in some instances totals may not add up due to rounding. If tonnages work out to be less than 0.5 tonnes, they will be rounded to zero.

On occasion percentages work out to be less than 0.1% or more than 99.9%. Users should be aware that in such cases, the percentage is rounded to zero or 100% respectively.

Whilst tonnages may be summed over councils and/or Waste Management Groups to give totals for higher level geographies, such totals may suffer from rounding errors when compared with any given totals.

However where fractions or proportions, such as recycling rates, waste arisings per capita etc are stated for councils or waste management groups, these indicators cannot be simply added or averaged to produce a rate for a higher level geography. Such information is often available in the data tables appendix, or otherwise may be available upon request.

Notation and Terminology

Please see the glossary (appendix 2) for clarification of key terms.

Guidance on using data

All figures in the report and the accompanying Excel tables are annual figures and refer to the stated period. These annual figures are the final, validated figures for the year and supersede those figures published in the quarterly reports for the period. Please note that any comparisons with prior year use the final validated figures as published in the annual report for that

period. Very small increases or decreases in figures (<0.5% or <0.5 percentage points) are not highlighted in the commentary and should be interpreted with care.

Waste Management information elsewhere in the United Kingdom and Europe

While it is our intention to direct users to waste management information elsewhere in the UK and Europe, users should be aware that local authority collected municipal waste statistics in other administrations are not always measured in a comparable manner to those in Northern Ireland. Details of waste management data published elsewhere in the UK and Europe can be found at the following links.

England

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/waste-and-recycling-statistics>

Scotland

<http://www.sepa.org.uk/environment/waste/waste-data/waste-data-reporting/>

Wales

<http://gov.wales/statistics-and-research/local-authority-municipal-waste-management/?lang=en>

Ireland

<http://www.epa.ie/waste/municipal/>

European Union Member States

http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Municipal_waste_statistics

The basis of the data collection across the UK using WDF is broadly consistent, however there are some minor definitional differences such as NI recycling KPIs do include material used as 'backfill' (using suitable waste material to refill an excavation instead of non-waste material) which is not directly comparable with the revised Waste Framework Directive recycling measurements.

The meetings of the WasteDataFlow Operational Group ensure a conscious effort to share waste management developments on a UK-wide basis with Northern Ireland representation on this group.

<https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/waste-data-flow-northern-ireland-user-group-meeting-2012>

A National Statistics Publication

National Statistics are produced to a high professional standard. They undergo regular quality assurance reviews to ensure that they meet customer needs. They are produced free from any political interference.

The UK Statistics Authority has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

- meet identified user needs;
- are well explained and readily accessible;
- are produced according to sound methods; and
- are managed impartially and objectively in the public interest.

Once statistics have been designated as National Statistics it is a statutory

requirement that the Code of Practice shall continue to be observed.

The Department demonstrates its commitment to the Code of Practice by publishing a series of supporting statements related to its use of administrative data, publication strategy, confidentiality arrangements, revisions policy, customer service and complaints procedure. For details see the statistics charter on the DAERA statistics website <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/daeras-statistics-charter>

For further information

For more information relating to this publication, including additional analysis, breakdowns of the data or alternative formats please contact Statistics and Analytical Services Branch.

As we want to engage with users of our statistics, we invite you to feedback your comments on this publication at any time of the year. Contact details are available on the front cover of this report and in the data tables appendix.

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Appendix 2: Glossary

Term	Explanation
Biodegradable waste	Any waste that is capable of undergoing anaerobic decomposition, such as food and garden waste, and paper and paperboard.
Bring site	An unmanned site with a container or a collection of containers for depositing recyclable waste.
Capture rate for household kerbside collected waste	The amount of 'available' material that is actually being collected for recycling through household kerbside collection schemes.
Civic amenity site	A manned site for depositing waste.
Composting	An aerobic, biological process in which organic wastes, such as garden and kitchen waste, are converted into a stable granular material which can be applied to land to improve soil structure and enrich the nutrient content of the soil.
Composting rate	The percentage of waste sent for composting. It excludes waste collected for composting that was rejected at collection or at the gate of the reprocessor.
Dry recycling	The recycling of dry materials such as paper, card, cans, plastic bottles, mixed plastic, glass.
Dry recycling rate	The percentage of waste sent for recycling. It excludes waste collected for recycling that was rejected at collection, during sorting or at the gate of the recycling reprocessor. It includes residual waste which was diverted for recycling but excludes waste sent for preparation for reuse.
Energy recovery rate	The percentage of waste sent for energy recovery. It includes mixed residual and specific sources components.
Household waste	Includes materials (except soil, rubble and plasterboard) collected directly from households (e.g. kerbside collections) or indirectly (e.g. bring sites, civic amenity sites, collected by private and voluntary organisations not included elsewhere or street sweepings).
Kerbside	A regular collection of waste from premises.
Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)	A set of measures used to gauge performance in terms of meeting waste strategy targets.
LAC	Local Authority Collected, as in LAC municipal waste.
Landfill sites	Any areas of land in which waste is deposited. Landfill sites are often located in disused mines or quarries. In areas where they are limited or no ready-made voids exist, the practice of landraising is sometimes carried out, where waste is deposited above ground and the landscape is contoured.
Local authority collected municipal waste	Waste which is collected under arrangements made by a district council.
Mixed dry recyclables	Waste streams intended for recycling found together with each other but separately from other waste.

Term	Explanation
Mixed residual waste sent for energy recovery	Combustible residual waste collected from the kerbside and civic amenity sites and processed into refuse derived fuel at material recovery facilities.
NILAS	Northern Ireland Landfill Allowance Scheme
Non household waste	Asbestos, beach cleansing, civic amenity sites waste, fly-tipped materials, gully emptyings, commercial and industrial, construction and demolition, grounds waste, highways waste, other collected waste and other.
Other household waste	Healthcare waste, bulky waste, street cleaning and other household.
Recycling	Any recovery operation by which waste materials are reprocessed into products, materials or substances whether for the original or other purposes. It does not include energy recovery and the reprocessing into materials that are used as fuels.
Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF)	Consists largely of organic components of municipal waste (such as plastics and biodegradable waste). This can then be used in a variety of ways to generate electricity, most commonly as an additional fuel used with coal in power stations or in cement kilns.
Regular residual household waste	Household regular kerbside collection.
Residual waste	Waste that is not sent for preparing for reuse, sent for recycling or composting.
Specific streams e.g. wood	Used in the context of LAC municipal waste sent for energy recovery. It is mostly wood but also contains furniture, carpets and mattresses, mostly collected from civic amenity sites.
Waste arisings	The amount of waste collected in a given locality over a period of time.
Waste collected for disposal to landfill	Collected for disposal is residual waste that has not been sorted to separate out recyclable material from other waste before being presented to the Council for collection at various locations.
Waste from households	Not the same as 'household waste'. This is a narrower definition and includes material (except soil, rubble and plasterboard) collected only from households (e.g. kerbside collection, bring sites, civic amenity sites or community skips managed by councils).
Waste sent to landfill	The amount of waste sent to landfill. Excludes residual waste which was diverted for energy recovery, recycling or composting. Includes household waste collected for energy recovery, recycling or composting which was diverted to landfill.

Term	Explanation
Waste Transfer Note (WTN)	A note which must be created for any transfer of controlled waste. The exception to this is householders, who are not required to produce transfer notes.
WasteDataFlow	The web based system for local authority collected municipal waste data reporting by UK local authorities to government (www.wastedataflow.org).

Recycled material types

Compostable (excluding wood)	Green waste only, green garden waste only, mixed garden and food waste, waste food only, other compostable waste (excluding wood).
Construction, Demolition and Excavation	Plasterboard, rubble and soil.
Electrical Goods	Large and small domestic appliances, TVs and monitors, fluorescent tubes and other light bulbs, fridges and freezers, auto batteries and post consumer batteries.
Glass	Brown, clear, green and mixed glass.
Metal	Aluminium, mixed and steel cans, aluminium foil, bicycles, aerosols, gas bottles, fire extinguishers and other scrap metal.
Paper and Card	Books, card, mixed paper and card, paper, yellow pages and cardboard beverage packaging.
Plastics	PET(1), HDPE(2), PVC(3), LDPE(4), PP(5), PS(6), other plastics(7), mixed plastic bottles, and plastics.
Textiles	Textiles and footwear, footwear only, textiles only and carpets.
Unclassified	Derived category including all other recycled material collected not included in the main categories.
WEEE (Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment)	As electrical goods above but excluding auto batteries and post consumer batteries.
Wood	Wood, chipboard and MDF, composite wood materials and wood for composting.

Appendix 3: List of Acronyms

This is a list of commonly used acronyms in this report.

arc21	Regional waste management group in Northern Ireland
BLACMW	Biodegradable Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste
CIWM	Chartered Institution of Wastes Management
DAERA	Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs
EC	European Commission
EU	European Union
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
LAC	Local Authority Collected
LACMW	Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste
LPS	Land and Property Services
MDR	Mixed Dry Recyclables
MRF	Materials Recovery Facility
NI	Northern Ireland
NIEA	Northern Ireland Environment Agency
NILAS	Northern Ireland Landfill Allowance Scheme
NISRA	Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency
NWRWMG	North West Regional Waste Management Group
RDF	Refuse Derived Fuel
SASB	Statistics and Analytical Services Branch, DAERA
UK	United Kingdom
WDF	WasteDataFlow
WEEE	Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment
WRAP	Waste and Resource Action Programme

The Landfill Allowance Scheme (Northern Ireland) Regulations (2004) (as amended) (NILAS)

2016/17 Annual Report

30th November 2017

To obtain further information about this report, please contact:

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Northern Ireland Environment Agency | Klondyke Building
Gasworks Business Park | Cromac Avenue
Lower Ormeau Road | Malone Lower | Belfast | BT7 2JA

Telephone: 028 9056 9428

Email: NILAS@daera-ni.gov.uk

This document may be made available in alternative formats, please contact us to discuss your requirements.

This document is also available on the Northern Ireland Environment Agency's website at <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/articles/published-waste-data>

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Executive Summary

This report covers the twelfth scheme year of the Landfill Allowance Scheme (Northern Ireland) Regulations 2004 (as amended) and summarises district council compliance with the scheme during 2016/17.

The Waste and Emissions Trading Act 2003 (Amendment) Regulations 2011 and the Landfill Allowances Scheme (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2011 came into effect on the 21st and 22nd November 2011 respectively. Their main purpose was to provide for the use of the terms “local authority collected municipal waste” and “biodegradable local authority collected municipal waste”. This annual report only reports on Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste (LACMW) collected under “arrangements”¹ by district councils in Northern Ireland. This change has no impact on the WasteDataFlow data that is reported, and the calculation of Biodegradable Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste (BLACMW) as regards the Northern Ireland Landfill Allowances Scheme (NILAS).

This is the second NILAS annual report as regards the 11 new councils which came into existence on the 1 April 2015. All 11 district councils in Northern Ireland achieved their 2016/17 landfill allowance obligations by diverting BLACMW from landfill. BLACMW is calculated using a mass balance methodology via the WasteDataFlow online waste reporting system.

In 2016/17 the total amount of BLACMW which was permitted to be sent to landfill was 262,856 tonnes. The total amount of BLACMW reported to have been sent to landfill was 204,380 tonnes i.e. 22.3% of landfill allowances were not utilised. This was an increase of 1.3 percentage points compared to 2015/16 (21.0%). Since the implementation of the NILAS regulations in 2005 district councils have collectively reduced the amount of BLACMW sent to landfill by 353,629 tonnes. The proportion of local authority collected municipal waste statutorily defined to be biodegradable (i.e. BLACMW) decreased from 71% to 64% from 1st April 2009 following additional research (which included sampling) into the composition of various (local authority collected) municipal waste streams.

¹ s21 WET Act 2003 [as amended] (<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2003/33/section/21>)

The three district councils not associated with a waste management group (Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough; Fermanagh and Omagh District and Mid Ulster District Councils) sent 42,431 tonnes of BLACMW to landfill, 35.6% less than their allocated allowances.

The North West Regional Waste Management Group (NWRWMG) consisting of Causeway Coast and Glens Borough and Derry City and Strabane District Councils sent 32,238 tonnes of BLACMW to landfill, 22.9% less than their allocated allowances.

arc21 consisting of Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough; Ards and North Down Borough; Belfast City; Lisburn and Castlereagh Borough; Mid and East Antrim Borough; and Newry, Mourne and Down District Councils sent 129,711 tonnes of BLACMW to landfill, 16.4% less than their allocated allowances.

After the draft reconciliation it became apparent that two councils (Fermanagh & Omagh District Council; and Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council) had a deficit of allowances for the 2016/17 scheme year. Transfers within the arc21 WMG were based on a division of the deficit amongst the constituent group councils who had a surplus of allowances available. Subsequently, both Fermanagh & Omagh District and Lisburn & Castlereagh City councils obtained enough allowances to cover the BLACMW they had sent to landfill. This continues to demonstrate the flexibility and the partnership working of the scheme.

After the final reconciliation Newry Mourne and Down District Council had a surplus of allowances which exceeded its allocation by at least 70%.

Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough Council had a surplus of allowances which exceeded their allocations by at least 60%.

Derry City and Strabane District Council had a surplus of allowances which exceeded its allocation by at least 30%.

Mid Ulster District Council had a surplus of allowances which exceeded their allocation by at least 20%.

Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council had a surplus of allowances which exceeded its allocation by at least 10%.

Over the next 3 years under NILAS the allocations for each district council, and consequently Northern Ireland as a whole, progressively reduce making it vital for more BLACMW to be diverted from landfill. The EU Landfill Directive obligated Member States to reduce their BMW to landfill (which includes BLACMW) to 35, 50 & 75% of 1995 baseline levels by 2010, 2013 & 2020 respectively. The revised Waste Management Plans (WMPs) of the WMGs detail how they propose to deal with Northern Ireland's LACMW up to 2020. The plans set out the range of facilities required to deliver both the statutory (NILAS) and other strategic targets within the Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy – “Delivering Resource Efficiency” (<https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/delivering-resource-efficiency-northern-ireland-waste-management-strategy>).

List of Acronyms

AA	Allocating Authority (EPD)
arc21	Eastern Regional Waste Management Group
BMW	Biodegradable Municipal Waste
BLACMW	Biodegradable Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste
CIWM	The Chartered Institution of Wastes Management
CWD	Climate & Waste Division – DoE(NI)
DAERA	Department of Agriculture, Environment & Rural Affairs
Defra	Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DoE(NI)	Department of the Environment (Northern Ireland)
EHS	Environment and Heritage Service
EPD	Environmental Policy Division – DAERA
EWC	European Waste Catalogue
LACMW	Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste
MA	Monitoring Authority (NIEA)
MRF	Materials Recovery Facility
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
NIEA	Northern Ireland Environment Agency
NILAS	Northern Ireland Landfill Allowance Scheme
NWRWMG	North West Regional Waste Management Group
P&EPG	Planning and Environmental Policy Group – DAERA
SASB	Statistical & Analytical Services Branch
SWaMP2008	Southern Waste Management Partnership
WDF	WasteDataFlow
WET Act	Waste and Emissions Trading Act
WMG	Waste Management Group
WMP	Waste Management Plan

Introduction

Council Directive 1999/31/EC, on the Landfill of Waste (the Landfill Directive) became law on the 26th April 1999. The aim of the Landfill Directive is to reduce the pollution from landfilled waste that can impact on surface water, groundwater, soil, air and also climate change. Article 5(2) of the EU Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC) requires member states (<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:31999L0031:EN:HTML>) to reduce the amount of Biodegradable Municipal Waste (BMW) sent to landfill through setting challenging targets.

The targets for the reduction of BMW landfilled are:

- To reduce by 2010 the quantity of BMW landfilled to 75% of that produced in 1995.
- To reduce by 2013 the quantity of BMW landfilled to 50% of that produced in 1995.
- To reduce by 2020 the quantity of BMW landfilled to 35% of that produced in 1995.

The Landfill Allowance Scheme (Northern Ireland) Regulations 2004 (NILAS) (<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/nisr/2004/416/contents/made>) made under the Waste and Emissions Trading (WET) Act 2003 (<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2003/33/contents>), have been designed to help local authorities in Northern Ireland meet their targets as set out in the Landfill (Scheme Year and Maximum Landfill Amount) Regulations 2004 (<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2004/1936/contents/made>) by allocating progressively challenging limits on the amount of BLACMW which can be landfilled by each District Council.

The NILAS Regulations came into operation in Northern Ireland on 1st April 2005 hence, 2016/17 is the twelfth scheme year. The Regulations place a statutory responsibility on district councils, in each scheme year, to landfill no more than the quantity of BLACMW for which they have allowances (each allowance represents one tonne of BLACMW that can be sent to landfill). If the annual limit is exceeded this may result in financial penalties of £150 per exceeded allowance as per the Landfill Allowances Scheme (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2005 (<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/nisr/2005/588/contents/made>)

The scheme facilitates the transfer and borrowing (with restrictions e.g. allowances cannot be borrowed in a target year or in the year preceding a target year) of allowances between district councils which promotes a flexible and partnership working arrangement. The scheme in Northern Ireland does not facilitate the trading of landfill allowances. The methodology for allocating allowances to each district council was selected following consultation by P&EPG (now EPD), who are designated under NILAS as the Allocating Authority (AA).

The Department, after consultation, allocated NILAS allowances in 2005 to each council, for each year, to 2019/20 on the basis of an 'early convergence simple population' model, with weightings applied using population projections, and proportionately based each councils percentage share of the total population. Each allowance permits one tonne of biodegradable municipal waste to be landfilled and the allowances allocated to each council reduce over time in line with the Directive targets. In April 2015 the number of councils in Northern Ireland was reduced from 26 to 11 in line with planned local government reforms. Following local government reorganisation the Department re-allocated NILAS allowances to the 11 new councils from 1 April 2015 using the same approach as was used for the original allocations to the existing councils in 2005.

Consequently the AA, in order to facilitate long term planning, set the maximum allowance for each district council for each year of the scheme. Going forward for 2015/16 onwards the AA has used the mid 2012 NISRA population statistics as the basis for the NILAS allocations for the eleven new district councils (Annex C) i.e. each council has shared the overall allocation on the basis of its share of the Northern Ireland population. The overall NILAS allocation for Northern Ireland remains the same for each of the remaining years for the scheme.

The method used to determine the amount of BLACMW sent to landfill for a scheme year is the mass balance approach. At its simplest this takes the LACMW arisings in a scheme year and converts it to BLACMW by using the deemed biodegradable percentage (64%). For the purposes of calculating the BLACMW sent to landfill only, any distinct / separate rubble waste stream (rubble, soil & plasterboard) collected is excluded on the basis that it is unlike household waste and is therefore considered to be non-municipal in nature.

Biodegradable materials diverted from landfill for recovery or recycling are also subtracted from this figure at either 100% or 50% according to the schedule of the NILAS Regulations in order to determine the remaining BLACMW sent to landfill. Further details of the methodology used in WasteDataFlow throughout 2016/17 in calculating the mass balance can be found at

[http://wastedataflow.org/documents/guidancenotes/NorthernIreland/LandfillAllowanceScheme/KPI \(g\) DC Mass Balance Schematic v4.pdf](http://wastedataflow.org/documents/guidancenotes/NorthernIreland/LandfillAllowanceScheme/KPI%20(g)%20DC%20Mass%20Balance%20Schematic%20v4.pdf).

In line with local government reform on 1st April 2015 SWaMP2008 was formally dissolved and its assets, liabilities and staff transferred to Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough Council (<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/nisr/2015/183/article/12/made>).

England, Scotland and Wales each have their own specific Landfill Allowance Regulations:

England: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2004/3212/contents>

Scotland: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2005/157/contents/made>

Wales: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/wsi/2004/1490/contents/made>

However, only the landfill allowance schemes in Northern Ireland and Wales are currently continuing to operate following England's decision to end its Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS) on the 30th September 2013. In Scotland the Landfill Allowance Scheme (LAS), which formerly administered a system of banking, borrowing and penalties concerning the disposal of Biodegradable Municipal Waste (BMW), was revoked by the Scottish Government in 2012.

Consultation paper on meeting EU landfill diversion targets:

Following discussions with the European Commission it was agreed that the UK's approach to meeting the Landfill Directive's diversion targets should be changed. Consequently on 25 June 2010 the AA issued an initial consultation paper addressing the implications of this change in relation to Northern Ireland (NI).

The consultation included setting out the new interpretation of the definition of municipal

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waste; revisions to the 1995 baseline and targets; and the reporting and monitoring obligations necessary to enable robust reporting against the targets to the European Commission. It also sought views on the future of the Northern Ireland Landfill Allowance Scheme (NILAS) in addressing both the district council and private sector elements of municipal waste and providing the necessary confidence that Northern Ireland will meet its overall Landfill Directive targets. The revised interpretation will mean that much more commercial and industrial waste than previously will fall within the scope of the term 'municipal waste'. This is because the new definition is based on waste types (as defined by European Waste Catalogue codes) rather than who manages the waste (i.e. district council).

The consultation closed on the 8th October 2010 and the Department subsequently published a summary of the comments received.

The Department considered policy options in respect of NILAS on the basis of this consultation and issued a policy position on the future of the scheme in February 2011.

Changes to legislation to incorporate the new definition of municipal waste were made across the UK during 2011/12. On the 21 and 22 November 2011 the Waste and Emissions Trading Act 2003 (Amendment) Regulations 2011

(http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2011/2499/pdfs/ukxi_20112499_en.pdf) and the Landfill Allowances Scheme (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2011

(http://www.legislation.gov.uk/nisr/2011/373/pdfs/nisr_20110373_en.pdf)

came into effect. Their main purpose was to provide for the use of the terms "local authority collected municipal waste" and "biodegradable local authority collected municipal waste".

Therefore, this report uses the terminology above. However, these name changes have no impact on the WDF data that is reported.

2. Reporting

2.1 District Councils

District councils in Northern Ireland are required to report data on local authority collected waste arisings on a quarterly basis as per NILAS Regulation 10 (5). The data for each quarter must be submitted to the Monitoring Authority within 2 months after the relevant quarter end. Table 1 shows the NILAS reporting deadlines in each scheme year. District councils must submit their data via the WasteDataFlow (WDF) system (www.wastedataflow.org).

Initially developed in 2004 by the Chartered Institution of Waste Management (CIWM) WDF is now owned, operated, and managed by Defra in partnership with the UK's devolved administrations through an Operational Group and Programme Management Board who support the maintenance and development of the system via an IT contractor (currently Jacobs Ltd).

Northern Ireland district councils began formally reporting municipal waste data via WDF from January 2005. Data is managed within the system through various user levels representing district councils, WMGs, NIEA and public access. After the final reconciliations and annual report for the scheme year have been issued by NIEA, the raw data for the relevant scheme year is made publically available on WDF.

Table 1: NILAS reporting deadlines

Quarter	Period in scheme year	Return MUST be submitted by:
1	1 st April – 30 th June	31 st August
2	1 st July – 30 th September	30 th November
3	1 st October – 31 st December	28 th February
4	1 st January – 31 st March	31 st May

Table 2a shows when data was submitted to NIEA during the scheme year. For comparison, the date when the data was submitted to the WMG is also shown.

During the course of the 2007/08 scheme year an 'e-mail notification alert' was introduced aimed at improving the timeliness of returns. The relevant users, at each submission level, are informed by an automatically generated email that data is awaiting their approval and submission to the next level. This measure and the issue of further guidance from NIEA in February 2010 (see 2.1.1) have continued to improve data submission times.

Table 2a: Date on which district council returns were submitted to WMG and NIEA in 2016/17

District Council	Q1 due 31/08/2016		Q2 due 30/11/2016		Q3 due 28/02/2017		Q4 due 31/05/2017	
	WMG	NIEA	WMG	NIEA	WMG	NIEA	WMG	NIEA
Antrim & Newtownabbey BC	31/08/16	31/08/16	30/11/16	30/11/16	28/02/17	28/02/17	30/05/17	31/05/17
Ards & North Down BC	24/08/16	24/08/16	18/11/16	29/11/16	20/02/17	20/02/17	26/05/17	26/05/17
Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon BC*	31/08/16	01/09/16	30/11/16	30/11/16	28/02/17	01/03/17	31/05/17	31/05/17
Belfast CC	31/08/16	31/08/16	29/11/16	29/11/16	27/02/17	28/02/17	30/05/17	31/05/17
Causeway Coast & Glens BC	23/08/16	23/08/16	25/11/16	25/01/16	23/02/17	23/02/17	24/05/17	25/05/17
Derry City & Strabane DC	31/08/16	31/08/16	30/11/16	01/12/16	28/02/17	01/03/17	31/05/17	31/05/17
Fermanagh & Omagh DC*	24/08/16	25/08/16	25/11/16	25/11/16	24/02/17	28/02/17	25/05/17	30/05/17
Lisburn & Castlereagh CC	23/08/16	23/08/16	28/11/16	29/11/16	21/02/17	22/02/17	24/05/17	25/05/17
Mid & East Antrim BC	31/08/16	31/08/16	29/11/16	29/11/16	28/02/17	28/02/17	24/05/17	25/05/17
Mid Ulster DC*	31/08/16	31/08/16	30/11/16	01/12/16	28/02/17	01/03/17	31/05/17	31/05/17
Newry, Mourne & Down DC	30/08/16	30/08/16	30/11/16	30/11/16	24/02/17	24/02/17	31/05/17	01/06/17
% received by WMG / NIEA by due date	100.00%	90.91%	100.00%	81.82%	100.00%	72.73%	100.00%	90.91%

Green font denotes return made on or before deadline.

Red font denotes late return.

* Data rollup carried out by NIEA in absence of waste management group.

2.1.1 Penalty Guidance

In February 2010 NIEA, as NILAS Monitoring Authority in conjunction with the AA, introduced penalty guidance for district councils and landfill operators.

The purpose of the guidance was to improve the timeliness of WDF returns from district councils and from landfill operators submitting landfill operator returns. The guidance provides a framework by which procedures can be implemented to impose fines where late

returns are an issue. The guidance details the transparent, proportionate and fair process by which any fines would be applied.

The introduction of the guidance has improved the timeliness of all returns since its introduction in the second half of the 2009/10 scheme year as can be seen in table 2a.

To facilitate the production of accurate and timely quarterly waste management statistics NIEA request that any queries generated are responded to within five working days of issue.

Table 2b shows which district councils met the 5 working day turnaround time in relation to NIEA WDF queries for each quarterly return for the 2016/17 scheme year.

Although, most district councils are able to meet the five working day turnaround relatively easily, there are some who experience difficulties in meeting the deadline for various reasons. These district councils tend to have one person responsible for data entry, and no-one else trained in the compilation of the relevant data which creates difficulties in situations where the designated officer is absent due to leave or unforeseen circumstances such as sickness. NIEA has recommended from the outset of formal WasteDataFlow reporting in May 2005 that district councils should have more than one officer trained in the compilation of data and the operation of WasteDataFlow to deal with situations where the main designated officer is unable to deal with the issues concerned and to ensure that the various deadlines are met in order to provide accurate data in a timely manner.

Additionally, NIEA undertake an annual validation exercise during October each year in conjunction with SASB. This exercise looks at the data submitted during the scheme year and compares it with the previous scheme year's data for trends and analysis, and to prepare data for publication in the annual local authority collected municipal waste report. Table 2c shows the dates by which district councils responded to annual queries for 2016/17.

The only DCs to miss more than half of their deadlines were Antrim and Newtownabbey BC who missed 4 whilst Derry City and Strabane DC missed all 5.

Table 2b: Date by which councils had responded to NIEA quarterly queries in 2016/17

District Council	Q1 (Apr – Jun 2016) queries		Q2 (Jul – Sep 2016) queries		Q3 (Oct - Dec 2016) queries		Q4 (Jan – Mar 2017) queries	
	issue	response	issue	response	issue	response	issue	response
Antrim & Newtownabbey BC	14/09/2016	27/09/16	15/12/16	05/01/17	15/03/17	27/03/17	09/06/17	12/06/17
Ards & North Down BC	12/09/2016	15/09/16	07/12/16	09/12/16	06/03/17	08/03/17	06/06/17	12/06/17
Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon BC	07/09/2016	16/09/16	06/12/16	14/12/16	06/03/17	13/03/17	06/06/17	12/06/17
Belfast City CC	09/09/2016	16/09/16	09/12/16	15/12/16	09/03/17	15/03/17	07/06/17	14/06/17
Causeway Coast & Glens BC	09/09/2016	16/09/16	07/12/16	14/12/16	06/03/17	13/03/17	07/06/17	13/06/17
Derry City & Strabane DC	12/09/2016	20/09/16	08/12/16	16/12/16	07/03/17	15/03/17	07/06/17	16/06/17
Fermanagh & Omagh DC	15/09/2016	19/09/16	13/12/16	19/12/16	14/03/17	20/03/17	08/06/17	14/06/17
Lisburn & Castlereagh CC	08/09/2016	15/09/16	12/12/16	19/12/16	09/03/17	20/03/17	09/06/17	14/06/17
Mid & East Antrim BC	16/09/2016	21/09/16	16/12/16	21/12/16	16/03/17	24/03/17	05/06/17	10/06/17
Mid Ulster DC	08/09/2016	13/09/16	12/12/16	19/12/16	08/03/17	15/03/17	08/06/17	15/06/17
Newry, Mourne & Down DC	09/09/2016	16/09/16	12/12/16	19/12/16	08/03/17	13/03/17	09/06/17	14/06/17
% received by NIEA by due date		72.72%		72.72%		72.72%		90.9%

Table 2c: Date by which councils had responded to NIEA annual queries in 2016-17

District Council:	Query Sheet Issued	Query Sheet Response
Antrim & Newtownabbey BC	23/10/17	08/11/17
Ards & North Down BC	13/10/17	13/10/17
Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon BC	12/10/17	19/10/17
Belfast CC	13/10/17	18/10/17
Causeway Coast & Glens BC	13/10/17	19/10/17
Derry City & Strabane DC	16/10/17	26/10/17
Fermanagh & Omagh DC	18/10/17	20/10/17
Lisburn & Castlereagh CC	20/10/17	30/10/17
Mid & East Antrim BC	20/10/17	25/10/17
Mid Ulster DC	18/10/17	25/10/17
Newry, Mourne & Down DC	18/10/17	25/10/17

Green font denotes return made within requested five working day target.

Red font denotes return made later than requested five working day target.

NIEA rely on the prompt receipt of comprehensive and accurate data to issue quarterly Official (National from October to December 2013 onwards) Statistic reports in conjunction with the DAERA's Statistical and Analytical Services Branch (SASB) which provides each District Council with an indication on their waste management key performance indicators (KPIs) and how many landfill allowances they have utilised for the quarter. This is calculated

using the mass balance calculation, which indicates the performance of local authorities in relation to their allocation of allowances and the diversion of biodegradable waste from landfill.

2.1.2 Validation Process

To assist district councils with self-validation a summary spreadsheet has been developed within WDF through the data authorisation functionality. This enables quick checks to be viewed easily e.g. comparison of reported tonnages collected for recycling with reported tonnages of the waste sent for recycling; residual waste collected vs. residual waste treated/disposed etc. Similarly a spreadsheet detailing an indicative mass balance calculation has also been developed to enable district councils to easily review the calculated amount of BLACMW sent to landfill in any particular quarter and hence monitor their progress towards meeting their obligations under NILAS.

In previous years upon receipt of the district council's data NIEA, as Monitoring Authority, conducted a qualitative assessment of the municipal waste arisings data in WDF. The validation process involved cross checking figures between questions and previously submitted quarterly returns. However, since the 2009/10 scheme year NIEA have been assisted by Central Statistics & Research Branch (CSRB) primarily through a significant automation of the validation process. This involves downloading the relevant quarterly data and processing it through SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) to identify trends and potential anomalies which allows a quicker and more detailed data analysis than was previously possible. This information was then used by NIEA to formulate queries to each district council. Queried data for the relevant quarter is rejected back to the WMG who then reject the data to the relevant district council to facilitate, where appropriate, any amendments. The data can usually only be entered and amended at district council level by data entry officers.

NIEA aims to complete the validation of all returns within one month of the relevant deadline and therefore requests that a response is made to all validation queries within 5 working

days to ensure the production of timely and accurate local authority collected municipal waste statistics.

Data for the 2010/11 scheme year was validated, as in the preceding scheme years, by NIEA in its role as the Monitoring Authority but the responsibility for the compilation and publication of the reports was passed to CSRB from April 2009. CSRB published the quarterly reports to a specified timetable in line with the Pre-release Access to Official Statistics Order (Northern Ireland) 2009

(<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/nisr/2009/71/contents/made>)

These Official Statistics were compiled in accordance with Official Statistic Protocols and subsequently published on the NIEA website

(<https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/articles/northern-ireland-local-authority-collected-municipal-waste-management-statistics>)

Until March 2011 CSRB was a branch within the Department for Regional Development (DRD) providing services to DoE(NI). In April 2011 CSRB became Analytical Services Branch (ASB) within DoE(NI). On 8th May 2016 DoE(NI) ceased to exist and its functions were transferred to a new department – the Department of Agriculture, Environment & Rural Affairs (DAERA). Since 1st July 2016 ASB has become Statistics and Analytical Services Branch (SASB) within DAERA.

2.1.3 National Statistics

The data for October to December 2013 was the first LACMW quarterly dataset to be published to National Statistics accreditation. National Statistics are produced to a high professional standard. They undergo regular quality assurance reviews to ensure that they meet customer needs and are produced free from any political interference.

The UK Statistics Authority has designated the Northern Ireland quarterly waste statistics as National Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 (<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2007/18/contents>) and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

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- meet identified user needs;
- are well explained and readily accessible;
- are produced according to sound methods; and
- are managed impartially and objectively in the public interest.

Once statistics have been designated as National Statistics it is a statutory requirement that the Code of Practice shall continue to be observed.

The Department further demonstrates its commitment to the Code of Practice by publishing a series of supporting statements related to its use of administrative data, publication strategy, confidentiality arrangements, revisions policy, customer service and complaints procedure. For details see <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/articles/dard-statistics-charter-and-pre-release-access-statements>.

The timetable for the publication of provisional quarterly and annual reports is published, and updated, on the Gov.uk website:

(<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/announcements?organisations=department-of-agriculture-environment-and-rural-affairs-northern-ireland>).

2.1.4 WasteDataFlow Northern Ireland User Group

On 10th July 2007 NIEA hosted the inaugural Northern Ireland WasteDataFlow User Group with the overall aim of contributing to making WasteDataFlow a successful data capture and reporting system with a high level of timely good quality data returns from district councils in Northern Ireland.

The main objective is to provide an accurate database of waste management information, with reporting functions available for district councils, WMGs and regional government.

The Group aims to achieve this by:

- Identifying barriers to the effective use of the WDF system by district councils.

- Proposing practical solutions to these barriers. For example through specific proposals on contents of on-line help, Guidance Manual, revisions to questions, adjustments to web-based data screens, reporting functionality etc.
- Identifying and sharing good practices in waste data management.
- Facilitating communication within the WasteDataFlow community.
- Providing input to reporting developments.

The User Group also enables NIEA to provide a forum for dialogue between the three parties as well as an element of training to district council users involved in the entry of data through demonstrations of the reporting functionality etc.

No user group meetings took place during 2016/17.

2.1.5 WasteDataFlow Training

No training sessions were conducted by NIEA during the 2016/17 scheme year for district councils. Such sessions are provided as and when required for new council officers involved in WasteDataFlow data entry and reporting.

2.1.6 WasteDataFlow Guidance

No guidance was amended or added to the WDF website during the year.

2.1.7 WasteDataFlow Developments

No major development work was carried out to the system during the course of the year.

2.2 Landfill Operators

Under NILAS Regulation 11 (4), landfill operators are required to report, in each year, the amount of LACMW deposited in landfill at their sites. In 2016/17, nine landfills in Northern Ireland reported accepting local authority collected municipal waste. LACMW data from landfill operators is required within 2 months of the quarter end, corresponding with the district councils' submissions of data via WDF.

Table 3 shows the dates on which landfills accepting LACMW for disposal made returns to NIEA.

Table 3: Dates on which landfill operators submitted returns in 2016/17

Landfill Site (Operator)	Apr-Jun 2016 Return Submitted Q1 due 31/08/2016	Jul – Sept 2016 Return Submitted Q2 due 30/11/2016	Oct – Dec 2016 Return Submitted Q3 due 28/02/2017	Jan – Mar 2017 Return Submitted Q4 due 31/05/2017
Baird's Brae (Biffa)	07/07/16	12/10/16	04/01/17	13/04/17
Craigahulliar (Causeway Coast & Glens DC)	25/08/16	24/11/16	22/02/17	24/05/17
Craigmore (River Ridge Recycling)	31/08/16	29/11/16	27/02/17	31/05/17
Crosshill (Eastwoods)	31/08/16	30/11/16	28/02/17	30/05/17
Drumnakelly (Newry Mourne & Down DC)	08/07/16	12/10/16	N/A	N/A
Drummee (Fermanagh DC)	12/08/16	18/11/16	15/02/17	24/05/17
Magheraglass (Mid Ulster DC)	31/08/16	28/11/16	28/02/17	18/05/17
Mullaghglass (Whitemountain Group)	26/07/16	27/10/16	19/01/17	24/04/17
Tullyvar (Mid Ulster DC)	30/08/16	28/11/16	22/02/17	26/05/17

Green font denotes return made on or before deadline.

N/A – Newry Mourne & Down DC's Drumnakelly landfill site closed in April 2017 and is no longer accepting waste.

Landfill operator returns are submitted electronically to NIEA using the 'Landfill Operator – LACMW Data Return Form (NILAS 001)'

(<https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/daera/NILAS-001-Landfill-Operator-Return-Form.xls>).

Northern Ireland Environment Agency NILAS Annual Report 2016/17

2.2.1 Validation Process

The return includes the following information:

- Weight of each load (to the nearest tonne);
- EWC code;
- District council area where the waste originates;
- Name of transfer station, where applicable;
- Any treatment applied to waste prior to its landfill.

The amount of residual LACMW reported by landfill operators on the landfill operator return was cross checked with the returns from district councils submitted via WasteDataFlow.

Where there was more than 10 tonnes difference and this variation exceeded +/- 1% of the total between the landfill operator return and the district council return, NIEA as the Monitoring Authority queried both sets of returns to establish the reason, and if appropriate to enable one or both sets of data to be corrected.

Some variation between the amounts of municipal waste reported as sent to landfill by landfill operators and by district councils will be attributable to:

- Rounding errors – landfill operators report the weight of each load which is rounded to the nearest tonne;
- Private contractors may deal with both commercial and municipal waste streams within the same facility and take the residue to landfill in the same collection vehicle and therefore an estimated apportionment is used;
- NIEA do not receive returns from landfill operators outside Northern Ireland;
- Accurate reporting by landfill operators is dependent on them knowing the origin of the waste. This can be difficult when waste arrives via intermediate stages such as transfer stations or residual material recovery facilities; this has increasingly become a factor in establishing an audit trail between the waste disposed of by district councils and landfill operators. Additionally, both local authority collected municipal and commercial wastes may be handled by such facilities and therefore the outputs are based on the proportion of inputs received from each source.

In the 2016/17 scheme year, in addition to the cross checks with WasteDataFlow, data checks were also carried out on the quarterly waste summary returns submitted to NIEA.

2.2.2 Guidance to Landfill Operators

The guidance for landfill operators had been updated in March 2015 to take account of the forthcoming local government reform.

2.2.3 Landfill Operator Data Audit

During the twelfth scheme year seven audits were carried out on the landfill sites accepting LACMW in Northern Ireland (see Table 4). These audits were conducted by NIEA as NILAS Monitoring Authority under Regulation 11 (5) of the NILAS Regulations.

The returns submitted by the landfill operator were compared with actual weighbridge dockets to validate the submissions made via the landfill operator returns under NILAS Regulation 11. Records kept by landfill operators were in both paper and electronic form.

Table 4: Landfill operators audited during the scheme year 2016/17.

	Landfill Site (Operator)	Audit date	Quarter(s) audited
1.	Drummee (Fermanagh & Omagh DC)	06/07/2016	July –September 2015
2.	Tullyvar (Mid Ulster DC & Fermanagh & Omagh DC)	06/07/2016	January -March 2016
3.	Craigahulliar (Causeway Coast & Glens BC)	08/11/2016	April –June 2016
4.	Magheraglass (Mid Ulster DC)	06/12/2016	April –June 2016 July -September 2016
5.	Mullaghglass (Lagan Group)	23/02/2017	April –June 2016 July -September 2016
6.	Eastwoods	15/03/2017	July -September 2016
7.	Craigmore (River Ridge Recycling)	22/03/2017	October -December 2016

A sample of the submitted data was selected from each landfill site to be audited. A randomly selected period of at least one week for each month within each quarter was audited. Any discrepancies found were discussed with the operator prior to the close of the audit, and resolved through an audit report subsequently agreed with the landfill operator.

Each of the seven landfills audited presented satisfactory records e.g. waste transfer notes, invoices and weighbridge printouts which were generally well ordered and readily available. The documentation matched or agreed closely with landfill return figures sent to NIEA. There were, on occasions, some missing waste transfer notes, however it was still possible to track the tonnages using the weighbridge printouts or other data sources such as invoices and customer reports from each site's weighbridge systems.

During the 2016/17 scheme year NIEA continued to seek data on LACMW sent to landfill via waste transfer stations both through WasteDataFlow and quarterly waste summary returns. This work has enabled the capture of appropriate data for these waste material streams, and helped the audit process and correlation between the data reported by district councils via WasteDataFlow and that reported by landfill operators in their quarterly NILAS landfill operator returns.

3. District Council Data Audits

Between 2nd June 2016 and 31st March 2017, NIEA as Monitoring Authority carried out 6 audits of district councils for LACMW data submitted via WDF during the scheme year. The audits were conducted under Regulation 10 (6) (a) of the NILAS Regulations. The district councils selected from each WMG were contacted by telephone, letter and e-mail informing them of NIEA's intention to audit. Table 5 lists the district councils selected, the dates of the audits and the quarter for which the audit was conducted.

Table 5: District councils audited during the scheme year 2016/17

District council:	Audit Date	Quarter audited
Ards & North Down BC	02/06/2016	October- December 2015
Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon BC	12/08/2016	January - March 2016
Newry, Mourne & Down DC	14/11/2016	April - June 2016
Antrim & Newtownabbey BC	01/02/2017	July - September 2016
Derry City & Strabane DC	22/02/2017	July - September 2016
Mid and East Antrim BC	31/03/2017	April - June 2016

Each audit involved checking and confirming the relevant quarterly data which was submitted to the Monitoring Authority (NIEA) via WDF. One quarter of each district council's LACMW returns was selected, generally the most recent submission. The areas inspected related to:-

1. Landfilling of LACMW.
2. Collection, recycling, reuse and recovery of LACMW.
3. The standard of reporting / evidence for end destinations of recycled / recovered material streams.

In each case documentation was requested relating to each waste stream recorded within WDF. The documentation requested had to provide robust evidence of reported figures (e.g. waste transfer notes, Annex VIIs, invoices, Quality Protocol certification etc) and was compared against figures entered in WDF, and from landfill operator returns. The type of documentation used to compile returns was noted as were the names of any intermediate facilities, and waste carriers used. Where facilities had been selected which were not

considered to be final destinations, further information on the final destination of the waste stream was also requested.

Records were requested to confirm the data entered for household and non-household residual waste collections e.g. regular household collections and civic amenity site skips. Evidence was sought as to the composition of, and origin of components in the final residual waste stream as well as the methodology used to determine these respective tonnages. A similar methodology to the landfill operators was employed for the inspection of the residual waste tonnages sent directly to landfill i.e. at least one week in each month of the relevant quarter was inspected and compared with the landfill operator return.

Residual waste sent to MRFs for recovery was inspected on the basis of a sample of the waste transfer notes and invoices to confirm and verify the tonnage input to the facility. Evidence was sought in the form of waste transfer notes and / or export documentation (Annex VIIIs) to verify materials recovered for recycling or energy recovery.

All records for recycling, including weighbridge dockets and invoices, were inspected and totalled for comparison with the figures entered in WDF. Where minor discrepancies were discovered these were pointed out to the council officers concerned and rejected by NIEA for rectification on the WDF system accordingly.

Upon completion of the audit a draft report was issued to the district council within twenty five working days of the audit taking place. The draft report summarised the evidence presented during the course of the audit and highlighted where action was required. When the report's recommendations had been agreed the WDF data was rejected to enable the council officer(s) to make the necessary changes, and a final version of the audit report was issued to the district council and the relevant waste management group.

Arrangements for audits were made with the agreement of the council concerned which NIEA visited, for 2-3 days. It is envisaged that in time records will be stored in a single location as local government reform structures and consolidate contracts to deliver further efficiencies.

The systems used by district councils for the collection and storage of data varied. The majority of data is held in a paper format, although increasing amounts of data are managed through internal spreadsheets and databases. On occasions additional material was e-mailed to the NILAS Team subsequent to the audit. In the majority of cases the collection and storing of data was managed by one person thereby considerably increasing the risk to the district council as a corporate body for a failure to make a timely statutory submission should that person be absent due to sickness or leave.

Although, the information recorded regarding final destinations has improved considerably over the course of the twelve scheme years more effort is urgently required by some district councils to determine this information. NIEA from the outset of WDF reporting has advised district councils that MRFs were not considered to be a final destination for the recovery of materials, and that councils should determine this information which is also required to discharge their obligations under NILAS Regulation 10 (1) (c). In a wider sense this is one of the main considerations addressed by the overall Duty of Care which covers the whole waste management industry (<https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/waste-management-duty-care-code-practice>).

NIEA recommends that information on final destinations is obtained on a regular basis, best practice is considered to be at least once every other quarter, to ensure that materials collected are being sent for recycling/ reuse/ recovery and that any rejection prior to reprocessing is accurately recorded. The minimum adequate evidence expected to adequately demonstrate final destinations would be sample copies of waste transfer notes for waste transfers within the UK and / or export documentation (Annex VII notifications) for waste transfers to destinations in other countries outside the UK showing the movement of a particular waste stream between the MRF and the reprocessing destination.

NIEA expect that reprocessing destinations within the UK are accurately recorded with the WDF system, and will accept the name of the country to which waste is sent for processing for EU and non-EU exports with the proviso that export documentation (Annex VII notifications) accompanies the evidence presented for the relevant period.

4 Reconciliation Process:

The Monitoring Authority (NIEA) has a statutory duty under NILAS Regulation 13 to calculate the amount of BMW sent to landfill by each district council for the scheme year and to prepare a draft reconciliation of the tonnages involved and allowances used. This process must be completed no later than 5 months after the end of the scheme year i.e. by 30th September. The BLACMW sent to landfill is calculated via a mass balance approach.

NIEA delivered each district council's draft reconciliation to the district council & WMG concerned as well as the Allocating Authority on 27th July 2017. This showed that two district councils were in deficit of allowances, and that they would require a transfer of allowances from other district councils in order to meet their obligations under NILAS. The councils affected were Fermanagh & Omagh DC, and Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council with deficits of 336 and 39 allowances respectively. Details of the individual transfers between district councils during 2016/17 are shown in table 6.

Table 6: NILAS transfers between district councils 2016-17

Date transfer agreed	From	To	Allowances transferred
28/07/17	Mid & East Antrim BC	Lisburn & Castlereagh CC	16
04/09/17	Belfast CC	Lisburn & Castlereagh CC	24
13/09/17	Mid Ulster DC	Fermanagh & Omagh DC	380
27/09/17	Ards & North Down BC	Lisburn & Castlereagh CC	17
25/09/17	Antrim & Newtownabbey BC	Lisburn & Castlereagh CC	16

Table 7 shows the total amount of transfers received by the district council that received transfers from other district councils during the 2016/17 scheme year to ensure they met their obligations under NILAS.

Table 7: total number of transfers received from other councils.

District Council	Total number of allowances transferred from other district councils
Lisburn & Castlereagh CC	73
Fermanagh & Omagh DC	380

The Monitoring Authority has a statutory duty under Regulation 14 to reconcile the allowances available with the amount of BLACMW as calculated under Regulation 13 as soon as reasonably practicable after the end of the reconciliation period. The final reconciliation was completed by 1st December 2017, and issued simultaneously with the annual municipal waste management report (<https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/articles/published-waste-data>) and the publication of the NILAS Public Register (<https://apps.d.aera-ni.gov.uk/landfillallowances/>).

5. District Council Performance

The scheme year 2016/17 was the twelfth year of the scheme. In 2016/17 the total number of landfill allowances allocated under NILAS was 262,856 tonnes. Each allowance permits the landfilling of one tonne of BLACMW.

The total amount of BLACMW reported to have been sent to landfill was 204,380 tonnes, a decrease of 14,518 tonnes from 218,898 tonnes in 2015/16. In 2016/17, 22.3% of landfill allowances were not utilised compared to 21.0% not utilised in 2015/16. Over the past 12 years district councils in Northern Ireland have collectively reduced the amount of BLACMW sent to landfill by 353,629 tonnes. Although, it should be noted that the deemed BLACMW percentage in the NILAS Regulations decreased from 71% to 64% from 1st April 2009.

Councils not associated with a waste management group sent 42,431 tonnes of BLACMW to landfill, 35.6% less than their allocated allowances.

The amount of BLACMW sent to landfill in the North West Regional Waste Management Group (NWRWMG) was 32,238 tonnes, 22.9% less than their allocated allowance.

The amount of BLACMW sent to landfill by arc21 was 129,711 tonnes, 16.4% less than their allocated allowances.

Figure 1 shows the calculated BLACMW for the eleventh scheme year against the allowances allocated to each of the district councils

Table 8 shows the percentage of allowances utilised by each district council ranked according to the balance remaining of the allocation at the end of the scheme year.

Figure 1: Landfill Allowance Utilisation for 2016/17

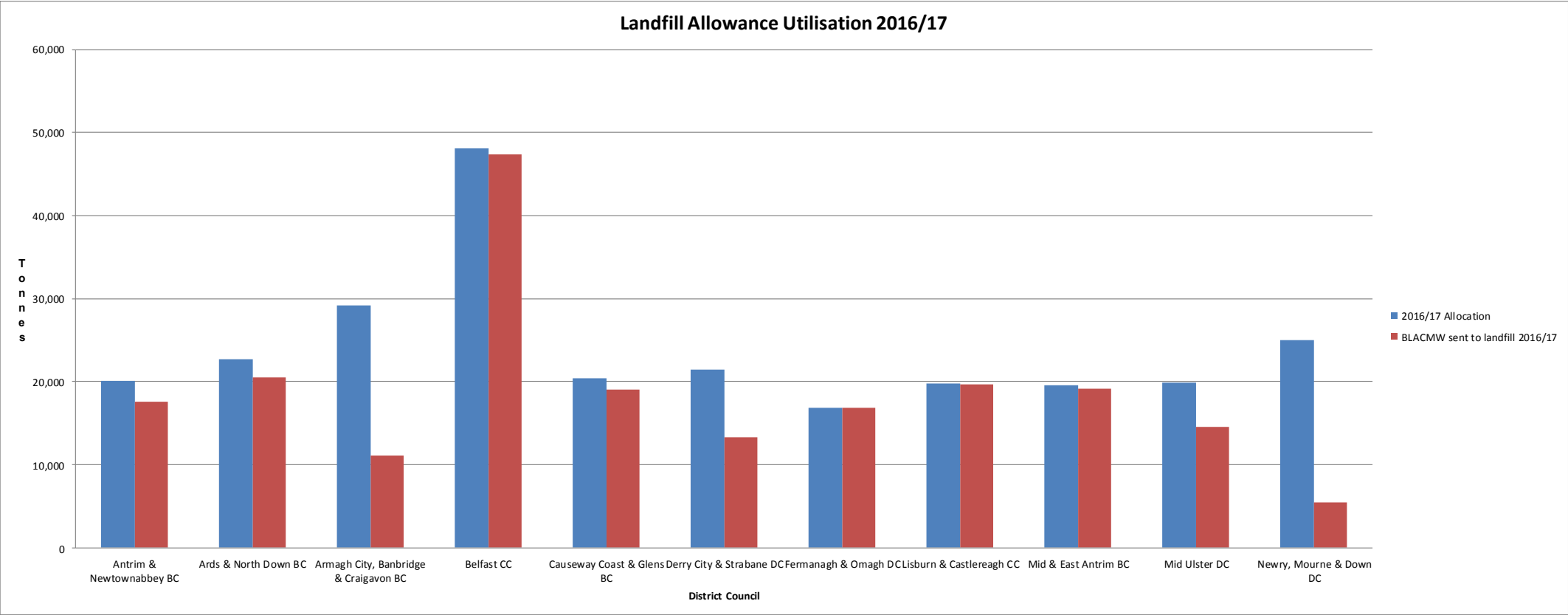


Table 8: Landfill Allowance Utilisation for 2016/17

District Council	BLACMW allowance	BLACMW reported sent to landfill rounded to the nearest tonne	Allowances Utilised (%)
Newry, Mourne & Down DC	25,036	5,393	21.54%
Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon BC	29,173	11,107	38.07%
Derry City & Strabane DC	21,422	13,242	61.82%
Mid Ulster DC *	19,851	14,509	73.09%
Antrim & Newtownabbey BC *	20,042	17,609	87.86%
Ards & North Down BC *	22,705	20,462	90.12%
Causeway Coast & Glens BC	20,386	18,996	93.18%
Mid & East Antrim BC *	19,563	19,161	97.95%
Belfast CC *	48,113	47,399	98.52%
Fermanagh & Omagh DC **	16,845	16,815	99.82%
Lisburn & Castlereagh CC **	19,721	19,687	99.83%
Northern Ireland total	262,856	204,380	77.75%

* After transfer to another district council(s).

** After transfer from another district council(s).

Table 9 illustrates the differences between the amount of BLACMW landfilled between the eleventh and twelfth scheme years at the Northern Ireland level. It is not currently possible to provide comparisons of councils due to boundary changes etc.

Table 9: Comparison between 1st and current scheme years; and previous and current scheme years

District Council:	Decrease from 2005/06 to 2016/17 (T)	Decrease / Increase from 2015/16 to 2016/17 (T)
Northern Ireland – Total	-353,629	-14,518

Figure 2 and Table 10 show and quantify the % increase or decrease in BLACMW landfilled in 2016/17.

Figure 2: Comparison of BLACMW sent to landfill broken down by district council 2016/17

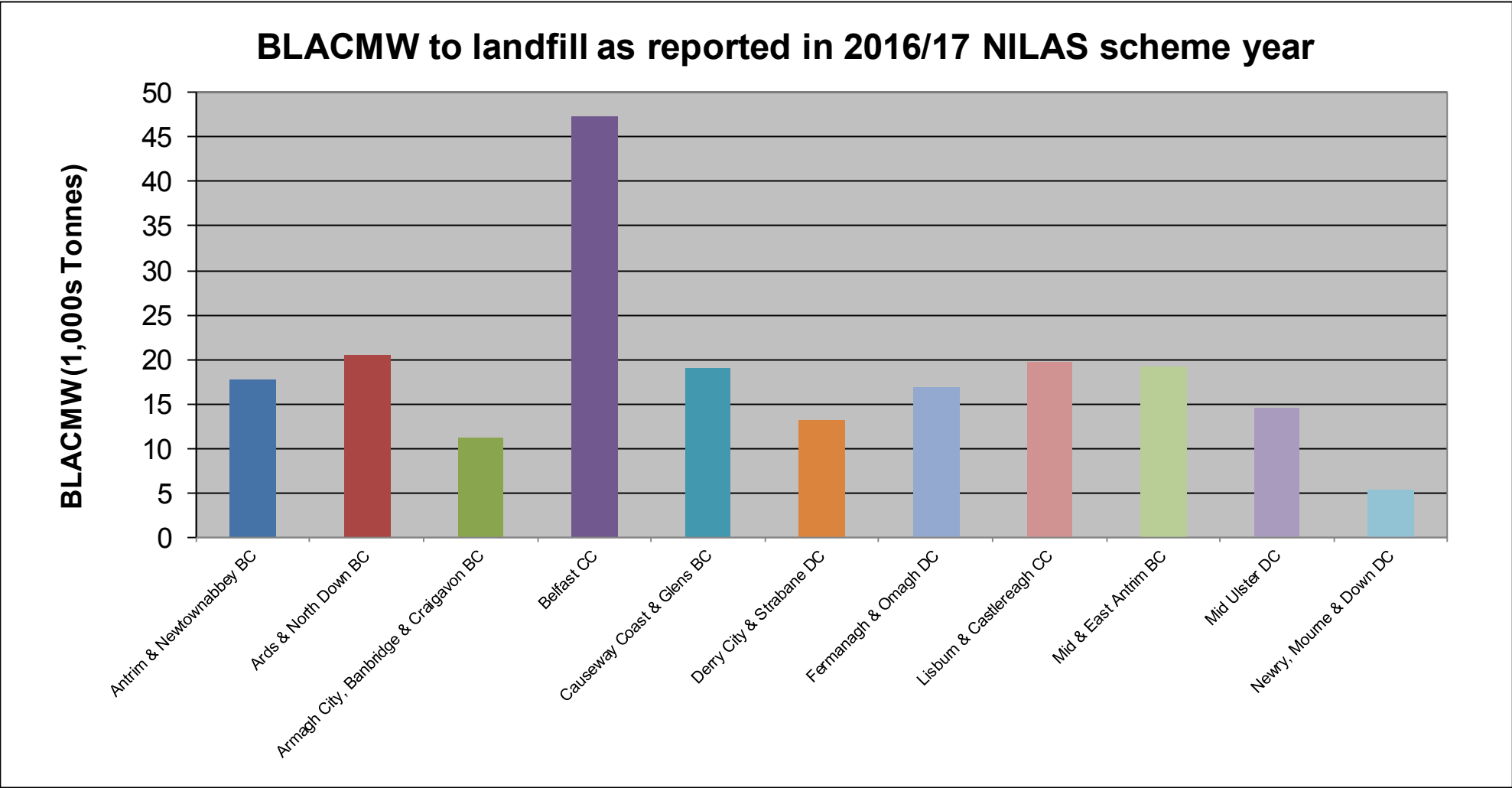


Table 10: Comparison of BLACMW reported as sent to landfill by district council & WMG by NILAS scheme year.

WMG	District Council	2015/16	2016/17
arc21	Antrim & Newtownabbey BC	18,887	17,609
	Ards & North Down BC	27,612	20,462
	Belfast CC	45,231	47,399
	Lisburn & Castlereagh CC	17,715	19,687
	Mid & East Antrim BC	19,009	19,161
	Newry, Mourne & Down DC	16,265	5,393
NWRWMG	Causeway Coast & Glens BC	17,553	18,996
	Derry City & Strabane DC	13,429	13,242
Other	Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon BC	10,376	11,107
	Fermanagh & Omagh DC	17,291	16,815
	Mid Ulster DC	15,531	14,509
Northern Ireland		218,898	204,380

5.1 Northern Ireland Local Government Reform Programme

The reform of local government programme implemented a reduction of the current 26 district councils to 11. The process was completed by 1st April 2015. The new bodies should be more efficient and able to deliver more effective services. They will be citizen focused, responding to the needs, aspirations and concerns of their communities. In partnership with others, they will guide the future development of their areas. Therefore, 2014/15 was the last reporting year for the previous local government structures. In 2016/17 NIEA monitored NILAS on the basis of the 11 new councils which commenced operation on 1st April 2015.

The allocations for NILAS until 2020 were revised to take account of the new local government structures (Annex C). The revised allocations have been based on the proportion of the overall Northern Ireland population residing within the new administrative boundaries.

5.2 Northern Ireland Waste Compositional Study 2007/08

NIEA as Monitoring Authority have an obligation under Regulation 9(2) to keep under review the assumed amount of biodegradable waste in collected municipal waste.

Regulation 12(2) deemed the biodegradable content of collected local authority municipal waste to be 71% as determined in 2000 by the Northern Ireland Waste Characterisation Study conducted by NI2000.

The results of the new 2007/08 Northern Ireland Waste compositional study were made public in February 2008. The main finding of this study was the determination that at this time 64% was a more representative figure for the biodegradable content of LACMW within Northern Ireland.

5.3 The Landfill Allowances Scheme (Amendment) Regulations (NI) 2008

In September 2008 P&EPG issued a consultation paper on proposed amendments to the NILAS Regulations with a view to amending NILAS Regulation 12 (2)(a) from 71% to 64% in relation to the deemed biodegradable content in local authority collected municipal waste.

The Landfill Allowances Scheme (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2009 (<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/nisr/2009/46/contents/made>) were made on 11th February 2009 to come into operation on 1st April 2009 changing the deemed statutory BLACMW percentage to 64% for the 2009/10 scheme year onwards. This change reflects the current levels of biodegradability of LACMW in Northern Ireland and is comparable to previously used levels in England (68%), Scotland (63%), and Wales (61%).

Assessment of the impact of the reduction in the BLACMW percentage must be seen in the context of the mass balance calculation, rather than a straightforward 7% reduction. Therefore, the impact of the figures for the BLACMW at 64% may appear greater than originally anticipated.

5.4 Looking Forward to 2019/20

The third and final Landfill Directive target year will come in 2019/20. The UK will report to the European Commission on the basis of the new definition of municipal waste (LACMW plus similar commercial & industrial wastes), but it is expected that NILAS will play its part in helping to achieve overall Landfill Directive targets. However, due to the lack of data following the reform / reorganisation of Northern Ireland's local government in 2015 no forecasts have been made.

**Annex A: NILAS progress – 12th Scheme Year (2016/17) Regulation 13 Draft
Reconciliation**

District Council	2016/17 Allocation	BLACMW sent to landfill for scheme year 2016/17 (As reported)	BLACMW sent to landfill as % of 2016/17 allocation
Antrim & Newtownabbey BC	20,058	17,469	87.09%
Ards & North Down BC	22,722	20,462	90.05%
Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon BC	29,173	11,107	38.07%
Belfast CC*	48,137	47,408	98.49%
Causeway Coast & Glens BC	20,386	18,996	93.18%
Derry City & Strabane DC	21,422	13,360	62.37%
Fermanagh & Omagh DC**	16,465	16,801	102.04%
Lisburn & Castlereagh CC**	19,648	19,687	100.20%
Mid & East Antrim BC*	19,579	19,167	97.90%
Mid Ulster DC*	20,231	14,868	73.49%
Newry, Mourne & Down DC	25,036	5,389	21.52%
Northern Ireland – Total:	262,856	204,714	77.88%

Annex B: NILAS progress – 12th Scheme Year (2016/17) Regulation 14 Final Reconciliation

District Council	2016/17 Allocation (T)	BLACMW sent to landfill 2016/17 (T)	BLACMW sent to landfill 2016/17 (% of allocation)
Antrim & Newtownabbey BC *	20,058	17,609	87.86%
Ards & North Down BC *	22,722	20,462	90.12%
Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon BC	29,173	11,107	38.07%
Belfast CC *	48,137	47,399	98.52%
Causeway Coast & Glens BC	20,386	18,996	93.18%
Derry City & Strabane DC	21,422	13,242	61.82%
Fermanagh & Omagh DC **	16,465	16,815	99.82%
Lisburn & Castlereagh CC **	19,648	19,687	99.83%
Mid & East Antrim BC *	19,579	19,161	97.95%
Mid Ulster DC *	20,231	14,509	73.09%
Newry, Mourne & Down DC	25,036	5,393	21.54%
Northern Ireland total	262,856	204,380	77.75%

* After transfer of allowances to another district council(s)

** After receipt of allowances from another district council(s).

ANNEX C: Northern Ireland Landfill Allowance Scheme Allocations (tonnes) [New district councils]

District Council Name	2015 / 16	2016 / 17	2017 / 18	2018 / 19	2019 / 20	Population (mid-2012 %)
Antrim & Newtownabbey Borough Council	21,148	20,058	18,968	17,878	16,788	7.6%
Ards & North Down Borough Council	23,956	22,722	21,487	20,252	19,017	8.6%
Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon Borough Council	30,759	29,173	27,588	26,002	24,417	11.1%
Belfast City Council	50,753	48,137	45,521	42,904	40,289	18.3%
Causeway Coast & Glens Borough Council	21,494	20,386	19,278	18,170	17,062	7.8%
Derry City & Strabane District Council	22,586	21,422	20,257	19,093	17,929	8.1%
Fermanagh & Omagh District Council	17,360	16,465	15,570	14,675	13,781	6.3%
Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council	20,716	19,648	18,580	17,512	16,444	7.5%
Mid & East Antrim Borough Council	20,644	19,579	18,515	17,451	16,387	7.4%
Mid Ulster District Council	21,330	20,231	19,131	18,032	16,932	7.7%
Newry, Mourne & Down District Council	26,396	25,036	23,675	22,314	20,954	9.5%
Northern Ireland	277,142	262,856	248,570	234,284	220,000	100.0%



“To create prosperity and well-being through effective Environment and Natural Heritage Management and regulation”



Praise after Mid Ulster tops council recycling list



Mid Ulster District Council has finished top of the local government recycling charts, having achieved the highest household waste recycling rate of all 11 councils for 2016-2017. (Anthony Devlin/PA)

By **Staff Reporter** December 8 2017

Mid Ulster District Council has finished top of the local government recycling charts, having achieved the highest household waste recycling rate of all 11 councils for 2016-2017.

Official recycling rates show the figure for Mid Ulster stood at 51.6% for the year April 2016 to March 2017 compared to an average of 44.4%, making it the only council to exceed 50% and to meet the 2020 statutory recycling target ahead of time.

Chair of the council's environment committee Ronan McGinley praised the local effort.

"This is all down to our residents carrying out fantastic recycling work on the ground," he said.

"Their commitment along with the council's determination and continuous efforts to promote and highlight recycling are what have placed us in this impressive position yet again.

Now that we are on the countdown to Christmas, the busiest time of the year in terms of purchasing gifts, food and drink, I would encourage everyone to be mindful of what they are disposing of."

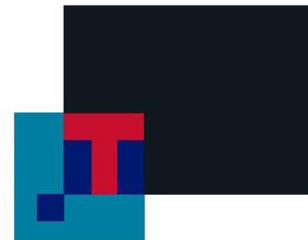
Report on	Northern Ireland Landfill Capacity Report
Reporting Officer	Mark McAdoo, Head of Environmental Services
Contact Officer	Mark McAdoo, Head of Environmental Services

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 a recent report on remaining landfill capacity in Northern Ireland.
2.0	Background
2.1	<p>One of the actions outlined in the Implementation Plan for the Central & Local Government Waste Working Group (GWWG) is to:</p> <p><i>“Identify current landfill capacity and assess future needs and create a strategy for Northern Ireland up to 2030 taking into account current and future EU targets for landfill diversion.”</i></p> <p>Mid Ulster Council recently commissioned WDR & RT Taggart Consultants to undertake a Northern Ireland Landfill Capacity Study on behalf of the following group of Councils:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough Council • Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council • Derry City and Strabane District Council • Fermanagh and Omagh District Council • Mid Ulster District Council
3.0	Main Report
3.1	<p>The scope of the study (full copy of report provided as appendix one) was to assess:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Current landfill capacity;</i> • <i>The latest reported volume of waste landfilled;</i> • <i>Northern Ireland future landfill capacity looking at a number of scenarios such as the early closure of Local Authority owned sites, the potential implementation of the arc21 EfW facility, potential waste growth and statutory recycling targets;</i> • <i>Identification of potential sites for development; and</i> • <i>Ranking of potential development sites based on a series of criteria</i>
3.2	<p>The report identifies that at the start of 2017 there was approximately 7m tonnes of landfill capacity in Northern Ireland. The majority of this landfill capacity is held in two sites by two private sector operators, namely Cottonmount landfill and Aughrim landfill.</p> <p>It also highlights the current trend in the Local Authority owned and operated landfill</p>

3.3	<p>sites going through a phase of early closure, with for example, Magheraglass landfill receiving its last waste inputs earlier this year. This trend is further outlined by the proposed early closure/mothballing of Tullyvar landfill in the Autumn of 2018.</p> <p>Based on the assessment of capacity at the end of 2020 there would be an estimated 4.2m tonnes of capacity and the only sites with remaining active landfill capacity will be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drummee; • Cottonmount; • Aughrim; and • Crosshill <p>Drummee has limited capacity post 2020 and Crosshill is not permitted to directly accept domestic/household waste. Therefore this results in the majority of the landfill capacity (over 90%) being held in two private sector sites, Aughrim and Cottonmount and this may have the potential to increase landfill gates fees for the disposal of waste to landfill.</p> <p>Post 2020 it is predicted that there will be a deficit in landfill capacity in Northern Ireland by 2028. An assessment was therefore made of potential sites that could be developed post 2020 to provide additional capacity and prevent a lack of competition in the landfill market. Only one Local Authority site (Tullyvar) was considered due to the potential void and the consents that are currently in place. The ranking of the most viable future landfill capacity was as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tullyvar Landfill Site – due to the existing Planning Permission and PPC Permit with site infrastructure in place. This option could also offer Councils control over landfill gate fees. 2. Craigmore Landfill Site - additional capacity developed at Craigmore may be viable due to the existing land use therefore improving the success of any planning application. Existing infrastructure exists at the site in the form of a leachate treatment plant and landfill gas engines. The site also includes a MRF for the pre-treatment of waste prior to landfilling. 3. Cam Road Landfill Site – it is reported that planning permission is still active for the site with the site having a significant void capacity. However, all infrastructure would need to be developed at this site. 4. Ladyhill Landfill Site – it is considered that it would be difficult to re-establish planning permission for the site. The development of the site would include expensive lining works due to steep wall of the quarry. A large capital expenditure would also be required to upgrade the road to the site. <p>Therefore in order to protect Local Authorities from the potential rise in landfill gates fees post 2020 it is considered that the most viable option for future landfill capacity would be the remaining capacity (potentially 650,000 cubic metres in phase four) at Tullyvar landfill site.</p> <p>This conclusion justifies the Councils present position of “mothballing” Tullyvar landfill in 2018, rather than permanent capping/closure, and the report recommends that a bi-annual review of landfill gates fees is undertaken to assess the landfill market and any risks associated with price increases (which may prompt further development of the site).</p> <p>It has been agreed, via SOLACE, that the report be circulated all Councils in N Ireland.</p>
4.0	<p>Other Considerations</p>

4.1	Financial & Human Resources Implications Financial: The cost of the Landfill Capacity report (£6,825) will be shared equally between the five Councils. Human: None
4.2	Equality and Good Relations Implications N/A
4.3	Risk Management Implications The risks associated with the depletion of landfill capacity in Northern Ireland i.e. potential increase in landfill gate fees arising from lack of competition is outlined in the report.
5.0	Recommendation(s)
5.1	It is recommended that members note the content of this report.
6.0	Documents Attached & References
6.1	Northern Ireland Landfill Capacity Report – December 2017



WDR & RT TAGGART



Comhairle Ceantair
Lár Uladh
Mid Ulster
District Council

NORTHERN IRELAND LANDFILL CAPACITY REPORT


Version 02 –15th December 2017

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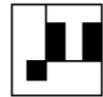
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1 Introduction

WDR & RT Taggart have been appointed by Mid Ulster District Council to undertake a study into future landfill capacity in Northern Ireland.

Northern Ireland has seen a change in the management of waste over the past 15 years, moving from landfill disposal of waste to the recycling and composting of appropriate wastes with a large volume of the residual waste sent for processing and energy recovery.

Even with the waste treatment and processing solutions currently delivered and proposed by the private and public sector it is acknowledged that there will still be the need for non-hazardous landfill capacity in Northern Ireland to deal with material that cannot be recovered.

The purpose of this report is to look at the existing landfill capacity in Northern Ireland and assess the potential future capacity requirements.

2 Scope of the Study

The scope of this study is to assess:

1. Current landfill capacity;
2. The latest reported volume of waste landfilled;
3. Northern Ireland future landfill capacity looking at a number of scenarios such as the early closure of Local Authority owned sites, the potential implementation of the arc21 EfW facility (Beacon), potential waste growth and statutory recycling targets;
4. Identification of potential sites for development; and
5. Ranking of potential development sites based on a series of criteria.

3 Policy Context

3.1 Introduction

Current and future waste management activities are influenced by the legislative and policy framework in Northern Ireland. This includes EU waste policy which aims to reduce the environmental and health impacts of waste and improve resource efficiency. The majority of waste policy and guidance is based on EU Directives which are then translated into National legislation and policy within certain timescales.

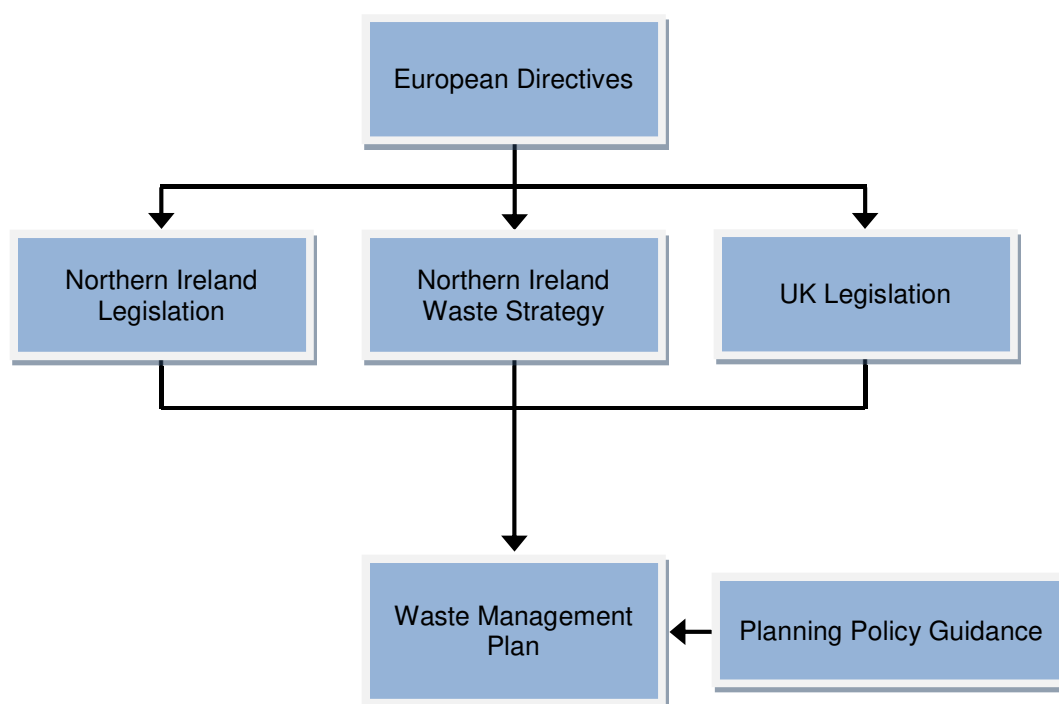


Waste legislation in Northern Ireland is implemented in three levels, comprised of European Union Directives, UK wide legislation and Northern Ireland specific legislation and policy (Northern Ireland Orders, Regulations and national planning guidelines). In Northern Ireland, EU Directives are implemented through primary and secondary legislation. Primary legislation includes Orders and Acts and secondary legislation includes Regulations and planning guidelines.

This Section provides an overview of current and anticipated waste policy and legislative measures in order to identify and understand the key issues that need to be taken into account when assessing landfill capacity requirements.

The overall place and strategic influence of EU policy in the legislative and policy framework in Northern Ireland is set out in Figure 3.1 below.

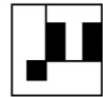
Figure 3.1 Legislative and Policy Framework



It should be stressed that this Section provides a simple overview of waste policy and legislation. It is not exhaustive, and does not detail every piece of legislation or every policy measure.

3.2 Current EU Waste Policy and Legislation

The EU gives strong direction to its member states on waste issues and much of UK and NI waste policy and guidance is based on EU legislation. EU waste policy and legislation had an



initial focus in putting in place measures to manage and control waste and this led to the adoption of the Waste Framework Directive (75/442/EEC) in 1975. This, together with the Hazardous Waste Directive, which was also originally adopted in 1975, and the Waste Shipment Regulation (Regulation (EEC) 259/93) put in place the regulatory framework for waste. These pieces of legislation define waste, and other fundamental concepts including licensing, and put in place controls for the handling and movement of waste, to prevent damage to the environment or human health.

Recycling, re-use and energy recovery, in preference to the disposal of waste came with the 1996 Waste Strategy Communication from the European Commission which:

- Reinforced the Waste Hierarchy.
- Re-affirmed the 'polluter pays' principle for waste; and
- Developed the concept of Priority Waste Streams.

The Thematic Strategy on the Prevention and Recycling of Waste is one of the seven thematic strategies programmed by the Sixth Community Environmental Action Programme which was adopted by the European Commission on 21 December 2005. The Strategy confirmed the need to shift direction in order to meet the challenges of the future in delivering a sustainable approach to waste and resource management. The Strategy noted the need to assess the existing definitions of recovery and disposal, the need for a generally applicable definition of recycling and a debate on the definition of waste.

Directive 2006/12/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 April 2006 on waste established the legislative framework for the handling of waste. It defines key concepts such as waste, recovery and disposal and puts in place the essential requirements for an establishment of waste management operations to have a permit or to be registered and placed an obligation for member States to prepare waste management plans. Furthermore is also established principles such as an obligation to handle waste in a way that does not have negative impacts on the environment or human health, an encouragement to apply the waste hierarchy and, in accordance with the polluter-pays principle, a requirement that the costs of disposing of waste must be borne by the holder of waste, by previous holders or by the producers of the product from which the waste came.

The outcome of the Thematic Strategy on the Prevention and Recycling of Waste resulted in the revision of the Waste Framework Directive.

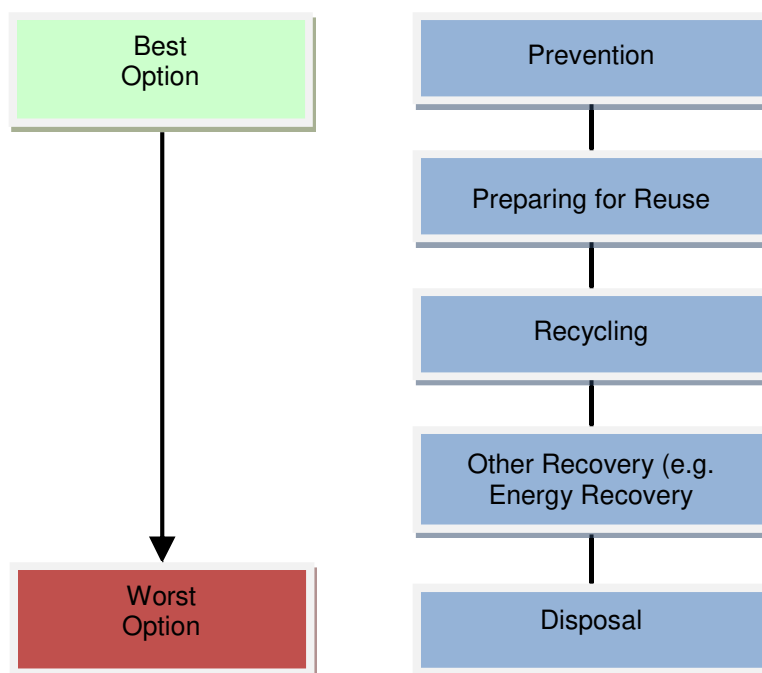


3.2.1 Revised Waste Framework Directive (WFD)

The Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC) is the overarching legislative framework and is of particular significance to the study. It provides a foundation for sustainable waste management practice and defines waste. This Directive, which was adopted on the 19th November 2008, sets out measures to minimise the negative effects of the generation and management of wastes on human health and the environment and aims to reduce the use of resources. This Directive also repealed the directive on Waste Disposal (75/439/EEC).

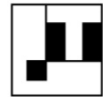
A key component of the revised WFD is the new Waste Hierarchy, the primary purpose of which is to, minimise adverse environmental effects from waste and to increase resource efficiency in waste management and policy. Article 4 of the WFD sets out the new Waste Hierarchy as a priority order for waste management, as set out in Figure 3.2 below.

Figure 3.2 Waste Management Hierarchy



Waste prevention is set out as the most favourable option even though it is not technically a waste measure, as it occurs before a material becomes waste. However, the reduction of waste through reuse or other policy initiatives is a key objective of turning waste into a resource. Preparing for Reuse has also been included in the new Waste Hierarchy above Recycling with the aim of also improving resource efficiency.

When applying the Waste Hierarchy the WFD states that measures should be taken to encourage the options that deliver the best overall environmental outcomes.



In order to move towards a recycling society with a high level of resource efficiency the revised WFD also implements new targets for the reuse and recycling of materials.

- To achieve a recycling rate of 50% (including preparing for reuse) of household waste by 2020.
- To achieve a recovery rate of 70% (including preparing for reuse, recycling and other materials recovery) for all non-hazardous construction and demolition waste by 2020.

The revised WFD also specifies the requirement for waste management plans and strategies to be established which set out the current waste management situation, as well as the measures to be taken to improve reuse, recycling, recovery and disposal of waste.

The requirements of the revised WFD have been transposed into Northern Ireland legislation through the Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2011.

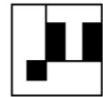
3.2.2 Landfill Directive

The aim of the Landfill Directive (99/31/EC) is to provide measures, procedures and guidance to prevent or reduce as far as possible the negative effects on the environment from landfill waste. This is to be implemented through changing the way waste is disposed and progress up the waste management hierarchy achieved, through the minimisation of waste being sent to landfill.

Key objectives of the Landfill Directive include:

- The categorisation of landfills as inert, non-hazardous and hazardous;
- Ban on the co-disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous waste;
- Ban on the disposal of tyres;
- Ban on the landfill of certain types of hazardous wastes such as clinical or infectious;
- Standard waste acceptance procedures, which include the treatment of waste prior to landfilling;
- Operating permits, including the provisions for closure and aftercare;
- Technical standards for the lining and capping of landfills;
- Practice pre-treatment of waste going to landfill; and
- Reduction in the amount of biodegradable waste sent to landfill.

The requirements of this Directive are implemented in Northern Ireland through the Landfill (Northern Ireland) Regulations, 2003 SR 297 (as amended) and the Landfill (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 2011 SR 101.



3.2.3 Industrial Emissions Directive

The Industrial Emissions Directive (2010/75/EC) recasts seven existing EU Directives including the Waste Incineration Directive, the Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC) Directive, Solvents Directive and Large Combustion Plants Directive.

The Directive aims to improve the interaction between the seven Directives that it will replace, as well as strengthening the provisions in them.

The current legislative framework uses the concept of "best available techniques" (BAT) for dealing with potential pollution. Under this, the conditions in each installation's permit have to be based upon the application of BAT relevant to the industry sector concerned.

The Directive gives more emphasis to BAT requirements and some activities become newly subject to IPPC, but the framework of the existing Directives as currently implemented in the UK remain otherwise mostly unchanged.

The Directive was implemented into UK law in January 2013 and is implemented in Northern Ireland through the Pollution, Prevention and Control (Industrial Emissions) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 2012.

3.2.4 Transfrontier Shipment of Waste Regulations

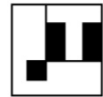
The Transfrontier Shipment of Waste Regulations 2007 as amended by the Transfrontier Shipment of Waste (Amendment) Regulations 2008 set out procedures for the movement of all waste materials within and outside the EU.

They are made in accordance with and deal with the enforcement of Regulation (EC) 1013/2006 on shipments of waste, which sets out details for the supervision and control of shipments of waste.

3.2.5 Environmental Impact Assessment Directive

The Environmental Impact Assessment Directive (85/337/EC), as amended by Directive 97/11/EC, concerns the impact of the development on the environment prior to the granting of planning permission for a proposed development.

This Directive is implemented in Northern Ireland through the Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1999.



3.2.6 Environmental Liability Directive

The Environmental Liability Directive (2004/35/EC) aims to establish a framework of environmental liability based on the 'polluter-pays' principle, in order to prevent and remedy environmental damage.

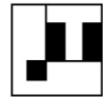
This Directive applies to:

- Environmental damage, or the threat of any damage, from any of the following occupational activities;
 - operation of installations under Directive 96/61/EC, on integrated pollution prevention and control,
 - waste management operations,
 - discharges into inland surface waters,
 - discharges into groundwater,
 - discharge or injection of pollutants into surface water or groundwater,
 - water abstraction and impoundment of water,
 - manufacture, use, storage, processing, filling, release and transport of dangerous substances or preparations, plant protection products or biocidal products,
 - transport of dangerous or polluting goods,
 - operation of installations under Directive 84/360/EEC, on air pollution from industrial plants,
 - any contained use or deliberate release of genetically modified organisms,
 - transboundary shipments of waste,
- operation of storage sites in accordance with Directive 2009/31/EC, on the geological storage of carbon dioxide; and
- damage, or the threat of any damage, to protected species and natural habitats caused by any occupational activities not listed above.

The Directive is implemented in Northern Ireland through the Environmental Liability (Prevention and Remediation) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2009 SR2009/252.

3.3 EU Thematic Strategies

Thematic Strategies have been developed to reorganise the legislation concerning the environment with an aim of simplifying the complex legislative package. Seven separate strategies have been developed. These strategies focus on key environmental impacts, three of which are relevant to waste management in Northern Ireland.



3.3.1 Thematic Strategy on the Prevention and Recycling of Waste

This strategy is concerned with the environmental impact of emissions from poorly managed waste and inefficient consumption and production patterns. Additionally the Strategy intends to encourage more recycling within Member States.

A report from the Commission to the European parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions on the Thematic Strategy on the Prevention and Recycling of Waste was completed in 2011. This Communication reviewed progress towards achieving the Strategy's objectives.

This communication concluded that the Strategy has played an important role in guiding policy development and that significant progress has been achieved on a number of fronts, particularly in the improvement and simplification of legislation, the establishment and diffusion of key concepts such as the waste hierarchy and life-cycle thinking, on setting focus on waste prevention, on coordination of efforts to improve knowledge, and on setting new European collection and recycling targets.

3.4 National and Local Policy and Legislative Context

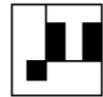
3.4.1 Introduction

The framework within which waste facilities are developed is provided by specific legislative and policy measures which include:

- Waste Legislation - including UK legislation and Northern Ireland Orders and Regulations.
- Waste Management Strategy - setting out government's policy for the management of waste. Associated guidance provides clarification and information on aspects of waste management policy, and its implementation.
- Land Use Planning - Strategies, Area Plans and Planning Policy Statements.

It is the framework that implements the requirements of EU policy and Directives, as set out in above, at the regional level. This section therefore provides an overview of waste policy and legislation in place in Northern Ireland to consider those issues relevant to the study.

Waste legislation is a complicated issue, and this section seeks to provide a simple overview, summarising the key relevant legislative provisions of the main pieces of legislation.



3.4.2 Waste Management Policy

Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy: Delivering Resource Efficiency

The Strategy is a revision of the current Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy: Towards Resource Management which was published in March 2006 and set the strategic direction for waste management in Northern Ireland at the time.

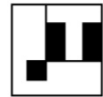
The Strategy moves the emphasis of waste management in Northern Ireland from resource management (with landfill diversion as the key driver) to resource efficiency, that is, using resources in the most effective way while minimising the impact of their use on the environment. This Strategy has a renewed focus on waste prevention (including reuse), preparing for reuse and recycling in accordance with the waste hierarchy, as set out in Figure 3.2.

The key principles of the Strategy are:

- Waste Hierarchy – indicates the relative priority of the different methods of managing waste.
- Life Cycle Approach – to take into account the overall impacts that an approach or service will have throughout its whole life, that is, from cradle to grave.
- Polluter Pays Principle – means that waste generators should pay the costs of providing services to manage their wastes.
- Proximity Principle – emphasises the need to treat or dispose of waste as close as practicable to the point of generation, the minimise the environmental impact of waste transportation
- Integration of Waste Streams – encouraging the development of waste management solutions that encompass all waste.

In agreement with the European Commission the definition of municipal waste in Northern Ireland has been broadened and this is reflected in the revised Strategy. The definition now includes waste from all households and all wastes of similar nature and composition to households, including commercial wastes, whoever collects it. Previously, the definition only included wastes which were collected by Councils and these are now defined as Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste. These revised definitions are set out below.

- Municipal Waste – waste from households and other waste which is similar in nature to waste from a household. This includes Commercial and Industrial waste which is similar in nature to waste from a household.
- Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste – waste that is collected by, or on behalf of, a Council



The targets set out in the Strategy include:

Household Waste

- To achieve a recycling rate of 50% (including preparing for reuse) of household waste by 2020.
- To achieve a recycling rate of 45% (including preparing for reuse) of household waste by 2015 (Programme for Government Target).
- To achieve a recycling rate of 60% (including preparing for reuse) of Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste)

3.4.3 Waste Management Legislation

Primary Legislation

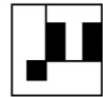
Waste and Contaminated Land (Northern Ireland) Order, 1997 SI 2778 (including Amendments)

This Order was enacted into Northern Ireland legislation in March 1998 and largely incorporates European Waste Framework Directive 75/442/EEC and Amendments. The aim of the Order is to set out provisions relating to waste on land, the collection and disposal of waste, land contamination by pollution, the controlled use, supply or storage of prescribed substances and articles and the obtaining of information on potentially hazardous substances. The Order enacts provisions relating to the effective management of wastes including Duty of Care Regulations, Registration of Carriers, Waste Management Licensing, Hazardous Waste and Producer Responsibility.

The Order also included the requirement for a Waste Management Strategy to be developed for the recovery and disposal of waste in Northern Ireland, along with a Waste Management Plan to be prepared for each Council including appropriate arrangements for managing controlled waste arisings.

The Waste and Emissions Trading Act, 2003

The main aim of this Act is to meet European Landfill Directive objectives and develop a system for the disposal of biodegradable waste, including biodegradable municipal waste. Within this Act, Government have been allocated landfill allowances to distribute to waste disposal authorities on a yearly basis. Landfill allowances can be bought, traded or sold to allow targets to be met. The DAERA NI determine how much biodegradable municipal waste can be sent to landfill and it is the responsibility of the allocating authority to ensure that these levels are not exceeded.



Secondary Legislation

The Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2011 SR 127

These Regulations came into effect in April 2011, and implement the revised Waste Framework Directive. The Regulations apply the waste hierarchy as a priority order in waste prevention and management policy:

- Prevention;
- Preparing for re-use;
- Recycling;
- Other recovery (e.g. energy recovery); and
- Disposal.

The provisions relating to:

- The Waste Hierarchy, came into force on 8 October 2011; and
- The separate collection of at least paper, metal, plastic and glass will come into force on 1 January 2015.

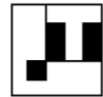
These Regulations implement Directive 2008/98/EC, on waste (the revised Waste Framework Directive), in order to help achieve its overall objectives of:

- Protecting the environment and human health;
- Reducing waste and encouraging it to be used as a substitute for other non-renewable resources;
- Making sure the EU becomes a recycling society by applying the principles of:
 - Self-sufficiency,
 - Polluter pays, and
 - Proximity.

The Landfill Allowance Scheme (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2011

The Northern Ireland Landfill Allowances Scheme (NILAS) came into force on 1st April 2005 and applies to Northern Ireland only. They supplement the Waste and Emissions Trading Act, 2003 by making detailed provisions for the allocation, borrowing, transfer and monitoring of landfill allowances allocated to Councils.

The Landfill Allowances Scheme (Amendment) (Northern Ireland) Regulations, 2005 came into force on 1st March 2006 and provide an amendment to the Landfill Allowances Scheme whereby the level of penalty to which a Council is liable for failing to meet the landfill diversion targets is reduced from £200 per tonne, as specified in the Waste and Emissions Trading Act, 2003 to £150 per tonne.



The Landfill Allowances Scheme (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2009, No. 46 came into operation on 1 April 2009, amend the NILAS 2004 Regulations by reducing from 71% to 64% by weight (rounded up to the nearest tonne), the assumed amount of biodegradable municipal waste in an amount of collected municipal waste.

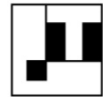
It should be noted that Defra has been in discussions with the European Commission in regard to changing the way in which the UK meets its landfill allowance targets. As a result of this, a consultation was issued in March 2010 with the aim of addressing the implications of changing the approach adopted by the UK in meeting the diversion targets. Key to this was a change in the way in which municipal waste is classified with plans proposed to broaden this definition to include most notably commercial or industrial wastes not collected by or in control of Councils. The implication of this was a significant increase in the amount of waste classified as municipal waste.

This would subsequently require a change to the targets for diverting BMW from landfill, although it has been stated that the Authority allowances will not be affected for the portion of the waste formally defined as municipal. In order to achieve this, there was a need for the UK to review the way in which obligations have been reported. It would appear that the current preferred option would be to measure the BMW content of the waste at the point at which it is landfilled, based on the tonnages of the waste and the European Waste Catalogue Codes to which the waste pertains.

In addition, consideration has been afforded to changing the approach adopted by the UK in meeting the targets. The proposals for this include additional landfill restrictions as well as using the statutory recycling targets and waste prevention plans within the revised Waste Framework Directive as drivers for change.

The Landfill Allowances Scheme (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) SR 2011/373 amend the Landfill Allowances Scheme (Northern Ireland) Regulations 2004 by providing for the use of the term “local authority collected municipal waste”. The term “local authority collected municipal waste” was introduced to the Waste and Emissions Trading Act 2003 (c.33) (the “2003 Act”) by the Waste and Emissions Trading Act 2003 (Amendment) Regulations 2011 (S.I.2011 No.2499). The term is used in provisions relating to the setting up and operation of landfill allowance schemes and is distinguished from the use of the term “municipal waste” to describe the waste that must be diverted from landfills under Article 5(2) of Council Directive 1999/31/EC on the landfill of waste.

It is the Department’s view that NILAS will, in the short term at least, maintain an important role in contributing to reductions in BMW to landfill in line with the new EU landfill diversion targets.



Waste Management Licensing Regulations (Northern Ireland), 2003 and Amendments

The Waste Management Licensing Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2003, which came into operation on 19th December 2003, implement the waste licensing requirements of the Waste and Contaminated Land Order. Northern Ireland Environment Agency is directly responsible for the implementation of these Regulations.

Under the 1997 Order, licenses will be required to authorise:

- The deposit of controlled waste in, or on, land;
- The disposal and treatment (including recovery) of controlled waste; and
- The use of certain mobile plant to control or treat controlled waste.

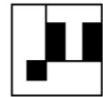
All facilities must be covered by a licence unless they hold Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC) permits (as is the case for incinerators and landfills) or they hold a registered exemption from licensing.

Transfrontier Shipment of Waste Regulations, 2007 SI 1711 (as amended)

These Regulations enforce Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on shipments of waste.

These Regulations:

- Set out the competent authorities for the purposes of the Community Regulation.
- Requires the Secretary of State to implement a waste management plan that contains his policies on the bringing into, or dispatch from, the United Kingdom of waste for disposal.
- Requires the Secretary of State to consult on that plan and requires the competent authorities of dispatch and destination to object to shipments of waste that do not comply with that plan.
- Creates a number of offences in relation to the shipping of waste which breach and/or fail to comply with the requirements of the Community Regulation in relation to management of shipments such as shipments of waste to or from the United Kingdom to or from other member States, to exports of waste to and from the United Kingdom to third countries, to the transit of waste through the United Kingdom to and from third countries.
- Sets out the fees that will apply in Northern Ireland. Regulation 47 provides for competent authorities to recover the costs of take-back under Articles 22 and 24 of the Community Regulation.
- Sets out the procedure applicable to the application for an approval of a financial guarantee or equivalent insurance.



- Provides that the Regulations must be enforced by the competent authorities and sets out the enforcement powers of competent authorities, authorised persons and officers of Revenue and Customs.

The Controlled Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland), 2002 (as amended)

These Regulations came into force on the 27 August 2002 and apply to Northern Ireland only. They allow Regulations to be made for the treatment of waste of any description and are made in accordance with the Waste and Contaminated Land (Northern Ireland) Order. The Regulations provide definitions of the wastes to be classified under household waste, commercial and industrial waste as well as classifying the types of household waste for which a collection charge may be made by Councils.

Pollution, Prevention and Control Regulations (Northern Ireland), 2003 SR46

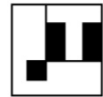
The Pollution, Prevention and Control Regulations (Northern Ireland), 2003 establishes a regulatory system that employs an integrated approach to controlling the environmental aspects of industrial activities such as energy generation, metals, minerals, waste management of chemicals, textile treatment, food production and intensive farming. This system is designed to protect the environment as a whole through a single permitting process by promoting the use of clean technology using Best Available Techniques (BAT). These regulations were amended in 2004 and 2007 to include additional activities.

It should be noted that these regulations will be revoked and replaced on 14th January 2014 by the Pollution, Prevention and Control (Industrial Emissions) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 2012. These are discussed in further detail below.

Pollution, Prevention and Control (Industrial Emissions) Regulations (Northern Ireland) SR 2012 / 453

These new Regulations came into force in January 2013. They implement Directive 2010/75/EU on industrial emissions (integrated pollution, prevention and control) and incorporates a number of other EU measures on industrial pollution (including those on waste incineration, large combustion plant and solvent emissions). These new regulations will revoke the current Pollution, Prevention and Control Regulations (Northern Ireland), 2003 on 7th January 2014.

In particular, the regulations will require those facilities that recover, or undertake a mix of disposal and recovery of non-hazardous waste with a capacity exceeding 75 tonnes per day involving one or more of the following activities to operate under a Pollution Prevention and Control permit. With regard to waste management, these activities include:



- Biological treatment;
- Pre-treatment of waste for incineration or co-incineration;
- Treatment of slags and ashes; and
- Treatment in shredders of metal waste, including waste electrical and electronic equipment and end-of-life vehicles and their components.

Landfill Tax Regulations, 1996 and Amendments

The Landfill Tax Regulations outline various administrative procedures which relate to the operation of the landfill tax system, specifically the registration of those organisations that intend to make disposals covered by the tax and the payment of tax.

These Regulations came into force on 1st May 2004 and apply to England, Wales and Northern Ireland. They amend the Landfill Tax Regulations, 1996 by increasing the maximum credit that landfill site operators may claim against their annual landfill tax liability.

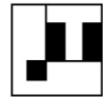
The Landfill Tax (Amendment) Regulations 2009 which come into force on 1st September 2009 revoke Part of the Landfill Tax Regulations 1996 which relates to temporary disposals of material on a landfill site and introduce a new requirement to give information and keep records in relation to information areas. Material on a landfill site which is not going to be disposed of as waste must be deposited in an information area until the Commissioners clarify the taxable status of the material.

The Landfill Tax (Prescribed Landfill Site Activities) Order 2009, which comes into force on 1st September 2009, prescribes certain activities which take place on a landfill site for the purposes of the Finance Act. The effect of this is that the prescribed activities will be treated as disposals and will be subject to landfill tax. Three of the activities are the use of material to create or maintain temporary hard standing, the use of material to create or maintain a temporary screening bund and the use of material to create or maintain a temporary haul road. The Regulation provides for landfill tax to be re-credited when material has been used in one of these three ways and is subsequently used for site restoration.

3.5 Waste Management Plans

3.5.1 Waste Management Plans

The aim of the current 3 Waste Management Plans are to develop a waste management system that meets the region's needs and contributes to economic and sustainable development. The defined objectives of the Plans are as follows:



1. To develop treatment facilities and / or let contracts to meet the needs of the individual regions.
2. To minimise the amount of waste produced within the region.
3. To maximise resource efficiency.
4. To minimise environmental impacts.
5. To ensure, as a minimum, that the identified facilities and services are in place in time to enable district councils to meet their statutory targets and obligations.
6. To encourage regional self-sufficiency, as far as practicable and economical, within the Regions.
7. To ensure that the actions and measures identified in the Plan are:
 - a. Deliverable, with respect to timescales for implementation; and
 - b. Practical, building upon existing services and facilities within the region.
8. To identify and manage risks (financial, planning and contractual) in a systematic manner, to ensure that risks lie with those parties' best placed to manage them effectively.
9. To adopt a regional approach to the sharing of targets to ensure that Northern Ireland as a whole is able to meet its targets, with individual action and targets agreed for each Council, taking into account demographic factors, including spread of population and associated costs for the provision of services.

3.6 Planning Policy

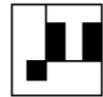
3.6.1 Shaping Our Future- Regional Development Strategy for Northern Ireland 2035

Shaping Our Future: The Regional Development Strategy for Northern Ireland (RDS 2035 'Building a Better Future') was published in March 2012 and informs the spatial aspects of all other strategies. It complements the Sustainable Development Strategy and highlights the contribution that recycling more waste and recovering energy from it can make to a reduction in carbon footprint and Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG).

The Strategy recognises that managing our waste is a significant part of how we treat our environment and highlights the need to manage waste sustainably. This will be achieved by applying both the waste hierarchy, introduced by the Waste Framework Directive, and the proximity principle when developing treatment or disposal facilities in order to minimise the environmental impacts of waste transport.

3.6.2 Northern Ireland Sustainable Development Strategy

The Northern Ireland Sustainable Development Strategy ('Everyone's Involved') was adopted by the Northern Ireland Executive in May 2010. The Strategy sets out the principles and



strategic objectives to ensure socially responsible economic development while protecting the resource base and the environment for future generations.

The six strategic objectives of the strategy are:

- Building a dynamic, innovating economy that delivers the prosperity required to tackle disadvantage and lift communities out of poverty;
- Strengthening society such that it is more tolerant, inclusive and stable and permits positive progress in quality of life for everyone;
- Driving sustainable, long term investment in key infrastructure to support economic and social development;
- Striking an appropriate balance between the responsible use and protection of natural resources in support of a better quality of life and a better quality environment;
- Ensuring reliable, affordable and sustainable energy provision and reducing our carbon footprint; and
- Ensuring the existence of a policy environment which ensures the overall advancement of sustainable development in and beyond government.

4 Review of Existing Landfill Capacity

4.1 Assessment of Active Sites in Northern Ireland

WDR & RT Taggart have extensive knowledge of the waste industry in Northern Ireland. This has been gained through our involvement in the majority of municipal and commercial and industrial waste infrastructure in Northern Ireland.

Using this knowledge backed up by the NIEA public register of PPC Permitted sites we have developed a list of active and recently closed landfill sites. The status of landfill sites in Northern Ireland is identified in Table 4.1.

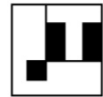


Table 4.1 Status of Northern Ireland Landfill Sites

Landfill	Operator	Status
Drummee	Fermanagh and Omagh District Council	Active
Craigmore	Coleraine Skip Hire and Recycling	Active
Cottonmount	Biffa	Active
Aughrim	Clearway	Active
Mullaghglass	Alpha Resource Management	Active
Magheraglass	Mid Ulster District Council	Closed April 2017
Lisbane	Quinn Environmental Ltd	Permit suspended. Closure Plan submitted for restoration
Craigahulliar	Causeway Coast and Glen Borough Council	Active
Drumanakelly	Newry Mourne and Down District Council	Closed 2016
Tullyvar	Mid Ulster District Council	Scheduled for early closure April – June 2018
Ballymacombs	Mid Ulster District Council	Scheduled to close 2020
Crosshill	Eastwoods	Active

4.2 Assessment of Capacities and Input Rates

In order to undertake an assessment of the current remaining landfill capacities, waste input rates and total tonnage of waste landfilled in Northern Ireland, WDR & RT Taggart lodged an Environmental Information Request with NIEA.

This Environmental Information Request included:

1. Reported remaining landfill capacities from the Annual Reports submitted in January 2017;
2. Tonnage landfilled in each site during 2016; and
3. Total tonnage landfilled in Northern Ireland during 2016.

A summary of this information is presented in Table 4.2.



Table 4.2 Reported Landfill Capacities 2016

Landfill	Landfilled 2016 (t)	Remaining Capacity (t)
Drummee	16,453	37,522 (159,232) ¹
Craigmore	173,184	476,455 ²
Cottonmount	62,422	3,119,234
Aughrim	47,496	2,218,250
Mullaghglass	191,976	402,983
Magheraglass	41,127	0
Lisbane	0	0
Craigahulliar	77,261	226,728
Drumanakelly	6,481	0
Tullyvar	51,607	62,175 ³
Ballymacombs	0	18,560
Crosshill	26,410	485,590
Total	694,417	7,047,497 (7,169,207)*

¹ Drummee landfill capacity with the latest lift of steep wall lining. It is estimated that the site would have a capacity of 159,232 if filled in line with approved pre-settlement contours.

² Based on 1.3t/m³

³ Based on site data

As can be seen from Table 4.2 at the start of 2017 there was approximately 7.0m tonnes of landfill capacity in Northern Ireland. The majority of this landfill capacity is held in two sites by two private sector operators, Cottonmount Landfill and Aughrim Landfill. This capacity has the potential to rise to 7.2m tonnes of waste if Drummee is filled in line with pre-settlement contours.

Table 4.2 also highlights the current trend in the Local Authority owned and operated landfill sites going through a phase of early closure, with both Magheraglass and Drumanakelly receiving their last waste inputs in 2017 and 2016 respectively. This trend is further outlined by the early closure of Aughnagun 2015 and the proposed early closure/mothballing of Tullyvar in 2018.

It is evident that there is a declining capacity in Local Authority owned landfills sites as well as a decline in overall operators.

5 Northern Ireland Future Landfill Capacity

In order to determine landfill capacity in Northern Ireland WDR & RT Taggart considered it necessary to look at this in two stages. The first is current filling rates up to 2020. This allows



an assessment of when current sites will reach capacity and close as well as allowing an assessment of landfill rates prior to the Statutory recycling target of 50% by 2020.

The second step is an assessment of landfill capacity required post the 50% recycling target up to 2030. This assessment allows a prediction as to when landfill capacity in Northern Ireland will reach a deficit.

Finally a sensitivity analysis has been completed on the post 2020 scenario. This sensitivity analysis assesses the impact a 60% recycling rate as well as the impact of the arc21 energy from waste (EfW) (the Beacon Project) coming on line.

5.1 Assessment of Landfill Capacity 2017 – 2020

In order to calculate the future landfill capacity in Northern Ireland it was considered an important task to calculate when Local Authority and Privately owned landfill capacity would run out based on current landfilling rates.

In order to complete this assessment it was predicted that waste landfilled would increase year on year by 2%. This assumption is based on the waste growth figure reported through WasteDataFlow for the years 2013/14, 2014/15 and 2015/16. Table 5.1 highlights the Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste (LACMW) arisings and percentage growth rate for the above years.

Table 5.1 Reported LACMW Figures and Growth Rate

	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Average
Northern Ireland LACMW	924,412	951,423	969,157	
% Growth Rate	1.2	2.9	1.9	2.0

The 2% waste growth figure was applied to an assessment of the waste landfilled at each site outlined in Table 4.2 as well as the reported total Northern Ireland landfill figure for 2016.

Based on the figures reported for LACMW landfilled (WasteDataFlow) and the total tonnage of waste landfilled (NIEA), it has been possible to calculate the tonnage of waste landfilled that is not LACMW. It has been assumed that this difference is associated with commercial and industrial (C&I) waste.



Table 5.2 LACMW and C&I Waste Tonnages

Waste Type	Tonnage Landfilled
LACMW	390,256
Commercial and Industrial	304,161*
Total	694,417

*Assumed C&I waste landfilled due to difference between overall landfill rate and LACMW landfilled

The assumed and modelled overall landfill tonnage including both LACMW and C&I waste is presented in Table 5.3.

Table 5.3 Predicted Landfill Tonnages

Total	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Landfilled	694,417*	708,305	722,471	736,921	751,659

*Actual reported figured to NIEA

An assessment was completed based on the above assumptions of waste growth, commercial and industrial waste and LACMW arisings landfilled and the total tonnage of waste landfilled. The waste input rates in 2016 plus a 2% waste growth were assumed for the waste input rates to each landfill. The outcome of this assessment and the predicted years for closure for each landfill up to 2020 is presented in Table 5.4.

Table 5.4 Predicted Landfill Rates to 2020

Landfill	2016 Capacity	2016 Landfilled	Year of Filling				Remaining Capacity for 2021
			2017	2018	2019	2020	
Drummee	159,232	16,453	16,782	17,118	17,460	17,809	90,063
Craigmore*	476,455	173,184	176,648	180,181	119,626		0
Cottonmount	3,119,234	62,422	63,670	64,943	66,242	67,567	2,856,811
Mullaghglass	402,983	191,976	195,815	199,731	7,436		0
Aughrim	2,218,250	47,496	48,446	49,415	50,403	51,411	2,018,575
Craigahulliar	226,728	77,261	78,806	80,382	67,539		0
Tullyvar	62,175	51,607	48,633	13,542			0
Ballymacombs	18,560		0	0	18,560		0
Crosshill	485,590	26,410	26,938	27,477	28,026	28,587	374,562

*Craigmore capacity based on 1.3t/m³

** Tullyvar based on current site information

As each site closes there will be the need to direct waste to other active landfill sites. Based on the waste flow model and Table 5.4 it is possible to predict the tonnage of waste that will have to be diverted to other sites each year.



The additional waste requiring landfill capacity each year and a total capacity requirement by 2020 is presented in Table 5.5.

Table 5.5 Additional Waste Requiring Landfill Capacity

2017	2018	2019	2020	Total Capacity Required (t)
52,567	89,682	361,628	586,285	1,090,162

From the assessment outlined in Table 5.4 by 2020 it is anticipated that all Local Authority owned landfill sites will be closed / mothballed, with the exception of Drummee.

Post 2020 the only sites with remaining active landfill capacity will be:

- Drummee;
- Cottonmount;
- Aughrim; and
- Crosshill.

Based on the modelled assumptions, Drummee will have limited capacity, circa 90,000 tonnes. It should also be noted that Crosshill's planning and PPC Permit limits the waste acceptance to wastes excluding domestic, household and food wastes. The PPC Permit for the site does not permit EWC Code 20 03 01 Mixed Municipal Waste.

Based on the assessment of capacity at the end of 2020 there would be an estimated circa 4.2m tonnes of capacity. This capacity figure does not take account of the potential 650,000 tonnes ($650,000\text{m}^3 @ 1.0\text{t/m}^3$) of capacity if Phase 4 at Tullyvar was developed (Density value based on the infilling of fines from mechanical processing of residual waste post 2020). The future capacity in Phase 4 of Tullyvar is further considered in Section 6 and 7 of this report.

Post 2020 landfill capacity is summarised in Table 5.6.

Table 5.6 Post 2020 Landfill Capacity

Item	Capacity (t)
Remaining Capacity	4,249,850

As outlined above the capacity post 2020 will be held in 4 sites. Drummee has limited capacity post 2020. Crosshill is not permitted to directly accept domestic/household waste. This results in the majority of the landfill capacity being held in 2 private sector sites, Aughrim and Cottonmount.



It has been estimated based on current fill rates that Aughrim and Cottonmount will have circa 2m and 2.8m tonnes of capacity respectively, post 2020. This figure does not take account of the additional 1m tonnes of waste that will require landfill capacity between 2017 and 2020 due to the closure of landfill sites.

If an assumption was made that this waste was landfilled in Cottonmount, then post 2020 the capacity of the Cottonmount landfill would be reduced to circa 1.8m tonnes.

It is considered that as the majority of landfill capacity will be held by 2 sites this may have the potential to increase landfill gates fees for those parties looking to dispose of waste in landfill. A summary of the estimated landfill capacity post 2020 is provided in Table 5.7.

Table 5.7 Summary of Estimated Landfill Capacity Post 2020

Landfill	Remaining Capacity Post 2020 (t)
Drummee	90,063
Cottonmount	2,856,811
Aughrim	2,018,575
Crosshill	374,562
Total	5,340,011
Additional Capacity Required due to Waste Diverted from Closed Sites	1,090,162
Revised Estimated Capacity	4,249,850

5.2 Assessment of Landfill Capacity Post 2020

5.2.1 Impact of 50% Recycling Rate

The main impact on post 2020 landfill capacity will be the volume of residual waste to be landfilled. If Local Authorities were to achieve the 50% Statutory Recycling Rate this would have a knock on effect on the total residual waste generated.

A model was created to estimate the potential LACMW generation between 2020 and 2030. This model takes account of the current generation of LACMW and applies a 2% waste growth up to 2030. The model also applies the current Northern Ireland recycling rate up to 2020 with statutory 50% recycling rate applied post 2020. Table 5.8 outlines the predicted LACMW and residual waste up to 2030.

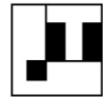


Table 5.8 Predicted LACMW and Residual Waste

Year	Predicted LACMW (t)	Predicted Residual (t)
2016/17*	988,540	575,330
2017/18*	1,008,311	586,837
2018/19*	1,028,477	598,574
2019/20**	1,049,047	524,523
2020/21**	1,070,028	535,014
2021/22**	1,091,428	545,714
2022/23**	1,113,257	556,628
2023/24**	1,135,522	567,761
2024/25**	1,158,232	579,116
2025/26**	1,181,397	590,698
2026/27**	1,205,025	602,512
2027/28**	1,229,125	614,563
2028/29**	1,253,708	626,854
2029/30**	1,278,782	639,391

*Current Northern Ireland Recycling Rate 41.8%

**Statutory 50% recycling rate

5.2.2 Assumption of all LACMW Post 2020 Pre-Treated

In order to derive a prediction of landfill capacity requirements post 2020, an assumption has been made that all LACMW is sent for pre-treatment. This is due to the closure of all but 1 Council owned landfill site. Using the WasteDataFlow reported figures for 2015/16 it is evident that 35% of LACMW sent for pre-treatment is not suitable for energy recovery and is currently landfilled.

A model was therefore created to assess the tonnage of waste to be landfilled post 2020 if all LACMW was pre-treated in MRF's with a 35% to landfill rate. The outcome of this model is presented in Table 5.9.



Table 5.9 Prediction of Landfill Tonnages if all LACMW is Pre-Treated

Year	Predicted Residual (t)	Predicted Landfill (t)
2020/21	535,014	187,255
2021/22	545,714	191,000
2022/23	556,628	194,820
2023/24	567,761	198,716
2024/25	579,116	202,691
2025/26	590,698	206,744
2026/27	602,512	210,879
2027/28	614,563	215,097
2028/29	626,854	219,399
2029/30	639,391	223,787

5.2.3 Estimation of C&I Waste Landfilled

Landfill capacity requirements cannot be viewed just in the context of what will be required for LACMW. C&I waste also represents a significant source of waste requiring landfill capacity. The published information on the Northern Ireland quantity of C&I waste is very limited, however this is believed to be similar in quantity to the tonnage of LACMW.

In order to calculate the tonnage of C&I waste an Environmental Information Request was lodged with NIEA. This Environmental Information Request sought details on the total volume of waste landfilled in 2016.

A known tonnage of LACMW waste was landfilled in 2015/16 (WasteDataFlow). The known tonnage of LACMW landfilled was subtracted from the total tonnage of waste landfilled. The difference in landfill figures was then assumed to be C&I waste.

The above calculation allowed a ratio of LACMW to C&I waste landfilled to be assumed. It has been assumed that 77.9% of the tonnage of LACMW landfilled will equate to the tonnage of C&I waste landfilled.

The above calculation for C&I waste, as well as a 2% waste growth, was applied to calculate the tonnage of waste up to 2030.

The summary of the C&I waste landfilled up to 2030 is presented in Table 5.10.



Table 5.10 Prediction of C&I Waste Landfilled

Year	Estimated C&I Waste Landfilled (t)
2015/16	304,161
2016/17	310,244
2017/18	316,449
2018/19	322,778
2019/20	329,233
2020/21	335,818
2021/22	342,534
2022/23	349,385
2023/24	356,373
2024/25	363,500
2025/26	370,770
2026/27	378,186
2027/28	385,749
2028/29	393,464
2029/30	401,334

5.2.4 Review of Capacity up to 2030

Taking into consideration the assumptions outlined in Sections 5.2.1 to 5.2.3 of this report, it is possible to estimate the landfill capacity requirements year on year from 2020 to 2030. Table 5.11 summaries the annual and total landfill capacity requirements for both LACMW and C&I waste between 2020 and 2030.

Table 5.11 LACMW and C&I Landfill Capacity Requirements

Year	LACMW Landfill (t)	C&I Waste Landfill (t)	Total Landfill Requirement (t)
2020/21	187,255	335,818	523,073
2021/22	191,000	342,534	533,534
2022/23	194,820	349,385	544,205
2023/24	198,716	356,373	555,089
2024/25	202,691	363,500	566,191
2025/26	206,744	370,770	577,515
2026/27	210,879	378,186	589,065
2027/28	215,097	385,749	600,846
2028/29	219,399	393,464	612,863
2029/30	223,787	401,334	625,121
Total	2,050,388	3,677,115	5,727,503

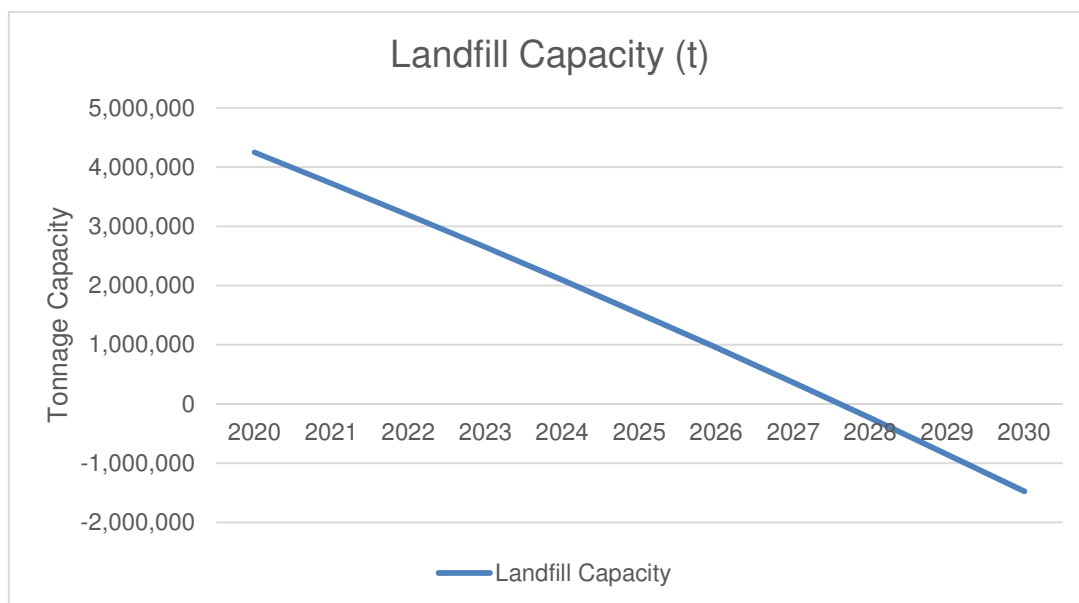


Using the figures presented in Table 5.11 it is possible to calculate the declining landfill capacity and when a deficit in landfill capacity occurs. The predicted declining landfill capacity is presented in Table 5.12 and Figure 5.1.

Table 5.12 Declining Landfill Capacity

Year	Landfill Capacity (t)
2020	4,249,850
2021	3,726,777
2022	3,193,242
2023	2,649,037
2024	2,093,948
2025	1,527,757
2026	950,242
2027	361,177
2028	-239,670
2029	-852,533
2030	-1,477,654

Figure 5.1 Declining Landfill Capacity



As can be seen from Table 5.12 and Figure 5.1 it is predicted that there will be a deficit in landfill capacity by 2028.



5.3 Impact of arc21 EfW on Post 2020 Landfill Capacity

arc21 is the waste management group covering 6 Local Authorities in the east of Northern Ireland. arc21 is currently in a procurement process looking to deliver a Mechanical Biological Treatment facility and an incinerator with energy recovery at Hightown Quarry, Newtownabbey.

On 13th September 2017 the Department for Infrastructure granted planning permission for the development.

The implementation of the arc21 EfW will result in no LACMW to landfill due to the proposals including incineration and an incinerator bottom ash processing plant.

Therefore, in order to run a sensitivity analysis on the landfill capacity up to 2030 the model was run excluding the predicted arc21 LACMW that would be sent to landfill. This impact was modelled from the financial year 2021/22 based on the assumption that the procurement reaches financial close in 2018 with a 3 year construction and commissioning phase.

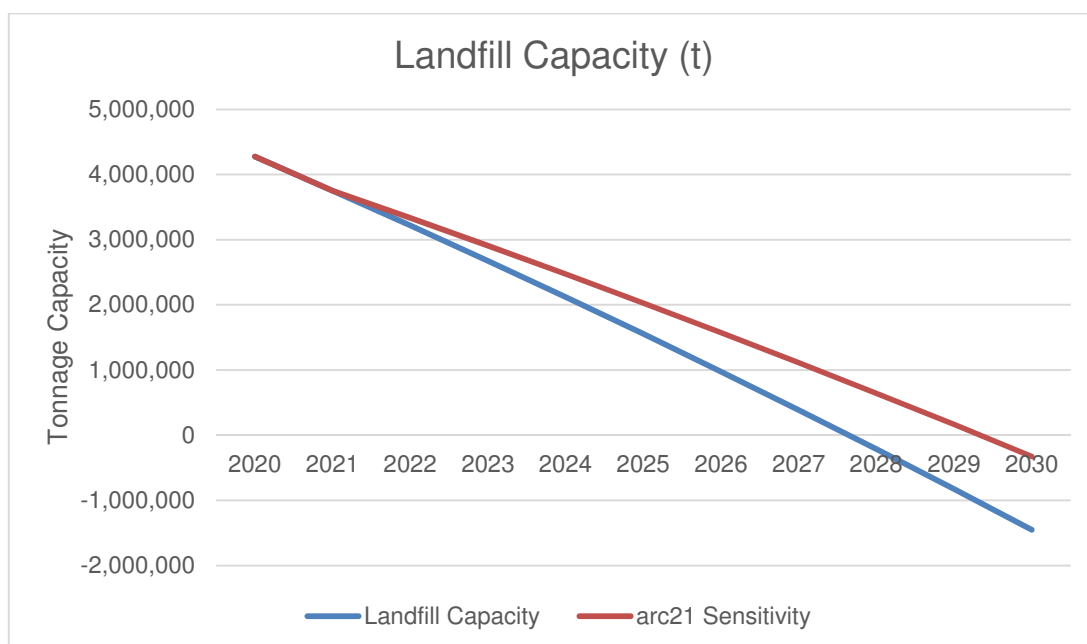
The impact that the arc21 EfW facility has on landfill capacity is presented in Table 5.13 and Figure 5.2.

Table 5.13 Impact of arc21 EfW on Landfill Capacity

Year	Landfill Capacity arc21 Sensitivity
2020	4,249,850
2021	3,726,776
2022	3,308,586
2023	2,882,032
2024	2,446,948
2025	2,003,161
2026	1,550,499
2027	1,088,783
2028	617,833
2029	137,464
2030	-352,512



Figure 5.2 Impact of arc21 EfW on Landfill Capacity



As can be seen from Table 5.13 and Figure 5.2 under the arc21 sensitivity there will be a predicted deficit in landfill capacity by 2030.

5.4 Impact of arc21 EfW and 60% Recycling on Post 2020 Landfill Capacity

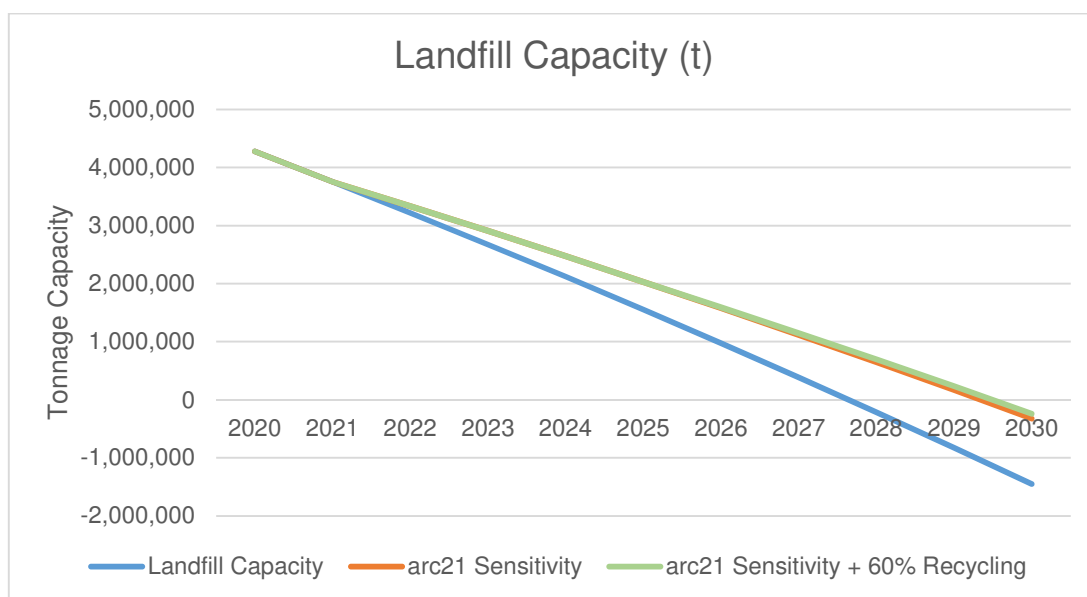
A further sensitivity on landfill capacity was assessed. This sensitivity included the implementation of the arc21 EfW facility and Local Authorities reaching a 60% recycling rate in 2025. The impact that the arc21 EfW facility and a 60% recycling rate in 2025 has on landfill capacity is presented in Table 5.14 and Figure 5.3.

Table 5.14 Impact of arc21 EfW & 60% Recycling Rate on Landfill Capacity

Year	Landfill Capacity arc21 & 60% Recycling Sensitivity
2020	4,249,850
2021	3,726,777
2022	3,308,586
2023	2,882,033
2024	2,446,948
2025	2,003,161
2026	1,566,877
2027	1,121,867
2028	667,958
2029	204,970
2030	-267,278



Figure 5.3 Impact of arc21 EfW & 60% Recycling on Landfill Capacity



As can be seen from Table 5.14 and Figure 5.3 the implementation of a 60% recycling rate in 2025 has a minimal impact on landfill capacity in 2030.

6 Identification of Potential Development Sites

As highlighted in Section 5 of this report, post 2020 there will be limited competition in the landfill market with the majority of landfill capacity held between two privately owned sites, Aughrim and Cottonmount. Limited capacity will be held in Drummee post 2020 (circa 90,000 tonnes) with circa 111,000 tonnes available at Crosshill which is not permitted to accept domestic/household waste.

Post 2020 it is predicted that there will be a deficit in landfill capacity by 2028.

Given the potential lack of competition in the landfill market post 2020 it is considered that landfill gate fees will rise.

An assessment has been created of potential sites that could be developed post 2020 to provide additional capacity and prevent a lack of competition in the landfill market. Of the list below only 1 Local Authority site was considered due to the potential void and the consents that are currently in place.

1. Greater capacity developed at Craigmole Landfill, this will require a planning application and a variation to the PPC Permit;
2. Develop Phase 4 at Tullyvar;



3. Cam Road, Macosquin, development of the landfill site;
4. Ladyhill Quarry, Antrim, try and reinstate previous planning permission and PPC Permit for the non-hazardous landfill;

A high level assessment has been completed of the above options and is presented in Section 7 of this report.

7 Ranking of Proposed Development Sites

In order to provide a ranking of the most viable option for the development of future landfill capacity a pro's and cons assessment of the options identified in Section 6 of this report was undertaken.

This pros and cons assessment is presented in Tables 7.1 to 7.4.

Table 7.1 Assessment of Additional Void at Craigmore

Pro's	Cons
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existing infrastructure such as leachate treatment plant, landfill gas engines, weighbridge and offices. ▪ Staff already employed at the site. ▪ Established landfill site, therefore landfill principle established in the area. ▪ Extension required to existing planning permission and PPC Permit considered easier than getting authorisation for a new landfill. ▪ Potential for significant void to be created. ▪ Adjacent MRF, therefore potential for waste to be pre-treated prior to landfilling. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ May face local objection to extension as residents may have the opinion that the site is due to close, extended perceived impact on residential receptors. ▪ Expense associated with planning and PPC Permit applications, including the necessary public consultation process.



Table 7.2 Assessment of Additional Void at Tullyvar

Pro's	Cons
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing planning permission and PPC Permit for the development of Phase 4. Existing infrastructure such as leachate treatment plant, landfill gas engine, weighbridge and offices. Established grid connection for landfill gas engine. Established landfill site, therefore landfill principle established in the area. Significant void circa 650,000m³. Based on a density of 1t/m³ could represent a capacity of 650,000t. Well established wetlands for leachate treatment and discharge to surface water. Council owned site therefore security in gates fees. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May face local objection to continued operation as residents may have the opinion that the site is due to close, extended impact on residential receptors. CQA Plan to be submitted to NIEA detailing the design of Phase 4. Wetlands not designed to take leachate from Phase 4.

*Density of 1t/m³ assumed based on the majority of waste infilled being MRF fines.

Table 7.3 Assessment of Additional Void at Cam Road

Pro's	Cons
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning permission expiry 14th April 2016, however NIEA have released an update on landfill capacity in which they state the site has planning permission. Significant void circa 1.25m m³. Based on a density of 1t/m³ could represent a capacity of 1.25m t. Conversation with NIEA outlines that baseline monitoring is being completed at present prior to a PPC Permit application being lodged. Close proximity to existing waste management facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uncertainty in the capital development costs. May face local objection as residents may believe the site will not be developed due to the former developer going into administration (B Mullan and Sons Ltd). All infrastructure such as leachate treatment plant, landfill gas engine, weighbridge and offices would have to be constructed prior to waste acceptance. Significant capital expenditure prior to revenue generation. Uncertainty in ability to get a grid connection for a landfill gas engine.

*Density of 1t/m³ assumed based on the majority of waste infilled being MRF fines.



Table 7.4 Assessment of Additional Void at Ladyhill

Pro's	Cons
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant void circa 3.2m m³. Based on a density of 1t/m³ could represent a capacity of 3.2m t. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning permission is believed to have expired. A new planning application would be required. PPC Permit has been revoked. A new PPC Permit application would be required. May face local objection as residents may believe the site will not be developed due to expiration of planning. All infrastructure such as leachate treatment plant, landfill gas engine, weighbridge and offices would have to be constructed prior to waste acceptance. Significant capital expenditure prior to revenue generation. Void is based on the steep wall of the quarry. Expensive steep wall lining system required. Road improvements required to widen Ladyhill Road to 6m in width. Expensive capital works. Uncertainty in ability to get a grid connection for a landfill gas engine.

*Density of 1t/m³ assumed based on the majority of waste infilled being MRF fines.

7.1 Final Ranking of Sites

Following the above high level pros and cons assessment it is considered that the ranking of most viable future landfill capacity would be as follows:



Table 7.5 Ranking of Sites

Ranking	Site	Comments
1 st	Tullyvar Landfill Site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing Planning Permission Existing PPC Permit Site Infrastructure in place Council control over landfill gate fees
2 nd	Craigmore Landfill Site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing landfill Existing infrastructure Potential higher success of planning application due to existing established land use Proximity to an existing MRF for pre-treatment of waste
3 rd	Cam Road Landfill Site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reported that planning permission is still active Large void All infrastructure would have to be developed Development of a new landfill site in a new area
4 th	Ladyhill Landfill Site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May be difficult to re-establish planning permission Expensive lining works required Large capital expenditure required for road upgrade



8 Conclusions

It is acknowledged that there will still be the need for non-hazardous landfill capacity in Northern Ireland to deal with material that cannot be recovered.

The waste hierarchy implemented through the Revised Waste Framework Directive and the Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy places the following priority in waste management:

- Prevention;
- Preparing for re-use;
- Recycling;
- Other recovery (e.g. energy recovery); and
- Disposal.

However, it is accepted that landfill disposal is a key element of the waste management mix to deal with waste that cannot be recycled or disposed with energy recovery.

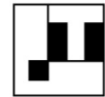
A waste flow model was created to assess the landfill capacity up to 2020 based on the current filling of landfill sites and a 2% waste growth. This waste flow model identified that post 2020 the majority of landfill capacity will be held by 2 sites. Therefore, this may have the potential to increase landfill gates fees for those parties looking to dispose of waste in landfill.

The outcome of landfill capacity post 2020 is summarised in Table 8.1.

Table 8.1 Summary of Estimated Landfill Capacity Post 2020

Landfill	Remaining Capacity Post 2020 (t)
Drummee	90,063
Cottonmount	2,856,811
Aughrim	2,018,575
Crosshill	374,562
Total	5,340,011
Additional Capacity Required due to Waste Diverted from Closed Sites	1,090,162
Revised Estimated Capacity	4,249,850

A model was created to estimate the potential LACMW generated between 2020 and 2030. This model took into account a 2% waste growth up to 2030. In order to derive a prediction of



landfill capacity requirements post 2020, an assumption has been made that all LACMW is sent for pre-treatment, as all but 1 Local Authority landfill site will be closed. Using the WasteDataFlow reported figures for 2015/16 it is evident that 35% of LACMW sent for pre-treatment is not suitable for energy recovery and is currently landfilled. A calculation of C&I waste was also completed to estimate the required landfill volume for this waste stream. This calculation outlined that 77.9% of the tonnage of LACMW landfilled will equate to the tonnage of C&I waste landfilled.

Using the above inputs to a waste flow model the 2020 to 2030 landfill capacity requirements have been estimated. The landfill capacity requirements are presented in Table 8.2 and Figure 8.1.

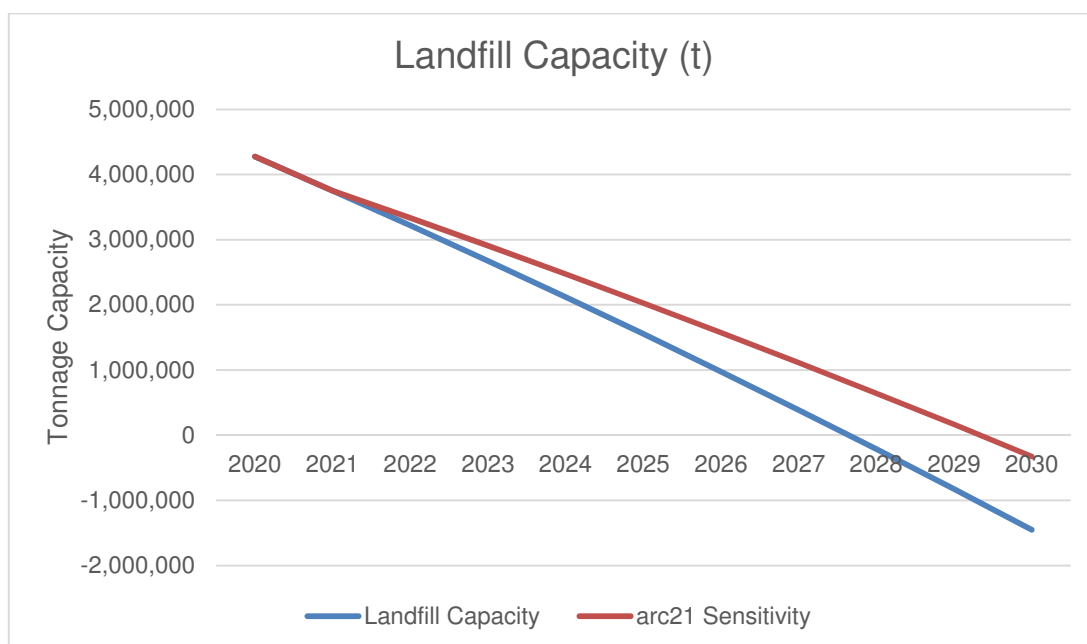
A sensitivity analysis was applied to the landfill capacity requirements in terms of the development and operation of the arc21 EfW facility. The impact of this sensitivity is presented in Table 8.2 and Figure 8.1.

Table 8.2 Declining Landfill Capacity Assessment

Year	Landfill Capacity (t)	Landfill Capacity arc21 Sensitivity (t)
2020	4,249,850	4,249,850
2021	3,726,777	3,726,776
2022	3,193,242	3,308,586
2023	2,649,037	2,882,032
2024	2,093,948	2,446,948
2025	1,527,757	2,003,161
2026	950,242	1,550,499
2027	361,177	1,088,783
2028	-239,670	617,833
2029	-852,533	137,464
2030	-1,477,654	-352,512



Figure 8.1 Declining Landfill Capacity



As can be seen from Table 8.1, 8.2 and Figure 8.1 there is a landfill deficit in 2028 and 2030 under the pre-treatment and arc21 sensitised models respectively.

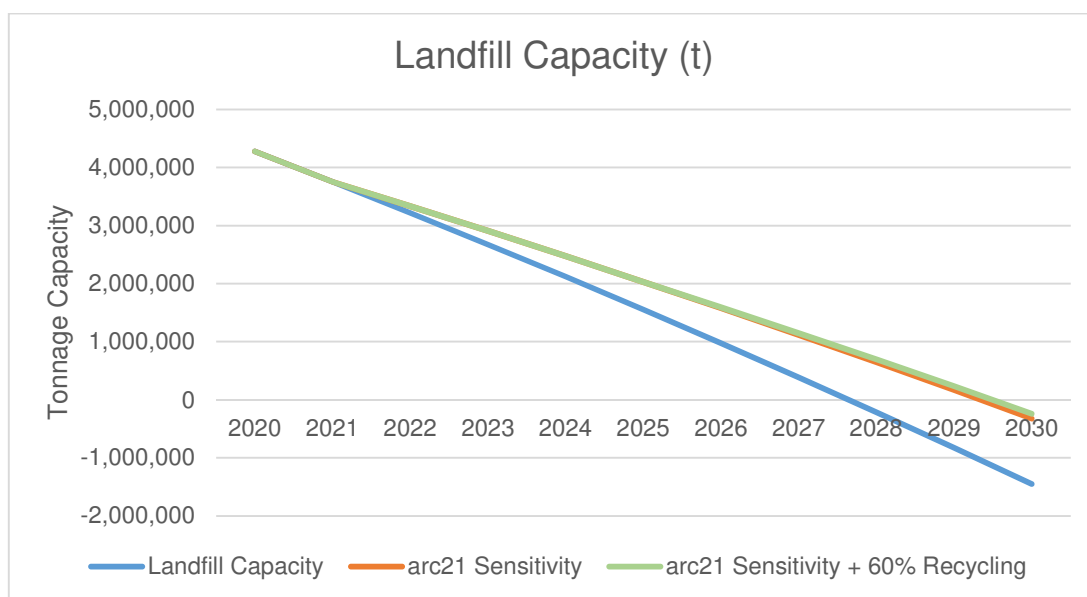
A further sensitivity on landfill capacity was assessed. This sensitivity included the implementation of the arc21 EfW facility and Local Authorities reaching a 60% recycling rate in 2025.

Table 8.3 Impact of arc21 EfW & 60% Recycling Rate on Landfill Capacity

Year	Landfill Capacity arc21 & 60% Recycling Sensitivity
2020	4,249,850
2021	3,726,777
2022	3,308,586
2023	2,882,033
2024	2,446,948
2025	2,003,161
2026	1,566,877
2027	1,121,867
2028	667,958
2029	204,970
2030	-267,278



Figure 8.2 Impact of arc21 EfW & 60% Recycling on Landfill Capacity

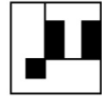


As can be seen from Table 8.3 and Figure 8.2 the implementation of a 60% recycling rate in 2025 has a minimal impact on landfill capacity in 2030.

Given the potential lack of competition in the landfill market post 2020 it is considered that landfill gate fees will rise.

A study of the most viable future landfill capacity was completed using a high level pros and cons assessment. This assessment considered that the ranking of most viable future landfill capacity would be as follows:

1. Tullyvar Landfill Site – due to the existing Planning Permission and PPC Permit with site infrastructure in place. This option could also offer Councils control over landfill gate fees.
2. Craigmore Landfill Site - additional capacity developed at Craigmore may be viable due to the existing land use therefore improving the success of any planning application. Existing infrastructure exists at the site in the form of a leachate treatment plant and landfill gas engines. The site also includes a MRF for the pre-treatment of waste prior to landfilling.
3. Cam Road Landfill Site – it is reported that planning permission is still active for the site with the site having a significant void capacity. However, all infrastructure would need to be developed at this site.
4. Ladyhill Landfill Site – it is considered that it would be difficult to re-establish planning permission for the site. The development of the site would include expensive lining works due to steep wall of the quarry. A large capital expenditure would also be required to upgrade the road to the site.



If landfill gates fees were to rise due to only a small number of operators in the market, it is our view that competition in the market would develop. This is demonstrated by NIEA reporting that a planning application for additional landfill capacity at Craigmore is being considered, with a PPC Permit application potentially being prepared for Cam Road.

In order to protect Local Authorities from the potential rise in landfill gates fees it is considered that the most viable option for future landfill capacity would be the remaining capacity at Tullyvar Landfill Site.

It is recommended that a bi-annual review of landfill gates fees is undertaken to assess the landfill market and any potential risks associated with landfill gate fee increases.

Report on	Eco Schools Programme
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 participation in the Eco Schools programme within Mid Ulster.
2.0	Background
2.1	Eco-Schools is an international programme which promotes all school sustainability. Running in 64 countries it currently involves 15 million pupils in over 49,000 schools. Within Northern Ireland 100% of all schools are registered for Eco-Schools.
2.2	Under the programme schools must strive to make their school more sustainable by working under 10 pre-set topics which are waste, litter, water, energy, biodiversity, healthy living, outdoor learning, transport, climate change and global perspective.
2.3	Schools can also register on line for their bronze and silver awards which are stepping stones to full green flag status. The green flag is the highest accolade that can schools can obtain although some may also become ambassador schools under specific topics. Green flag status is not permanent and schools must renew their flags every 2 years and show continual improvement to keep their green flag status.
3.0	Main Report
3.1	Eco-schools is coordinated in Northern Ireland by Keep Northern Ireland Beautiful (KNIB) which depends heavily on expert delivery partners such as local Councils, Sustrans and Trocaire to deliver the individual topics. KNIB receive funding from DAERA as well as some of the delivery partners such as the local Councils to manage the programme and the assessment of green flags.
3.2	Every school in Northern Ireland is now registered for the Eco-Schools programme but not all of them have yet attained their green flag status. Currently 25% of all schools in Northern Ireland have their green flag status. However with 37% of all schools currently registered as green flag schools Mid Ulster District Council currently has the highest percentage of green flag schools of any Council in Northern Ireland (see below graph)

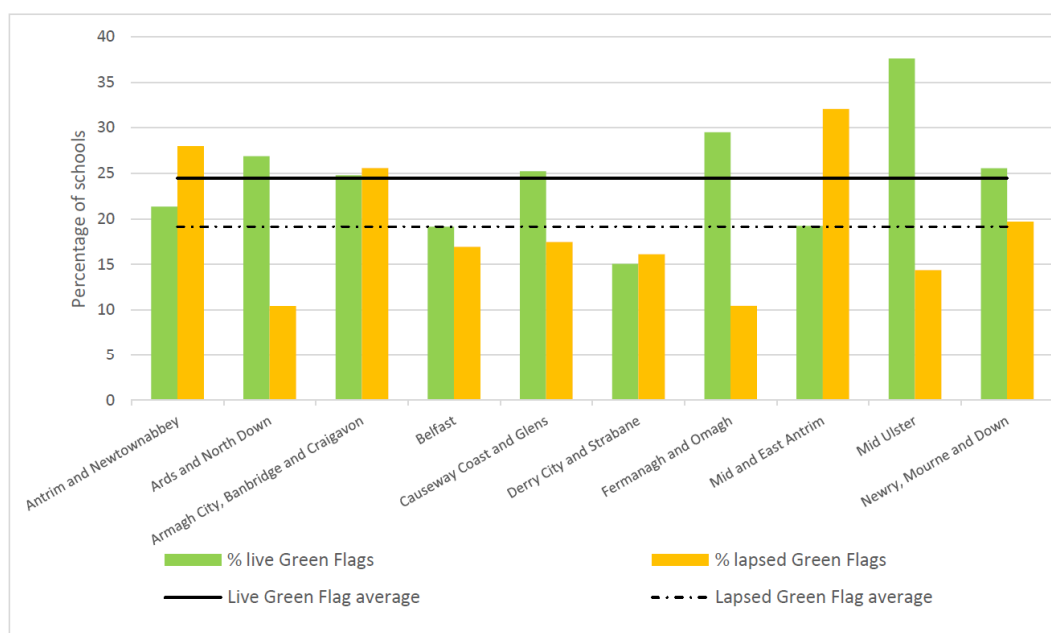


Figure 1: Percentage live and lapsed Green Flags in each of the supporting council areas. The solid line represents the average percentage of live Green Flags and the dashed represents the average percentage of lapsed Green Flags, across supporting council areas.

- 3.3 At time of report Mid Ulster currently has 45 green flag schools, 22 silver award schools, 8 bronze award schools and 20 schools with lapsed green flags (which simply means that they may not have renewed their flag in time and may be working to renew it).
- 3.4 As part of the programme and Green Flag assessment some schools such as Bush Primary School (Eco School's ambassador school) produce their own video; see below: <https://www.facebook.com/dungannonlife/videos/1907238145969984/>
- 3.5 In order to maintain participation in the Eco-Schools programme and to try and push all our schools toward green flag status the Council recently ran an Eco-Schools cluster group for local schools. The event which was held in the Dungannon office on 22nd November 2017 was open to all schools in Mid Ulster, however an extra effort was made to encourage those schools which have not yet attained their green flag to come along.
- 3.6 The event gave schools the chance to meet with KNIB, and other delivery partners such as the Councils recycling officers who play a huge role encouraging and supporting schools to attain their green flag status. The event was very well attended with almost 30 schools represented on the day.
- 3.7 Eco-Schools have now also secured DAERA funding to run a food waste challenge for secondary schools. Schools will be encouraged to research the topic of food waste with a view to producing video, audio and written reports as part of their Young Reporters for the Environment (YRE) competition. Pupils and staff from the participating schools will be given free workshops facilitated by real reporters and photographers in preparation to producing their food waste reports. The reports will be entered into the YRE competition with the winner going on to represent Northern Ireland in an international competition. Again Mid Ulster District Council is supporting this project by the provision of a venue.
- 3.8 As part of our ongoing wider work to support schools within the District and to promote the Councils recycling message we recently produced a video in partnership with the Education Authority c2kni news desk which goes to every school in Northern Ireland. The video was free of charge to the Council; please follow the below link to view:

	https://bit.ly/2hSgeo0
4.0	Other Considerations
4.1	Financial & Human Resources Implications Financial: Council currently contributes £1500 per annum to the Eco Schools Programme Human: Some officer time supporting schools within the various topics and working towards green flag status.
4.2	Equality and Good Relations Implications The Eco Schools programme is open to all schools.
4.3	Risk Management Implications N/A
5.0	Recommendation(s)
5.1	Members are asked to note the contents of this report
6.0	Documents Attached & References
6.1	KNIB report on Eco Schools Programme
6.2	Eco Schools Press Release

KEEP NORTHERN IRELAND BEAUTIFUL

Report on the Eco-Schools Programme

For supporting councils

April 2017 – September 2017

Eco-Schools Northern Ireland is operated by Keep Northern Ireland Beautiful and supported by the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs

Introduction

Eco-Schools is an international award programme that guides schools on their sustainable journey, providing a framework to help embed these principles into the heart of school life.

Eco-Schools in Northern Ireland is administered by Keep Northern Ireland Beautiful with financial support from the DAERA and 10 of the 11 local councils to date. It is also supported by 3 sponsors, 13 Delivery Partners and 5 Resource Providers, without whose practical support the programme could not have achieved the success and recognition it has received.

FEE

Eco-Schools is one of five environmental education programmes run internationally by the Foundation for Environmental Education (FEE). In addition to Eco-Schools, FEE runs Green Key, Young Reporters for the Environment, Blue Flag and Learning about Forests. In 2009, Keep Northern Ireland Beautiful (formerly TIDY Northern Ireland) became a full Member of FEE.

The Eco-Schools programme is an internationally recognised Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) programme operating in over 60 countries worldwide – this represents more than 1.5 million teachers and 15 million students.

Present situation of the programme

At 30th September 2017, the programme had 1152 schools registered in Northern Ireland which is 100% of schools. The number of schools in Northern Ireland has decreased since last year due to closures and mergers and the new schools have all registered with the programme.

The total number of live Green Flag awards is 287 which represents 25% of schools.

In addition to the Green Flag, schools can also achieve intermediate accreditation by obtaining Bronze and Silver status, with at present 147 schools sitting at Bronze level and 195 sitting at Silver level.

Eco-Schools currently has 1 permanent full time Coordinator, Ruth Van Ry (Environmental Education Manager), and is administered by a permanent part-time Eco-Schools Officer, Cathy Gorman. The National Operator is Ruth Van Ry.

Green Flag Schools

We assessed and awarded 110 schools with Green Flags from March 2017 – September 2017. The graph below shows the percentage of live and lapsed Green Flags within each of the supporting council areas in relation to the averages.

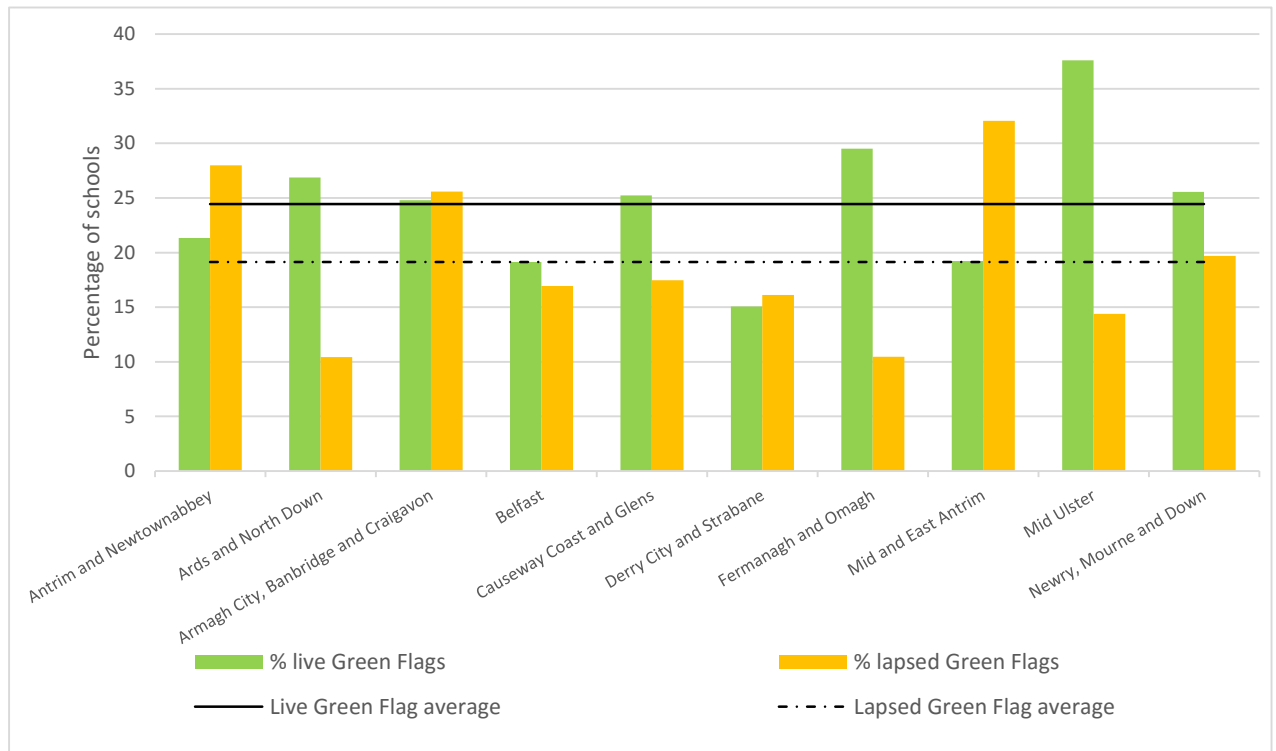


Figure 1: Percentage live and lapsed Green Flags in each of the supporting council areas. The solid line represents the average percentage of live Green Flags and the dashed represents the average percentage of lapsed Green Flags, across supporting council areas.

Eco-Schools Newsletter

The monthly Eco-Schools newsletter is aimed at all Eco-Coordination in Eco-Schools in Northern Ireland. It is sent to all registered schools, delivery partners, Green Flag assessors and council contacts. The newsletter contains news, examples of good practice, statistics, case studies and latest awards. Monthly issues of the Eco-Schools Newsletters are published on the Eco-Schools website at <http://eco-schoolsni.org/cgi-bin/blog?instanceID=5>. There is a section dedicated to Council News with the aim to increase awareness of councils' support of the programme and provides an opportunity for you to share any news also. Please send through any content by the 20th of the month for inclusion.

Green Flag Assessors Training

There are now over 70 fully trained and Access NI checked Green Flag assessors for the programme. Most Green Flag assessments, organised by the Eco-Schools Officer, is currently undertaken by two assessors. A newly trained assessor is always accompanied by an experienced assessor. There will be an assessor training day towards the start of 2018. This training is also available as a refresher for those who have not assessed recently or who were trained more than 3 years ago. Please contact Cathy Gorman if you or a member of staff is interested.

Eco-Schools cluster group meetings

Two cluster group meetings were held in the last 6 months, attended by over 20 teachers from over 30 schools.

Cluster group meetings are a great opportunity to interact with schools in your area and to let teachers know what services the council can provide. We would suggest some of the following:

- Set a date and time well in advance so that as many schools as possible are able to attend – many schools would prefer to attend after school hours to avoid having to get cover for teachers;

- Contact **all** the schools in your Council area – send out an email invitation detailing the date and time and what will be happening at the event and request that schools RSVP by a certain date;
- Consider asking your local biodiversity officer/recycling officer/schools education officer to give a short presentation on ways in which the council can assist schools in their Eco-Schools and environmental work.
- Invite a member of Eco-Schools team to attend and give a short presentation on Eco-Schools;
- Perhaps think about inviting a Delivery Partner along to give a short presentation on how they can assist schools in working on one of the ten topics;
- Consider inviting a Green Flag school to give a short presentation on their Eco-Schools work;
- Allow time for teachers to ask questions and share ideas.

Eco-Schools Awards Ceremonies

All local councils are encouraged to host a Green Flag Awards ceremony in their council area each year for schools who have achieved their Green Flag in that academic year. We hope to continue with the councils taking ownership of the Green Flag presentations as this is an excellent opportunity for both schools and councils to publicise their environmental activities and to reward the pupils who have undertaken all the hard work over the year.

Eco-Schools staff joined award ceremonies in June 2017 hosted by Belfast City Council and Newry, Mourne and Down District Council.

Eco-Schools Northern Ireland Website

Eco-Schools Northern Ireland has its own dedicated section for [Delivery Partners](#) on the Eco-Schools website and a [Resources](#) section to which we are continually adding curriculum based teacher information and classroom activities linked to all key stages and school case studies sharing best practise. The content of both of these areas is to be reviewed and renewed in the next 6 months.

The website also includes a News section with up-to-date information about events, initiatives, competitions, campaigns and newsletters etc.

The Eco-Schools website is regularly updated with new stories and schools competitions and initiatives and we are currently working on ways to improve this resource with the developers to further enhance the experience.

Councils have been asked to provide information so that we can update individual pages for each council. Details of council contacts can be found at the following link: <http://www.eco-schoolsni.org/partners.aspx>

Green Flag applications

A new log in area, "School Zone", was developed last year for teachers and includes a Resource Library and Data Zone. This area has been designed to allow teachers to upload documents and data throughout the year, making the Green Flag application and renewal process simpler and more streamlined.

As of September 2017 all Green Flag applications must be made online through the School Zone, with schools submitting data for at least one topic through the Data Zone. We are doing our best to encourage schools to think of the assessment as a year round process and not just something restricted to the final school term. With the continued growth of the programme we have made a few changes to our deadline system this year: schools renewing their Green Flag have a deadline of 10th January and will be assessed during February – May; schools applying for their first Green Flag have a deadline of 15th March and will be assessed from April – June. As always schools can submit their Green Flag application at any time of the year but these are the deadlines for a guaranteed assessment in the 2017/18 school year, schools applying after these dates might not be assessed by the end of June.

Additionally, not all schools renewing their flag will receive a site visit for assessment. Decisions on who will receive a visit will be based on the information included in the application, familiarity with the school, if the school is an Ambassador Eco-School, whether requirements from previous assessments have been met, regularity of renewal. Schools may be asked to supply a little more detail in some areas to clarify if they require a site visit or not. The maximum time between site visits will be four years.

Bronze and Silver awards are self-assessed online and schools can download and print their certificates from their School Zone.

Eco-Teacher of the Year Award

Eco-Schools are delighted to once again invite pupils to nominate a teacher for this annual award. The winning teacher will be presented with their award at the Teachers Conference. Closing date for competition is 1st February 2018.

Future plans

Teachers Conference - Eco-Schools are in the planning stages of a Teachers Conference to be held at the beginning of March 2018. The Conference will include speakers, workshops and school exhibits.

Next Report

The next report to supporting councils is due in March 2018. Contact will be made in March 2018 to request financial support for the up-coming financial year (2018-19). Reports will be distributed to councils whose financial support has been received at the time of reporting.

Mid Ulster Eco-school Green Flag successes

By STAFF REPORTER
news@midulstermail.co.uk
@midumail

Mid Ulster District Council has the highest percentage of Green Flag Eco-Schools of all 11 councils in Northern Ireland.

There are 45 Green Flag Eco-Schools in Mid Ulster, a percentage of 47%, 22% higher than the average across all the councils.

Eco-Schools is an internationally recognised initiative which promotes sustainable living by empowering our local schools to take real action for the improvement of their local and global environment.

The Council's Recycling Officers work closely with local schools to initiate real change



Cllr Ronan McGinley with Chris Callan, Keep Northern Ireland Beautiful; Lisa Brown, Vice Principal, Kilronan School; Michelle Shiels, Eco-Schools coordinator and pupils from Kilronan School, Magherafelt, three times awarded the Eco-Schools Green Flag

under a range of environmental topics such as waste, water, energy, biodiversity and litter to make their school, their communities and the environment more sustainable.

Schools that achieve this

goal are awarded the Eco-Schools Green Flag which is the highest award that Eco-Schools can obtain and acknowledges that the receiving school has implemented real change to make

their school more sustainable. Chair of the Council's Environment Committee, Councillor Ronan McGinley, is delighted at the statistics. "I am delighted with the news that Mid Ulster District Council has the highest percentage of Green Flag Eco-Schools out of all 11 councils here.

Once more it is testament to the work council staff are carrying out on the ground and the level of engagement that is taking place with our local schools.

"The schools do an incredible job in reinforcing the Council's recycling and eco-friendly messages which proves, once again, the dedication and commitment there is in our district to being more pro-active and environmentally friendly."

Report on	Changes to scheme for the collection and processing of WEEE
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 changes to the scheme for the collection and processing of Waste Electronic and Electrical Equipment (WEEE) from Designated Collection Facilities (DCF).
2.0	Background
2.1	The WEEE Regulations (2006) places the responsibility for the disposal of WEEE on the manufacturers or distributors of such equipment. It requires that those companies establish an infrastructure for collecting WEEE, in such a way that private households should have the possibility of returning WEEE at no cost (either in store or by an alternative method).
2.2	The WEEE Directive saw the formation of National Producer Compliance Schemes (PCS) into which manufacturers and distributors paid an annual fee for the collection and recycling of WEEE from Designated Collection Facilities (DCF). It was determined that Local Authority household waste recycling centers would be used to establish a DCF network.
2.3	Last year 1219 tonnes of WEEE was collected via the Mid Ulster Recycling Centres /DCF which equates to 8.71 kg per head of population (above the Northern Ireland average).
3.0	Main Report
3.1	European Recycling Platform (ERP) UK Ltd has been the producer compliance scheme for all of Northern Ireland's Local Authorities since the Regulations came into force on 2 nd January 2007, under a succession of contracts. During this time, they have successfully collected and processed large domestic appliances (LDA), small domestic appliances (SDA), TVs and monitors (CRT), fridges and freezers (cold), fluorescent tubes (lamps) and batteries from all of our Recycling Centres free of charge (as per attached list)
3.2	However, there is currently an imbalance between the WEEE streams ERP UK's PCS membership is obligated for, and the volume of WEEE that ERP is collecting from the Council DCFs (Recycling Centres). The Display/CRT (TVs and monitors) stream being collected by ERP UK from Council DCFs is surplus to the obligations of its PCS membership. ERP UK is thus incurring the collection and processing costs for this stream despite not requiring this tonnage to meet the PCS membership obligations. The Council, however, requires all streams of WEEE be collected and processed from its DCFs regardless of whether ERP UK's PCS has demand for these streams or not.

3.3	A meeting was held with ERP representatives on 15 th December and it has affirmed that it remains committed to working with Mid Ulster District Council to collect <u>all</u> WEEE streams from Council's DCFs. However, in order to continue to do so in 2018, ERP requires flexibility to share the cost of collection of volumes of CRT they do not need with other PCSs directly. ERP UK proposes to do this through a government approved system known as the PBS (PCS Balancing System). The PBS was developed by PCSs with input from Defra and the Environmental Agencies and has now been operating successfully for over 15 months. Around 30 Local Authorities have had their WEEE collections managed through this approach which typically applies to only some streams.
3.4	Thus a written request has been made to ERP to place CRT volumes currently collected from Council DCFs into the PBS for the 2018 compliance year (from 1 January 2018). ERP will continue to collect the LDA, SDA, cold, lamps and batteries directly so these streams will not need to be placed in the PBS. There will be no operational changes to collections from Council's DCFs and therefore there will be no alteration to the service provided to residents using the WEEE recycling facilities at Council recycling centres.
4.0	Other Considerations
4.1	Financial & Human Resources Implications Financial: WEEE is collected and processed (recycled) through the ERP PCS at no cost to Council. Human: None
4.2	Equality and Good Relations Implications N/A
4.3	Risk Management Implications Should the Council not commit to the PCS Balancing Scheme it would potentially have to contract with another PCS/contractor and incur a cost for the collection and processing of the Display/CRT WEEE (which could be very expensive as it contains hazardous waste).
5.0	Recommendation(s)
5.1	Members are asked to note the changes to the scheme for the collection and processing of householder WEEE as outlined in this report.
6.0	Documents Attached & References
6.1	Briefing Note of the Producer Compliance Scheme (PCS) Balancing Scheme
6.2	MUDC Display (CRT) WEEE stream information

External Summary:

The PCS Balancing Scheme (PBS)

This summary has been prepared to assist external organisations in understanding the key points about the PBS.

Background

Regulation 34 of the WEEE Regulations (R34) allows the operator of a local authority Designated Collection Facility (DCF) to request that a Producer Compliance Scheme (PCS) makes a collection of WEEE from the DCF. The Environment Agency (EA) have prepared guidance on this – attached.

All stakeholders agree that such requests are not the most effective way to arrange collections from DCFs - they were put into the Regulations as a 'safety valve' rather than as a *modus operandi*. In summary the arrangements:

- have a very short mobilisation period;
- are one-off (though multiple requests can be made);
- make no provision for container arrangements;
- are not very practical for contractors needing to commit to staff and equipment; and
- as a result are not an efficient approach to collections from local authority DCFs.

Purpose of the PBS

The PBS aims to ensure that valid Regulation 34 requests made by local authorities to any of the participating PCSs can be dealt with in a way which:

- Meets the legal requirements of R34;
- Spreads the burden of responding amongst the participating PCSs;
- Provides (if required) for a recurring arrangement which is likely to be more practical for all parties - and thus more efficient.

Not all PCSs have yet chosen to participate in the PBS. It is important for DCF operators to be aware that they are entitled to approach any UK WEEE PCS with a R34 request – and that responding to valid R34 requests is a condition of PCS registration. Those schemes which have chosen to work together to support the UK WEEE system through participating in the PBS will be at a disadvantage if they alone are chosen for R34 requests.

Summary¹

The requirements for a valid R34 request must still be met – for example: the request must be for a local authority DCF, made by a local authority or an operator contracted to a local authority, a previous PCS contract must have been in place and expired or terminated, volume of material requiring collection should be economic.

The PCSs participating in the PBS have appointed an independent third party (Anthesis) to manage the PBS (the Operator) on a confidential basis on their behalf.

A series of stages will be followed sequentially. Each stream of WEEE will be considered separately:

<p>The PCS receiving the request can decide to either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• make the requested collection at its own cost and retain the evidence; or• pass the request on to the PBS Operator.
<p>Stage 1</p> <p>The Operator will circulate details of the request to all PBS participants. Participants have the opportunity (on a first come first served basis) to make the requested collection at their own cost and retain the evidence.</p>
<p>Stage 2</p> <p>The Operator will circulate the details of the request to all PBS participants, requesting bids to undertake the collection. The PCS providing the lowest priced bid will be asked to undertake the collection. Costs and resulting evidence will be passed to the Operator and shared proportionately amongst all PBS participants.</p>
<p>Stage 3</p> <p>If no bids are received within the 1 day timescale of Stage 2, the Operator will recirculate the request as per stage 2.</p>
<p>Stage 4</p> <p>If no bids are received within the 1 day timescale of Stage 3, the Operator will select a PCS using a random rotation amongst PBS participants. Costs and resulting evidence will be passed to the Operator and shared proportionately amongst all PBS participants.</p>
<p>The collection will be made within the timescale required by R34.</p>

Rather than submitting an R34 request every time a collection is required a DCF operator may ask that the request be considered to be a recurring one. In this case the PCS selected through Stages 2 - 4 above shall continue to provide the collections on this basis for 6 months or until the end of the Compliance Period – whichever is the greater.

It is also envisaged that DCF operators planning to make a R34 request may approach the Operator directly to allow a longer period within which to go through the above steps.

This summary has been prepared by ERP UK to assist external organisations in understanding the key points about the PBS.

December 2017

¹ The PBS has been brought into operation with the expectation amongst participants that some of the details may require review after a few months of operation.

Mid-Ulster District Council - DISPLAY WEEE stream information

			Display		
Mid Ulster District Council	Collection Point	Post Code	Container	Collection frequency	Estimated Annual tonnage
	Castledawson HWRC	BT45 8HN	3 cages	1 x fortnight	14
	Clogher HWRC	BT76 0TG	3 cages	1 x fortnight	4
	Coalisland HWRC	BT71 4HY	3 cages	2 x week	39
	Cookstown HWRC	BT80 8NR	20' RoRo	1 x 3 weeks	46
	Draperstown HWRC	BT45 7AF	3 cages	1 x week	15
	Dungannon Drumcoo HWRC	BT71 6JT	20' RoRo	1 x 3 weeks	22
	Fivemiletown HWRC	BT75 0LF	2 cages	1 x month	6
	Maghera HWRC	BT46 5BS	3 cages	1 x week	23
	Magherafelt HWRC	BT45 6EN	4 cages	1 x week	27
	Moneymore HWRC	BT45 7XJ	4 cages	1 x fortnight	16
	Tullyvar Landfill HWRC	BT69 6BN	4 cages	1 x fortnight	19

Report on	Update Report on Road Nameplate Inspections and Replacements
Reporting Officer	Terry Scullion, Head of Property Services
Contact Officer	Paddy Conlon, Building and Assets 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 members on the 2017 inspection of Road nameplates and replacements
2.0	Background
2.1	Road and Street names plates are inspected annually by in-house grounds maintenance staff as part of summer/autumn programme of grass cutting around nameplates. Inspection details are recorded on a hand held tablet device and record various details about signage condition and location. Other than minor remedials that can be actioned on site at the point of survey, remedials identified are passed to the Building Maintenance team for action.
3.0	Main Report
3.1	In excess of 3,500 nameplates have been surveyed across 2,004 roads within the district over the past five months. The survey to date has identified the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approx 79% of the nameplates are in place and in good condition • Approx 12% of nameplates are damaged in some way (e.g. sign leg damage, nameplate damage, or damage to the backboard) • Approx 9% of the nameplates are not in place.
3.2	The inspection regime will generate reactive maintenance task required in the short term to deal with defects or vandalism. The replacement over the longer term of poor quality or missing nameplates is subject to available budgets.
3.3	Following the introduction of the new nameplate design agreed by Council in 2017 a quotation exercise was carried out for making new nameplates, installation and removing any old signs.
3.4	To date three orders totally 150 nameplates have been placed for replacement road/street nameplates across the district. There are 50 nameplates included in each order to available of bulk order discount. The total value of each order is £5,380.65. Due to bulk purchase the replacement cost per sign is £107.61 (includes 10% discount). Work includes making the nameplate, removal of old sign or what remains of it, installation of a new nameplate and making good work any surface repairs.

	All nameplates ordered as part of the 150 signs to date are in English. The cost of a Bilingual road name plate is £185.75 supplied and installed, however bulk ordering will reduce this cost by 10%. Installation of the 150 replacement nameplate is ongoing.
4.0	Other Considerations
4.1	<p><u>Financial & Human Resources Implications</u></p> <p>Financial: Within Property Services maintenance budgets</p> <p>Human: Staff time with inspection, repair and replacement</p>
4.2	<p><u>Equality and Good Relations Implications</u></p> <p>N/A</p>
4.3	<p><u>Risk Management Implications</u></p> <p>N/A</p>
5.0	Recommendation(s)
5.1	Members are requested to note the content of this report.
6.0	Documents Attached & References
6.1	N/A

Report on	Mid Ulster Biodiversity Project
Reporting Officer	Raymond Lowry
Contact Officer	Mark Edgar - Biodiversity 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 inform and update Members of recent activities promoting community participation in conserving and enhancing the local biodiversity resource of Mid Ulster District.
2.0	Background
2.1	<p>The activities of the Biodiversity Officer can be categorised into 6 broad areas of responsibility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribute to delivery on the Northern Ireland Biodiversity Strategy via the implementation of the Mid Ulster Biodiversity Action Plan. • Provide guidance to MUDC in complying with various environmental legislation, including obligations under the Wildlife and Natural Environment Act (NI) 2011, ensuring Council fulfil their Biodiversity duty wherever possible. • Provide advice and contribute to the development of Habitat Regulations Assessments (HRAs) to ensure Council projects do not contravene biodiversity related European legislation. • Develop a range of partnerships to deliver biodiversity gain within Mid Ulster. • To maintain and progress a database of species, habitats and sites of local wildlife value. • To increase biodiversity awareness among local community and wider public and to provide training opportunities for the public to develop biodiversity related skills.
3.0	Main Report
3.1	The Biodiversity Officer continues to deliver actions identified in the Mid Ulster Biodiversity Action Plan. Many of these actions feed into and contribute towards the implementation of the Northern Ireland Biodiversity Strategy. Projects and events have been undertaken to raise awareness of and undertake actions for; woodland, grassland, urban habitats, wetlands, house sparrow, swift, bumblebees, Irish whitebeam, and bats.
3.2	A number of partnerships have been (and continue to be) developed to further the delivery of these actions towards biodiversity gain. This includes: The Woodland Trust; Ulster Wildlife; British Trust for Ornithology; The Conservation Volunteers; Cookstown Wildlife Trust; Ballinderry Rivers Trust; NI Swift Group; Lough Neagh Landscape Partnership; Bat Conservation Ireland; as well as a number of local individuals.
3.3	Examples of events and projects include:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pollinators in your Garden - public event looking at the benefits of and how to encourage a range of pollinators into your garden. Also three events/workshops on building homes for pollinators. • Daubenton's Bat Survey - Coalisland Canal/Torrent River surveyed for 8th consecutive year, feeding into All Ireland Daubenton's Bat Survey • Urban Biodiversity – Talks and walks given to 2 schools, guided walk at The Hill of The O'Neill, and walk through Castlecaulfield with Community Group. • Growing Native Trees from Seed; Workshop held attended by people from throughout NI (Belfast, Ballymena, Portadown, Omagh) on growing native trees, with a focus on Irish whitebeam. This is the only known project in NI working on this endemic species. (Please see Appendix I for further details on this project.) • Mid Ulster Bird Ringing Project. Twelve events held over the summer at Traad LNR, dates tying in with the British Trust for Ornithology (BTO) - Constant Effort Site (CES) windows. This site is now officially been registered as a CES with the BTO, which is only the second CES site in Northern Ireland. (Please see Appendix II for further details on this project).
3.4	Many of these activities include a training element, providing opportunities for local people to learn about a wide range of biodiversity issues and providing the knowledge to enable people to undertake biodiversity related activities themselves.
3.5	The Biodiversity Officer has provided advice on a number of MUDC projects in relation to the Council's obligations under environmental legislation.
3.6	The Biodiversity Officer has also been consulted on biodiversity issues from both Council staff directly and on advice to members of the public on biodiversity issues.
3.7	The Biodiversity Officer continues to support and network with other Biodiversity Officers through the Northern Ireland Biodiversity Officers Forum, and has been re-elected as Chair of the Forum for a second year.
3.8	Mid Ulster Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) - The current BAP was originally dated 2014-2017. The publication of a Local Biodiversity Action Plan is the result of a number of international, national, and local processes: (Convention on Biological Diversity; UK Biodiversity Strategy; Northern Ireland Biodiversity Strategy). These strategies include national targets and actions for a range of important habitats and species. For these to be effective, action must be taken at a local level. Local Biodiversity Action Plans are seen as a means by which this can be achieved. Although many habitats and species are under threat in Northern Ireland, those deemed to be most in need of conservation action are listed in the Northern Ireland Priority Habitat and Northern Ireland Priority Species lists. These current lists were published in 2010, with new updated lists to be published in the first half of 2018. For a Local Biodiversity Action Plan to be most effective, and to make a real contribution at a national scale, it must focus resources on those habitats and species most in need of conservation action. Although a new/updated Mid Ulster BAP would be due to be produced in 2018, it would be prudent to delay the publication until after the new Northern Ireland Priorities are published. This would result in the MUBAP being relevant, up to date, and suitable for the entire timeframe of the BAP.

4.0	Other Considerations
4.1	<p><u>Financial & Human Resources Implications</u></p> <p>Financial: Activity within budget. However, to ensure the continuation of the Bird Ringing Project, additional budget will be required. Please see appendix for further information.</p> <p>Human: Officer time (Biodiversity Officer).</p>
4.2	<p><u>Equality and Good Relations Implications</u></p> <p>The project is open to residents, groups and individuals throughout the district.</p>
4.3	<p><u>Risk Management Implications</u></p> <p>N/a</p>
5.0	Recommendation(s)
5.1	Members are asked to note the content of this report.
6.0	Documents Attached & References
6.1	<p>Appendix I - Report on the Irish Whitebeam Project</p> <p>Appendix II - Report on Mid Ulster Bird Ringing Project</p>

Appendix I

Irish Whitebeam Project

The Irish whitebeam (*Sorbus hibernica*) is one of the few plants endemic to Ireland. It is a small sized deciduous tree, with a smooth, grey, but sometimes ridged bark. The oval toothed leaves are silvery white on top with a dense covering of white downy hairs on the undersides. When leaves first open, the white undersides can make a distant tree appear white, but gradually becomes greener as upper leaf surfaces turn down and leaves lose their white covering of hairs. The white flowers are produced from May to June in flat-topped clusters. These are followed by the globular red fruits deepening to scarlet when ripe from September to October.



Irish whitebeam is scarce in Northern Ireland and difficult to find. It has been reported from about eight or nine sites, but the precise number is unknown because of confusion with common whitebeam (*Sorbus aria*). The number of trees at any one site is very small, most sites having 1 or 2 trees, so the total population within Northern Ireland is tiny and vulnerable.



In the first year of this project in 2010, a few berries were collected from a stand of Irish Whitebeam. At a 'Growing Trees from Seed' workshop several people committed to trying to propagate these seeds – with success! One volunteer from Coalisland now has 22 Irish whitebeam trees. As the total known population of Irish whitebeam in Northern Ireland is so small (estimated to be approximately 50 trees that are known about and recorded), this volunteer alone has made a significant percentage increase to the Irish whitebeam trees that we know about.

Following this success, the 'Growing Trees from Seed' workshop has become an annual event. Irish whitebeam berries are collected and given to volunteers to try to propagate. It is known that the germination of this species can be 'hit and miss', and although there has been some success in the following years, with another volunteer from Magherafelt area getting a couple to grow, it has been limited. However, things are moving in the right direction, and it does show that every tree successfully propagated through this project helps to ensure that Irish whitebeam remains part of our local biodiversity.

In October 2017, the workshop facilitated by The Conservation Volunteers was in the grounds of Tullylagan Manor House Hotel. This location was chosen as it provided an opportunity to collect seeds and berries from a range of tree species including the locally significant oak. The workshop attracted both local participants and a number from throughout Northern Ireland, with over 30 people registering a place. Seeds and berries were collected in the morning, before participants learnt how to extract and process the various seeds to try to maximise germination. This was put into practice with everyone 'getting their hands dirty'. Irish whitebeam berries that had previously been collected from a known site were given out to participants to process and try to germinate.



Mid Ulster District Council are currently the only organisation in Northern Ireland that are known to be undertaking work on the Irish whitebeam. It is not known if there are any similar projects in the South. Due to the difficulties in germination, the Biodiversity Officer is investigating the possibility of developing a partnership project with The Conservation Volunteers that would involve grafting cuttings of Irish whitebeam onto related Sorbus rootstock. This is still at the very early stages, but something that may be developed over the next couple of years.

Appendix II

Mid Ulster Bird Ringing Project

Background to Bird Ringing

Bird ringing is essential to the development of both bird science and bird conservation. The rings carry a unique number turning anonymous birds into recognisable individuals, identifiable for the rest of their lives. In addition to being the mainstay of migration studies worldwide, ring-recoveries are used to estimate annual survival rates of birds. Moreover, the biometrics collected when birds are handled provide valuable insight into other aspects of bird biology, such as breeding and moult, body weights, age and sex ratios, and even the incidence of disease.

Ringling data have shown their value in recent decades, when many bird populations declined and some species have also changed their migration patterns. If we are to detect and understand these changes, and take effective conservation measures, we need appropriate data. The most recent British Trust for Ornithology (BTO) studies combine data from ringing, nest records and counting schemes to produce demographic models of bird populations that give unprecedented detail on large-scale population dynamics. Understanding what is happening to our bird species will help direct efforts in bird conservation.



Mid Ulster Bird Ringing Project

One of the objectives of the Mid Ulster Biodiversity Action Plan is to engage local people in action for our local biodiversity. One aspect of this is to encourage the observation and recording of our local species. Previous training projects have been well supported with local people now taking part and gathering vital information through a range of surveys for bats, butterflies, moths, etc.



Bird ringing provides vital information that cannot be obtained from bird observations alone. However, bird ringing is highly regulated and can only be carried out by skilled licensed ringers with the utmost consideration for the birds' welfare. Learning as an 'apprentice' under the close supervision of experienced ringers, progress is assessed by an independent ringer so the Ringing Scheme maintains very high standards of bird welfare and scientific data. A British Trust for Ornithology ringing permit is a legal requirement for anyone ringing birds. It has to be renewed annually.

Within Northern Ireland there are a few licensed bird ringers, however, few operate 'West of the Bann'. Consequently, there is a lack of data on bird species in the Mid Ulster area that could be obtained through ringing. This information would be particularly beneficial in shaping future conservation work both through and outside the Mid Ulster Biodiversity Action Plan.

To address this situation the "Mid Ulster Bird Ringing Project" is being developed in partnership with trained licensed bird ringers. The objective of the project is to bring together people interested in becoming a licensed ringer, and to provide training opportunities to enable them to do so. Through this, vital data will be obtained on a range of bird species frequenting the Mid Ulster area.

The outcome of the project will be to have a number of trained bird ringers operating in the Mid Ulster area, gathering vital information that will be of use at local, national and even international levels.

Traad – Constant Effort Site

During 2015 and 2016 a number of ringing training days were held throughout the Mid Ulster area. Following an assessment of this, it became apparent that one of the best ringing sites in the area (and on a par with any in Northern Ireland) is at Traad. It was decided to undertake a concerted effort during 2017, and to run the site as a trial Constant Effort Site (CES). The CES is a national standardized ringing program where ringers operate the same mist nets in the same locations within the same site over the same time period at each session over the breeding season. There are 12 sessions undertaken, one within each of the 10 day windows specified by the BTO. There are currently over 140 CES sites throughout Britain and Ireland, but only 1 other CES site in Northern Ireland. Traad has now become registered as the second.



Between the beginning of May and the end of August 2017, all 12 sessions within the CES windows were completed at Traad. These sessions resulted in 357 new birds ringed and 75 retraps (birds already with a ring). Some of the highlights from this are that a sedge warbler originally ringed in France in 2015, which had been caught at Traad in 2016, was retrapped again in 2017. Sedge warblers migrate, spending the winter in western and southern Africa. This bird has been to Africa (twice), returning to Lough Neagh, and was caught in 2017 within 10 metres of where it had been caught in 2016. Another sedge warbler ringed in Spain in April

2017, turned up at Traad in May 2017. Several birds ringed at Traad have been caught in France and southern England.



While recoveries of birds in or from other countries creates excitement, the value of the information obtained from Traad's own birds is important in understanding local population dynamics. The numbers of sedge warblers and particularly reed warblers being ringed at the site is significant on a Northern Ireland scale. Ringing records for Northern Ireland for sedge warblers show: 32 ringed in 2014; 9 in 2015; 57 in 2016 (17 of which were from Traad), and 144 ringed at Traad in 2017. The importance of the site for information on reed warblers is even more significant with no reed warblers ringed in Northern Ireland in either 2014 or 2015, and only 17 ringed in 2016

(16 of which were from Traad). In 2017, 29 reed warblers were ringed at Traad. (Totals for NI for 2017 are not available yet).

Traad – The Future

In addition to the vital data on birds being obtained through the Mid Ulster Bird Ringing Project, the training opportunities being provided have been recognised. As well as local people becoming involved and starting the training process, trainees from over Northern Ireland (Belfast, Ballymena, Ballynahinch, Warrenpoint, Portadown, etc.) have attended ringing sessions to experience 'Traad'.



As bird ringing is highly regulated and can only be undertaken with trained licenced ringers present, the project has been relying on the good will of licenced ringers volunteering their time and effort to ensure each ringing session can be undertaken.

Due to the importance of the site for the data collected, the Biodiversity Officer will seek a Programmes budget allocation to ensure this significant project can be built upon, and continue without risk.

Report on	Entertainment Licensing Applications
Reporting Officer	William Wilkinson
Contact 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	<p>The Council has responsibility for Licensing Places of Entertainment in accordance with The Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) (NI) Order 1985.</p> <p>Entertainment Licensing applications are received on a continued basis across the District.</p> <p>Statutory Consultations are carried out with PSNI and NIFRS for each entertainment licence application (grant or renewal) submitted.</p> <p>An officer will carry out an inspection of each place of entertainment to ensure compliance on site and that all certification and information deemed necessary in accordance with the approved policy has been addressed.</p>
3.0	Main Report
3.1	<p>As previously agreed a list of applications for all grant/renewal of Entertainment Licences in Mid Ulster District Council is attached (see Appendix 1). The number of applications received on a monthly basis will vary depending on the date of expiry of the current licence.</p> <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

3.2	<p>3 Details of current public liability insurance for premises</p> <p>4 Copy of public advertisement in local press</p> <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 comply with all relevant guidance and legislation.</p> <p>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
4.0	Other Considerations
4.1	<p><u>Financial & Human Resources Implications</u></p> <p>Financial: Within Current Resources</p> <p>Human: Within Current Resources</p>
4.2	<p><u>Equality and Good Relations Implications</u></p> <p>N/a</p>
4.3	<p><u>Risk Management Implications</u></p> <p>N/a</p>
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 that have been granted/renewed.

Appendix 1

Schedule of applications received for the Grant/Renewal of Entertainment Licences in December 2017

Name of Applicant	Name of Premises	Address of Premises	Type of Licence	Days and Hours proposed	Max No of Patrons
S Faloon	Bardic Theatre	9 Hillview Avenue Dungannon	Annual	Monday To Friday From : 09:00 To : 24:00 Saturday and Sunday From : 09:00 To : 01:00	200
J Kearney	Kearney's Bar	79-81 Main Street Maghera	Annual	Monday To Saturday From : 11:30 To : 01:00 Sunday From : 12:30 To : 24:00	65

Name of Applicant	Name of Premises	Address of Premises	Type of Licence	Days and Hours proposed	Max No of Patrons
T P McMullin	Royal British Legion Club	67 Kilrea Road Upperlands	Annual	Monday To Saturday From : 19:00 To : 23:00 Sunday From : 11:00 To : 18:00	175
J Fox	The Parish Centre	153 Aughrim Road Toome	14 Unspecified Days	Monday To Sunday From : 12:00 To : 24:00	100
J Gates	Magherafelt Parish Centre	24 King Street Magherafelt	Annual	Monday To Sunday From : 09:00 To : 01:00	620

Name of Applicant	Name of Premises	Address of Premises	Type of Licence	Days and Hours proposed	Max No of Patrons
O'Donovan Rossa	GAC MacFlynn Suite MacFlynn Suite	75 Castledawson Road Magherafelt	Annual	Monday To Saturday From : 09:00 To : 23:00 Sunday From : 09:00 To : 21:00	110
Tobermore Community Projects	McKinney Memorial Hall	33 Main Street Tobermore	14 Unspecified Days	Monday To Sunday (any 14 unspecified days) From : 08:00 To : 01:00	300
S McGrath	Dungannon Golf Club	34 Springfield Lane, Dungannon	Annual	Monday To Saturday From : 12:00 To : 23:00 Sunday From : 12:00 To : 22:30	175

Name of Applicant	Name of Premises	Address of Premises	Type of Licence	Days and Hours proposed	Max No of Patrons
A Martin	Tullylagan County House Hotel	40b Tullylagan Road Cookstown	Annual	Monday To Saturday From : 11:30 To : 01:00 Sunday From : 12:30 To : 24:00	310
A McCall	Newbridge Youth Club	40 Blackpark Road Toome	Annual	Monday To Sunday From : 18:00 To: 01:00	500
R Elder	The Wesleyan Hall	Main Street Fivemiletown	Annual	Monday To Sunday From : 09:00 To : 01:00	414
J Clarke	St Oliver Plunkett Hall	232 Mayogall Road Clady	14 Unspecified Days	Monday To Sunday From : 12:00 To : 01:00	542

Name of Applicant	Name of Premises	Address of Premises	Type of Licence	Days and Hours proposed	Max No of Patrons
M T Molloy	The Oak Leaf Restaurant	31 Glenshane Road Maghera	Annual	Monday To Thursday From : 12:00 To : 24:00 Friday To Sunday From : 12:00 To : 01:00	300
H Stewart	Magherafelt Presbyterian Church	28 Meeting Street Magherafelt	14 Unspecified Days	Monday to Saturday From : 20:00 To : 24:00	350
R McKenna	St. Colm's High School	2 Magherafelt Road Draperstown	14 Unspecified Days	Monday To Friday From : 10:00 To : 01:00	300
E Quinn	The Tailor's House	50 Main Street Ballygawley	Annual	Monday To Saturday From : 11:30 To : 01:00 Sunday From : 12:00 To : 24:00	124

Name of Applicant	Name of Premises	Address of Premises	Type of Licence	Days and Hours proposed	Max No of Patrons
R Diamond	Wolfe Tones GAA Social Club	30 Ballyscullion Road Bellaghy	Annual	Monday To Sunday From : 11:00 To : 01:00	200
M Murray	An Rath Dubh	53 Moneyneany Road Draperstown	Annual	Monday To Thursday From : 11:00 To : 24:00 Friday To Sunday From : 11:00 To : 01:00	300
L Doyle	Islandhill AOH Hall	185 Shore Road Magherafelt	Annual	Monday To Sunday From : 10:00 To : 01:30	360
C Doyle	St Treas GAA Hall	246 Shore Road Magherafelt	Annual	Monday To Sunday From : 09:00 To : 01:00 Monday To Sunday From : 09:00 To : 01:00	340

Name of Applicant	Name of Premises	Address of Premises	Type of Licence	Days and Hours proposed	Max No of Patrons
Upperlands Community Development	The Linenhall Centre	67 Kilrea Road Upperlands	Annual	Monday To Sunday From : 10:00 To : 02:00	200
P Kidd	St Martin's GAC	51 Longfield Road Desertmartin	Annual	Monday To Sunday From : 10:00 To : 01:00	410
I Gillespie	Rainey Old Boys' Rugby Football Club	7 Meadowbank Road Magherafelt	Annual	Monday To Saturday From : 17:00 To : 01:00 Sunday From : 17:00 To : 24:00	280
R Donnelly	The Underground Bar	37 St. Patricks Street Draperstown	Annual	Monday To Saturday From : 11:30 To : 01:00 Sunday From : 12:30 To : 24:00	184

Appendix 2

Schedule of applications issued for the Grant/Renewal of Entertainment Licences in December 2017

Name of Applicant	Name of Premises	Address of Premises	Type of Licence	Days and Hours Granted
G Booth	Railway Bar	67 Union Street Cookstown	Annual	Monday To Sunday From: 11:00 To: 02:00
M Devlin	The Marina Centre	135a Shore Road Magherafelt	Annual	Monday To Sunday From 09:00 To 01:30
Mid-Ulster District Council	The Burnavon	7 Burn Road Cookstown	Annual	Monday To Sunday From 08:00 To 01:00
R McAleer	McAleer's Bar	5-11 Donaghmore Road Dungannon	Annual	Monday To Saturday From 11.30 To 01:00 Sunday From 11:30 To 24:00

Name of Applicant	Name of Premises	Address of Premises	Type of Licence	Days and Hours Granted
P Beavers	The Jubilee Bar	124 Main Street Fivemiletown	Annual	Monday To Saturday From 11:00 To 23:00 Sunday From 12:00 To 22:30
M Marcus	Parkanaur Manor House	57 Parkanaur Road Dungannon	Annual	Monday To Sunday From 08:00 To 01:00
C Eastwood	Pot Black Snooker Club	2b Burn Road Cookstown	Annual	Monday To Sunday From 08:00 To 02:00
S Thom	Royal Hotel	64-72 Coagh Street Cookstown	Annual	Monday To Saturday From 11:00 To 01:00 Sunday From 11:00 To 24:00

Name of Applicant	Name of Premises	Address of Premises	Type of Licence	Days and Hours Granted
A McAlynn	St Patrick GFC	111a Ballyneil Road Moneymore	Annual	Monday To Saturday From 11:30 To 01:00 Sunday From 12:30 To 24:00
C Forbes	Cashino Palace	1 Cemetery Road Cookstown	Annual	Monday To Saturday From 12:00 To 01:00 Sunday From 14:00 To 23:00
G P Eastwood	Dunleath Bar	58-66 Church Street Cookstown	Annual	Monday To Saturday From 11:30 To 01:00 Sunday From 12:30 To 24:30

Name of Applicant	Name of Premises	Address of Premises	Type of Licence	Days and Hours Granted
R Mullholland	Ballyscullion House	61 Ballyscullion Road Bellaghy	Annual	Monday To Sunday From 10:00 To 01:00
M Carolan	CRAIC Theatre	Dungannon Road Coalisland	Annual	Monday to Sunday From 09:00 To 22:00
Mid Ulster District Council	Cookstown Leisure Centre	76 Fountain Road Cookstown	Annual	Monday To Friday From 18:30 To 22:30 Saturday From 08:30 To 18:30 Sunday From 13:30 To 18:30

Name of Applicant	Name of Premises	Address of Premises	Type of Licence	Days and Hours Granted
B Heron	Evergreen Social Club	27 Moss Road Cookstown	Annual	Monday To Saturday From 08:00 To 23:30 Sunday From 12:30 To 22:30
B Morris	Glenavon House Hotel	52 Drum Road Cookstown	Annual	Monday To Saturday From 11:00 To 01:00 Sunday From 12:00 To 01:00
Scott & Ewing	Jimmy Johnston's Bar	39/41 Main Street Augher	Annual	Monday To Sunday From 11:30 To 01:30
Mid Ulster District Council	Council Office	15 Circular Road Dungannon	14 Unspecified Days	Monday To Sunday From 09:00 To 01:00

Name of Applicant	Name of Premises	Address of Premises	Type of Licence	Days and Hours Granted
C Martin	Cartwheel Bar	25 James Street Cookstown	Annual	Monday To Saturday From 11:30 To 01:30 Sunday From 12:00 To 00:30
P Toner	The Thatch Bar	19 Molesworth Street Cookstown	Annual	Monday To Saturday From 11:30 To 01:30 Sunday From 12:30 To 24:30
P Mullan	Mullan's Bar	52 William Street Cookstown	Annual	Monday To Thursday From 11:30 To 23:30 Friday To Saturday From 11:30 To 01:00 Sunday From 12:00 To 23:30

Name of Applicant	Name of Premises	Address of Premises	Type of Licence	Days and Hours Granted
Rev P Byrne	Coalisland Parochial Centre	12 Stewartstown Road Coalisland	14 Unspecified Days	14 Unspecified Days From 19:30 To 01:00
E Bell	The Four Corners	1 Mullaghmoyle Road Coalisland	Annual	Monday To Saturday From 11:00 To 01:30 Sunday From 12:00 To 01:30
I Thom	Braeside Bar	221 Orritor Road Cookstown	Annual	Monday To Sunday From 11:00 To 01:30
A Donaldson	Cookstown Hockey Club	48 Molesworth Street Cookstown	Annual	Monday to Sunday From 13:00 To 01:00

Name of Applicant	Name of Premises	Address of Premises	Type of Licence	Days and Hours Granted
A Corr	Derrytresk GAC	100 Annaghmore Road Coalisland	Annual	Monday To Thursday From 18:00 To 23:00 Friday From 14:00 To 23:00 Saturday From 11:30 To 23:30 Sunday From 12:30 To 22:00
K McGrath	The Ceili House	48 Main Street Coalisland	Annual	Monday to Saturday From 11:30 To 01:00 Sunday From 12:30 To 01:00

Name of Applicant	Name of Premises	Address of Premises	Type of Licence	Days and Hours Granted
G & T Jebb	The Oldtown Inn	12-14 Oldtown Street Cookstown	Annual	Monday To Saturday From 11:30 To 01:00 Sunday From 12:00 To 01:00
W Dallas	Coagh United Football Club	11 Ballinderry Bridge Road Cookstown	Annual	Monday To Sunday From 11:30 To 23:00
K Devlin	Clonoe Community Centre Bar and Lounge	93 Washingbay Road Coalisland	Annual	Monday To Thursday From 11:30 To 24:00 Friday, Saturday & Sunday From 11:30 To 01:30

Name of Applicant	Name of Premises	Address of Premises	Type of Licence	Days and Hours Granted
P Lavery	PB's BAR	1 Dungannon Street Moy	Annual	Monday To Saturday From 11:30 To 01:00 Sunday From 12:30 To 24:00
G Williamson	The Valley Hotel	60 Main Street Fivemiletown	Annual	Monday To Saturday From 11:30 To 01:30 Sunday From 12:30 To 01:00
P Varela	Tropicana Inns	96 Lower Scotch Street Dungannon	Annual	Monday To Sunday From 18:00 To 01:30
A McCracken	Cookstown RBL Club Ltd	19 Burn Road Cookstown	Annual	Thursday From 19:00 To 23:30 Friday & Saturday From 15:30 To 01:00

Name of Applicant	Name of Premises	Address of Premises	Type of Licence	Days and Hours Granted
J O'Hagan	Killyman St Mary's Community Centre	Drumaspil Road Dungannon	Annual	Monday To Sunday From 08:00 To 02:00
H Quinn	Central Inn	27 William Street Cookstown	Annual	Monday To Sunday From 11:30 To 01:30
D Jardine	Halliday's Bar	11-13Perry Street Dungannon	Annual	Monday To Thursday From 11:00 To 24:00 Friday & Saturday From 11:00 To 01:00 Sunday From 12:00 To 24:00

Report on	Building Control Workload
Reporting Officer	William Wilkinson
Contact 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	December 2017	Accumulative 2017/18
	Total number of Applications	148	1439
	Full plans applications received	54	584
	Building Notices applications received	77	714
	Regularisations applications received	17	141
	Estimated value of works submitted	£14,022,181	£120,961,125
	Number of inspections carried out by Building Control Officers	752	8021

	Commencements	166	1654
	Domestic Dwellings	47	489
	Domestic alterations and Extensions	111	1085
	Non-Domestic work	8	80
	Completions	173	1354
	Domestic Dwellings	58	337
	Domestic alterations and Extensions	105	439
	Non-Domestic work	10	78
	Property Certificates Received	166	1586
3.2	Over the past month, a number of significant applications have been received as noted in Appendix 1.		
4.0	Other Considerations		
4.1	<u>Financial & Human Resources Implications</u>		
	Financial: Within current resources Human: Within current resources		
4.2	<u>Equality and Good Relations Implications</u>		
	N/a		
4.3	<u>Risk Management Implications</u>		
	N/a		
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 18th November 2017 – 18th December 2017

Applicant	Location of Development	Details of Development	External value of development
UForm Ltd	9 Creagh Industrial Park, Toome	Extension to existing warehouse (floor area 4775m ²) B.C. fee - £10,466	£2,435,250
Tullynure Construction	Off Drumreany Road, Castlecaulfield	Erection of 31no. Dwellings (average floor area 103m ²) B.C. fee - £5,531	£2,097,280
Gribben Homes Ltd	Carralooan Road, Magherafelt	Erection of 8no. Dwellings B.C. fee - £2,073	£1,010,893
MP Coleman Ltd	Lough Grove, Magherafelt	Erection of 31no. Dwellings (average floor area 113m ²) B.C. fee - £2,362	£648,704
SDC Trailers Ltd	116 Deerpark Road, Toomebridge	Recladding of existing industrial unit	£506,436

