



Comhairle Ceantair  
**Lár Uladh**  
**Mid Ulster**  
District Council

6 September 2017

Dear Councillor

You are invited to attend a meeting of the Environment Committee to be held in Cookstown offices on Tuesday 12 September 2017 at 7pm to transact the business noted below.

Yours faithfully

Anthony Tohill  
Chief Executive

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## AGENDA

### OPEN BUSINESS

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

### Matters for Decision

4. Bus Shelters – Update **(A)**
5. Code of Practice for management of Houses in Multiple Occupation **(B)**
6. The Food Standards Agency's consultation on The Food Hygiene (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2017 **(C)**
7. Consultation Paper - Transposition of the Medium Combustion Plant Directive including the regulation of thermal electricity generators **(D)**
8. Ageing Well proposal **(E)**
9. The Licensing (NI) Order 1996 – Renewal of liquor licences **(F)**
10. Street Naming and Property Numbering **(G)**
11. Dual Language Signage Survey **(H)**
12. Northern Ireland Landfill Allowance Scheme (NILAS) transfer **(I)**
13. 2017 RHS Britain in Bloom Awards Presentation **(J)**
14. Property Services Landfill Communities Fund Proposals **(K)**

15. Update on Administration of Burials and Cemetery Operations **(L)**
16. Transport NI proposals to Mid Ulster Council – Proposed Provision of a Disabled Persons' Parking Bay – Dungannon Street, Moy **(M)**
17. Transport NI proposals to Mid Ulster Council – Proposed Provision of a Disabled Persons' Parking Bay – Victoria Way, Dungannon **(N)**

#### Matters for Information

18. Minutes of Environment Committee held on Monday 3 July 2017 **(O)**
19. Correspondence from Department for Infrastructure **(P)**
20. Off Street Car Parking; Quarter 1 2017/2018 **(Q)**
21. Energy Management Update – Display Energy Certificates (DEC's) **(R)**
22. Maghera Walled Garden Green Flag Award **(S)**
23. Tullyvar Joint Committee update **(T)**
24. Northern Ireland Waste Compositional Analysis **(U)**
25. Northern Ireland Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste Management (LACMW) Report for January to March 2017 **(V)**
26. E- Waste Recycling Week/Competition **(W)**
27. Building Control Workload **(X)**
28. Entertainment Licensing Applications **(Y)**
29. Dual Language Signage Request **(Z)**
30. Drinking Water Quality Report for Northern Ireland 2016 **(AA)**
31. Mid Ulster Allotments Gathering **(BB)**

### **CONFIDENTIAL BUSINESS**

**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

32. Tender for Tullyvar Landfill Site – Phase 3 Capping Works **(CC)**
33. Dungannon Leisure Centre Repairs - ICT appointment **(DD)**

#### Matters for Information

34. Confidential Minutes of Environment Committee held on Monday 3 July 2017 **(EE)**
35. Capital Projects Update **(FF)**

**A**

<b>Report on</b>	Bus Shelters - Update
<b>Reporting Officer</b>	Raymond Lowry, Head of Technical Services
<b>Contact Officer</b>	Eamon O'Hagan – Technical Project Officer

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

<b>1.0</b>	<b>Purpose of Report</b>
1.1	To update members on the application process of bus shelters that have been requested at various locations throughout the district.
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Background</b>
2.1	Technical Services have received to date 30 requests in accordance with Council's responsibility for the erection of new bus shelters and subsequent policy (see Appendix 3 – Policy and Procedure on the Provision of Bus Shelters).
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Main Report</b>
3.1	<p><b><u>Approval Required</u></b></p> <p>A Bus Shelter request has been received at the following location and in accordance with Stages 1-4 of the procedure (Appendix 3) has been completed. The following request fulfils Stage 5 of the procedure – Report to Committee to seek Council approval/instruction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. <b>Killeenan Road Cookstown</b> Education Authority have confirmed that this is a recognised stop used by approximately 8 school children. It is recommended that a bus shelter be erected at the above location subject to all necessary approvals and consents being obtained and a suitable site being identified – See Map on Appendix 1.</li> </ul>
3.2	<p><b><u>Ongoing</u></b></p> <p>The erection of a bus shelter at the following locations has previously been approved by Council and are currently awaiting completion of Stages 6, 7 &amp; 8 accordance with the Procedure on the Erection of Bus Shelters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. <b>The Square, Stewartstown</b> Technical Services await a response from DfI Roads – numerous requests have been issued to DfI Roads with last email sent to DfI Roads on 22<sup>nd</sup> August 2017 for response.</li> <li>ii. <b>Brocagh Crossroads, Coalisland</b> After several emails, DfI Roads responded to say that the proposed location of the bus shelter was not suitable. Technical Services are waiting for a site-meeting date to be agreed with DfI Roads to discuss new location for shelter. Last email sent to DfI Roads on 22<sup>nd</sup> August 2017.</li> </ul>



	<p>iii. <b>Coole Road, Coalisland</b> After several emails, DfI Roads responded to say that the proposed location of the bus shelter was not suitable. Technical Services are waiting for a site-meeting date to be agreed with DfI Roads to discuss new location for shelter. Last email sent to DfI Roads on 22nd August 2017.</p> <p>iv. <b>Killeen Crossroads, Coalisland</b> After several emails, DfI Roads responded to say that the proposed location of the bus shelter was not suitable. Technical Services are waiting for a site-meeting date to be agreed with DfI Roads to discuss new location for shelter. Last email sent to DfI Roads on 22nd August 2017.</p> <p>v. <b>Cappagh Road/Corlea Road, Galbally</b> After several emails, DfI Roads responded to say that the proposed location of the bus shelter was not suitable. Technical Services are waiting for a site-meeting date to be agreed with DfI Roads to discuss new location for shelter. Last email sent to DfI Roads on 22nd August 2017.</p> <p>vi. <b>Duffs Corner, Battery Road, Coagh</b> Technical Services await a response from DfI Roads – numerous requests have been issued to DfI Roads with last email sent to DfI Roads on 22nd August 2017 for response.</p> <p>vii. <b>Battery Road/Kinrush Road, Coagh</b> Technical Services await a response from DfI Roads – numerous requests have been issued to DfI Roads with last email sent to DfI Roads on 22nd August 2017 for response.</p> <p>viii. <b>Annaghmore Road/Reenaderry Road Junction, Kingsisland</b> After several emails, DfI Roads responded to say that the proposed location of the bus shelter was not suitable. Technical Services are waiting for a site-meeting date to be agreed with DfI Roads to discuss new location for shelter. Last email sent to DfI Roads on 22nd August 2017.</p> <p>ix. <b>Mayogall Road/Ballymacpeake Road Junction, Clady</b> Technical Services are awaiting a response from DfI Roads – numerous requests have been issued to DfI Roads with last email sent to DfI Roads on 22nd August 2017 for response.</p> <p>x. <b>Augher Village</b> After several emails, DfI Roads responded to say that the proposed location of the bus shelter was not suitable. Technical Services are awaiting a response from DfI Roads to discuss the <u>possibility of changing the current lay-by into a new bus stop</u>. Last email sent to DfI Roads on 17th August 2017.</p> <p>xi. <b>Innishrush, Clady</b> Technical Services are awaiting a response from DfI Roads – numerous requests have been issued to DfI Roads with last email sent to DfI Roads on 22nd August 2017 for response.</p> <p>xii. <b>Main Street/Primary School, Culnady</b> Technical Services are awaiting a response from DfI Roads – numerous requests have been issued to DfI Roads with last email sent to DfI Roads on 22nd August 2017 for response.</p>
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	<p>xiii. <b>Tirkane Road/Craigmore Road, Maghera</b> Technical Services are awaiting a response from DfI Roads – numerous requests have been issued to DfI Roads with last email sent to DfI Roads on 22nd August 2017 for response.</p> <p>xiv. <b>Annaghoboe Road, Clonoe</b> After several emails, DfI Roads responded to say that the proposed location of the bus shelter was not suitable. Technical Services are waiting for a site-meeting date to be agreed with DfI Roads to discuss new location for shelter. Last email sent to DfI Roads on 22nd August 2017.</p> <p>xv. <b>Dunglady Road/Kilrea Road, Crosskeys</b> Technical Services are awaiting a response from DfI Roads – numerous requests have been issued to DfI Roads with last email sent to DfI Roads on 22nd August 2017 for response.</p> <p>xvi. <b>Dunnamore Road, Cookstown</b> Technical Services are awaiting a response from DfI Roads – numerous requests have been issued to DfI Roads with last email sent to DfI Roads on 22nd August 2017 for response.</p> <p>xvii. <b>Hillhead Road/Quarry Road, Knockloughrim</b> Technical Services are awaiting a response from DfI Roads – numerous requests have been issued to DfI Roads with last email sent to DfI Roads on 22nd August 2017 for response.</p> <p>xviii. <b>Main Street, Bellaghy</b> Translink have agreed possible relocation and are to provide costs and timeframe for same.</p> <p>Requests have been made for the erection of bus shelters at the following locations and are currently awaiting Stages 2, 3 &amp; 4 completion in accordance with the Procedure on the Erection of Bus Shelters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maghera Town</li> <li>• Drumenny Crossroads, Ballinderry</li> <li>• Glendavagh Road, Crilly, Aughnacloy linking to Tullybleety Road</li> <li>• Golland Road/Armaghlughey Road, Ballygawley</li> </ul> <p>3.3 <b><u>Completed</u></b></p> <p>The following Bus Shelters have been completed on-site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Moyola Road, Castledawson</b> – Photos attached in Appendix 2</li> <li>▪ <b>Quarry Road, Knockloughrim</b> – The new bus shelter location could not be accommodated. It was agreed that the original bus shelter should be repainted. Passed to Property Services for works. Bus Shelter repainted and cleaned up on 3<sup>rd</sup> August 2017.</li> </ul> <p>3.4 <b><u>Bus Shelter Design</u></b></p> <p>Technical Services are currently working up a consistent bus shelter design. This will be brought to the next available committee meeting.</p>
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<b>4.0</b>	<b>Other Considerations</b>
4.1	<p><b><u>Financial &amp; Human Resources Implications</u></b></p> <p>Financial: As per agreed Council budget.</p> <p>Human: None</p>
4.2	<p><b><u>Equality and Good Relations Implications</u></b></p> <p>N/A</p>
4.3	<p><b><u>Risk Management Implications</u></b></p> <p>N/A</p>
<b>5.0</b>	<b>Recommendation(s)</b>
5.1	<p>It is recommended that consideration is given to the approval of the following proposal for the erection of a bus shelter at the following location pending completion of Stages 6, 7 &amp; 8, and note the content of this report</p> <p>i. <b>Killeenan Road Cookstown</b>  Education Authority have confirmed that this is a recognised stop used by approximately 8 school children. It is recommended that a bus shelter be erected at the above location subject to all necessary approvals and consents being obtained and a suitable site being identified – See Map on Appendix 1.</p>
<b>6.0</b>	<b>Documents Attached &amp; References</b>
	<p>Appendix 1 – Location Map of Killeenan Road, Cookstown</p> <p>Appendix 2 – Photos of new Bus Shelter at Moyola Road, Castledawson</p> <p>Appendix 3 – Policy and Procedure on the Provision of Bus Shelters</p>

## Appendix 1 - Location of Bus Shelter



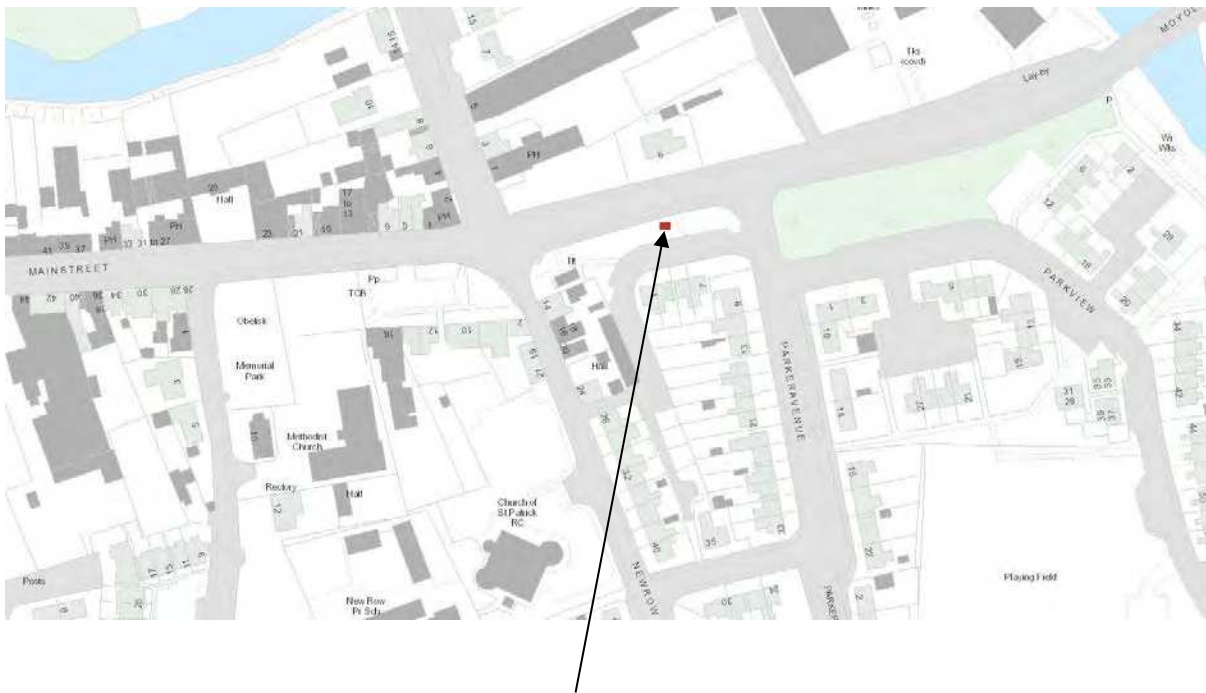
## **Appendix 2 – Installed Bus Shelter at Moyola Road, Castledawson**



1. New shelter installed at Moyola Road, Castledawson



2. Shelter located at entrance to Parker Avenue



3. Location of Bus Shelter on Moyola Road, Castledawson

# **Policy on the Provision of Bus Shelters**



## **1.0 Bus Shelters – Mid Ulster District Council**

Council is empowered under the Local Government Miscellaneous Provisions (NI) Order 1985, with the consent of the department to erect and maintain on any road within the district of the council, shelters for the protection from the weather or persons waiting to enter public service vehicles. Bus shelters are erected following local representations. They are provided, particularly for those who have to use public services who may have to stand out in the inclement weather.

## **1.1 POLICY STATEMENT**

Council will erect a bus shelter where there is shown to be a need, providing the location does not present a safety or nuisance problem and adequate funding is available. Relocation of bus shelters should only take place as a result of either road alignment or the bus companies relocating their bus stops. All other cases of relocation should be resisted as long as there is an identified need for the shelter.

## **1.2 CRITERIA FOR THE ERECTION OF A BUS SHELTER**

1. Usage must be a minimum of 6 passengers over a period of a day and applications will be considered on a first come, first served basis, with Translink NI confirming this information.
2. The location must be a recognised bus stop.
3. Owners of property immediately adjacent to the bus stop will be consulted on the erection of the shelter, including the type of shelter.
4. At least two thirds of home owners/tenants in the vicinity (50 m radius) must have no objections to the shelter.
5. There should be no Transport NI/PSNI traffic branch objections on traffic grounds.
6. There must be sufficient budgetary provision available to provide the bus shelter.
7. Once refused a request may not be considered for a further 12 month period from the original decision.
8. Form TS/BSRF/01 to be completed and signed off by Head of Service.
9. Bus Shelter request to be approved by Environment Committee.

## **1.3 DESIGN OF BUS SHELTER**

The Council endeavour to provide good quality, comfortable bus shelters purchased through Procurement Department. Where appropriate they will endeavour to have bus shelters erected free of charge, other than services by Adshel. Council will consider in conservation areas the erection of shelters above this standard, but the cost of such shelters excluding erection and servicing costs shall not exceed £3000.00.

## **MID ULSTER DISTRICT COUNCIL**

### **PROCEDURE FOR ERECTION OF BUS SHELTERS**

#### **Stage 1**

Send application form to person requesting Erection of Shelter (Application Form)

#### **Stage 2**

Acknowledge request (in writing) – standard letter sent

#### **Stage 3**

Carry out preliminary visit to investigate suitability of site

#### **Stage 4**

Contact Translink and SELB to confirm viability of erecting bus shelter i.e. recognised "Bus Stop", number and age of children, bus routes, etc.

**Note** – shelters only provided at locations where it is confirmed a minimum of six people await / board buses.

<b>Organisational Name</b>	<b>Contact Name</b>	<b>Contact Number</b>	

#### **Stage 5**

Report to Committee to seek Council approval/instruction

#### **Stage 6**

Identify landowner e.g. Housing Executive, local farmer, etc. and obtain their written consent for erection of bus shelter and consult with adjoining properties (contact local Councillor and arrange site meeting if necessary)

#### **Stage 7**

Send letters (with location maps) for approval/comments to the following: -  
Transport NI/Water Service PSNI, BT and NIE  
(Arrange follow-up site meetings if necessary)

#### **Stage 8**

Sign and return DRD Consent/Schedule at least six days prior to erection of bus shelter

#### **Stage 9**

Erect bus shelter

#### **Stage 10**

Send request to GIS officer to have new asset plotted.

#### **Stage 11**

Report back to Council

**B**



<b>Report on</b>	CODE OF PRACTICE FOR MANAGEMENT OF HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION
<b>Reporting Officer</b>	Fiona McClements
<b>Contact Officer</b>	Fiona McClements

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

<b>1.0</b>	<b>Purpose of Report</b>
1.1	To provide comment to The Department For Communities (Housing Division) in relation to their proposed Code of Practice for Management of Houses in Multiple Occupation.
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Background</b>
2.1	Section 63 of the Houses in Multiple Occupation Act (Northern Ireland) 2016 provides that the Department for Communities may prepare and approve a code of practice with regard to the management of Houses in Multiple Occupation.
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Main Report</b>
3.1	<p>This Code has been developed primarily to assist managers, and anyone involved in the management of Houses in Multiple Occupation, by setting out the main elements of good management practice. It covers among other matters, health and safety, maintenance and repair, and relationships between managers and tenants. It is also designed to assist tenants in understanding both the standards and procedures applying to their accommodation and their obligations as tenants.</p> <p>Failure to comply with the guide is not in itself an offence. However councils may take into account any breach of the code of practice as a relevant matter in deciding whether a person is a fit and proper person for the purposes of the Act.</p>
<b>4.0</b>	<b>Other Considerations</b>
4.1	<p><b><u>Financial &amp; Human Resources Implications</u></b></p> <p>Financial: Currently being considered as part of the transfer of powers.</p> <p>Human: Currently being considered as part of the transfer of powers</p>
4.2	<p><b><u>Equality and Good Relations Implications</u></b></p> <p>None</p>
4.3	<p><b><u>Risk Management Implications</u></b></p> <p>None</p>

<b>5.0</b>	<b>Recommendation(s)</b>
5.1	That members agree the draft comments in response to the proposed Code of Practice for return to the Department for Communities for their consideration.
<b>6.0</b>	<b>Documents Attached &amp; References</b>
6.1	The Houses in Multiple Occupation Act (Northern Ireland) 2016: Code of Practice For Management of Houses in Multiple Occupation.
6.2	Response to The Department for Communities template attached on the proposed Code of Practice for Management of Houses in Multiple Occupation.

**2017 No. 0000**

**HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION**

**Houses in Multiple Occupation (Code of Practice) Regulations  
(Northern Ireland) 2017**

*Made* - - - -

\*\*\*

*Coming into operation* -

\*\*\*

The Department for Communities, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 63(6) & (7) of the Houses in Multiple Occupation Act (Northern Ireland) 2016(a), makes the following Regulations:

**Citation and commencement**

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Houses in Multiple Occupation (Code of Practice) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2017 and shall come into operation on **1 April 2018** .

**Code of Practice**

2. The Code of Practice entitled “The Houses in Multiple Occupation Act (Northern Ireland) 2016: Code of Practice for the Management of Houses in Multiple Occupation” has effect.

Sealed with the Official Seal of the Department for Communities on \*\*\*  
(L.S.)

*TBC*  
A senior officer of the  
Department for Communities

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(a) 2016 c22 (NI); see section 1(7) of the Departments Act (Northern Ireland) 2016 c5 (NI).

## **EXPLANATORY NOTE**

*(This note is not part of the Regulations)*

Section 63 of the Houses in Multiple Occupation (Northern Ireland) Act 2016 sets out matters that are to be taken into account within a code of practice for the management of HMOs. Section 63(6) provides that the Department may approve such a Code of Practice.

The Code of Practice is contained within a self contained document entitled “The Houses in Multiple Occupation Act (Northern Ireland) 2016: Code of Practice for the Management of Houses in Multiple Occupation”.

# **THE HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION ACT (NORTHERN IRELAND)**

**2016:**

## **CODE OF PRACTICE FOR MANAGEMENT OF HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION**

### **Introduction**

Section 63 of the Houses in Multiple Occupation Act (Northern Ireland) 2016 provides that the Department for Communities may prepare and approve a code of practice with regard to the management of houses in multiple occupation.

This Code has been developed primarily to assist managers, and anyone involved in the management of Houses in Multiple Occupation, by setting out the main elements of good management practice. It covers among other matters, health and safety, maintenance and repair, and relationships between managers and tenants. It is also designed to assist tenants in understanding both the standards and procedures applying to their accommodation and their obligations as tenants or licensees.

Effective management procedures should take account of the characteristics of the residents, including age, vulnerability, disabilities or dependencies. It may be necessary to make special provision for individuals such as providing written information in large print or another language.

Effective management also relies in part on residents being fully aware of their responsibilities. They should be made aware that they are either required by regulation or by the terms of their tenancy agreement not to act in a way that obstructs the manager, or causes nuisance or annoyance to neighbours, and also be made aware of the consequences if they do not comply with this.

Failure to comply with the guide is not in itself an offence. However councils may take into account any breach of the code of practice as a relevant matter in deciding whether a person is a fit and proper person for the purposes of the Act.

This code of practice is intended to be read in conjunction with the Houses in Multiple Occupation Act (Northern Ireland) 2016 and all supporting regulations.

## **Contents**

<b>Part 1</b>	<b>Managers of HMO</b>
<b>Part 2</b>	<b>Water Supply &amp; Drainage</b>
<b>Part 3</b>	<b>Gas &amp; Electricity</b>
<b>Part 4</b>	<b>Parts of House in Common Use</b>
<b>Part 5</b>	<b>Installations in Common Use</b>
<b>Part 6</b>	<b>Living Accommodation</b>
<b>Part 7</b>	<b>Windows &amp; Ventilation</b>
<b>Part 8</b>	<b>Signs and safety equipment (including fire equipment and carbon monoxide detection)</b>
<b>Part 9</b>	<b>Miscellaneous parts of premises</b>
<b>Part 10</b>	<b>Disposal of Refuse and Litter</b>
<b>Part 11</b>	<b>Duty of Manager to Provide Information to Occupiers</b>
<b>Part 12</b>	<b>Duties of Occupiers of HMOs</b>
<b>Part 13</b>	<b>General Safety of Occupiers of HMOs</b>

## **Part 1 – Managers of HMOs**

- 1.1 For the purposes of this code of practice, a person acts as a manager or managing agent in relation to a HMO if that person
- (a) does, in relation to the HMO, any of the acts mentioned in paragraph (i), (ii) or (iii) of the definition of managing agent in Section 88(1) of the Act, or
  - (b) engages in any other activity or course of activity which constitutes or assists in, the management of an HMO.

## **Part 2 - Water supply & Drainage**

- 2.1 The manager of a HMO must ensure that the water supply and drainage system serving the HMO (including the curtilage, if any) is maintained in good, clean and working condition.
- 2.2 The manager must in particular ensure that any tank, cistern or similar receptacle used for the storage of water for drinking or other domestic purposes is kept in a good, clean and working condition, with a cover kept over it to keep the water in a clean and proper condition; and
- 2.3 The manager must also make certain that any water fitting which is liable to damage by frost is protected from frost damage.
- 2.4 The manager must not unreasonably cause or permit the water or drainage supply that is used by any occupier at the HMO to be interrupted.
- 2.5 In this code of practice “water fitting” means a pipe, tap, cock, valve, ferrule, meter, cistern, bath, water closet or soil pan used in connection with the supply or use of water, but the reference in this definition to a pipe does not include an overflow pipe or the mains supply pipe.
- 2.6 The manager shall ensure that water pipes and fittings within the house shall comply with the Water Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1991.

## **Part 3 - Gas & Electricity**

- 3.1 The manager must supply to the council, within 7 days of receiving a request in writing from that authority, the latest gas appliance test certificate it has received in relation to the testing of any gas appliance at the HMO by a recognised engineer.
- 3.2 In paragraph (2.1), “recognised engineer” means an engineer recognised by the Council of Registered Gas Installers as being competent to undertake such testing.
- 3.3 The manager must ensure that every fixed electrical installation is inspected and tested at intervals not exceeding five years by a person qualified to undertake such inspection and testing.
- 3.4 The manager must obtain a certificate from the person conducting that test, specifying the results of the test.

3.5 The manager must supply that certificate to the local housing authority within 7 days of receiving a request in writing for it from that authority.

3.6 The manager must not unreasonably cause the gas or electricity supply that is used by any occupier within the HMO to be interrupted.

#### **Part 4 – Parts of House in Common Use**

4.1 The manager must ensure that all parts of the HMO use are maintained in good and clean decorative repair, maintained in a safe and working condition; and kept reasonably clear from obstruction.

4.2 The manager must also ensure that such parts of the house in common use are kept reasonably free of obstruction

4.3 The manager must ensure all handrails and banisters are at all times kept in good repair; and where such additional handrails or banisters are necessary for the safety of the occupiers of the HMO see that they are provided.

4.4 The manager must ensure that any stair coverings are safely fixed and kept in good repair; that all windows and other means of ventilation within the common parts are kept in good repair and that the common parts are fitted with adequate light fittings that are available for use at all times by every occupier of the HMO.

4.5 The duties outlined above (3.1-3.4) do not apply in relation to fixtures, fittings or appliances that the occupier is entitled to remove from the HMO or which are otherwise outside the control of the manager.

4.6 The manager must ensure that any outbuildings, yards and forecourts which are used in common by two or more households living within the HMO are maintained in repair, clean condition and good order;

4.7 The manager must ensure that any garden belonging to the HMO is kept in a safe and tidy condition; and boundary walls, fences and railings (including any basement area railings), in so far as they belong to the HMO, are kept and maintained in good and safe repair so as not to constitute a danger to occupiers.

4.8 If any part of the HMO is not in use the manager shall ensure that such part, including any passage and staircase directly giving access to it, is kept reasonably clean and free from refuse and litter.

4.9 In this section “common parts” means:

a) The entrance door to the HMO and the entrance doors leading to each unit of living accommodation within the HMO;

b) All such parts of the HMO as comprise staircases, passageways, corridors, halls, lobbies, entrances, balconies, porches and steps that are used by the occupiers of the units of living accommodation within the HMO to gain access to the entrance doors of their respective unit of living accommodation; and



c) Any other part of an HMO the use of which is shared by two or more households living in the HMO, with the knowledge of the landlord.

### **Part 5 – Installations in Common Use**

5.1 The manager must ensure that the following installations in common use, or which serve any part of the house in common use, are maintained in good repair, clean condition and proper working order where appropriate.

5.2 Such installations include (but are not exclusive to):

a) Installations for the supply of gas and electricity, for lighting and for space heating or heating water;

b) Sanitary conveniences, baths, sinks, washbasins and installations for cooking and storing food;

c) Access points or other installations provided in connection with the delivery to the house of postal packets in connection with the provision of the universal postal service (within the meaning of Section 4(7) of the Postal Services Act 2000);

d) Other installations (if any) in a kitchen, bathroom, lavatory or washroom.

### **Part 6 – Living Accommodation**

6.1 The manager must ensure that each unit of living accommodation within the HMO and any furniture supplied with it are in clean condition at the beginning of a person's occupation of it.

6.2 The manager must ensure, in relation to each part of the HMO that is used as living accommodation, that—

(a) the internal structure is maintained in good repair;

(b) any fixtures, fittings or appliances within the part are maintained in good repair and in clean working order; and

(c) every window and other means of ventilation are kept in good repair.

6.3 The duties imposed under 5.2 do not require the manager to carry out any repair the need for which arises in consequence of use by the occupier of his living accommodation otherwise than in a tenant-like manner.

6.4 The duties imposed under paragraphs 5.1 and 5.2 (b) do not apply in relation to furniture, fixtures, fittings or appliances that the occupier is entitled to remove from the HMO or which are otherwise outside the control of the manager.

6.5 For the purpose of this regulation a person shall be regarded as using his living accommodation otherwise than in a tenant-like manner where he fails to treat the property in

accordance with the covenants or conditions contained in his lease, licence or otherwise fails to conduct himself as a reasonable tenant or licensee would do.

## **Part 7 - Windows & Ventilation**

7.1 The manager shall ensure that all windows and other means of ventilation in any part of the house occupied or used, whether in common or otherwise, by residents are maintained in good repair and proper working order.

7.2 The manager shall not be required to carry out any repair to a window or other means of ventilation, in any part of the house which is occupied by a resident as his living accommodation, the need for which arises in consequence of use of that part otherwise than in a tenant-like manner.

## **Part 8 – Signs and safety equipment (including fire equipment and carbon monoxide detection)**

8.1 The manager must ensure that all means of escape from fire in the HMO are kept free from obstruction and maintained in good order and repair.

8.2 The manager must ensure that any firefighting equipment and fire alarms are installed in line with guidance set out in *The Fire Safety Guidance for HMOs* and maintained in good working order.

8.3 The manager must ensure that all notices indicating the location of means of escape from fire are displayed in positions within the HMO that enable them to be clearly visible to the occupiers.

8.4 The manager must take all such measures as are reasonably required to protect the occupiers of the HMO from injury, having regard to the design of the HMO; the structural conditions in the HMO; and the number of occupiers in the HMO.

8.5 In performing the duty imposed by paragraph 7.4 the manager must in particular:

(a) in relation to any roof or balcony that is unsafe, either ensure that it is made safe or take all reasonable measures to prevent access to it for so long as it remains unsafe; and

(b) in relation to any window the sill of which is at or near floor level, ensure that bars or other such safeguards as may be necessary are provided to protect the occupiers against the danger of accidents which may be caused in connection with such windows.

8.6 The manager shall ensure that a carbon monoxide detector is fitted in any room of the premises which is used wholly or partly as living accommodation and contains a solid fuel burning combustion appliance.

8.7 checks must be made by or on behalf of the landlord to ensure that each prescribed alarm is in proper working order on immediately before the tenancy begins if it is a new tenancy.

8.8 There should be continuity of supply to the fire detection and emergency lighting systems serving the house and to the ordinary domestic lighting circuits serving the common areas. Pre-payment electricity meters of whatever kind serving these installations are unacceptable.

### **Part 9 – Miscellaneous parts of premises**

9.1 The manager shall ensure that every outbuilding, yard, forecourt, general area, and garden which belongs to the house and is in common use, is maintained in good repair and clean condition.

9.2 The manager shall ensure that boundary walls, fences and railings (including basement railings), in so far as they belong to the house, are kept and maintained in repair so as not to constitute a danger to residents.

9.3 If any part of the house is subject to a closing order, or not in use, that manager shall ensure that such part, including any passage and staircase directly giving access to it, is kept reasonably clean and free from refuse and litter.

### **Part 10 – Disposal of Refuse and Litter**

10.1 The manager must ensure that sufficient bins or other suitable receptacles are provided that are adequate for the requirements of each household occupying the HMO for the storage of refuse and litter pending their disposal

10.2 The manager shall make such further arrangements for the disposal of refuse and litter from the HMO as may be necessary, having regard to any service for such disposal provided by the local authority.

10.3 The manager must ensure that refuse and litter are not allowed to accumulate in, or in the curtilage of, the house except where properly stored pending disposal.

### **Part 11 – Duty of Manager to Provide Information to Occupier**

11.1 The manager must ensure that a notice containing the name, address and any telephone contact number, of the person (or each person) who is the manager of the house, describing him as manager, and where appropriate, as agent or trustee for receipt of rents.

11.2 The manager shall cause to be displayed a copy of this Code of Practice

11.3 The manager shall ensure such details are clearly displayed in a prominent position in the HMO so as to be readily visible to the occupiers

11.4 The manager shall take all reasonable steps to ensure that the documents in accordance and association with this regulation remain so displayed and are amended as necessary.

## **Part 12 – Duties of Occupiers of HMOs**

12.1 Every occupier of the HMO must conduct themselves in a way that will not hinder or frustrate the manager in the performance of their duties.

12.2 Every occupier of the HMO must allow the manager, for any purpose connected with the carrying out of any duty imposed on them by the Act or by this Code of Practice, at all reasonable times to enter any living accommodation or other place occupied by that person.

12.3 Every occupier of the HMO must provide the manager, at their request, with any such information as they may reasonably require for the purpose of carrying out any such duty.

12.4 Every occupier of the HMO take reasonable care to avoid causing damage to anything which the manager is under a duty to supply, maintain or repair under this Code of Practice.

12.5 Every occupier of the HMO must store and dispose of litter in accordance with the arrangements made by the manager under Part 9.

12.6 Every occupier of the HMO must comply with the reasonable instructions of the manager in respect of any means of escape from fire, the prevention of fire and the use of fire equipment.

## **Part 13 – General Safety of Occupiers of HMOs**

13.1 The manager shall ensure that such precautions are taken as are reasonably required, having regard to the design and structural conditions in the house and to the number of residents, to protect those residents from injury as a result of those conditions; and in particular he shall (without prejudice to those obligations) ensure as respects any roof or balcony which is not in all respects safe, either that reasonable measures are taken to prevent access to it, or that it is made safe, and that such safeguards as may be necessary are provided against the danger of accidents resulting from the presence on staircases of windows the sills of which are at or near floor level.

### **List of supporting documents**

<b>Area</b>	<b>Document Title</b>
Fire Safety	The Fire Safety Guidance for HMOs
Carbon Monoxide	Advice and Information on the use of Carbon Monoxide Detectors (GSIS-004(V7))
Refuse disposal	Waste Storage Guide for Northern Ireland

We are considering including hyper-links to these documents in the final version of the code of practice.

<b>PART</b>	<b>Comments</b>	<b>Name &amp; Date</b>	<b>Area</b>
<u><b>Regulation</b></u> Code of Practice regulation	The Council welcomes the Code of Practice Regulations but it would be less confusing if it just referred to the HMO Standards as there is a lot of duplication.	Mid Ulster District Council.  23-8-17	Mid Ulster District Council.
<u><b>Code of Practice Document</b></u> Part 1 Managers of HMO	No comment.		
Part 2 Water Supply & Drainage	2.6 The Water Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1991 have been revoked by The Water Supply (Water Fitting) Regulations (NI) 2009.		
Part 3 - Gas & Electricity	3.1 Should state “current and valid” gas appliance test.  3.2 Should state “Gas Safe installer” instead of Council of Registered Gas Installers.  3.3 The manager should also ensure that the electrical installation is inspected at the end of a tenancy.  3.4 The electrical test certificate should state that the installation is satisfactory having no code 1 or code 2 defects.		
Part 4 – Parts of House in Common Use	4.5 Should state 4.1-4.4 (not 3.1-3.4).  4.6 The reference to “used in common by two or more households living within the HMO “should be removed.  4.9 a) Should include vestibule/hall doors.		
Part 5 - Installations in Common Use	“Part 5 Installations” would be a preferable title as it would include all installations in the property such as ensuite		

	bathrooms.		
Part 6 – Living Accommodation	<p>6.1 Any furniture supplied in the HMO should comply with the Furniture and Furnishings (Fire) (Safety) Regulations 1988.</p> <p>6.2 b) Should state that any fixture, fitting and appliance supplied by the manager complies with Consumer Protection Act 1987, The General Product Safety Regulations ( NI) 2005 ,The Electrical Equipment (Safety) Regulations 1994 and The Plugs and Sockets (Safety) Regulations 1994 .</p> <p>In addition there should be a requirement to get all portable electrical appliances PAT tested every 5 years with a visual inspection after each tenancy.</p> <p>6.3 Should state 6.2 not 5.2.</p> <p>6.3 More clarity is required to define what is “otherwise than in a tenant-like manner”.</p> <p>6.4 Should state 6.1 and 6.2(b) not 5.1 and 5.2 (b).</p>		
Part 7 – Windows and Ventilation	<p>7.2 The manager should also be required to repair a window in areas of common use.</p> <p>7.2 Again more clarity is required to define what is “otherwise than in a tenant-like manner”.</p>		
Part 8 - Signs and safety equipment (including fire equipment and carbon monoxide detection)	<p>8.2 Should include sprinklers (if present) and also include emergency/ escape lighting. These should all serviced in accordance with the relevant British Standard.</p> <p>8.2 This clause refers to “The Fire Safety Guidance for HMOs”. Is this the NIHE “HMO Fire Safety Guide”?</p> <p>8.5 Should state 8.4 not 7.4.</p> <p>8.5 b) May conflict with escape window requirements. The</p>		

	<p>requirement should include that all low level windows are fitted with safety glazing.</p> <p>8.7 Why does this clause place the duty on the landlord whereas all the other clauses in the code of practice place the duty on the manager?</p> <p>8.7 There should be a duty to maintain the alarms throughout the tenancy in accordance with the relevant British Standard.</p>		
Part 9 – Miscellaneous Parts of Premises	9.1 The reference to “common use” should be removed.		
Part 10 – Disposal of Refuse & Litter	10 .1 Should specifically refer to the Local Government Waste Storage Guide for Northern Ireland.		
Part 11 – Duty of Manager to Provide Information to Occupier	No comment.		
Part 12 – Duties of Occupiers of HMOs	Part 12 should also prohibit tenants from using “super- ser” type heaters or any other portable gas appliances.		
Part 13 – General Safety of Occupiers of HMOs	The Council would welcome reference to the prohibition of anti-social behaviour by the occupiers of HMOs.		
List of supporting documents	<p>Consumer Protection (NI) Order 1987.</p> <p>The General Product Safety Regulations (NI) 2005.</p> <p>The Electrical Equipment (Safety) Regulations 1994.</p> <p>The Plugs and Sockets (Safety) Regulations 1994.</p>		



C

<b>Report on</b>	The Food Standards Agency's consultation on The Food Hygiene (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2017
<b>Reporting Officer</b>	Fiona McClements
<b>Contact Officer</b>	Fiona McClements

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

<b>1.0</b>	<b>Purpose of Report</b>
1.1	To inform Members about the Food Standards Agency's Consultation on The Food Hygiene (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2017.
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Background</b>
2.1	In July 2015, the Food Standard Agency's (FSA) Board discussed the conclusions of the review on Raw Drinking Milk (RDM). One of the recommendations was that risk communication, particularly to vulnerable groups, should be improved and this should include revisions to labelling requirements in Northern Ireland and England to mirror that already used in Wales. The Food Hygiene Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006 (as amended) and the Food Safety and Hygiene (England) Regulations 2013 would need to be amended to provide new labelling provisions to protect vulnerable consumers against the risks associated with the consumption of Raw Drinking Milk and to extend labelling provisions to all species.
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Main Report</b>
3.1	<p>This consultation provides interested parties with the opportunity to comment and express their opinions on the proposed labelling provisions to protect vulnerable consumers and the associated Impact Assessment. The key proposals of the consultation are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To amend the current labelling provisions for Northern Ireland and England to protect vulnerable consumers against risks associated with consumption of Raw Drinking Milk and introduce consistent labelling requirements for all species.</li> <li>Currently Raw Drinking Milk (except buffalo) is required to be labelled with the warning; <i>"This milk has not been heat-treated and may therefore contain organisms harmful to health"</i>. It is proposed that in Northern Ireland and England enhanced labelling is introduced to Raw Drinking Milk from all species which will include the following additional wording: <i>"the FSA strongly advises that it should not be consumed by children, pregnant women, older people and those who are unwell or have chronic illness"</i>.</li> </ul>
3.2	Northern Ireland Food Managers Group, which sits under Environmental Health Northern Ireland (EHNI), has prepared a response to the Food Standards Agency's consultation on The Food Hygiene (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2017. This consultation response has been considered by this department and is attached, having been amended to include comments from this department.

<b>4.0</b>	<b>Other Considerations</b>
<b>4.1</b>	<b><u>Financial &amp; Human Resources Implications</u></b>  Financial: N/A  Human: N/A
<b>4.2</b>	<b><u>Equality and Good Relations Implications</u></b>  N/A
<b>4.3</b>	<b><u>Risk Management Implications</u></b>  N/A
<b>5.0</b>	<b>Recommendation(s)</b>
5.1	That members consider and agree the content of the attached draft response on this consultation for return to the Food Standards Agency.
<b>6.0</b>	<b>Documents Attached &amp; References</b>
	Appendix 1 Mid Ulster District Council response to consultation  Appendix 2 Consultation documents from FSA

**FOOD STANDARDS AGENCY CONSULTATION  
on the draft Food Hygiene (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2017**

**Consultation Closing Date:** 19<sup>th</sup> September 2017

**Responder:** Mid Ulster District Council

**Proposal**

To amend the current labelling provisions for Northern Ireland to protect vulnerable consumers against risks associated with consumption of RDM and introduce consistent labelling requirements for all species.

Currently RDM (except buffalo) is required to be labelled with the warning:  
*“This milk has not been heat- treated and may therefore contain organisms harmful to health”.*

It is proposed that in Northern Ireland and England enhanced labelling is introduced to RDM from all species which include the following wording:

*“the Food Standards Agency strongly advises that it should not be consumed by children, pregnant women, older people and those who are unwell or have chronic illness”*

**Response**

Mid Ulster District Council welcomes the opportunity to comment on the proposed Food Hygiene (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2017

Mid Ulster District Council agrees with the proposed wording as detailed across all species and the manner in which it is to be displayed.

Mid Ulster District Council welcomes the harmonising of the regulations across Northern Ireland, England and Wales.

Mid Ulster District Council have no supporting evidence to provide of any cost implications that may arise from these proposals as indicated in the draft impact assessment.

## FOOD STANDARDS AGENCY IN NORTHERN IRELAND CONSULTATION

Title: The Food Hygiene (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2017

### CONSULTATION SUMMARY PAGE

<b>Date consultation launched:</b>	<b>Closing date for responses:</b>
25 <sup>th</sup> July 2017	19 <sup>th</sup> September 2017

#### Who will this consultation be of most interest to?

Raw drinking milk (RDM) and raw cream producers in Northern Ireland and England, RDM consumers, enforcement authorities and those with an interest in RDM.

#### What is the subject of this consultation?

In July 2015, the Food Standard Agency's (FSA) Board discussed the conclusions of the review on RDM. One of the recommendations was that risk communication, particularly to vulnerable groups, should be improved and this should include revisions to labelling requirements in Northern Ireland and England to mirror that already used in Wales. The Food Hygiene Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006 (as amended) and the Food Safety and Hygiene (England) Regulations 2013 would need to be amended to provide new labelling provisions to protect vulnerable consumers against the risks associated with the consumption of RDM and to extend labelling provisions to all species.

#### What is the purpose of this consultation?

To provide interested parties with the opportunity to comment and express their opinions on the proposed labelling provisions to protect vulnerable consumers and the associated Impact Assessment.

#### Responses to this consultation should be sent to:

Name Danielle Gamble

Executive Support Unit

FOOD STANDARDS AGENCY IN  
NORTHERN IRELAND

Tel: 02890 417705

Postal address:

10a-10c Clarendon Road, Belfast

BT1 3BG

Email: [Danielle.gamble@foodstandards.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:Danielle.gamble@foodstandards.gsi.gov.uk)

**Is an Impact Assessment included  
with this consultation?**

Yes ☒ X

No ☐ See Annex A for reason.

If you would prefer to receive future FSA consultations by e-mail,  
or if you no longer wish to receive information on this subject please  
notify the named person in this consultation.



# **IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR NEW LABELLING PROVISIONS TO PROTECT VULNERABLE CONSUMERS FROM RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH CONSUMPTION OF RAW DRINKING MILK (RDM) AND CREAM**

## **DETAIL OF CONSULTATION**

1. In July 2015, the FSA Board discussed the conclusions of the review of controls for RDM<sup>1</sup>. The Board generally accepted the recommendations of the Review and agreed that:
  - The level of risk associated with RDM consumption is acceptable when appropriate hygiene controls are applied, except for vulnerable consumers;
  - Risk communication, particularly to vulnerable groups, should be improved, including revisions to labelling requirements in Northern Ireland and England to mirror that used in Wales; and
  - Current restrictions on sale should remain in place as, in the absence of a quantitative risk assessment and limitations in the evidence base there is uncertainty that the same level of consumer protection could be maintained if the current restrictions were relaxed to allow wider access to RDM.
2. We would welcome your comments on the proposed changes to the labelling of RDM, in particular for vulnerable consumers (i.e. children, pregnant women, the elderly and those with a weakened immune system). The proposed changes would enable those vulnerable groups who wish to consume RDM to make informed choices on the products they consume. The proposed amendment to the labelling provisions is intended to protect vulnerable consumers and highlight the hazards associated with RDM. It also introduces consistency of labelling requirements across all species.
3. We would particularly welcome comments and supporting evidence in respect of any cost implications that may arise from these proposals as indicated in the draft Impact Assessment (IA) at Annex C.
4. The intended labelling proposals will make the labelling of RDM in Northern Ireland and England consistent with that which exists in Wales; thus harmonising the Regulations across the three countries.
5. The costs to industry are likely to be cost neutral, as it is proposed that the changes be phased in over a three year period, to allow industry to phase in new labelling on their produce within this period.

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.food.gov.uk/sites/default/files/fsa150704.pdf>

## BACKGROUND

6. In January 2014, the FSA undertook a public consultation, on an Impact Assessment on the review of the controls governing the sale and marketing of unpasteurised, or RDM and raw cream in Northern Ireland, England and Wales. The consultation identified 4 options: Option 1: Do nothing; Option 2: All milk to be pasteurised prior to sale; Option 3: Allow sales of RDM from all outlets; and Option 4: Introduce measures to harmonise and clarify current controls. The overall objective of the review was to ensure that existing controls in place are sufficient in managing the food safety risk associated with RDM and are proportionate and risk-based, taking into account the latest scientific evidence and information and views from producers, consumers and parties with an interest in this sector.
7. Details of the consultation and stakeholder responses are published on the FSA's website at:  
<http://www.food.gov.uk/news-updates/consultations/2014/rawmilk-consult>
8. The Board accepted the recommendations of the review and acknowledged that the level of risk associated with RDM consumption was acceptable when appropriate hygiene controls are applied, except for vulnerable groups. The Board indicated that risk communication to vulnerable groups should be improved, including that labelling in Northern Ireland and England should mirror that used in Wales.

## Proposal

### Key proposals:

- To amend the current labelling provisions for Northern Ireland and England to protect vulnerable consumers against risks associated with consumption of RDM and introduce consistent labelling requirements for all species.
- Currently RDM (except buffalo) is required to be labelled with the warning; "This milk has not been heat-treated and may therefore contain organisms harmful to health". It is proposed that in Northern Ireland and England enhanced labelling is introduced to RDM from all species which will include the following additional wording: „the FSA strongly advises that it should not be consumed by children, pregnant women, older people and those who are unwell or have chronic illness“.

## **Engagement and Consultation Process**

9. The purpose of this July 2017 consultation is to provide interested parties with the opportunity to comment on, and express their opinions on the proposed changes to the labelling of RDM and the associated Impact Assessment.
10. There has been extensive consumer engagement over the course of the review, including specific focus groups, wider consumer research and a face to face consumer engagement event, in addition to several communications directly with RDM producers.

## **Groups affected**

11. All producers of RDM will be affected by the proposed labelling change. The proposal will also affect enforcement bodies and others with an interest in RDM. Information on the benefits, costs and impacts is provided in the accompanying Impact Assessment.

## **Responses**

12. Responses are required by close of business **19<sup>th</sup> September 2017**. Please state, in your response whether you are responding as a private individual or on behalf of an organisation/company (including details of any stakeholders your organisation represents).

## **Other Comments**

13. Any comments that interested parties are able to provide in relation to the proposed Regulations would be gratefully received. We are particularly keen to hear from Small and Medium Enterprises on a likely impact and would encourage them to comment on all aspects of this proposal.
14. Following the consultation, we will review the responses received and consider whether any changes are required to the proposed Regulations. A summary of all comments received will be published on the FSA's website within 3 months following the end of the consultation period
15. Thank you on behalf of the Food Standards Agency for participating in this public consultation.

Yours faithfully,

Danielle Gamble



## **Enclosed**

**Annex A: Standard Consultation Information**

**Annex B: Draft Food Hygiene (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2017**

**Annex C: Impact Assessment**

**Annex D: List of interested parties**

## **Annex A**

### **Publication of personal data and confidentiality of responses**

1. In accordance with the FSA principle of openness we shall keep a copy of the completed consultation and responses, to be made available to the public on receipt of a request to the [FSA Consultation Coordinator](#) (020 7276 8308). The FSA will publish a summary of responses, which may include your full name. Disclosure of any other personal data would be made only upon request for the full consultation responses. If you do not want this information to be released, please complete and return the Publication of Personal Data form, which is on the website at <http://www.food.gov.uk/multimedia/worddocs/dataprotection.doc>. Return of this form does not mean that we will treat your response to the consultation as confidential, just your personal data.

3. In accordance with the provisions of Freedom of Information Act 2000/Environmental Information Regulations 2004, all information contained in your response may be subject to publication or disclosure. If you consider that some of the information provided in your response should not be disclosed, you should indicate the information concerned, request that it is not disclosed and explain what harm you consider would result from disclosure. The final decision on whether the information should be withheld rests with the FSA. However, we will take into account your views when making this decision.

4. Any automatic confidentiality disclaimer generated by your IT system will not be considered as such a request unless you specifically include a request, with an explanation, in the main text of your response.

#### **Further information**

5. A list of interested parties to whom this letter is being sent appears in Annex D. Please feel free to pass this document to any other interested parties, or send us their full contact details and we will arrange for a copy to be sent to them direct.

6. Please contact us if you require this consultation in an alternative format such as Braille or large print.

7. This consultation has been prepared in accordance with HM Government consultation principles<sup>2</sup>.

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<sup>2</sup> <http://www.bis.gov.uk/policies/bre/consultation-guidance>

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STATUTORY RULES OF NORTHERN IRELAND

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**2017 No. 000**

**FOOD**

**The Food Hygiene (Amendment) Regulations (Northern  
Ireland) 2017**

*Made* - - - -

*0th Month 2017*

*Coming into operation* -

*0th Month 2017*

The Department of Health<sup>a</sup>, being a department designated<sup>b</sup> for the purposes of section 2(2) of the European Communities Act 1972<sup>(3)</sup> in relation to measures relating to food (including drink) including the primary production of food makes these Regulations in exercise of the powers conferred by section 2(2) of, and paragraph 1A of Schedule 2 to, that Act makes the following Regulations in exercise of the powers conferred by section 2(2) of and paragraph 1A of Schedule 2 to the European Communities Act 1972<sup>c</sup>.

As required by Article 9 of Regulation (EC) No. 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety<sup>d</sup> there has been open and transparent public consultation during the preparation and evaluation of the following Regulations.

**Citation and commencement**

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Food Hygiene (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2017 and come into operation on 00<sup>th</sup> Month 2017.

**Amendments to the Food Hygiene Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006**

2(1) The Food Hygiene Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006<sup>e</sup> are amended in accordance with paragraph (2).

(2) In Schedule 6 (restrictions on the sale of raw milk intended for direct human consumption) —

(a) for paragraph 7A(1) and (2), substitute the following —

“**7(1).** Except in cases to which paragraph 7B applies, the container in which any raw milk is sold must be marked or labelled with the words “This milk has not been heat treated and may therefore contain organisms harmful to health. The Food Standards Agency

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<sup>a</sup> Formerly the Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety; see 2016 c.5(NI), section 1

<sup>b</sup> S.I. 2003/2901

<sup>c</sup> 1972 c.68. Paragraph 1A of Schedule 2 was inserted by section 28 of the Legislative and Regulatory Reform Act 2006 (2006 c.51) and has been amended by section 3(3) of and the Schedule to the European Union (Amendment) Act 2008 (2008 c.7).

<sup>d</sup> OJ No. L31, 1.2.2002, p.1, last amended by Regulation (EU) No 652/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 (OJ No. L189, 27.6.2014, p.1)

<sup>e</sup> S.R. 2006/3

strongly advises that it should not be consumed by children, pregnant women, older people or those who are unwell or have chronic illness”;

“ (2)In the case of any raw milk intended for direct human consumption which is not prepacked and is sold at a catering establishment there must appear —

- (a) on a label attached to the container in which the milk is sold, or
- (b) on a ticket or notice that is readily discernible by an intending purchaser at the place where the purchaser chooses that milk,

the words “Milk supplied in this establishment has not been heat treated and may therefore contain organisms harmful to health. The Food Standards Agency strongly advises that it should not be consumed by children, pregnant women, older people or those who are unwell or have chronic illness”.”;

- (b) omit paragraph 7A(3)

Sealed with the Official Seal of the Department of Health on 0th Month 2017



*A Name*  
A senior officer of the Department of Health

## **EXPLANATORY NOTE**

*(This note is not part of the Regulations)*

**1.** These Regulations make certain amendments to the Food Hygiene Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006 (S.R. 2006/3) to make further provision for the labelling of raw milk with prescribed information relating to the absence of heat treatment (*regulation 2(2)*).

**2.** A full impact assessment of the effect that this Rule will have on the costs of business and the voluntary sector is available from the Food Safety Group of the Food Standards Agency, Aviation House, 125 Kingsway, London WC2B 6NH and is annexed to the Explanatory Memorandum which is available alongside the instrument on [www.legislation.gov.uk](http://www.legislation.gov.uk).

**D**

<b>Report on</b>	Consultation Paper - Transposition of the Medium Combustion Plant Directive including the regulation of thermal electricity generators
<b>Reporting Officer</b>	Fiona McClements
<b>Contact Officer</b>	Conor Breslin

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

<b>1.0</b>	<b>Purpose of Report</b>
1.1	To inform Members on the consultation on proposals designed to reduce emissions of harmful air pollutants from medium sized combustion plants and generators in Northern Ireland. These plants are a significant source of air pollutants (oxides of nitrogen- NOx, particulate matter- PM, sulphur dioxide-SO2) which impact on air quality.
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Background</b>
2.1	Air pollution harms our health and wellbeing. The combined impact of Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2) and Particulate Matter (PM) pollution across the UK is estimated to lead to the equivalent of approximately 50,000 premature deaths per year, at a cost of around £30 billion per year. Air pollution also damages biodiversity and reduces crop yields. The UK also has EU and international obligations to protect air quality by preventing harmful pollutant levels and limiting national emissions of pollutants (under the EU Ambient Air Quality Directive and the United Nations Convention on Long Range Trans-boundary Air Pollution).
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Main Report</b>
3.1	The Medium Combustion Plant Directive (MCPD) will help to reduce air pollution by bringing in emission controls for combustion plants with a thermal input of 1 to 50 megawatts. The MCPD was supported by the UK as it will deliver a cost-effective improvement to air quality. The Directive requires all plants in scope to be registered or permitted and sets limits on the levels of pollutants that these plants can emit according to their type, size, age, fuel type and annual operating hours. It also requires operators to test emissions from their plants to demonstrate compliance with emission limits.
3.2	MCPs are used to generate heat for large buildings (offices, hotels, hospitals, prisons) and industrial processes, as well as for power generation. The Directive provides important flexibilities to account for specific circumstances in which the Directive requirements might otherwise give rise to excessive costs to businesses or a risk to energy security.
3.3	The MCPD must be transposed into Northern Ireland law by 19 December 2017. The controls will apply to new plants from December 2018. Existing plants must comply with requirements from 2024 or 2029, depending largely on size (5MW+ plant from 2024 and 1-5MW plant from 2029). Full implementation will be achieved in 2030.

3.4	While many of the requirements in the Directive are set, there are options for how to implement it in the UK. It is these options which are the focus of this consultation.
<b>4.0</b>	<b>Other Considerations</b>
<b>4.1</b>	<p><b><u>Financial &amp; Human Resources Implications</u></b></p> <p><b>Financial:</b> It is noted that the new regime will be subject to fees, which are aimed at cost-recovery for the work undertaken.</p> <p><b>Human:</b> It is expected that the Department would ensure that adequate guidance and training is made available to the enforcing authority alongside information provided to operators on the new regulatory system. However, it is likely that there will need to be more Officer time drafting permits, and undertaking compliance monitoring once the Directive is enacted.</p>
<b>4.2</b>	<p><b><u>Equality and Good Relations Implications</u></b></p> <p>N/A</p>
<b>4.3</b>	<p><b><u>Risk Management Implications</u></b></p> <p>N/A</p>
<b>5.0</b>	<b>Recommendation(s)</b>
5.1	That members consider and agree the content of the attached draft response on this consultation for return to the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA).
<b>6.0</b>	<b>Documents Attached &amp; References</b>
	<p>Appendix 1 Consultation- Transposition of the Medium Combustion Plant Directive including the regulation of thermal electricity generators.</p> <p>Appendix 2 Consultation response</p>



# **CONSULTATION**

## **Transposition of the Medium Combustion Plant Directive including the regulation of thermal electricity generators**

**Air and Environmental Quality Unit**

**Regulatory and Natural  
Resources Policy Division**

**June 2017**

You can obtain a copy of this consultation document in other formats by contacting:

Air & Environmental Quality Unit  
Regulatory and Natural Resources Policy Division  
Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs  
Northern Ireland  
2nd Floor  
Klondyke Building  
Cromac Avenue  
Gasworks Business Park  
Belfast  
BT7 2JA  
Email: [aeqteam@daera-ni.gov.uk](mailto:aeqteam@daera-ni.gov.uk)  
Direct Dial: 028 905 69550

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## 1 PURPOSE

This consultation paper seeks your comments on the Department's proposed protections of air quality and human health through the transposition of the Medium Combustion Plant Directive (MCPD). The MCPD aims to improve air quality by reducing the emissions of harmful air pollutants from medium sized combustion plant.

## 2 HOW TO RESPOND

Please forward your comments on the review to:

Bruce Harper

Air & Environmental Quality Unit

Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs Northern Ireland

Air & Environmental Quality Unit

Regulatory and Natural Resources Policy Division

Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs

Northern Ireland

2nd Floor Klondyke Building

Cromac Avenue

Gasworks Business Park

Belfast

BT7 2JA

Responses should reach us by **16 August**, although earlier responses would be appreciated.

A summary of the responses received will be issued after the consultation has closed. We will not respond individually to the points you raise nor will we acknowledge receipt of individual responses unless requested.

Additional copies of this consultation paper are available on written request to the address or email above or by telephoning 028 9025 4876

It is also available at:

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

### **3 CONFIDENTIALITY OF CONSULTATIONS**

The Freedom of Information Act 2000 gives the public a right of access to any information held by a public authority, namely the Department in this case. This includes information provided in response to a consultation. The Department cannot automatically consider information supplied to it in response to a consultation to be confidential.

However, it does have a responsibility to decide whether any information provided by you in response to a consultation, including information about your identity, should be made public or be treated as confidential. If you do not wish information about your identity to be made public please include an explanation in your response. However, please be aware that confidentiality cannot be guaranteed, except in very particular circumstances.

The Department will process your personal data in accordance with the Data Protection Act 1998, should you respond in an individual capacity. This means that your personal information will not be disclosed to third parties should you request confidentiality.

You should be aware that the Department will publish a synopsis of responses to the consultation.

### **4 European Directives and Brexit**

The referendum on 23 June 2016 resulted in a decision that the UK should leave the European Union. However, until such time as exit negotiations are concluded, the UK remains a full Member of the European Union, and all the rights and obligations associated with EU membership remain in place. EU legislation will continue to be negotiated, implemented and applied during this period. It is the outcome of those exit negotiations that will determine the arrangements that should apply in relation to legislation in the future once the UK has left the European Union.

## 5 Introduction

This consultation seeks views on proposals designed to reduce emissions of harmful air pollutants from medium sized combustion plants and generators in Northern Ireland. These plants are a significant source of air pollutants (oxides of nitrogen- NO<sub>x</sub>, particulate matter- PM, sulphur dioxide- SO<sub>2</sub>) which impact on air quality.

Air pollution harms our health and wellbeing. The combined impact of Nitrogen Dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) and Particulate Matter (PM) pollution across the UK is estimated to lead to the equivalent of approximately 50,000 premature deaths per year, at a cost of around £30 billion per year. Air pollution also damages biodiversity and reduces crop yields.

The Department is committed to tackling air pollution and improving air quality. Reducing air pollution is vital for people's health and the environment. The UK also has EU and international obligations to protect air quality by preventing harmful pollutant levels and limiting national emissions of pollutants (under the EU Ambient Air Quality Directive and the United Nations Convention on Long Range Trans-boundary Air Pollution).

The Medium Combustion Plant Directive (MCPD) will help to reduce air pollution by bringing in emission controls for combustion plants with a thermal input of 1 to 50 megawatts. The MCPD was supported by the UK as it will deliver a cost-effective improvement to air quality. The Directive requires all plant in scope to be registered or permitted and sets limits on the levels of pollutants that these plants can emit according to their type, size, age, fuel type and annual operating hours. It also requires operators to test emissions from their plants to demonstrate compliance with emission limits.

MCPs are used to generate heat for large buildings (offices, hotels, hospitals, prisons) and industrial processes, as well as for power generation. The Directive provides important flexibilities to account for specific circumstances in which the Directive requirements might otherwise give rise to excessive costs to businesses or a risk to energy security.

The MCPD must be transposed into Northern Irish law by 19 December 2017. The controls will apply to new plants from December 2018. Existing plants must comply with requirements from 2024 or 2029, depending largely on size (5MW+ plant from 2024 and 1-5MW plant from 2029). Full implementation will be achieved in 2030. Annex B sets out the timeline for implementation and obligations for the regulator and operator. While many of the requirements in the Directive are set, there are options for how to implement it in the UK. It is those options which are the focus of this consultation, and where we are seeking your views.

### Generators

Within Great Britain, there has been rapid growth in the use of low-cost, small scale flexible power generators in the past few years. Whilst there is a legitimate role for some rapidly-responding relatively efficient small-scale generation (such as gas), the recent growth of (mainly diesel) generators that emit high levels of NO<sub>x</sub> relative to other MCPs has, in part, been driven by a number

of potential distortions in the wider policy landscape which can give diesel an unfair advantage. Unless action is taken<sup>1</sup>, this trend could continue over the next few years.

Within Great Britain, very few of the Capacity Market diesel installations from the previous auctions were located in Scotland and the Scottish Government is still reviewing the case for adopting controls for generators with high NO<sub>x</sub> emissions and are seeking views as part of their consultation on how this issue should be addressed in Scotland.

The Electricity Grid in Northern Ireland is shared with the Republic of Ireland in the Single Electricity Market (SEM) which is a wholesale electricity market operating in Ireland and Northern Ireland. The electricity market is in transition moving from the SEM Single Electricity Market to the I-SEM, the integrated Single Electricity Market in 2017. The introduction of the Integrated-Single Electricity Market (I-SEM) in 2017 will bring changes to market arrangements including a new Capacity Remuneration Mechanism (CRM). *It is anticipated that a well-targeted, competitive CRM will encourage sufficient generators to remain in the market.*

It is not clear that there is currently a capacity shortage in Northern Ireland that would lead to the same level of incentives for diesel generators as seen in GB<sup>2</sup>.

However, given the high emissions of diesel generators and the associated potential risk to public health, the Department is minded to regulate air emissions from medium sized generators to ensure that emissions do not cause local breaches of air quality standards.

To protect human health, the EU Ambient Air Quality Directive sets NO<sub>2</sub> hourly limits (200 µg/m<sup>3</sup>, the World Health Organisation guideline levels<sup>3</sup>) which cannot be breached more than 18 times each year. If there are more than 18 exceedances in a year, district councils in Northern Ireland must declare air quality management areas and implement local air quality action plans. Modelling of air pollution indicates generators with high NO<sub>x</sub> emissions can lead to breaches of the NO<sub>2</sub> hourly limits. There are 26 currently active air quality management areas declared in Northern Ireland, the majority of which are declared because of NO<sub>2</sub> exceedances. More information is available at <http://www.airqualityni.co.uk/laqm/aqma>.

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<sup>1</sup> In GB Ofgem and BEIS are separately taking action to address potential distortion in the wider policy landscape. Ofgem is currently reviewing the use of embedded benefits. While BEIS recently launched a consultation on a proposal to calculate the Capacity Market supplier charge

<sup>2</sup> For Northern Ireland, (without a north/south interconnector) the capacity all demand scenarios start to show deficits in 2021, when emissions restrictions at Kilroot power station limit its contribution. With the second North South Interconnector in place by 2019, there will no longer be significant restrictions on the amount of flow between the two jurisdictions. Therefore, we can assess generation adequacy on an all-island basis, see Figure 0-6. With all of the generation available to meet the combined demand, the adequacy situation improves. However, if high demand were to transpire, we would expect there to be insufficient generation by 2024. [http://www.eirgridgroup.com/site-files/library/EirGrid/Generation\\_Capacity\\_Statement\\_20162025\\_FINAL.pdf](http://www.eirgridgroup.com/site-files/library/EirGrid/Generation_Capacity_Statement_20162025_FINAL.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs313/en/>



An increase in the use of these highly polluting generators could also lead to an avoidable increase in national emissions of NO<sub>x</sub>. The UK is committed to reducing these emissions in accordance with the United Nations Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution (specifically, the Gothenburg protocol, agreed in November 1999<sup>4</sup>) which set maximum national emission (emission ceilings) for various pollutants including NO<sub>x</sub> from 2010 onwards. The protocol was amended in 2012 to set more stringent ceilings that will apply from 2020; an amendment to the EU National Emissions Ceilings Directive to implement these more stringent 2020 ceilings and set ceilings for 2030 is expected to be agreed shortly.

Implementation of the MCPD across the UK will make a valuable contribution to improving air quality by providing an estimated 24% of the SO<sub>2</sub> and 9% of the NO<sub>x</sub> emission reductions needed to meet the 2030 national emission ceilings. However, according to DEFRA analysis the MCPD requirements are not sufficient to tackle emissions from increased use of generators which emit high levels of NO<sub>x</sub>, so Defra are consulting on additional measures to control them which allow England and Wales to meet the UK legal obligations. In GB quick action is needed to ensure that any generators with high NO<sub>x</sub> emissions which are not yet installed and in the future secure energy supply agreements, are required to control their emissions.

Northern Ireland is part of the Integrated Single Electricity Market which operates island-wide, and the Capacity Remuneration Mechanism is still being finalised. The first capacity auction is estimated to take place in December 2017<sup>5</sup>. Thus there exists a timely opportunity to notify operators of medium sized generators of the likely environmental requirements prior to the auction.

This consultation seeks views on broad principles for transposition of the MCPD and emissions controls for generators.

## Stakeholder engagement

In the development of these proposals, the UK government has consulted industry and regulators through a number of fora. A series of technical workshops were held with industry and regulators to seek views on possible regulatory approaches. Defra have also engaged with a “core group” of regulators and industry experts throughout the policy development process. The Project to develop the proposals is overseen by a Project Board whose membership includes other Government Departments, Devolved Administrations and regulators and, for the controls on generators in GB, National Grid and Ofgem. In addition Defra officials have presented and sought views at a number of industry events, at one to one meetings and held a briefing session for Non-Government Organisations with an interest in Air Quality.

The Department also plan to organise a workshop to seek views from stakeholders on the consultation proposals.

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<sup>4</sup> <http://www.unece.org/info/ece-homepage.html>

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.sem-o.com/ISEM/General/I-SEM%20Status%20Report.pdf>

## Transposition in other regions of the UK

The Department is proposing to transpose the MCP through the Pollution Prevention and Control (Industrial Emissions) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2013 (as amended).

Defra and the Welsh Government are proposing to amend the current England and Wales environmental permitting regulations to implement the MCPD and introduce additional emissions controls for generators. MCPs within scope of the Directive which are located on UK offshore oil and gas platforms (gas turbines and gas and diesel engines on offshore platforms are exempt) will be regulated through an amendment to The Offshore Combustion Installations (Pollution Prevention and Control) Regulations 2013.

Scotland will lay their own legislation through their integrated authorisation framework<sup>6</sup> to transpose the MCPD. Since very few of the Capacity Market diesel generation facilities from the 2015 auctions were located in Scotland, the Scottish Government is still reviewing the case for adopting emissions controls for electricity generators.

## Structure of Document

This document is split into three key sections. The first covers proposals relating to the MCPD, the second to additional proposals to control emissions from generators. The final section covers issues affecting both proposals. Additional information and a list of the consultation questions are included in the annexes at the end of this document.

The Impact Assessment (IA) published with this consultation provides an analysis of the estimated costs and benefits of the proposals. Your views on this document are sought in Question 22 (see page 21).

### **Pollution Prevention and Control (Industrial Emissions) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2013**

#### **(The PPC regulations)**

Emissions from some combustion plants, including all those over 20MWth, are currently regulated under the existing Pollution Prevention and Control (Industrial Emissions) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2013, (The PPC regulations) as amended. The PPC Regulations transpose the Industrial Emissions Directive in relation to combustion plant above 50MWth and implement domestic provisions in relation to plants between 20MWth and 50MWth. Such plant are located within PPC installations, each installation requiring a PPC permit which includes conditions designed to minimise impact on the environment. These conditions include limits and monitoring requirements relating to emissions to air. Installations are also subject to compliance assessments, including site inspections.

We propose to transpose the MCPD and introduce emission controls for generators through amendments to the Pollution Prevention and Control (Industrial Emissions) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2013. It is anticipated the *Pollution Prevention and Control (Industrial Emissions)*

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<sup>6</sup> <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Environment/waste-and-pollution/BER/SAF>

*(Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2017* will come into force by 20 December 2017.

Where a MCP is part of an installation or another type of regulated facility already subject to PPC permitting, the permit may need to be amended to ensure compliance with the MCPD. By adopting existing processes and procedures for plants already permitted under the PPC Regulations we will maintain a consistent approach, avoid confusion for regulators and operators, and also reduce the burdens associated with establishing new regimes.

## **Medium Combustion Plant Directive (MCPD)**

The MCPD introduces mandatory registration or permitting of Medium Combustion Plant (MCPs) between 1 and 50MWth. It is estimated that the MCPD will affect around 1,200 plant in Northern Ireland. MCPs must comply with emission limits (set out in Annex II of the Directive) which are applied according to plant age, size, type and fuel used (see Annex C in this document). Periodic monitoring is also required to demonstrate compliance with the Directive. It is estimated that in excess of 300 routinely operated MCPs will be subject to the provisions of the Directive in Northern Ireland, with the remaining MCPs being standby and back-up, which operate infrequently. Of the plant subject to emission limits, the majority are 1-5MW gas boilers but plant operating on solid (e.g. biomass, coal) and liquid fuels are also affected.

Please note that the proposed emission controls for generators (combustion plant used to generate electricity) differ from those under the MCPD (in stringency and timescale) and apply to sites on which generators aggregate to a thermal input over 1MW, regardless of the size of your individual generators. If you have such a site, please read the section of this document setting out the proposed emission controls for generators.

### **General approach**

We propose that operators will be required to obtain an environmental permit under the PPC Regulations in order to operate an MCP. From 20 December 2018 operators of all new plants (plants that are not already in operation as at that date) will need a permit while operators of existing plants (those in operation by 20 December 2018) must obtain a permit by January 2024 if over 5MWth and by January 2029 if between 1 and 5MWth. For MCPs which are part of other regulated facilities, the conditions of the existing permit may need to be amended to apply the requirements of the MCPD (as proposed in this document).

Subject to some limited exceptions (described in Table 1), all MCPs which operate on average more than 500 hours per annum will be required to comply with the emission limit values set out in Annex II of the MCPD. All MCPs firing solid fuels, regardless of the number of operating hours, will be required to comply with emission limit values for dust. Emission limit values apply from 20 December 2018 for new plants, from January 2025 for existing plants over 5MWth and from January 2030 for existing plants between 1 and 5MWth, as set out on Article 6 of the MCPD.

A permitting approach is proposed because that seems the best fit between PPC regulations and the MCPD requirements. We anticipate that for the large majority of plant, the requirements applicable will be as specified by the Directive, subject to our adoption of the optional flexibilities in the

Directive as proposed in Table 1. We anticipate that for a small minority of MCPs (e.g. 20-50MWth plant using solid fuels) the regulator may need to apply different or additional conditions, including different emission limits, in order to safeguard air quality.

Where the MCP is part of a PPC installation, the existing PPC requirements will continue to apply and the MCPD requirements will be added where necessary to comply with the Directive. Also in line with PPC regulations, the regulator will recover costs from operators via permitting fees and charges.

***Q1. Do you agree with the general approach to permitting that is proposed?***

## **Flexibilities**

MCPs are very diverse and used for a range of functions. The Directive provides for a number of flexibilities to cover specific circumstances in which the requirements on certain MCPs might otherwise be disproportionate, risking impacts on energy or heat security. For these flexibilities, the MCPD text is not prescriptive and so Member States must clarify in transposition if they are applied (See Table 1). We propose to apply those flexibilities which we consider to be appropriate in relation to Northern Ireland, as explained in Table 1 in the column 'Proposed approach and rationale'.

<b>Table 1 Flexibilities</b>	<b>Proposed approach and rationale</b>
<b>1) Exemption from MCPD Annex II ELVs for existing plant operating less than 500 hours per year as a 5 year rolling average.</b>	<p>Apply partially – For most plant operating a limited number of hours, compliance with ELVs is not proportionate considering the limited emission reductions achieved and the costs associated with doing so.</p> <p>Also, later in this document we are proposing emission controls for generators running for less than 500 hours, which will include some MCPs, in order to safeguard air quality.</p>
<b>2) Extension of time exempted in 1) above to 1000h for plant supplying heating in exceptionally cold weather.</b>	Do not apply. We have no evidence of a need for this in our maritime climate.
<b>3) Extension of time exempted in 1) above to 1000h for plants in islands when the power supply is interrupted.</b>	Apply in full – this is expected to be a very rare event where additional flexibility in the exemption from compliance to ELVs may be needed to allow power supply to be restored.
<b>4) Exemption from Annex II ELVs for new plant operating less than 500 hours per year as a 3 year rolling average.</b>	<p>Do not apply.</p> <p>The Department welcome comments on this.</p> <p>While plant running for short runtimes have</p>

	<p>little environmental effect, the costs of meeting the emission limit values are less for new plant (no retro fitting or flue modification costs)</p> <p>The Department is also unsure of the wisdom of allowing new plant onto the market in Northern Ireland which does not meet the MCP ELVs.</p> <p>Also, later in this document we are proposing emission controls for generators running less than 500 hours to safeguard air quality.</p>
<b>5) Less stringent ELVs for some new MCPs until 2025 and delay in application of ELVs to existing MCPs until 2030, if located in Small and Micro Isolated Systems (SIS and MIS).</b>	Do not apply. The Department do not currently know of any MIS or SIS in NI. We welcome any comments on this.
<b>6) Delay in application of Annex II ELVs for certain existing plant over 5MW supplying heat to public district heating networks. The Directive specifies maximum ELVs that must be applied, however regulators are required to ensure that emission controls applied to not lead to significant pollution.</b>	Do not apply –Regulators must set emission controls which safeguard local air quality and are proportionate in any case and meeting the Annex II ELVs is thought to be cost effective.
<b>7) Higher dust ELV (for a limited period) for plant firing solid biomass located in zones compliant with air quality limits. The Directive specifies maximum dust ELV that must be applied, however regulators are required to ensure that emission controls applied to not lead to significant pollution.</b>	Do not apply. The impact assessment shows that the benefits of <b>not</b> allowing higher dust ELVs outweigh the costs by 11:1.
<b>8) Delay in application of requirements for certain plant used to drive compressor stations in national gas transmission system</b>	Apply in full
<b>9) Increase in NOx ELV for new engines operating between 500-1500 hours provided they are applying primary abatement measures</b>	Do not apply.

**Exemption from MCPD Annex II ELVs for existing plant operating less than 500 hours per year (or 500 years as a rolling average).**

It is estimated that if the 500hr run time exemption is not used costs will increase by 940 % but benefits will only increase 5%. Therefore the Department proposes to use this exemption so that standby and backup plant do not have to meet emission limits.

***Q2. Do you agree that the Department should apply the Exemption from MCPD Annex II ELVs for existing plant operating less than 500 hours per year.***

The Department consider that while an additional flexibility for some operators would be welcomed, the increased complexity of regulating a rolling average is overly cumbersome. It would be simpler for both operators and regulators to have a single annual figure.

The rolling average adds complexity for regulators and operators alike, requiring the examination of 5 years of operating hours records to determine a years allowable runtime. We consider a simpler approach of 500 hours per year (no rolling average) more appropriate.

***Q3. Do you agree that the Department should have a clear annual operating 500 hour limit or should the Department have more flexibility allowing a 5 year rolling average?***

**Exemption from MCPD Annex II ELVs operating for up to 1000 hours for plant supplying heating in exceptionally cold weather.**

We have not seen evidence of the need to extend the number of hours combustion plants used for heat production can operate without complying with emission limits in the cases of exceptionally cold weather. We are therefore proposing not to apply this extension in Northern Ireland, unless compelling evidence for its need is submitted.

***Q4. Do you agree that the Department should not allow existing plant an exemption from MCPD Annex II ELVs operating for up to 1000 hours for plant supplying heating in exceptionally cold weather.***

***Q5. Do you have specific examples where applying the extension to exempted hours in exceptionally cold weather is justified?***

**Exemption from Annex II ELVs for new plant operating less than 500 hours per year as a 3 year rolling average.**

The Department welcome comments on this.

On one hand the benefits of reduced emissions for Plant running for only short periods are low and in some cases may be disproportionate.

On the other hand the costs for complying with emission limit values are lowest for new plant and we have concerns about allowing new plant to operate with Emission Limit values greater than those for existing plant (which are much more expensive to retrofit to meet the limits).

The Department also consider that it may lead to more difficult enforcement where new combustion plant is being installed which cannot meet the Annex II ELVs. Verifying running hours in cases of suspected non-compliance is likely to be a very time consuming and possibly disproportionate effort for regulators.

The Department propose to not include this exemption. We welcome your views.

***Q 6. Do you have specific examples demonstrating the need for this exemption for new plant operating less than 500 hours per year?***

***Q 7. If the exemption is granted should it 500 hours be calculated as a 3 year rolling average?***

#### **Delay in application of Annex II ELVs for certain existing plant over 5MW supplying heat to public district heating networks.**

The Directive specifies maximum ELVs that must be applied, however regulators are required to ensure that emission controls applied to not lead to significant pollution.

We do not propose to use this flexibility as we consider that benefits in terms of air quality outweigh the abatement costs. The savings from not implementing the Annex II ELVs are in any case limited as the regulator must set emission controls which safeguard local air quality and are proportionate.

#### **Higher dust ELV (for a limited period) for plant firing solid biomass located in zones compliant with air quality limits. The Directive specifies maximum dust ELV that must be applied, however regulators are required to ensure that emission controls applied to not lead to significant pollution.**

We do not propose to use this flexibility as we consider that the benefits in terms of air quality outweigh the abatement costs. The consultation impact assessment assumes that, where allowed by the Directive, Annex II ELVs for biomass and district heating plants are only applied in 2030 and until then plants benefiting from this later application only need to comply with the higher emission limits required in the Directive. However, the Directive also requires the regulator to ensure that no significant pollution is caused and that a high level of protection of the environment as a whole is achieved, when these flexibilities are applied. We consider that in light of the low numbers of plants and the added complexity for operators and regulators in applying this flexibility, it should not be applied. The impact assessment indicates that the benefits outweigh the costs by 11:1. Therefore we do not propose to extend the exemption in Northern Ireland

***Q8. For biomass and district heating plants which qualify for later application of Annex II emission limits, do you agree with not extending the flexibilities, or do you have any data to show that they should be used?***

#### **Delay in application of requirements for certain plant used to drive compressor stations in national gas transmission system**

This flexibility is required to allow enough time for upgrading the national gas grid, but impacts a very small number of plants. This exemption was included at UKs request.

***Q 9. Do you agree with this delay in applying MCP requirements for certain plant in drive compressor stations?***

### **Increase in NO<sub>x</sub> ELV for new engines operating between 500-1500 hours provided they are applying primary abatement measures**

The Department consider that new plant should meet the ELVs specified if operating more than 500 hours per year. Table 8.15 of the Impact Assessment shows that the benefits outweigh the costs by 18:1.

***Q 10. Do you have specific examples demonstrating the need for this exemption for new engines operating between 500-1500 hours per year?***

***Q 11. Do you have evidence that not applying this exemption for new engines operating between 500-1500 hours per year would be not be cost beneficial or disproportionate?***

### **Non-Road Mobile Machinery**

The MCPD contains an exemption for combustion plants covered by the Non-Road Mobile Machinery Directive (NRMMMD)<sup>7</sup>. The NRMMMD is being replaced with a new Regulation which will apply from January 2019 and will require all compression ignition engines installed in non-road mobile machinery within the MCP range to comply with 'placing on the market' emission standards. We consider that engines above 1MWth installed on NRMM and not subject to placing on the market emission standards will be in scope of the MCPD, except where otherwise exempted by the MCPD.

***Q12. What are the practical difficulties with applying the MCPD to compression ignition engines within the MCPD size range which are not used in the propulsion of a vehicle, ship or aircraft and are not subject to 'placing on the market' emission standards under the Non-Road Mobile Machinery Directive?***

### **Compliance checks**

The Directive requires Member States to set up an effective system, based on either environmental inspections or other measures, to check operator compliance. Currently, combustion plants subject to emission controls under the PPC regulations are subject to a compliance checking regime which can include site inspections. For MCPD we envisage a focus on remote checks with site inspections being conducted at the regulator's discretion, where required to confirm compliance as is currently the case for activities already regulated under the PPC regulations. For MCPs which form part of existing installations or other regulated facilities, compliance checks may be incorporated into the compliance checking that the regulator already undertakes for the rest of the regulated facility.

When analysing the impact of the proposals in the consultation Impact Assessment (IA), Defra compared two different compliance checking regimes, one based on scheduled checks (i.e., data

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<sup>7</sup> Directive 97/68/EC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to measures against the emission of gaseous and particulate pollutants from internal combustion (Compression Ignition and spark ignition) engines to be installed in non-road mobile machinery, inland waterway vessels and railway applications.



relating to each plant is checked every 3 years) and the other based on randomised spot checks where data relating to a percentage of plant are selected for checking at random each year.

Defra's analysis indicated that a random spot check regime is more cost effective as it assumed that random spot checks with no mandatory reporting would be more effective deterrent to non-compliance. There is no evidence for this assumption and the Department takes a different view.

We assume that not having mandatory reporting will reduce the levels of compliance. We consider that mandatory reporting will lead to greater compliance.

In addition to compliance assessment, we envisage the regulator will have available to them the existing range of enforcement powers provided under the PPC regulations.

The Department consider that data reporting should be mandatory.

***Q13. What approach for compliance checks do you support, and why:***

***a) Random compliance checks with mandatory reporting as described above***

***b) Scheduled compliance checks with mandatory reporting as described above***

***c) Other – please describe***

## **Monitoring**

As previously stated, operators are required to monitor pollutant emissions periodically. Where secondary abatement equipment is fitted, the operator is also required to keep records to prove continuous operation of the equipment. For plants which operate on average up to 500h per annum and benefit from the exemption from compliance with MCPD Annex II ELVs, Member States are allowed to set a frequency of monitoring which is partly dependent on the number of operating hours. Member States must also decide whether to allow alternative methods for determining SO<sub>2</sub> emissions (e.g., based on fuel sulphur content) or require continuous monitoring.

The monitoring frequencies prescribed by the MCPD for each type of plant are outlined in Table 2 – these should be interpreted as a minimum requirement, since for MCPs which are part of regulated installations, more onerous monitoring requirements may apply.

**Table 2 Monitoring requirements**

Type of Plant	Pollutants Monitored	Plant Capacity	Minimum Frequency
natural gas fired plants)	Carbon monoxide (CO) and NO <sub>x</sub> emissions	1-20 MWth	Every 3 years
		20-50 MWth	Annually
plants firing gaseous fuels other than	CO, NO <sub>x</sub> and SO <sub>2</sub>	1-20 MWth	Every 3 years

natural gas	emissions		
		20-50 MWth	Annually
plants firing solid and other liquid fuels	CO, NOx, SO2 and PM emissions	1-20 MWth	Every 3 years
		20-50 MWth	Annually
biomass and other solid fuels (operating <500 hours per annum)	CO and PM emissions	1-20 MWth	Every 1,500h of operation, and at least once every 5 years
		20-50 MWth	Every 500h of operation, and at least once every 5 years
gaseous and liquid fuels (operating <500 hours per annum)	CO emissions	1-20 MWth	Every 1,500h of operation, and at least once every 5 years
		20-50 MWth	Every 500h of operation, and at least once every 5 years

#### Continuous Monitoring

As regards continuous monitoring, stakeholders have suggested that the costs would be disproportionate for the vast majority of MCPs and thus it should not be made mandatory. We therefore propose not to apply mandatory continuous monitoring. Where continuous monitoring is otherwise required in relation to a regulated facility of which the MCP is a part, that requirement will remain. In addition, as required by the Directive, the operator will need to check the MCP continuous monitoring equipment against the reference monitoring methods annually and report the results to the regulator.

#### ***Q14. Do you agree with the proposed approach for monitoring of plants?***

##### ***If not, what are your concerns?***

Member States must ensure monitoring is carried out based on methods enabling reliable, representative and comparable results. We are working with industry and regulators to identify suitable methods. In the UK, plants over 50MWth are required to meet MCERTs (UK Monitoring Certification Scheme) monitoring standards; for 20-50MWth plant, operators must use monitoring

methods approved by the regulator, such as MCERTs methods. However, under the MCPD the majority of MCPs (those using natural gas and gas oil) are required to monitor only NO<sub>x</sub> and CO emissions and we consider MCERTS is likely to be disproportionate. We are therefore working with industry to identify cheaper and less stringent methods possibly utilising existing plant maintenance systems. These methods will be subject to further consultation but we welcome proposals in response to this consultation.

***Q15. Do you have any suggestions for monitoring methods which could be applied to MCPs as an alternative to MCERTs?***

### **Non-Compliance reporting**

The Directive requires Member States to lay down rules for the type, frequency and format of information concerning events of non-compliance with emission limits to be reported by operators to the regulator and this will be the subject of later consultation.

Notwithstanding, the Directive requires operators of MCPs to take any measures necessary to ensure that compliance is restored within the shortest possible time and to keep a record of events of non-compliance with ELVs. Upon request, operators must provide this record to the regulator. The regulator may require the operator to take additional measures to ensure compliance with ELVs is restored without undue delay, and must order suspension of operation of the combustion plant where the non-compliance causes a significant degradation of local air quality.

## **Emission controls for generators**

There is evidence that the number of generators which have relatively high NO<sub>x</sub> emissions (mainly diesel) has grown over the past few years and there is a risk this could continue if current distortions in the wider policy landscape persist.

Many of the electricity generating facilities with high NO<sub>x</sub> emissions that provide additional capacity to the electricity system at peak times have an aggregated thermal input <50MWth in size and individual generators under 20MWth. As a result their emissions are largely unregulated at present. This means that detailed data on the emissions, numbers, locations of generators and running time for these generators is not readily available. Defra have gathered the best data possible by working with BEIS, National Grid, regulators, industry and Defra's Air Quality Expert Group and we have also sought to check the relevance of this data regarding Northern Ireland by contacting SONI, Aggregators providing capacity to the NI grid and the Department for the Economy. The data used and the assumptions made are presented for GB in the associated consultation stage impact assessment.

### **GB generator growth**

In Great Britain the number of small scale generators is growing. DEFRA consider that it is important to establish controls on NO<sub>x</sub> emissions from these generators now to ensure that any growth does not lead to air quality problems. Moreover, the proposed controls are an important step in removing an unfair advantage from which these generators benefit *i.e.* unlike larger generators, they are not

currently exposed to costs arising from having to limit their emissions. Defra have consulted early on the broad principles for regulation while seeking further evidence to develop their analysis.

BEIS and Ofgem have also been working separately to remove any unfair advantages that may be giving some types of small-scale generation an unjustified competitive edge in the Capacity Market auctions.

### **NI Generator growth**

The Generation Capacity Statement 2016-2025 does not forecast a large rise in diesel generation. However, the Department consider that the protection of human health and the environment should be a priority and therefore does not propose to leave a loophole in the regulation which may cause problems in the future. Therefore we propose to have a similar regime as England and Wales whereby generators feeding into the Grid or operating (other than for backup and testing) will need to ensure that they will not cause an air quality problem [by undertaking air quality modelling and in some cases meeting ELVs.

The new Capacity Remuneration Mechanism is still being developed and consulted on and is expected to have it's first auction is expected in December 2017 for the period May 2018 onwards.

### **Proposals**

Proposals to control emissions from generators are set out in the text box below.

## Proposals to control emissions from generators

From 1 January 2019 and subject to the requirements of the MCPD in relation to plant that are MCPs, all generators<sup>8</sup> will require a permit to operate, except:

- a) Back-up generators (generators operating to supply power during an on-site emergency e.g. a power cut) which are operated for the purpose of testing for no more than 50 hours per year<sup>9</sup>
- b) (until 2025) Tranche A generators<sup>10</sup> with a rated thermal input of 5-<50MWth and with an emission <500mg/Nm<sup>3</sup>, and, Tranche A generators with a rated thermal input of 5-<50MWth and operating <50 hours/year
- d) (until 2030) Tranche A generators 1-<5MWth

Unless otherwise specified below, the regulator will be required to exercise their permitting functions so as to ensure that at least the four following **standard requirements** are applied to the generator<sup>11</sup> though the permit:

- **a NO<sub>x</sub> ELV of 190mg/Nm<sup>3</sup><sup>12</sup>**
- **where secondary abatement is required to meet the 190mg/Nm<sup>3</sup> it must be met within 5 minutes of the generator commencing operation**
- **there must be no persistent visible emission**
- **where the generator relies on secondary abatement to meet the 190mg/Nm<sup>3</sup> NO<sub>x</sub> ELV,**

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<sup>8</sup> "Generator" means:

- any single stationary electricity generating combustion plant; or
- any group of stationary electricity generating combustion plant located at the same site and providing electricity for the same purpose,

with a rated thermal input of between 1MWth and 50MWth, including any MCP, but excluding any plant subject to the provisions of Chapter II or Chapter III of Directive 2010/75/EU (Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control and Large Combustion Plant chapters of the Industrial Emissions Directive).

<sup>9</sup> No running time restrictions will apply to these generators when providing power on site during an emergency

<sup>10</sup> "Tranche A generator" means any generator that comes into operation before 1 December 2017

"Tranche B generator" means any generator other than a "Tranche A generator"

<sup>11</sup> Except:

- any Tranche B generator used at a site to which it is not reasonably practicable to supply mains power; or
- any Tranche B back-up generator for which the operator has demonstrated to the regulator a genuine need to carry out routine testing for more than 50 hours per year.
- Until 1 January 2025, any Tranche A generator with a rated thermal input 5-<50MW with NO<sub>x</sub> emissions 500mg/Nm<sup>3</sup> or greater

<sup>12</sup> under the MCPD reference conditions for engines and turbines (see Annex C).

**emissions must be monitored every 3 years.**

Where the regulator considers there may be a risk to air quality standards resulting from the operation of the generator, an operator will be expected to quantify the impact of emissions on sensitive receptors, e.g. by air dispersion modelling, incorporating as necessary, for example, any proposals for appropriate dispersion, abatement and restrictions on operating hours. The Regulator, accounting for the results of such assessment, will be required to apply any further or different requirements as are necessary to ensure any breach of Ambient AQ Directive Annex XI standards is avoided.

In these cases, the regulator will exercise their functions as necessary to ensure that the conditions set in permits will ensure that generators will not give rise to a breach of standards specified in Annex XI of the Ambient Air Quality Directive.

### **Definition of Generators**

The term “Generators” will be defined. A possible definition is

- any single electricity generating combustion plant; or
- any group of electricity generating combustion plant located at the same site and providing electricity for the same purpose,

with a rated thermal input of between 1MWth and 50MWth, including any MCP, but excluding any plant subject to the provisions of Chapter II or Chapter III of Directive 2010/75/EU (the Industrial Emissions Directive). This definition means that mobile generators would be included in these proposals and that the combined capacity of all electricity generating combustion plant located at the same site will be aggregated to determine the total rated thermal input of the “Generator” so plant <1MWth may be affected by the proposed regulation.

The proposed regulation seeks to reduce emissions from generators with relatively high NO<sub>x</sub> emissions which are at risk of increasing rapidly in use in Northern Ireland due to energy market incentives.

***Q16. Do you agree with the proposed definition of “generators”? If not please explain your reasons and propose an alternative definition.***

### **Operator Obligations**

Guidance will be developed to ensure that operators and regulators are aware of their obligations and this will be consulted on by mid 2018 at the latest.

We anticipate that the operator of a generator which is not exempt from permitting would be required to submit evidence of its emissions to the regulator. This may be in the form of an emissions test or evidence from manufacturers on the emissions from the generator and abatement equipment.

Operators of generators running for more than 50 hours with NO<sub>x</sub> emissions over a specified threshold (190mg/Nm<sup>3</sup> for Tranche B or 500mg/Nm<sup>3</sup> for Tranche A generators) would be required to demonstrate compliance with Ambient Air Quality Limits<sup>13</sup>. This may involve submission of site-specific air dispersion modelling of pollutants from the generator. The regulator could also apply this requirement to operators of generators with emissions below the specified thresholds, where they have reason to believe that the process contributions of the generator could lead to a breach of Ambient Air Quality Limits. The regulator would not issue a permit to any generator that cannot demonstrate compliance with the limits.

We propose that operators of exempt plant would not be required to hold or apply for a permit.

### **Permit Conditions**

All generators that are not exempt would be required to meet the four standard requirements shown in the proposals set out on page 14, and may also be required to meet additional permit conditions to comply with Ambient Air Quality Limits.

The conditions set in permits will ensure that generator process contributions are not likely to lead to a breach of limits. The permit conditions may limit the operating hours and emissions limits of the generator and may require dispersion equipment (e.g. stacks) or abatement equipment to be installed to ensure compliance with Ambient Air Quality Limits.

### **Environment Agency Modelling**

Modelling undertaken by the Environment Agency based on high-risk configurations of generators was used to identify size, time and emission limits below which breaches of the EU Ambient Air Quality Directive and national air quality objectives would be unlikely (occur less than 1 in 20 years). With these conservative assumptions the modelling indicated that a breach was unlikely for;

- Multiple diesel generators co-located at a single site (just under 50 MWth in total) with NO<sub>x</sub> emissions from each unit less than 190mg/Nm<sup>3</sup>,
- Multiple diesel generators with very high emissions<sup>14</sup> co-located at a single site (just under 50 MWth in total) that operate for no more than 50 hours per year
- Multiple generators with very high emissions co-located at a single site up to 5MWth in total

unless they were located within 150m of a sensitive receptor (e.g., a location where people are likely to be exposed).

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<sup>13</sup> the pollutant concentration limits set in Annex XI of the Ambient Air Quality Directive (Directive 2008/50/EC) at any sensitive receptor (for example a place where people are likely to be exposed) in the local area

<sup>14</sup> The Environment Agency's model worked with an assumption that emissions from these generators >3000mg/Nm<sup>3</sup>

Such extreme configurations are thought to be very unlikely to occur in practice and as such the modelling is likely to represent a bad/worst-case scenario. Large generators are likely to have been subject to an air quality assessment through the planning regime and as a result would have to meet conditions to ensure there were no breaches to Ambient Air Quality Limits e.g. install stacks to disperse emissions or limit operations.

The model has been reviewed by Defra's Air Quality Expert Group and the Environment Agency has updated the analysis in response to the reviewers' comments. The finalised modelling report will be made available online during the consultation.

### **Emission Limits and Thresholds**

The thresholds proposed for the automatic requirement to demonstrate compliance with Ambient Air Quality Limits have been selected to protect air quality, ensure that impacts on energy security are minimised and costs to businesses are proportionate.

The standard requirement that applies a NO<sub>x</sub> emissions limit of 190mg/Nm<sup>3</sup> to all new generators (except back-up generators used in emergencies and those on nuclear sites) has been selected to protect local air quality and drive the use of cleaner technology in power production, acting to curb emissions from this source. Technology already exists (e.g. lean burn gas engines) that can meet this emission limit and the 190mg/ Nm<sup>3</sup> limit also aligns with the lower limits for diesel engines in the MCPD.

### **The five minute abatement limit**

The proposals include a requirement for generators relying on secondary abatement to achieve emission limits and thresholds within five minutes of operation. This is because Selective Catalytic Reduction (the form of secondary NO<sub>x</sub> abatement that could be used with diesel generators to enable them to fall below the emissions thresholds proposed) operates effectively only when the catalyst has reached a high temperature. Diesel generators providing energy balancing services may operate for as little as 20 minutes per run and in some situations the catalyst may not reach the required temperature to reduce emissions. A five minute time limit has therefore been proposed to ensure that the secondary abatement operates effectively in the circumstances that these plants are most likely to be operating.

***Q17. Do you agree with the emissions limits proposed and that where secondary abatement is applied it must abate emissions to the required Emission Limit Value within five minutes?***

### **Proposed Timelines and Transitional Measures to protect Energy Security and minimise costs to business**

The proposals seek to balance the need to retain sufficient electricity generating capacity at a national level with the need to protect local air quality and limit national emissions. In Northern Ireland the new Capacity Remuneration Mechanism is still being developed and consulted on and the first auction is expected in December 2017 for the period May 2018 onwards.

Tranche A generators (existing generators) that are not exempt from emissions controls and have high emissions (>500mg/Nm<sup>3</sup>) would be required to obtain permits and meet controls aimed at protecting local air quality from 20 December 2018 unless they are run for a short duration (50 hours



or less). Introducing this requirement for the most polluting plant targets those which present the highest risk to local air quality. However the lighter-touch 500 mg/Nm<sup>3</sup> threshold is proposed for Tranche A generators because a large number of gas generators have emissions below this threshold and excluding them from these permitting requirements until 2025, when the MCPD requirements are introduced reduces the cost of the regulation to business substantially.

By contrast, Tranche B (New) generators would be expected to meet tight emissions standards (190mg/Nm<sup>3</sup>) aimed at protecting local and national air quality on 20 December 2018. We anticipate that the generators legislation is likely to come into force in April 2018, so this date has been proposed to allow operators time to apply for permits and make any required modifications to their plants.

***Q18. Do you agree with the proposed timescales for implementation, which reflect those specified in the Medium Combustion Plant Directive?***

### **Applying Limits to Generators <1MWth**

We are proposing that generators (as previously defined) 1-<50MWth should be permitted. Provision of Grid services is usually restricted to generators with a capacity greater than 4MWth<sup>15</sup> electrical (roughly 10 MW thermal input), however there is no requirement for these generators to be co-located at a single site. Third party companies, known as “aggregators”, work with companies that own diesel generators from 500kW electrical capacity to produce aggregated bids to Grid services. We have no information to suggest that generators with an aggregated input smaller than 1MWth are currently being used for this purpose. However there is a large reservoir of back-up diesel generators, so failing to limit NO<sub>x</sub> emissions from generators could open a loophole potentially undermining some of the benefits of the proposed regulation. We are therefore seeking views on whether the legislation should be extended to generators <1MWth in size.

Dispatchable Aggregated Generating Units (AGU) operate in Northern Ireland, which consists of a number of individual diesel generators grouping together to make available their combined capacity to the market. The amount of capacity available to these AGUs is approximately 90 MW. The capacity of Demand Side Units in Northern Ireland is 18 MW and is not expected to increase over the coming years.<sup>16</sup>

Industrial generation refers to generation, usually powered by diesel engines, located on industrial or commercial premises, which acts as on-site supply during peak demand and emergency periods. The condition and mode of operation of this plant is uncertain, as some of these units would fall outside the jurisdiction of the TSOs.

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<sup>15</sup> [http://www.eirgridgroup.com/customer-and-industry/becoming-a-customer/demand-side-management/#comp\\_000056166e56\\_0000002b69\\_63be](http://www.eirgridgroup.com/customer-and-industry/becoming-a-customer/demand-side-management/#comp_000056166e56_0000002b69_63be)

<sup>16</sup> [http://www.eirgridgroup.com/site-files/library/EirGrid/Generation\\_Capacity\\_Statement\\_20162025\\_FINAL.pdf](http://www.eirgridgroup.com/site-files/library/EirGrid/Generation_Capacity_Statement_20162025_FINAL.pdf)

## All-Island Generation Capacity Statement 2016-2025

### Projected Aggregated Generating Units and Demand Side Units

Year end: ID	Fuel Type	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Contour Global AGU	Gas	12	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Empower AGU	Distillate Oil	3	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
iPower AGU	Distillate Oil	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73
Powerhouse DSU	Distillate Oil	18	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24

### Exemption for legitimate testing of back-up generators

The proposals allow back-up generators to be operated for no more than 50 hours each year for testing purposes without the requirement for a permit. Discussions with operators suggest that 50 hours enables adequate testing of back-up generators and associated cooling systems for most back-up generators, including those used in hospitals. For generators operating in such circumstances, operators would be able to undertake legitimate testing of their plant at peak times for no more than 50 hours per year, enabling them to use the electrical output during testing to participate in “peak lopping”. The air quality impact of operating generators at peak times of energy demand is not expected to be significantly greater than operation at other times, and allowing testing of backup generators at peak times could help to balance demand on the transmission network at these times. However, we are aware that this could provide an incentive for operators to test for more hours than they might otherwise (within the 50 hours per year limit), resulting in additional, avoidable pollutant emissions. We are therefore seeking views on whether testing between 4-7pm on winter weekday evenings (expected peak times of electricity demand) should be restricted.

### ***Q19. Is there a case for allowing back-up generators to be tested at peak times of demand?***

#### **A spatial approach to regulation**

We have considered whether it is appropriate to adopt different emissions controls for generators situated within and outside Air Quality Management Areas designated on the basis of local NO<sub>2</sub> concentrations. Most of these designations follow a breach of the annual NO<sub>2</sub> concentration limit in the Ambient Air Quality Directive. Generators with very high NO<sub>x</sub> emissions can lead to exceedance of local hourly NO<sub>2</sub> limits but because they operate less than 500 hours/year their contribution to annual NO<sub>2</sub> concentrations is small. We are therefore not proposing to automatically adopt different emissions limits in permits for generators located within Air Quality Management Areas. However, background NO<sub>2</sub> levels will be taken into account by regulators when determining whether the operator is required to demonstrate compliance with Ambient Air Quality Limits.

## **Particulate Emissions**

Diesel generators emit higher levels of particulate emissions than gas generators. Our initial assessment of particulate emissions from diesel generators, based on emissions information published by engine manufacturers, indicates that particulate emissions were below the level likely to cause a significant issue at local or national scale. As a result of this assessment, emission limit values for particulate emissions have not been proposed. However background PM levels will be taken into account by regulators when determining whether the operator is required to demonstrate compliance with Ambient Air Quality Limits. In addition, in order to protect the environment from high levels of particulate emissions from poorly functioning generators, a standard requirement to be set out in permits will require operators of generators with a persistent visible emission to carry out maintenance to ensure the problem does not persist.

***Q20. Do you agree with the proposed approach to controlling particulate emissions from generators?***

## **Exemptions from Emission Controls**

We are proposing that back-up generators that operate to provide power in emergency situations should not be required to meet ELVs or to hold a permit unless their testing regime exceeds 50 hours per year. This reflects the importance of diesel generators in providing security of supply to sites, recognising the costs and technical challenges of fitting abatement at these sites. We will review evidence submitted for exempting other generators, particularly those that aim to promote resource efficiency and produce low carbon power if their impacts on local air quality and national emissions are likely to be low and there is not a good economic case for abating NOx emissions.

***Q21. Do you agree with the proposed exemptions for certain generators from emission controls from generators?***

## **Monitoring**

We propose that permitted generators that rely on secondary abatement to achieve emissions limits will require emissions monitoring at least once every three years. In addition, all plant 1-<50MWth will be subject to the MCPD monitoring requirements set out on page 10 of this document.

***Q22. Do you agree that permitted generators should be required to monitor their emissions every three years only if they have adopted abatement?***

## **Proposed legislative approach**

Transposition of the MCPD and implementation of Generator emission controls are to be achieved via amendments to the Pollution Prevention and Control (Industrial Emissions) Regulations (Northern Ireland). We intend to use a number of general provisions within the main body of the PPC regulations regarding powers or the regulator, penalties and offences, which are required to enforce the new requirements and ensure compliance. By adopting existing processes and procedures for plants already permitted under the PPC regulations we will maintain a consistent approach, avoid confusion for regulators and operators, and also reduce the burdens associated with establishing new regimes.

**Q23. Do you foresee any challenges to using the Pollution Prevention and Control (Industrial Emissions) Regulations (Northern Ireland) for implementing the MCPD and controls on generators?**

#### **Fees and Charges**

It is envisaged that the costs of permitting any plants within scope of the controls proposed will be recovered by the regulator through an initial fee to cover the cost of permitting and an annual subsistence charge to cover the costs of compliance checking. The level of fees and charges that apply will be updated periodically and will be published by the Northern Ireland Environment Agency; or by the Department (for District Councils) as applied to other regulated facilities under PPC Regulations.

**Overlapping legislation e.g. the Clean Air (Northern Ireland) Order 1981, Sulphur Content of Liquid Fuels Regulations (2007) (SCoLFR) and Environmental (NI) Order 2002.**

Some plants in scope of the MCPD and emission controls proposed for generators are currently subject to requirements to control air pollution under the CA(NI)O, SCoLFR and E(NI)O 2002. Notably, the CA(NI)O contains provisions to limit emissions of dark smoke and set height of chimneys to protect local air quality and ensure safe dispersion of pollutants which we consider should be retained, as they are complementary to our proposals.

***Q.24 Do you have any comments on any overlap between the different regimes which could or should be avoided?***

#### **The Regulator**

Member States are required to determine the regulators or competent authorities for MCPD.

Currently, the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA) regulate combustion plants in sites with an aggregated rated thermal input over 50MW and those which are part of PPC Part A installations, while District Councils regulate the remaining 20-50MWth plants and those which are part of PPC Part C installations. The NIEA and NRW have considerable expertise and resources for permitting complex sites, by setting conditions which safeguard the local environment. However, Councils are more likely to already have contact with MCP operators (e.g., through charging of business rates) and already appraise the impact of MCPs in proposed developments subject to planning consent.

***Q25. Which of the following approaches do you consider to be the best option for choice of the regulator:***

***A) NIEA regulate plants in Part A and Part B installations and District Councils regulate all other plants.***

***B) NIEA regulates all plants***

***C) District Councils regulate all plants***

***Q26. Are there any situations where you consider the identity of the regulator needs to be further clarified?***

### **Impact of the proposals**

An impact assessment compiled by Defra is provided in support of the proposals in this consultation.

***Q27. Do you agree with the assumptions made/ evidence provided in the policy analysis and associated impact assessment e.g. number of plants, operating hours, emissions?***

***If not, please provide details.***

### **Next Steps**

The consultation runs for 8 weeks. The consultation will close **16/8/17**.

Following the close of the consultation period, the Department will publish a summary of all the responses received, unless specifically notified otherwise

Copies of responses will be made available to the public on request. If you do not want your response – including your name, contact details and any other personal information – to be publicly available, please say so clearly in writing when you send your response to the consultation. Please note, if your computer automatically includes a confidentiality disclaimer, that won't count as a confidentiality request.

Please explain why you need to keep details confidential. We will take your reasons into account if someone asks for this information under freedom of information legislation. But, because of the law, we cannot promise that we will always be able to keep those details confidential.

We will summarise all responses and place this summary on our website at: <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/consultations>

This summary will include a list of names of organisations that responded but not people's personal names, addresses or other contact details

## **MANDATORY CONSULTATION ARRANGEMENTS**

### **Equality Impact Assessment**

The Department has completed a preliminary screening exercise on the proposal contained in this consultation paper. There is no evidence that there would be any impact on issues related to equality. Therefore, the Department does not consider it necessary to undertake a full Equality Impact Assessment.

## **Human Rights Act 1998**

The Human Rights Act 1998 implements the European Convention on Human Rights. The Act makes it unlawful for any public authority to act in a way that is incompatible with those rights.

The Department considers that the proposals contained in this consultation paper are compatible with the Human Rights Act 1998.

## **Rural Proofing**

Rural proofing is a process to ensure that all relevant Executive policies are examined carefully and objectively. It determines whether or not those policies have a different impact in rural areas from that elsewhere, given the particular characteristics of rural areas.

Consideration should be given to the policy adjustments that could be made to reflect rural needs so that, as far as possible, public services are accessible on a fair basis to the rural community.

## **Initial Regulatory Impact Assessment**

The Department has used the Impact Assessment compiled by Defra to guide and inform its proposed transposition. The original analysis was produced for a UK perspective. However, this impact assessment presents plant numbers for England and Wales, emissions reductions and consequent costs and benefits, and not those of the UK. The disaggregation from the UK results was based on 84% of plants being located in England, 7.5% in Scotland, 5.2% in Wales and 3.1% in Northern Ireland. It was assumed that plants are distributed equally regardless of capacity, technology and fuel type.

## **Costs**

The total Net Present Value of the cost is estimated to be £13.43 million. Monetised costs comprise costs of making plant compliant with emission limits (abatement costs), emissions monitoring, reporting and permitting and annual enforcement fees.

## **Benefits**

The benefits are estimated to be £58.64 million. The principal monetised benefits represent the benefits of improved air quality on human health and from reduced greenhouse gas emissions. This captures benefits from reduced emissions of NO<sub>x</sub>, particulate matter known as PM or dust and Sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), and greenhouse gases namely carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>). Benefits relate to plant within scope of this IA, but implementation of the MCPD across the rest of the EU will also improve air quality in the UK because air pollution is a transboundary issue.

## ANNEX A - Consultation Questions

<b>Q1</b>	Do you agree with the general approach to permitting that is proposed?
<b>Q2</b>	Do you agree that the Department should apply the Exemption from MCPD Annex II ELVs for existing plant operating less than 500 hours per year.
<b>Q3</b>	Do you agree that the Department should have a clear annual operating 500 hour limit or should the Department have a more complex 5 year rolling average?
<b>Q4</b>	Do you agree that the Department should <u>not</u> allow existing plant an exemption from MCPD Annex II ELVs operating for up to 1000 hours for plant supplying heating in exceptionally cold weather.
<b>Q5</b>	Do you have specific examples where applying the extension to exempted hours in exceptionally cold weather is justified?
<b>Q6</b>	Do you have specific examples demonstrating the need for this exemption for <u>new</u> plant operating less than 500 hours per year?
<b>Q7</b>	If the exemption is granted should it 500 hours be calculated as a 3 year rolling average?
<b>Q8</b>	For biomass and district heating plants which qualify for later application of Annex II emission limits, do you agree with <u>not</u> extending the flexibilities, or do you have any data to show that they should be used?
<b>Q9</b>	Do you agree with this delay in applying MCP requirements for certain plant in drive compressor stations?

<b>Q10</b>	Do you have specific examples demonstrating the need for this exemption for <u>new</u> engines operating between 500-1500 hours per year?
<b>Q11</b>	Do you have evidence that <u>not</u> applying this exemption for <u>new</u> engines operating between 500-1500 hours per year would be not be cost beneficial or disproportionate?
<b>Q12</b>	What are the practical difficulties with applying the MCPD to compression ignition engines within the MCPD size range which are not used in the propulsion of a vehicle, ship or aircraft and are not subject to 'placing on the market' emission standards under the Non-Road Mobile Machinery Directive?
<b>Q13</b>	What approach for compliance checks do you support, and why: a) Random compliance checks with mandatory reporting as described above b) Scheduled compliance checks with mandatory reporting as described above c) Other – please describe
<b>Q14</b>	Do you agree with the proposed approach for monitoring of plants?
<b>Q15</b>	Do you have any suggestions for monitoring methods which could be applied to MCPs as an alternative to MCERTs?
<b>Q16</b>	Do you agree with the proposed definition of “generators”? If not please explain your reasons and propose an alternative definition.
<b>Q17</b>	Do you agree with the emissions limits proposed and that where secondary abatement is applied it must abate emissions to the required Emission Limit Value within five minutes?
<b>Q18</b>	Do you agree with the proposed timescales for implementation, which reflect those specified in the Medium Combustion Plant Directive?
<b>Q19</b>	Is there a case for allowing back-up generators to be tested at peak times of demand?
<b>Q20</b>	Do you agree with the proposed approach to controlling particulate emissions from generators?



<b>Q21</b>	Do you agree with the proposed exemptions for certain generators from emission controls from generators?
<b>Q22</b>	Do you agree that permitted generators should be required to monitor their emissions every three years only if they have adopted abatement?
<b>Q23</b>	Do you foresee any challenges to using the Pollution Prevention and Control (Industrial Emissions) Regulations (Northern Ireland) for implementing the MCPD and controls on generators?
<b>Q24</b>	Do you have any comments on any overlap between the different regimes which could or should be avoided?
<b>Q25</b>	<p>Which of the following approaches do you consider to be the best option for choice of the regulator:</p> <p>A) NIEA regulate plants in Part A and Part B PPC installations and District Councils regulate all other plants.</p> <p>B) NIEA regulates all plants</p> <p>C) District Councils regulate all plants</p>
<b>Q26</b>	Are there any situations where you consider the identity of the regulator needs to be further clarified?
<b>Q27</b>	<p>Do you agree with the assumptions made/ evidence provided in the policy analysis and associated impact assessment e.g. number of plants, operating hours, emissions?</p> <p>If not, please provide details.</p>

## **Annex B – MCPD timeline and obligations for the operator and regulator MCPD implementation timeline**

	<b>New plants</b>	<b>Existing plants &gt; 5MW</b>	<b>Existing 1-5MW plants</b>



## Annex C – MCPD Annex II Emission Limit Values (ELVs)

All emission limit values set out in this Annex are defined at a temperature of 273,15 K, a pressure of 101,3 kPa and after correction for the water vapour content of the waste gases and at a standardised O<sub>2</sub> content of 6 % for medium combustion plants using solid fuels, 3 % for medium combustion plants, other than engines and gas turbines, using liquid and gaseous fuels and 15 % for engines and gas turbines.

### PART 1

#### Emission limit values for existing medium combustion plants

Table 1

Emission limit values (mg/Nm<sup>3</sup>) for existing medium combustion plants with a rated thermal input equal to or greater than 1 MW and less than or equal to 5 MW, other than engines and gas turbines

Pollutant	Solid biomass	Other solid fuels	Gas oil	Liquid fuels other than gas oil	Natural gas	Gaseous fuels other than natural gas
SO <sub>2</sub>	200 <sup>(1)</sup> <sup>(2)</sup>	1 100	—	350	—	200 <sup>(3)</sup>
NO <sub>x</sub>	650	650	200	650	250	250
Dust	50	50	—	50	—	—

Table 2

Emission limit values (mg/Nm<sup>3</sup>) for existing medium combustion plants with a rated thermal input greater than 5 MW, other than engines and gas turbines

Pollutant	Solid biomass	Other solid fuels	Gas oil	Liquid fuels other than gas oil	Natural gas	Gaseous fuels other than natural gas
SO <sub>2</sub>	200 <sup>(4)</sup> <sup>(5)</sup>	400 <sup>(6)</sup>	—	350 <sup>(7)</sup>	—	35 <sup>(8)</sup> <sup>(9)</sup>
NO <sub>x</sub>	650	650	200	650	200	250
Dust	30 <sup>(10)</sup>	30 <sup>(10)</sup>	—	30	—	—

Table 3

Emission limit values (mg/Nm<sup>3</sup>) for existing engines and gas turbines

Pollutant	Type of medium combustion plant	Gas oil	Liquid fuels other than gas oil	Natural gas	Gaseous fuels other than natural gas
SO <sub>2</sub>	Engines and gas turbines	—	120	—	15 <sup>(11)</sup> <sup>(12)</sup>

NO <sub>x</sub>	Engines	190 <sup>(13)</sup> <sup>(14)</sup>	190 <sup>(13)</sup> <sup>(15)</sup>	190 <sup>(16)</sup>	190 <sup>(16)</sup>
	Gas turbines <sup>(17)</sup>	200	200	150	200
Dust	Engines and gas turbines	—	10 <sup>(18)</sup>	—	—

## PART 2

### Emission limit values for new medium combustion plants

Table 1

Emission limit values (mg/Nm<sup>3</sup>) for new medium combustion plants other than engines and gas turbines

Pollutant	Solid biomass	Other solid fuels	Gas oil	Liquid fuels other than gas oil	Natural gas	Gaseous fuels other than natural gas
SO <sub>2</sub>	200 <sup>(19)</sup>	400	—	350 <sup>(20)</sup>	—	35 <sup>(21)</sup> <sup>(22)</sup>
NO <sub>x</sub>	300 <sup>(23)</sup>	300 <sup>(23)</sup>	200	300 <sup>(24)</sup>	100	200
Dust	20 <sup>(25)</sup>	20 <sup>(25)</sup>	—	20 <sup>(26)</sup>	—	—

Table 2

Emission limit values (mg/Nm<sup>3</sup>) for new engines and gas turbines

Pollutant	Type of medium combustion plant	Gas oil	Liquid fuels other than gas oil	Natural gas	Gaseous fuels other than natural gas
SO <sub>2</sub>	Engines and gas turbines	—	120 <sup>(27)</sup>	—	15 <sup>(28)</sup>
NO <sub>x</sub>	Engines <sup>(29)</sup> <sup>(30)</sup>	190 <sup>(31)</sup>	190 <sup>(31)</sup> <sup>(32)</sup>	95 <sup>(33)</sup>	190
	Gas turbines <sup>(34)</sup>	75	75 <sup>(35)</sup>	50	75
Dust	Engines and gas turbines	—	10 <sup>(36)</sup> <sup>(37)</sup>	—	—

<sup>(1)</sup> The value does not apply in the case of plants firing exclusively woody solid biomass.

<sup>(2)</sup> 300 mg/Nm<sup>3</sup> in the case of plants firing straw.

<sup>(3)</sup> 400 mg/Nm<sup>3</sup> in the case of low calorific gases from coke ovens in the iron and steel industry.

<sup>(4)</sup> The value does not apply in the case of plants firing exclusively woody solid biomass.

<sup>(5)</sup> 300 mg/Nm<sup>3</sup> in the case of plants firing straw.

<sup>(6)</sup> 1 100 mg/Nm<sup>3</sup> in the case of plants with a rated thermal input greater than 5 MW and less than or equal to 20 MW.

<sup>(7)</sup> Until 1 January 2030, 850 mg/Nm<sup>3</sup> in the case of plants with a rated thermal input greater than 5 MW and less than or equal to 20 MW firing heavy fuel oil.

<sup>(8)</sup> 400 mg/Nm<sup>3</sup> in the case of low calorific gases from coke ovens, and 200 mg/Nm<sup>3</sup> in the case of low calorific gases from blast furnaces, in the iron and steel industry.

<sup>(9)</sup> 170 mg/Nm<sup>3</sup> in the case of biogas.

<sup>(10)</sup> 50 mg/Nm<sup>3</sup> in the case of plants with a rated thermal input greater than 5 MW and less than or equal to 20 MW.

<sup>(11)</sup> 60 mg/Nm<sup>3</sup> in the case of biogas.

<sup>(12)</sup> 130 mg/Nm<sup>3</sup> in the case of low calorific gases from coke ovens, and 65 mg/Nm<sup>3</sup> in the case of low calorific gases from blast furnaces, in the iron and steel industry.

<sup>(13)</sup> 1 850 mg/Nm<sup>3</sup> in the following cases:

- i. for diesel engines the construction of which commenced before 18 May 2006;
- ii. for dual fuel engines in liquid mode.

<sup>(14)</sup> 250 mg/Nm<sup>3</sup> in the case of engines with a rated thermal input equal to or greater than 1 MW and less than or equal to 5 MW.

<sup>(15)</sup> 250 mg/Nm<sup>3</sup> in the case of engines with a rated thermal input equal to or greater than 1 MW and less than or equal to 5 MW; 225 mg/Nm<sup>3</sup> in the case of engines with a rated thermal input greater than 5 MW and less than or equal to 20 MW.

<sup>(16)</sup> 380 mg/Nm<sup>3</sup> for dual fuel engines in gas mode.

<sup>(17)</sup> Emission limit values are only applicable above 70 % load.

<sup>(18)</sup> 20 mg/Nm<sup>3</sup> in the case of plants with a rated thermal input equal to or greater than 1 MW and less than or equal to 20 MW.

<sup>(19)</sup> The value does not apply in the case of plants firing exclusively woody solid biomass.

<sup>(20)</sup> Until 1 January 2025, 1 700 mg/Nm<sup>3</sup> in the case of plants which are part of SIS or MIS.

<sup>(21)</sup> 400 mg/Nm<sup>3</sup> in the case of low calorific gases from coke ovens, and 200 mg/Nm<sup>3</sup> in the case of low calorific gases from blast furnaces, in the iron and steel industry.

<sup>(22)</sup> 100 mg/Nm<sup>3</sup> in the case of biogas.

<sup>(23)</sup> 500 mg/Nm<sup>3</sup> in the case of plants with a total rated thermal input equal to or greater than 1 MW and less than or equal to 5 MW.

<sup>(24)</sup> Until 1 January 2025, 450 mg/Nm<sup>3</sup> when firing heavy fuel oil containing between 0,2 % and 0,3 % N and 360 mg/Nm<sup>3</sup> when firing heavy fuel oil containing less than 0,2 % N in the case of plants which are part of SIS or MIS.

<sup>(25)</sup> 50 mg/Nm<sup>3</sup> in the case of plants with a total rated thermal input equal to or greater than 1 MW and less than or equal to 5 MW; 30 mg/Nm<sup>3</sup> in the case of plants with a total rated thermal input greater than 5 MW and less than or equal to 20 MW.

<sup>(26)</sup> 50 mg/Nm<sup>3</sup> in the case of plants with a total rated thermal input equal to or greater than 1 MW and less than or equal to 5 MW.

<sup>(27)</sup> Until 1 January 2025, 590 mg/Nm<sup>3</sup> for diesel engines which are part of SIS or MIS.

<sup>(28)</sup> 40 mg/Nm<sup>3</sup> in the case of biogas.

<sup>(29)</sup> Engines running between 500 and 1 500 hours per year may be exempted from compliance with those emission limit values if they are applying primary measures to limit NO<sub>x</sub> emissions and meet the emission limit values set out in footnote (4).

<sup>(30)</sup> Until 1 January 2025 in SIS and MIS, 1 850 mg/Nm<sup>3</sup> for dual fuel engines in liquid mode and 380 mg/Nm<sup>3</sup> in gas mode; 1 300 mg/Nm<sup>3</sup> for diesel engines with ≤ 1 200 rpm with a total rated thermal input less than or equal to 20 MW and 1 850 mg/Nm<sup>3</sup> for diesel engines with a total rated thermal input greater than 20 MW; 750 mg/Nm<sup>3</sup> for diesel engines with > 1 200 rpm.

<sup>(31)</sup> 225 mg/Nm<sup>3</sup> for dual fuel engines in liquid mode.

<sup>(32)</sup> 225 mg/Nm<sup>3</sup> for diesel engines with a total rated thermal input less than or equal to 20 MW with ≤ 1 200 rpm.

<sup>(33)</sup> 190 mg/Nm<sup>3</sup> for dual fuel engines in gas mode.

<sup>(34)</sup> These emission limit values are only applicable above 70 % load.

<sup>(35)</sup> Until 1 January 2025, 550 mg/Nm<sup>3</sup> for plants which are part of SIS or MIS.

<sup>(36)</sup> Until 1 January 2025, 75 mg/Nm<sup>3</sup> for diesel engines which are part of SIS or MIS.

<sup>(37)</sup> 20 mg/Nm<sup>3</sup> in the case of plants with a total rated thermal input equal to or greater than 1 MW and less than or equal to 5 MW.

Bruce Harper,  
Air & Environmental Quality Unit,  
Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs Northern Ireland,  
2nd Floor Klondyke Building,  
Cromac Avenue Gasworks Business Park,  
Belfast BT7 2JA

16/08/17

Dear Sir,

**Response to Consultation on transposition of the Medium Combustion Plant Directive including the regulation of thermal electricity generators.**

Q1 Do you agree with the general approach to permitting that is proposed?

The Council broadly supports the proposed approach and concurs with the benefits of alignment to the Pollution Prevention and Control regime. We do however believe that a stronger emphasis upon the need for planning permission prior to the issuing of a permit for a new plants so as to avoid conflicts with stack height and other planning aspects.

Q2 Do you agree that the Department should apply the Exemption from MCPD Annex II ELVs for existing plant operating less than 500 hours per year.

Given the significant numbers of back-up or peak-load avoidance generators that are in existence in Northern Ireland it would be reasonable to exclude these where, by the limited extent of their use, they are not likely to make a significant adverse impact on air quality.

Q3 Do you agree that the Department should have a clear annual operating 500 hour limit or should the Department have a more complex 5 year rolling average?

We believe that it would be beneficial for operators as well as regulators to have a clear annual operating limit as opposed to a 5 year rolling average. This will meet the aim of excluding plant that is not used regularly whilst avoiding unnecessary complexity. The use of an annual limit (threshold) is commensurate with the Pollution Prevention and Control regime.

Q4 Do you agree that the Department should not allow existing plant an exemption from MCPD Annex II ELVs operating for up to 1000 hours for plant supplying heating in exceptionally cold weather.

The Council agrees with the Department's view that such prolonged periods (over and above the existing 500 hours) are unlikely in Northern Ireland.

Q5 Do you have specific examples where applying the extension to exempted hours in exceptionally cold weather is justified?

No

Q6 Do you have specific examples demonstrating the need for this exemption for new plant operating less than 500 hours per year?

No

Q7 If the exemption is granted should it 500 hours be calculated as a 3 year rolling average?

No. Whilst the Council does not agree with the application of an exemption for new plant which could result in higher emissions than that which would be applied to existing plant; if an exemption were to be applied a single annual limit of use should be applied for clarity on behalf of operators and regulators.

Q8 For biomass and district heating plants which qualify for later application of Annex II emission limits, do you agree with not extending the flexibilities, or do you have any data to show that they should be used?

The Council do not see the merit for delaying the application of emission limits for this class of plant given the Department's analysis that any savings would be limited and wouldn't outweigh the air quality benefit.

Q9 Do you agree with this delay in applying MCP requirements for certain plant in drive compressor stations?

We have no comment to offer on this point. It is assumed the rationale has been provided by the UK national grid.

Q10 Do you have specific examples demonstrating the need for this exemption for new engines operating between 500-1500 hours per year?

Given the Department's analysis, the Council would see no merit in the inclusion of this exemption.

Q11 Do you have evidence that not applying this exemption for new engines operating between 500-1500 hours per year would be not be cost beneficial or disproportionate?

No.

Q12 What are the practical difficulties with applying the MCPD to compression ignition engines within the MCPD size range which are not used in the propulsion of a vehicle, ship or aircraft and are not subject to 'placing on the market' emission standards under the Non-Road Mobile Machinery Directive?

As with any such mobile plant there will be challenges to develop an adequate regulatory regime. It will be necessary for operators and regulators to have a clear understanding of who takes primary responsibility for regulation and how they interact with other interested parties where such plant may be operating within their areas of



responsibility. Given the emphasis upon periodic checks of emissions this may be achievable with clear guidance from the Department.

Q13 What approach for compliance checks do you support, and why: a) Random compliance checks with mandatory reporting as described above b) Scheduled compliance checks with mandatory reporting as described above c) Other – please describe

We would concur with the Department's assumption that mandatory reporting is likely to lead to higher levels of compliance. It would seem more appropriate that a regulated plant would have to undertake or be subject to some form of scrutiny on a programmed basis as opposed to random sampling with no reporting requirement. Accordingly, option b) is preferable with the proviso that the regime recognises sustained compliance and lower-risk sites and reduces the burden on the operator (and regulator) accordingly.

Q14 Do you agree with the proposed approach for monitoring of plants?

The Council notes the proposed approach to continuous monitoring. It is recognised that the operation of the abatement plant is effectively controlling compliance. It is considered acceptable to not require continuous monitoring where the regulatory regime is based upon scheduled compliance checks (which can be used to determine the operation of the abatement technology). The Council has no evidence in relation to the practical impact of switching off abatement technology where it is fitted to such a plant. If there were economic benefits to the operator in doing so, clearly this creates an incentive for non-compliance.

Q15 Do you have any suggestions for monitoring methods which could be applied to MCPs as an alternative to MCERTs?

We have no comment to offer.

Q16 Do you agree with the proposed definition of "generators"? If not please explain your reasons and propose an alternative definition.

Noted. No alternative offered.

Q17 Do you agree with the emissions limits proposed and that where secondary abatement is applied it must abate emissions to the required Emission Limit Value within five minutes?

Yes.

Q18 Do you agree with the proposed timescales for implementation, which reflect those specified in the Medium Combustion Plant Directive?

Yes.

Q19 Is there a case for allowing back-up generators to be tested at peak times of demand?

There is a broad environmental benefit from allowing the fuel consumed during testing to be put to most beneficial use at times of peak demand. Given the relatively low limit

upon testing of 50hrs it would be assumed that there wouldn't be a strong incentive to use this to undertake additional "unnecessary" testing.

Q20 Do you agree with the proposed approach to controlling particulate emissions from generators?

It is noted that the Department has reached its view based upon emissions information from manufacturers. We would have no objection to the approach taken assuming that the Department have had regard to down-wash effects, ultra-fine particles and the likely proximity of receptors.

Q21 Do you agree with the proposed exemptions for certain generators from emission controls from generators?

Given the purpose of these generators and the limit upon hours of use, it would appear prudent to include the proposed exemptions.

Q22 Do you agree that permitted generators should be required to monitor their emissions every three years only if they have adopted abatement?

Agreed, given that the compliance is only achieved by the efficacy of secondary abatement.

Q23 Do you foresee any challenges to using the Pollution Prevention and Control (Industrial Emissions) Regulations (Northern Ireland) for implementing the MCPD and controls on generators?

It would be expected that the Department will ensure that adequate guidance and training is made available to the enforcing authority alongside information provided to operators on the new regulatory system.

Q24 Do you have any comments on any overlap between the different regimes which could or should be avoided?

The Council would prefer if the overlap between the regimes were addressed in regulation so as to reduce regulatory burden on operators and enforcement authorities. Of particular concern is the chimney height which will be applicable to the plant. Guidance on chimney heights has not been revised by Government to take account of new plants and fuel types. Furthermore, the legislation applicable in Northern Ireland (the Clean Air (NI) Order 1981) has not adopted the amendments applied in GB and therefore the third party guidance available in GB cannot wholly be applied in NI. It would be suggested that compliance with the MCPD should be considered compliance with the Clean Air Order requirements. Alternatively, a new suite of comprehensive guidance and tools bespoke to NI will be needed to ensure that the Clean Air Order provisions can be an effective tool alongside the MCPD requirements.

Q25 Which of the following approaches do you consider to be the best option for choice of the regulator: A) NIEA regulate plants in Part A and Part B PPC installations and District Councils regulate all other plants. B) NIEA regulates all plants C) District Councils regulate all plants

We consider that option A), which is most closely aligned to the remainder of the PPC regime represents the most effective option. Such an option retains the spirit of not introducing multiple regulators and makes most efficient use of regulators time. It is noted that the new regime will be subject to fees which are aimed at cost-recovery for the work undertaken.

Q26 Are there any situations where you consider the identity of the regulator needs to be further clarified?

No.

Q27 Do you agree with the assumptions made/ evidence provided in the policy analysis and associated impact assessment e.g. number of plants, operating hours, emissions? If not, please provide details.

No comment offered.

We would wish to add under the spatial planning comment on page 25, that the again much stronger links to the planning system are required in order to prevent the development of new plant that will potentially cause a breach of compliance limits. Where such plants can only operate for certain periods of time (so as not to breach the hourly limit standard) this must form part of the planning conditions of the site. To fail to do this would create situations where the operator may have a legitimate expectation to run the plant on a regular basis, but subsequent to construction, be told that it will ultimately be highly restricted and hence unsustainable.

In addition regard should be had with the regime of encroachment of new receptors within the non-compliance zone of MCPD plant and how the operator and regulator should deal with such a scenario. In theory such a plant could meet its emissions requirements but be considered by the regulator to be likely to be causing a breach of concentration limits at the newly introduced receptor and therefore be subject to additional assessment potential controls. Again this re-iterates the need for a strong link to land-use planning. This aspect would be a significant concern for Council given the likely concentration of such plant in urban areas.

**E**

<b>Report on</b>	Ageing Well - Update
<b>Reporting Officer</b>	Fiona Mc Clements
<b>Contact Officer</b>	Fiona Mc Clements

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

<b>1.0</b>	<b>Purpose of Report</b>
1.1	The purpose of the report is to update the Committee on progress with the Ageing Well Initiative as part of Community Planning and seek approval for support for the development of a robust tender process for its future delivery.
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Background</b>
2.1	The Ageing Well Initiative is a Community Planning led partnership approach to seek to support and promote long quality independent living for older people.
2.2	The Initiative is an agreed strategic action under the Health and Wellbeing theme of the Mid Ulster Community Plan.
2.3	An Ageing Well framework has been developed to meet the health and wellbeing needs of older people in Mid Ulster through integrated and joined up working. The framework has been developed through a consultative approach with older people, the community and voluntary sector and service providers. The proposed framework has also been developed through statistics and evidences based research. The framework meets a number of key strategies and plans that are central to delivery of services for older people, including that of all partner agencies. The partner agencies are: Council, Public Health Agency, Health trusts, Health Board, Sport NI, NIFRS and NIHE. The framework endeavours to enable older people to live longer healthier and more active lives with a focus on the most vulnerable and in need.
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Main Report</b>
3.1	Phase 1 of the Ageing Well Framework (Appendix 1 attached) is proposed to be delivered through a community and voluntary sector delivery model and will focus on an outcome based accountability approach that will be agreed by the contracting body and its partners.
3.2	Mid Ulster District Council will be the lead partner in the contracting of a future service to deliver an Ageing Well initiative for Mid Ulster in conjunction with the Mid Ulster Community Planning Framework .
3.3	It is proposed to seek external support to assist Council in the development of a robust tender specification with an outcome based accountability approach and a quality service that provides for value for money for all partners . It is envisaged that the Council Officer team will compile the necessary documents along with Council procurement with a minimum number of specialist days for guidance only.

	Upon the development of a specification with detailed targets, outcomes and quality standards, further details will be brought to Committee on what the proposed delivery of the Framework will contain along with any projected partner contributions .
<b>4.0</b>	<b>Other Considerations</b>
<b>4.1</b>	<p><b><u>Financial &amp; Human Resources Implications</u></b></p> <p><b>Financial:</b> Maximum £5000 for development of service specification for the Ageing Well initiative for Mid Ulster.</p> <p><b>Human:</b> None.</p>
<b>4.2</b>	<p><b><u>Equality and Good Relations Implications</u></b></p> <p>N/A</p>
<b>4.3</b>	<p><b><u>Risk Management Implications</u></b></p> <p>N/A</p>
<b>5.0</b>	<b>Recommendation(s)</b>
5.1	To note the Community Planning Ageing Well Framework and agree the procurement of external expertise to support the tender process for delivery of the Framework.
<b>6.0</b>	<b>Documents Attached &amp; References</b>
6.1	Appendix 1 Draft Health and Wellbeing Ageing Well Framework – Phase 1.



# Community Planning Mid Ulster Health and Wellbeing

## A Vision and Framework Model for Ageing Well

September 2017

## Introduction

- 1.1 During 2017 -2018 the Mid Ulster Community Planning Health and Wellbeing – Ageing Well Sub Group has been researching the development of a quality, fit for purpose Ageing Well model to develop and implement across Mid Ulster that will improve health and wellbeing support for older people to allow them to live independently. Please refer to Mid Ulster Community Plan.
- 1.2 The Ageing Well model is a community planning led partnership service to support and promote long quality independent living for older people and positive ageing and care complementing the re-ablement ethos. It is not a model that seeks to duplicate or replace care where it is required for acute or health care reasons and provided direct by the Health and Social Care Trusts.
- 1.3 Over the past two decades, strategies, policies, and programmes targeting physical, mental and emotional wellbeing of older people have been promoted and delivered to those aged 50 plus. There is a consensus, voiced and evidenced that whilst there has been positive impact it is envisaged that the community planning process will provide for greater integration and targeting at a local level. The Ageing Well model also meets key strategies and plans that are central to delivery of services for older people in Northern Ireland; with particular reference to Making Life Better and recent Bengoa and Minister report.
- 1.4 The proposed model has been undertaken through a consultative approach; which has included review of current practice and consultation with service providers and service users, using the resources and evidence available. The research, data, information, and opinions collected and analysed provide a robust basis from which to propose an Ageing Well model for Mid-Ulster. The Marmot Review highlighted the need for ‘co-production’ and collaboration between the public, community, voluntary and private sectors to challenge existing structures, and build mutual reliance and respect in addressing social determinants of health inequalities. One of the key messages is that “effective local delivery requires effective participatory decision-making at local level. This can only happen by empowering individuals and local communities”.
- 1.5 The Model has also been informed by statistics, and evidence based research.
- 1.6 The Vision and framework model for Ageing Well complements and supports quality and accessible provision for older people through Acute service provision, GP, older people care and social care provision and other statutory support.
- 1.7 The Ageing Well Vision and Framework model delivery will take consideration of Section 75 and the Rural Needs Act.
- 1.8 As part of the development and roll out of the model this will be a phased approach to allow for short term to long term delivery. A phased approach will allow for progressive action towards the overall outcome as stated at 1.1.



## Context

- 2.1. Older people represent an important and diverse section of our society in Northern Ireland and in Mid Ulster. They make a significant contribution in terms of sharing their skills, knowledge and experience and many play a vital role as carers, volunteers, and employees as well as contributing to childcare and leadership positions in various organisations.
- 2.2 In common with other developed countries, Northern Ireland has a growing ageing population. After retirement many people can look forward to twenty to thirty more years of life. This is something to be proud of and to be celebrated. Over the ten year period between 2003 and 2013 the number of adults here aged 65 and over increased by 22% (Active Ageing Strategy 2016-2021). According to the 2015 Annual Report of the Chief Medical Officer in Northern Ireland, life expectancy at birth for men is 78.0 years and 82.3 years for women.
- 2.3. Across Mid Ulster, the percentage of older people aged over 65 years is estimated to double by 2037.
- 2.4 It is important that older people's lives are accompanied by good health and a good quality of life, where the focus is on positive ageing and inclusiveness; where older people actively participate in community life and have their say on the services they need and want. Whilst evidence suggests that many older people lead active lives, others face challenges, including long-term and chronic illness, disability, social isolation, and poverty. Older people living in rural areas may face additional challenges including; reduced access to public transport and greater distances between services, may be more at risk of social isolation, have a heightened perception of fear of crime and other issues i.e. loneliness depression.
- 2.5 Given the fact that people become increasingly reliant on health and social care services as they age, there is an opportunity within the Mid Ulster District to seek to keep people healthier and independent longer and reduce the pressure on both acute and care services. This needs to be done in partnership with other agencies across the statutory, community and voluntary sectors, in keeping with 'Health and Wellbeing 2026: Delivering Together'. Working together to remove the barriers and difficulties older people face including ageism and health inequalities is crucial to enabling them to stay supported, engaged and well within their own communities. A partnership approach will also allow limited resources to be maximised at a time of reducing budgets and increasing need.
- 2.6 A joined up approach to service delivery includes new ways of working and takes account of innovative service models and evidence based practice, including greater co-operation and integration, providing a good content for connecting services and working collaboratively with statutory, community and voluntary sectors. (see NICE Guideline PH9, Community Engagement).

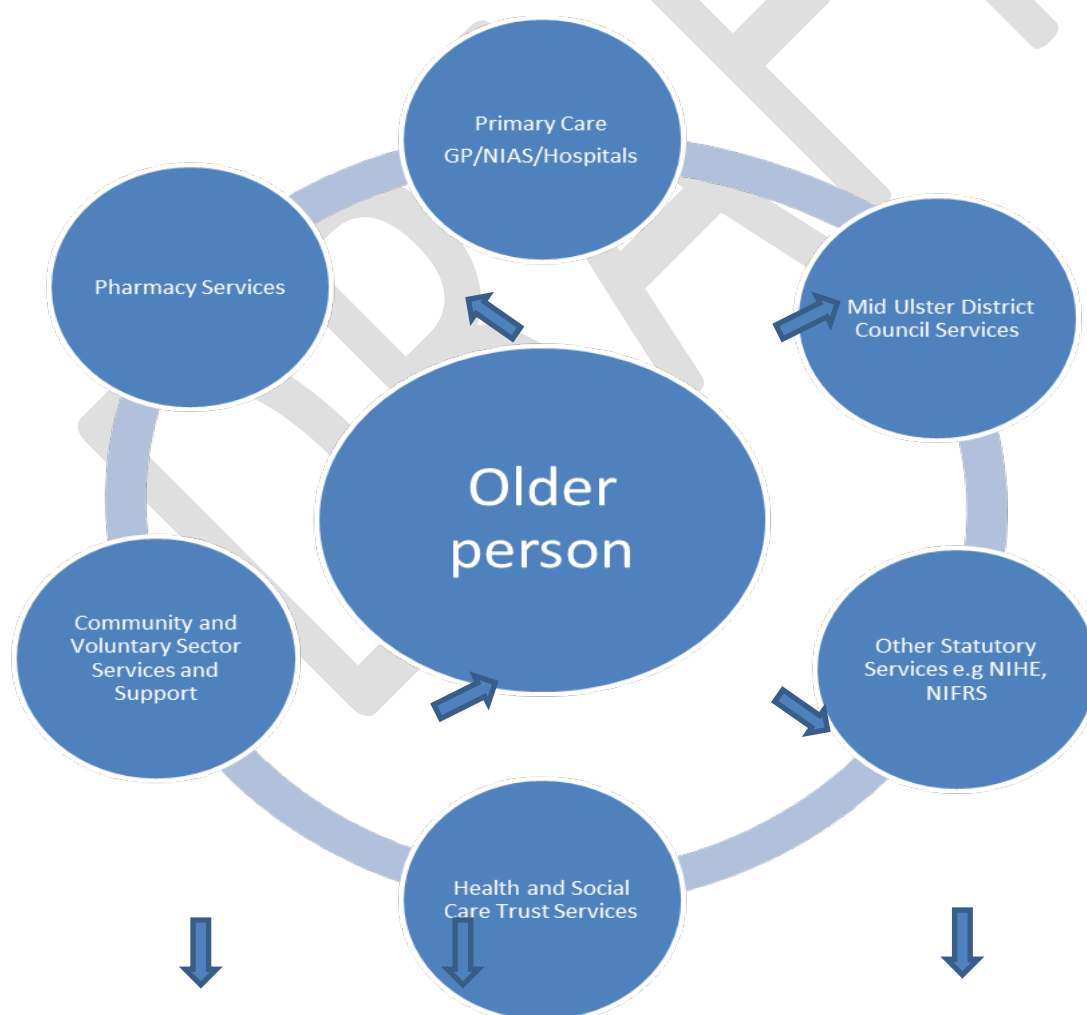
## Ageing Well Vision and Model

- 3.1 The change in population ageing is likely to influence future health care expenditure. To avoid unsustainable health costs and in light of changing demographics there is a need to refocus service delivery for older people to reflect their needs with an increased emphasis on promoting independence, positive ageing and self-care. This in turn will lead to improved quality of life and better outcomes. Services should reflect and complement the re-ablement ethos.
- 3.2 The vision for ageing well in later life includes the voluntary community and statutory sectors working together under community planning to improve the health and wellbeing of the population. It supports a service delivery model which has been developed through consultation with key stakeholders; service users, service providers community and statutory, GP's etc. It is envisaged that delivery in the community will be multi-agency co-ordinated through a single provider in the community/voluntary sector.
- 3.3 The vision is outcomes - focused and based on key principles which underpin positive ageing. These include:
- Promotion of self-care and peer support
  - Sustained independent living
  - Reduced admission to hospital, nursing and residential care
  - Reduced need for domiciliary care
  - Greater social engagement in the community
  - Reduced fear of crime, which in turn will increase emotional wellbeing
  - Better balances prevention and treatment - working together across agencies to focus on early intervention and prevention and to reduce health inequalities
- 3.4 Whilst a definition for older people has been identified by the Commissioner for Older People Act as 60 years and over, the Mid Ulster Ageing Well Model will provide for those aged 65 years and over, and vulnerable people aged 50 to 65 years (definition of having a chronic and life-limiting illnesses, and those experiencing extreme social isolation). This is to allow those most in need to have adequate provision. This will be reviewed on a regular basis. Good quality and accessible health and wellbeing services for older people including: Acute services, GP, older people care and social care provision and other statutory support will continue to be delivered and benefit for all older people in the area.
- 3.5 The Ageing Well model will be a service that encompasses a pathway for referral, case management and regular review. In tandem with empowering older people to maintain their own health and wellbeing and in order to facilitate continued capacity to provide services this should be a fluid process. Therefore this transitional model facilitates the development of an exit strategy and signposting service as and when required.

3.6 The Ageing Well model sits alongside and complements the development of other services across Mid Ulster including the Living Well model. The Living Well model reflects a similar ethos and collaborative approach to supporting people living at home. Living Well models are focussed around a smaller cohort of older people primarily those with two or more long terms conditions identified within the health and care system as requiring intensive support. Communication, and coordination between Ageing Well and Living Well is important. It will also complement the delivery of mainstream government provision from health and social care for older people and other community led programmes such as Side by Side and Carefully Yours for support for people with Alzheimer's.

3.7 The Ageing Well model will be delivered through a phased approach. It will seek to take a number of identified areas that would have a key impact in supporting older people live independently at home and develop these, alongside the continued development of other key initiatives to build up to the delivery of a Fit for Purpose Ageing Well model.

3.8 Please see an integrated partnership approach to Ageing Well



**We are better enabled to live longer healthier and more active lives  
We have better availability to the right service, in the right place at the right time  
We care more for those most vulnerable and in need**

## Ageing Well Model

Connected Services of an Ageing Well model: The following components are recommended for inclusion in the Mid Ulster Ageing Well model.

Ageing Well	Rationale	Development Approach
<p><b>Health and Wellbeing Provision</b></p> <p>Good quality and accessible health and wellbeing services for older people including: Acute services, GP, older people care and social care provision and other statutory support.</p> <p>Good quality provision of complimentary services for older people, including good housing, social and economic income and benefits, safety</p>	<p>Increased quality of life for older people, such that they can remain living in the community</p>	<p>Linkages between key services within and between agencies to maximise impact</p>
<p><b>Good Morning Telephone Calls</b></p> <p>Telephone support schemes which allow for daily contact.</p> <p>Referrals would be accepted from sources subject to criteria, protocols, and agreed pathways.</p> <p>A person centred approach complemented by support from the Community and Voluntary sector and strong linkages to information sources and other services</p> <p>Progression strategies should be in place; both to reduce the number of telephone calls (ie from five/seven? days a week, down to one or two phone calls a week), and exit from the service by supporting and linking older people to other community activities &amp; programme supporting people programmes (NIHE &amp; housing Associations)</p> <p>Telephone support schemes to promote key health messages, raising awareness and promoting healthy lifestyle choices</p>	<p>Reduced social isolation</p> <p>Increased emotional wellbeing</p> <p>Reduced Hospital Readmissions</p> <p>Promotion of community activity and engagement for older people</p> <p>Reduced fear of crime</p>	<p>Monthly health messages promoted once a week by Telephone contact Advisors (advised by Trust Older People's Services)</p> <p>Record progression (i.e. reduced telephone contact)</p>

<p><b>Handyvan Service</b></p> <p>Handyvan with a person that can support older people remain safe in their homes by completing necessary small maintenance jobs carried out. This will include for health and safety at work in relation to a handyvan service.</p> <p>This service will be based on low level equipment provision that is identified based on need; to include; key safes, hand rails, door locks, small alarms etc. The installation of low level equipment that is not duplicating other existing service provision.</p> <p>To include linkages with a range of programmes and contacts including; Council and PHA Home Safety Scheme, NIFRS Home safety initiative and energy efficiency scheme, Trusts, PHA, NIHE and Health promotion teams.</p>	<p>Safety and security in the home</p> <p>Reduces falls in the home</p> <p>Enables Hospital Discharge (through fitting Key Safes to facilitate care package)</p> <p>Reduced risk of home safety accidents, reduced risk of fire, improved energy efficiency measures and keep householders warm and well in their homes</p>	<p>Self-referral and agency referral requests</p> <p>Home Safety assessments of homes</p> <p>OT home assessments and linkages</p> <p>Social Economy model consideration for future</p> <p>Number of energy efficiency referrals</p>
<p><b>Physical Activity</b></p> <p>Engagement with a range of focused programmes that support older people participate in activity.</p> <p>Build on Exercise Programmes for older people delivered by the Trusts and Council further e.g. Walking Groups, Healthy Lives, Make a change, Steps Programme, Strength and Balance model.'</p> <p>Link to EBA 2020 activity Mid Ulster Programme Council and Sport NI and tailor programmes accordingly.</p> <p>Link with health and wellbeing programmes including GP referral programmes in leisure centres and training with partners e.g. Leisure further support COPD and CR Rehabilitation</p> <p>Linkages with Make a Change programme and health improvement plans of key</p>	<p>NICE Guideline NG32: benefits of a range of exercise programmes, meeting the needs of active and frail older people.</p> <p>Sport NI: Every Body Active</p> <p>Greater levels of activity and increased health and wellbeing benefits</p> <p>Greater social interaction</p> <p>Increased emotional and mental wellbeing</p>	<p>Audit of provision and develop linkages</p> <p>Develop further programmes, training for older people and new tailored programme</p>

<p>agencies e.g. Council, Trusts, PHA</p> <p>Develop a future Sport NI/Council programme tailored for older people</p> <p>Promotion of health and wellbeing use of our open space assets including parks and recreation areas and civic spaces to allow for people to use and interact</p>		
<p><b>Diet and Nutrition Service</b></p> <p>Make a Change - Provision of one to one support to support individuals to become more active or eat more healthily. Officers support individuals over a period of time to set goals and motivate them to achieve behavioural change.</p> <p>Provision of health and wellbeing programmes; link community and Make a Change engagement and training to groups of older people in all areas to address lifestyle factors to empower and promote self-care, and address health behaviours, including delivery of nutrition programmes e.g. Cook It! ,Food Value.</p> <p>Development of community cafes and other local opportunities for older people to access nutritional meals.</p> <p>Opportunities for the delivery of nutritious meals and groceries (including fresh produce) to older people living at home.</p>	<p>1 in 10 older people in the UK are at risk of malnutrition.</p> <p>Greater health and wellbeing through better diet and nutrition</p> <p>Support with social care - as meal provision is key to good care</p>	<p>Links with Trust Dietitians to provide community projects and workers with key diet and nutrition messages to give older people.</p> <p>Consideration given to the use of the MUST Tool during all home visits by Trust staff.</p> <p>Links with the Make a Change Programme to support health</p>
<p><b>Home Safety, Energy Efficiency</b></p> <p>Home Safety scheme which include a home safety check, provision, and installation of equipment. This service should be standard practice for all older people who have been hospitalised after a fall</p> <p>Link with the NIFRS Home safety initiative and follow up engagement</p>	<p>Reduce accidents by discussing areas of home safety</p> <p>Reduced risks of slips and falls</p> <p>Help householders keep warm and well in their homes</p>	<p>Engage the team with the older people through Good Morning.</p> <p>signposting to other support when visiting homes, general update check</p>

Energy Efficiency service which provides a 1-1 advice on managing energy efficiency of a home and links to initiatives; saving stamps, oil clubs, and affordability schemes		NIFRS contact and support
<p><b>Integration Support</b></p> <p>Conduct regular audits of existing services and support and sharing among partners.</p> <p>Develop and maintain linkages and networking across Mid Ulster in ensuring maximisation of services for older people –</p> <p>Link with the Northern and Southern Health Trusts Domiciliary Service re advice on healthy living programmes and risk factors to heart health chronic disease; supporting older people to maintain independence and be able to make healthy lifestyle choices.</p> <p>Greater awareness and promotion of carer support groups. Ensure links with Northern &amp; Southern Trust Carers Coordinator.</p> <p>Engage with a wide range of agencies to support referrals and pathway linkages – HSCT teams, GPs, Pharmacies, Environmental Services, NIFRS</p> <p>Link with NIHE Supporting People programme to support people in NIHE, Association and other supported housing</p> <p>Support and promote Mid Ulster as an Older Person and Dementia Friendly community. All key Community Planning partners will seek to engage and promote this ethos through training and awareness across the wider community through both social and business partners.</p> <p>Involve Occupational Therapists and other relevant specialist staff and agencies in the design and development of locally relevant training schemes for those working with older people.</p>	<p>Promotion of Ageing Well</p> <p>Networking across all sectors</p> <p>Advice and guidance</p> <p>Support capacity building</p> <p>Building links with key health professionals in the Trusts.</p>	<p>Establish networks with key sectors</p> <p>Link in with NICH, who have a role to build the capacity of communities to engage and participate in shaping the wider public health agenda.</p> <p>Dedicated Ageing Well Resource or linkage person in relevant organisations</p>

Identify and build in opportunities to provide training for Workers and Volunteers in the Community and Voluntary sectors to promote health awareness and early intervention, supporting lifestyle changes.		
<p><b>Community and Social Engagement</b></p> <p>Promote and support volunteering opportunities for older people and provide a link to the Volunteer Centre and older people support and lobby groups</p> <p>Ageing Well as an vehicle for linking all provision for older people in Mid-Ulster and develop a portal point of targeted provision that can be shared with all providers community and statutory</p> <p>Encourage and support community linkages with the main senior networks</p> <p>Provide training, and technical support that encourages older people to use information and communication technologies such as mobile telephones, internet-enabled TVs and computers; which enables them to stay connected to family, friends and the local community via social media.</p> <p>Develop Health Hubs in larger towns where older people could meet socially, have refreshments and avail of services, for e.g. a hairdresser or podiatrist at reduced cost.</p>	<p>NICE Guideline NG32: benefits of volunteering</p> <p>Institute for Volunteering Research Study – ‘Potential of a Lifetime’</p> <p>Social inclusion and emotional wellbeing.</p> <p>Community development principles, which requires developing and sustaining quality networks and partnerships – see NICE Guideline PH9: Community Engagement</p>	<p>Develop volunteering opportunities for older people in association with NICHI, Mid-Ulster Seniors, and Opportunities for Older People.</p> <p>Develop health hubs with partners</p>
<p><b>Community Navigator for Older People</b></p> <p>Linking older people to services that promote safety, wellbeing, independence.</p> <p>Linkages to Leisure Centres, Parks, allotments, men’s sheds, arts centres and activities that are suitable</p> <p>Links to groups and older peoples clubs and lunch clubs to increase social contact and provide healthy well-balanced meals</p> <p>Link to dementia care programmes to</p>	<p>Linking organisations across sectors through networking and promotion</p> <p>Building capacity of community and voluntary organisations supporting older people (e.g. funding and training).</p>	<p>Engage and work with the community navigator(s) in Mid Ulster</p> <p>Link the main partner agency leading the tender</p> <p>Menu of services for all partners to</p>



<p>engage people with dementia e.g. Side by Side, Carefully Yours</p> <p>Establish intergenerational links, eg. Organise reminiscence groups, to share oral history/ memories (good for people with dementia) and engagement</p>		develop
<p><b>Befriending</b></p> <p>Befriending and buddy schemes for older people who are lonely, and would prefer one to one support as opposed to a group setting, involving brief visits, befriending telephone calls and / or use of media.</p> <p>Shopping schemes to enable older people to carry out their food shopping with a volunteer, or where local shops have a 'delivery service' or on line</p> <p>Complement the Good Morning call where people who no longer require the regularisation of a call but benefit from a befriending visit or call on occasion (need).</p> <p>Low level support following acute care episodes or period of hospitalisation. This may include assisting with meals and providing advice on eating well. It may also include light cleaning to reduce the risk of accidents or injury. Referrals may come from healthcare, community, or self-referral.</p>	<p>Need identified in MU Seniors Network Survey</p> <p>Greater independence for older people within their communities</p> <p>Greater health and wellbeing through social interaction</p> <p>Keeping independent and safe at home for longer in a health environment</p>	<p>Could be developed through a phased approach within the community sector</p>
<p><b>Working with Community Pharmacies</b></p> <p>Build on Medi-Box protocols (including compliance across the area). Referral Pathway for Hospital Admission and Discharge to include communication between Hospital Pharmacists and Community Pharmacists.</p> <p>Dementia initiatives delivered in communities with Community Pharmacies</p>	<p>Feedback from ICP Pharmacy Lead</p> <p>Greater management of Medicines with older people</p>	<p>Build on current initiatives and develop further</p>

<p><b>Making Every Contact Count</b></p> <p>Liaising with key agencies who have contact with older people to develop a making Every Contact Council model to support sharing of information and contact points</p> <p>Signposting of relevant services and opportunities</p> <p>Ensuring linkages with Access to benefits and financial advice, to seek to alleviate poverty or hardship</p> <p>Increase older people's knowledge and awareness of where to get reliable information and advice on a broad range of topics, these could include: meeting or maintaining healthcare needs - for example: eye, hearing and foot care, nutrition - for example: healthy eating on a budget, personal care - keeping warm, staying active and increasing daily mobility</p> <p>Checking at every contact is there any further support they would like to seek to reduce social isolation and fear of crime</p> <p>Supporting messages on the fear of crime of how to keep safe engaging PSNI teams</p>	<p>NICE Guideline 32: increase older people's knowledge and awareness of where to get reliable information and advice</p> <p>If older people know what is available they are more likely to become more socially active.</p> <p>Note: fear of crime, and fear of 'scamming', reported as priorities for older people in the MU Seniors Network strategic plan.</p>	<p>Build on Good Morning calls to give information, including health messages and updates on local opportunities.</p> <p>Ageing Well should ensure linkages with all organisations who have contact with older people to ensure joint messages</p> <p>Establish linkages with PSNI and officer contacts re ensuring safe neighbourhoods and information sharing re vulnerable people and safety initiative</p>
<p><b>Accessible transport</b></p> <p>Access to transport schemes and community transport which are low cost (or zero cost with travel passes) and accessible to all, which would enable older people to get out and about in their local community</p> <p>Volunteer driver schemes for older people who cannot drive or have limited access to transport to enable them to keep essential appointments with the GP, hospital etc.</p> <p>Promotion of Community Transport providers and service to older people.</p>	<p>Priority need identified in MU Seniors Network Survey.</p> <p>Greater level of independence and community engagement for older people</p>	<p>Engage transport providers as accessibility to transport to engage in the community is important to emotional wellbeing and quality of life.</p>

<p><b>Referral Pathways</b></p> <p>Development of Referral Pathway model Development of an Information Hub for older people to raise awareness and linkages of and between all programmes and services</p>	<p>Referral Pathways have been and are being developed across Health Trusts as good practice</p> <p>Information hub ensures a consistent message</p>	<p>Ageing Well should support and inform the development of Referral Pathways for older people</p>
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## Outcomes

- 5.0 The purpose in identifying outcomes is to help partners clarify the link between the services provided and the resultant health and wellbeing gains which supports the shift towards preventative and early intervention aims of Transforming Your Care, Making Life Better, and related Trust strategies. Mid Ulster District Council Community Plan incorporates an Outcomes Based Accountability model; which supports this approach. To further independent living, address social isolation, and prevent dependency on care services for older people, the Mid Ulster Community Planning partners have identified the following outcomes to be progressed collaboratively through Community Planning:

### Outputs

- Reduction in no of nights stay in non-acute beds
- Improved health and wellbeing support for older people to live quality independent lives
- Reduced unscheduled and unplanned health and social care appointments
- Reduced pressure on GP's for non-medical appointments.
- Increased engagement of older people in community life
- Reduction in Trust expenditure on OT equipment delivery
- Reduced fear of crime of older people
- Greater number of advice support referrals on programmes given cooperation approach e.g. Home safety

### Outcomes

- Increased quality of life for older people, such that they can remain living in the community
- Resilient communities experiencing greater mental and emotional wellbeing
- Communities where people are able to maintain their own health and wellbeing through prevention and early intervention
- Reduced dependency on the health and social care system
- Greater capacity across communities, to support older people living at home

- Reduce admissions into long term hospital care and residential care.

Community services for older people will need to demonstrate measurement of their impact against the key outcomes and in particular demonstrate how they are contributing to:

- Enabling individuals to move from dependency to greater levels of independent living and self-management.
- Avoidance of admission to residential nursing and hospital care, and reduced appointments with GPs and other health professionals.

5.1 OBA accounting will require support from all agencies in the provision of monitoring information and data. An OBA Report Card can be incorporated into the planning; which will measure 'what did we do?', 'how did we do it?', and 'what difference did we make?'.

5.3 Cost benefit analysis model of delivery will be required e.g. savings of delivery of programme

**Mid Ulster Community Plan** (all partners); Delivering an Ageing Well initiative is one of the outcomes identified within the Health and wellbeing theme of the plan. The Ageing well initiative will also contribute to the partner organisations corporate objectives.

**Mid Ulster Corporate Plan (MUDC)**; A key priority is “Connecting communities and form collaborative partnerships through community planning”.

**PHA Corporate Plan (PHA)**;

The PHA’s vision is to ensure people are enabled and supported in achieving their full health and wellbeing potential and inequalities in health are reduced. The Ageing well initiative will help the PHA to meet their corporate plan (2017-2021) ‘to develop and implement multi ageing healthy ageing programmes to engage and improve the health and wellbeing of older people.’

**NIHE Corporate Plan**- Regional services;

Objective 4 of the plan is “Transforming people’s lives”. The plan identifies the need to support the work of voluntary and community organisations in providing the Supporting People Programme. The future commissioning of homeless and housing support services will focus on three priority groups: older people are identified as one of three priority groups.

**NIFRS Mission**; The mission of the NIFRS includes working in partnership with others to ensure the safety and well-being of our community and has working in partnership as one of its key values

**Sport NI**

Sport NI’s vision is to ‘make Northern Ireland a place where people enjoy, engage and excel in Sport. Their passion and belief is that sport has the power to enrich and enhance the lives of individuals and communities. This ageing well model helps Sport NI to meet their strategic objective to increase and support the number of people adopting and sustaining a sporting lifestyle, with one of their targets being older people.

**Programme for Government Framework 2016-2021**

Programme for Government Outcomes Framework has the purpose of Improving wellbeing for all and list one of its outcomes as “we enjoy a long healthy active lives”

**Transforming your care**; Transforming Your Care sets out an overarching road map for change in the provision of Health and Social Care Services in Northern Ireland. It focusses on reshaping how services are to be structured and delivered in order to make best use of all resources available, and in so doing, ensure that services are safe, resilient and sustainable into the future.

Of the 12 principles underpinning the Transforming Your Care review, Ageing well will contribute to

*A focus on prevention and tackling inequalities.*

*Promoting independence and personalisation of care.*

*Incentivising innovation at a local level.*

### **Making Life Better –A Whole System Strategic Framework for Public Health 2013-2023;**

One of the key Themes Equipped Throughout life has “Healthy Active Ageing” as one of its key long-term outcomes

#### **Active Ageing: Bengoa and Minster statement report**

Full statement:

<https://www.theyworkforyou.com/ni/?id=2016-10-25.2.1>

#### **Department For Communities Active Aging Strategy 2016-2021**

Our vision is one of Northern Ireland being an age friendly region in which people, as they get older, are valued and supported to live actively to their fullest potential; with their rights respected and their dignity protected.

#### **Improving Dementia Service in NI a regional strategy 2011**

The strategy recognises the need to support the person and their carers so that, as far as possible, the person can remain in their own home environment and maintain their independence. I am however aware that it will not be possible for everyone to be supported in their own home. Where this is not possible, we want to ensure that everyone is supported in the environment that is right for their needs.

#### **Community Safety Strategy 2012 – 2017**

Building Safer, Shared and Confident Communities’ sets the direction for reducing crime, anti-social behaviour and fear of crime in Northern Ireland over a five year period

## APPENDIX 2 – Key Statistics

### Demographics

Mid Ulster has a lower proportion of older people (65+) than the regional average. All DEAs within the Mid Ulster Council area have lower proportions of older people compared to the regional share.

However whilst Mid Ulster 'today' has a relatively young demographic, official projections show that the share of people aged 65+ will rise from 14% to 21% by 2037. Oxford Economics (Mid Ulster District Social, Economic and Environmental Data Analysis)

### Health Statistics

Mid Ulster has the highest proportion of deaths from circulatory diseases in Northern Ireland (24%).

Seven wards in Mid Ulster are ranked in the top 20% of health deprived wards in Northern Ireland.

### Fear of Crime

The results of the Mid Ulster Community Planning Survey show that overall 36.4% of respondents were concerned or very concerned about crime during the day compared with 59.1% who were concerned or very concerned about crime after dark.

71% of respondents in the 65+ age group stated they were very concerned or concerned about crime at night.

### Good Morning and Hospital Discharge

A review of current Good Morning services in the area shows that approximately 60% of initial referrals are made in association with an older person being discharged from hospital. The number of older people (over 60 years old) discharged from into the Mid-Ulster area (Cookstown, Magherafelt, Maghera and Dungannon) from local hospitals

The value of Ageing Well-fitting Key Safes and providing phone calls as part of the Hospital Discharge package has an obvious financial benefit to the Health Trusts – let alone the fact that most people want to be discharged and go home. Estimated costs Acute bed costs around £620 per day, and non-Acute around £400 per day.



### **APPENDIX 3 – Research informing the Ageing Well Model**

Reviews of current services in Mid-Ulster:

Good Morning Service/Home Maintenance Service

Good Morning Project/Good Neighbour Project

Conversations with:

NHSCT and SHSCT Social Workers and Community Care Teams

NHSCT and SHSCT Physical Activity Coordinators

NHSCT staff working with older people

The Causeway Community Navigator for Older People

NI Fire and Rescue Service

Networks Involving Communities in Health Improvement (NICHl)

The Mid Ulster ICP Pharmacy Lead

The NHSCT Mid Ulster Healthy Lives lead

A Survey carried out with older people who receive Good Morning and handy van services

A review of Good Practice Models

The Newquay Model

The Moyle Pathfinder Model

Age Friendly Cities: Age-Friendly Belfast

Newry, Mourne and Down Age Friendly Alliance

Cornwall and the Isles Of Scilly: Starting Well, Living Well And Ageing Well

Consideration of existing services that complement Good Morning & Handy Van:

Trust services for older people

Level 4 Exercise Programmes (Cardiac Rehabilitation Level 4, COPD Exercise Programme, and GP Referral)

NIHE Floating Support

Mapping Exercise of Community organisations to engage older people

NICE Guidelines NG32 - Older people: independence and mental wellbeing

PH9 - Community Engagement

The impact of the fear of crime on emotional wellbeing

## Outcome example casestudy analysis

Case studies should be able to demonstrate the impact of services. Services in the community for older people, that are connected and address the holistic needs of individuals, will provide significant improvements in quality of life and will address the identified outcomes.

The following examples illustrate the nature of the impact and outcomes sought.

### **Jean**

Jean is 85 lives on her own and by her own admission can't be bothered to cook for one. She also has arthritis in her hands. Her family suggested she go along to the local lunch club.

### **Outcome**

Jean found she enjoyed not only the food at the lunch club but the company. One lady offered to give her a lift there and back. A speaker at the lunch club mentioned a new food shopping scheme where a volunteer would take her out once a week to do some food shopping and Jean thought this would be a good way of getting out of the house, getting her provisions and making a new friend. Going for coffee afterwards was a bonus. Jean felt that her she learnt a lot about healthy eating as her volunteer gave her information and tips, not only to save money but also ideas on nutritious meal options that required little preparation or cooking.

Jean says she feels much better both physically and emotionally. She realised she wasn't eating well before and had lost some weight which she has put back on again. She also has more energy now as well as a new friend!

### **Tommy**

Tommy is 68 and has just retired from a desk job. He is overweight and his GP has previously said he was at risk of developing type 2 diabetes. Now that he has more time on his hands Tommy knows he should become more active. After seeing a poster promoting his local walking group, Tommy spoke to his GP before he joined up.

### **Outcome**

Tommy built up his activity levels gradually. He really enjoyed the social aspect of the group as he missed the company of his colleagues at work. He found the walks took him to picturesque areas where he previously hadn't time to go and he enjoyed the scenery.

As well as the social and psychological benefits, Tommy lost some weight which also reduced his diabetic risk score. He feels much fitter and is sleeping better. He was also motivated to look at his diet and has become more conscious of what he was eating.

**Annie**

Annie is an 80 year old widow who lives alone, and is recovering at home following a fall. She was previously very active but is afraid to go out now on her own. She feels lonely. Annie's social worker told her about the local Good Morning Scheme, and she was happy to receive a phone call three times a week which she looked forward to. The co-ordinator mentioned a strength and balance exercise programme that would help to improve Annie's muscle strength, balance and co-ordination. The Good Morning coordinator also suggested a home safety visit by her local Home Safety Accident Prevention Officer (HAP) officer which Annie also agreed to.

**Outcome**

Annie looked forward to the weekly exercise programme and she enjoyed the company. The Home Safety Officer did a home assessment and gave her practical advice, written information, and some home safety aids. The HAP Officer also suggested a free eye test and Annie was pleased to find out this could be done at home. As Annie was taking five medications, a medication review was recommended and this was carried out by her local pharmacy. An alarm pendant was also suggested and this also gave her peace of mind knowing she could summon help quickly if needed. Annie now feels more confident about going out again and has started to go shopping at the week-end with her daughter as well as resuming her seniors group. She no longer feels as lonely, and her phone calls from Good Morning have been reduced to once a week now with a long term view that she will no longer need them.

**Jim**

Jim is 83 and though physically mobile he has been diagnosed with dementia. He is very forgetful and doesn't go out very much. Most of his friends no longer visit. He lives with his 81 year old wife, who is his main carer. Jim has started going to a creative reminiscence group once a week.

**Outcome**

Jim enjoys the company within the group as he can participate and chat about his past life with relative ease as his long term memory is not affected. He feels very proud of the items he has produced with help from the reminiscence facilitator. His wife feels he is much happier and his self-esteem has improved. She is pleased that Jim feels part of the community again. While he is at the group his wife goes out with her daughter for a well-deserved break.

## Analysis of Impact of Good Morning Call 2017

Survey was undertaken over a two week period in March 2017 with 47 clients who receive good morning calls. *Jane Turnbull, Education and Development*

### Profile of the Survey Respondents

Age	No. of responses		
	Female	Male	Total
59 and under	2	3	5
60 – 69	4	2	6
70 – 79 <input type="checkbox"/>	8	2	10
80 – 89 <input type="checkbox"/>	13	7	20
90 plus	4	2	6
Total	31	16	47

### Why do you like to receive the Good Morning Phone Call?

Why older people like to receive the Good Morning telephone call	No. of responses		
	Female	Male	Total
Someone to talk to	24	16	40
I feel less lonely	23	14	37
I can ask questions	19	10	29
Information about what is happening locally	15	9	24
Cheers me up – emotional wellbeing	10	6	16
Reassuring to get the call because I live alone “sense of security”	13	2	15
I look forward to the call	8	2	10
Advised to take my medication	2	6	8
Good company	6	2	8
The family worry less because of the call	5	3	8
Why older people like to receive the Good Morning telephone call <i>continued</i>	No. of responses		
	Female		Female
Reminders about other appointments	4	3	7
Breaks up the day for me	5	2	7
Reminders about GP appointments	1	5	6
Starts my day on a positive note	4	2	6
Reminders about hospital appointments	2	3	5
Only person I know I will speak to that day	4	1	5
Talk about health problems	3	1	4
Makes me more content in my own home	1	-	1

“I used to have a care package, but no longer; so I don’t see anybody at all during the day”.  
*Female aged 70 – 79 years old*

“I have Asperger’s, and so does one of my sons, the other son has Autism. I am not Irish and I don’t have any social contact outside of my own family; so I really appreciate chatting to someone different [Good Morning Advisors]”.*Male aged under 59 years old*

“It is comforting to know there is someone to talk to”. *Female aged over 90 years old*

"It [Good Morning] keeps me in touch with the outside world. It gives my family confidence, and they are a great source of information on social services. I am grateful for this service, and if you're on your own like I am it is a great service". *Male aged 80 – 89 years old*

"I feel lonely, I worry about security, and I am afraid of dying and no one finding me". *Female aged under 59*

"I love to hear someone on the phone; it motivates me to get up and have my breakfast".

*Male aged under 59 years old*

"Reassurance of the first call of the day. It cheers me up when I'm feeling down, speaking to someone cheerful". *Female aged 70 – 79 years old*

"I feel very anxious and sick today. The [Good Morning] girl has encourage me to keep my appointment with the Doctor at 9.20 today as I have pneumonia". *Male aged 60 – 69 years old*

"I'm lonely on my own; the Good Morning call is the only person some days who I have a conversation with. It starts my day on a really positive note". *Female aged 80 – 89 years old*

"I enjoy the call and find it reassuring to have the call to check on me as there have been times when I have been unwell. I don't get out often and I know the [Good Morning] Advisors are there to help. It gives me a lift to hear a voice in the morning". *Male aged 80 – 89 yrs old*

"I really look forward to my call and feel that the girls calling me are part of my family".

*Female aged 90 plus*

"It gets me up out of the chair, and it's nice to know someone cares". *Male aged over 90 years*

"They [the Good Morning Advisors] remind me to take my blood pressure tablets". *Male aged 80 – 89 years old*

"If I am having a worried or bad day I can confide in the [Good Morning] Advisors and the worry is eased. I love the company the phone call brings each day". *Female aged 70 – 79*

"I wait for the [Good Morning] phone call every morning as it is great company. It's nice to know that someone cares about you and what you are doing". *Male aged 70 – 79 years old*

"Good Morning is not only a lifeline, it is a lifeboat". *Male aged 80 – 89 years old*

"It really helps me mentally talking to the girls, who are so good at listening. The call is really important to me as I am able to talk more freely to a stranger and not a relative about my illnesses". *Female aged under 59 years old*

"It [Good Morning] is a great support for me and my wife. The girls are lovely and are all my friends". *Male aged 80 – 89 years old*

"If I am not feeling the best in the morning, I always feel better after the [Good Morning] call. I live alone and love a good chat. I appreciate someone calling in the morning and would really miss not having the call". *Female aged 80 – 89 years old*

"The [Good Morning] calls are the best thing that I've ever had". *Male aged 70 – 79 years old*

Since you have been receiving the Good Morning phone calls do you think:

Question	Yes	Not sure	No
You have not missed appointments with your Doctor	14	3	2
You have not missed appointments at the hospital	12	3	1
You feel less isolated at home	41	-	-
You know more about what is happening in your community	32	2	1
You don't need to see the Doctor as much as before	13	5	5
You can ask Good Morning about things that in the past you asked the Doctor about	31	-	2

What other support do you think older people need?

Additional Support	Number of Responses		
	Female	Male	Total
Face to face contact / Befriending	13	5	
A little help around the house	3	4	
Someone to do messages	1	2	
More transport available for people who require and need the service	2	1	
Someone to make breakfast and check everything in the home is ok	1	1	
Someone to go to for advice about health	2	1	
More local events	1	2	
More Senior Citizen's Groups (with funding to them)	1	2	
More information about services available for older people	2	2	

"It would be good if there was a service available for visiting older people in their homes, just even for a fifteen minute chat". *Female aged 80 – 89 years old x 2*

"Someone being able to call to the home would be lovely, especially for anyone who doesn't have close family nearby". *Female aged 60 – 69 years old*

"Fear of isolation and loneliness is older people's main worry. The Good Morning service should be developed to visits to the home". *Female aged 70 – 79 years old*

"Old people need support to stay in their homes, they like their own corner". *Female aged 70 – 79 years old*

"Quite happy with older people services, especially Good Morning" *Female aged 80 – 89 yrs*

Good Morning always remind me about my appointments". *Female aged under 59 years old*

"I am generally happy as I am quite active, but I appreciate knowing there will be a call in the morning". *Male aged 70 – 79 years old*

"I am well looked after and cared for. I enjoy the Day Centre, but sometimes I need motivated to go; the Good Morning people help motivate me". *Female aged 80 – 89 years*

“I feel I have good support. But with social media even family message and email. Some older people can’t use social media and a phone call is really necessary”. “If anything is bothering me, I can talk to the girls – this makes me and my family content”. *Female aged 90 plus years*

I feel this [Good Morning] call allows me to stay in my own home rather than go into care. This is because my family are happy that someone else as well as them is checking up on me. If anything is bothering me, I can talk to the girls – this makes me and my family content”.

*Female aged 80 – 89 years old*

“I have used the Handymen [Agewell Home Maintenance Service], and so has my brother, to clean up around the home as I am not able. This is a great service”. *Male aged 80 – 89 years*

I live on my own and see no one. Most of my family and friends have passed away. The days are long because I can’t go out. The nearest living family member lives over 50 miles away. To have the [Good Morning] phone call gives me someone to have a laugh with, which is good medication. And it gives reassurance to my family so that they can get on with their lives. I used to have a good social life when I was younger. Talking to the girls keeps me informed and in touch with life”. *Male aged 60 – 69 yrs*

“It’s not a case of liking the [Good Morning] service, I need it. I would be disengaged and disconnected with society without this. During the phone call they help me deal with daily worries and challenges, and help me know what is happening; this helps me be a member of society. It has improved my speech and confidence and keeps me connected. Good Morning is my sounding board; I can discuss things with the girls that I would not discuss with family. Without it I do not have any support. My life has been saved by these calls, and they have helped me when I have been at my lowest. It is a friend on the phone”. *Male aged under 59 years old*

## **AGEING WELL – COMMUNITY PHARMACISTS CONVERSATION - ICP COMMUNITY PHARMACY**

In what ways are pharmacists currently engaging with older people?

### *With customers and patients*

Medication – working with those with chronic conditions and those starting to go up a pyramid where they might end up in hospital. Experience shows that if an older person goes into hospital once, they are more likely to return.

Contact and conversations about medication and medication issues.

Trying to establish a way to ensure that the patient knows why they need it, what it does, and when to take medication

### *On discharge from hospital*

Ideally there is a working relationship and an interface between the Hospital Pharmacy, the GP and Community Pharmacy; however, in practice this can be difficult to navigate.

Patients, or their representative, leave hospital with the green discharge notes – which go to GP; however. Sometimes there is a delay in the prescription being issued – which can lead to difficulties.

There are guidelines about the number of days of medication that a patient should have on discharge; but these are not consistently followed.

### **Risk Stratification**

The background to risk stratification (DHSSPS initiative) is to aim to catch those patients who haven't yet gone to hospital – included in KPIs. What can we do to stop the first visit happening?

Each surgery is to identify a percentage of patients (12 – 15%) who are at high risk, and have a case discussion involving the nurse, GP, Social Worker or other health professionals involved with this person, and identify what is needed for each patient.

### **Needs / Opportunities**

Medi-box / Medisure. Pharmacists should have some kind of compliance aid, so that everyone is doing the same.

Pharmacists can receive phone calls from Hospital Pharmacists when someone has been admitted. There should be some kind of Medicines Register for each person –a phone call between the Hospital and the Pharmacist, and advance warning that medication has been changed. This is increasingly happening, it does help, and should become standard practice.



Practice Pharmacists based in GP Surgeries, an ally in the Surgery. This is an opportunity to make patients lives safer – medication

Are there additional ways in which they might support the older population?

*Exiting* : Managing Your Medicines – cumbersome tool but aims to in detail those (mainly older on chronic medications). Are the current guidelines appropriate, should this be subject to review? It is not a service that is well taken up. Training and refresher courses should be made more widely available. If it were easier to use and more widely applied it would be of great benefit.

*Dementia Initiatives* – for some older people it can be difficult to access the GP. Pharmacists often see early signs of dementia in regular customers. I have seen the decline in cognitive functioning and try to fight the case on their behalf to access GP support. If patient cannot make adequate decisions or take action themselves, then the Pharmacist can step in. GPs are often unaware of this type of intervention.

Pharmacies and staff can be far more aware of what is going on that the GP or other health professionals who are not in regular contact with the person. For example, Pharmacists can pick up on *social isolation*. Whilst we are all busy, we can pick up on those who come to the Pharmacy for a chat – they just need someone to talk to at length.

We do *signpost* people to Good Morning, and there are other opportunities to signpost more widely in the community which we are currently exploring.

*Note:* Professor, based at Antrim Area Hospital is working on a Project with other EU countries combining e-data from pharmacy, laboratory and clinical records to develop clinical rules to improve safety and efficacy of medicines. Over 500 clinical rules have been developed. System is operational. Hundreds of new rules will be added shortly.

He has also been involved in research in relation to Hospital Discharge, with a control group, and another group who make immediate contact on Discharge from Hospital with the Pharmacy (who received an advance briefing). There have been positive outcomes demonstrated in relation to readmission levels.

*Jane Turnbull, Education and Development , April 2017*

## FEAR OF CRIME AND IMPACT ON EMOTIONAL WELLBEING

*Crime, fear of crime, environment, and mental health and wellbeing: Mapping review of theories and causal pathways* presents the findings from a review of the theoretical and empirical literature on the links between crime and fear of crime, the social and built environment, and health and wellbeing. A pragmatic approach was employed, with iterative stages of searching and synthesis. This produced a holistic causal framework of pathways to guide future research. The framework emphasises that crime and fear of crime may have substantial impacts on wellbeing, but the pathways are often highly indirect, mediated by environmental factors, difficult to disentangle and not always in the expected direction. The built environment, for example, may affect health via its impacts on health behaviours; via its effects on crime and fear of crime; or via the social environment. The framework also helps to identify unexpected factors which may affect intervention success, such as the risk of adverse effects from crime prevention interventions as a result of raising awareness of crime<sup>1</sup>.

### Association Between Fear of Crime and Mental Health and Physical Functioning

**Objectives.** Studies have reported an inverse association between fear of crime and subjective mental and physical health. We investigated the direction of causality and the curtailment of physical and social activities as a possible mediating pathway.

**Methods.** analyzed data from 2002 to 2004 of the Whitehall II study, a longitudinal study of more than 10 000 London-based civil servants aged 35 to 55 years at baseline.

**Results.** Fear of crime was associated with poorer mental health, reduced physical functioning on objective and subjective indicators, and lower quality of life. Participants reporting greater fear were 1.93 (95% confidence interval [CI]=1.55, 2.41) times as likely to have depression as those reporting lower fear of crime and had lower mental health scores. They exercised less, saw friends less often, and participated in fewer social activities compared with the less fearful participants. Curtailed physical and social activities helped explain the link between fear of crime and health. **Conclusions.** Fear of crime may be a barrier to participation in health-promoting physical and social activities.

### The association between the Fear of Crime, and Mental & Physical Wellbeing NZ

Researchers have provided clear evidence that the fear of crime can lead to various mental health-related issues including anxiety and psychological distress. However, studies on the effects of fear of crime on physical health are limited. Re fear of crime and mental and physical health outcomes in New Zealand; using data from the New Zealand General Social Survey, the 2006 census and the New Zealand Police, researchers fitted linear and two-level hierarchical linear models regression models to assess the impact of fear of crime on mental and physical health, at varying stages of individual and area-level confounder adjustment.

A significant effect of increased fear of crime on lower mental and physical wellbeing was detected. The researchers did not, however, detect significant independent effects for neighbourhood crime rates for either outcome. Findings indicate that fear of crime, rather than recorded crime rates, was associated with detrimental mental and physical health outcomes.

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1353829212000639>

## **FEEDBACK ABOUT Good Morning and Handy Van Services - REHABILITATION WORKER WITH VISUALLY IMPAIRED PEOPLE (Jane Turnbull)**

### Good Morning and Home Maintenance Service

#### **In what way do you and your Team signpost or refer people to either service?**

Mostly Email and sometimes by telephone

#### **What benefits do you think they provide to older people, ie what is the impact of the services?**

Many older people state that it is very difficult to get someone to do smaller jobs and they live alone and have no-one in the family to do it.

In relation to the Good Morning service, I feel that it is a good simple mechanism to check on somebody each morning. You often hear of stories that someone has been found dead for a few days before the body is discovered and are able to check that a Domiciliary Care Worker has been and given them their medication and that everything is ok. They have had a Keysafe and sensor light fitted by the Handyman

Sometimes the Good Morning call might be the only contact someone has with a person.

I have a service user on my caseload who is both deaf and blind and lives with his wife who is totally blind. He has a Befriender. I would like to comment on how much this means to him and he often tells me (he can speak) how much he enjoys the weekly visit. Even though this couple get a Domiciliary Care package, the staff do not have time to spend with him. Most callers to the house just ignore him and speak to his wife who in turn has to communicate everything to her husband. I feel that sometimes organisations fail to see the benefits of giving just your time. It's not always about equipment or financial.

*Good Neighbour (befriending) service Reduces social isolation*

#### **What would you do if the Good Morning or the Home Maintenance Service ceased to exist? ie what alternatives are there to these services?**

There are no alternatives to the service.

The statutory services do not provide any of these services

Older people would have to pay to get jobs done and wait a long time before getting someone

#### **What impact would there be if the services were not available as part of a Hospital Discharge package?**

Someone may not be discharged as a result as they may not be eligible for Domiciliary Care Package. A key safe is very beneficial so that Carers and family members can get access to the house every day or in an emergency

In your opinion, what service or support would most benefit older people living in Mid Ulster – i.e. where are the gaps? I think good morning and handyvan are an excellent service. I think more Handyman provision.

## **HEALTH TRUSTS: OLDER PEOPLES SERVICES: OVERVIEW** *(Jane Turnbull*

*Education and Development, April 2017)*

### **NORTHERN HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE TRUST**

Overview: The Northern Trust provides a range of services for older people in the community. There are 15 Community Integrated Teams in the Northern Trust area. These teams are made up of social workers, district nurses and occupational therapists. GPs can refer people to one of the teams or alternatively individuals or a family member can contact the team directly. Once the Team Manager receives a referral, a member of the team will contact the individual to carry out a care assessment; which is an opportunity for health professionals to look at individual needs and work with people to find the best methods to meet the needs identified.

Care plan : Following an assessment, a care plan will be agreed, which will detail the support that is needed and will detail the following:

What help you will get and who will provide it.

When and how often you will get help.

Contact details of the team who make sure you get help.

When help will start and when reviews will take place to make sure meeting needs.

Details of care needs which cannot be met and why.

What to do if you are unhappy with the service.

Services for older people include:

Behaviour Science Service

Carers' Services

Community/District nursing

Community Equipment Service

Continence Service

Coronary Care Services

Dementia Service

Diabetes Services

Domiciliary care

Falls Prevention Service

Good Morning Services

Intermediate Care Services

Occupational Therapy Services

Palliative care

Permanent Placement Team

Podiatry Services

Residential care

Social work

Tissue Viability Nurse Specialist Service

Treatment Room Services

Wheelchair Services

### SOUTHERN HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE TRUST

#### Care Management – Older People's Services

Care Management is the way in which help is given to older people with complex needs. This may be at home or in a residential or Nursing Home. Care Management is focused on people with complex, or frequently or rapidly changing needs and those at greatest risk with the aim of - Helping people to remain in their own homes and linked to their own community, for as long as they wish and it is safe and appropriate for them to do so

Supporting carers in their caring role

Exploring a range of options for care with older people and their carers, to widen choice

Encouraging service users and their carers to be actively involved in the care management process.

Referrals for assessment and Care Management can be made by prospective service users, GPs, Health and Social Care professionals, and the general public.

Services for older people include:

Day Care

Dementia Day Care

Residential Homes for Older People

Supported Living and Associated Services for Older People

Falls Prevention Clinics

Reablement Service: Reablement is a person-centred approach that promotes and maximises independence to allow people to remain in their own home for as long as possible. It is designed to enable people to gain or regain their confidence, ability, and necessary skills to live independently, especially after having experienced a health or social care crisis, such as illness, a deterioration in health, or injury. It helps people perform their necessary daily living skills such as personal care, walking, and preparing meals, so that they can remain independent within their own home.

## **APPENDIX 4 –Analysis of Consultative approach**

The document was developed through a consultative process with relevant partners including:

### **1. Community Planning Partners**

Document agreed with relevant Community Planning partners to go to consultation.

### **2. Service Users**

Three Focus Groups of Service Users (Dungannon, Magherafelt , Cookstown), targeting a range of people through the existing community led service delivery.

### **3. Service Delivery Community**

Two focus groups with current community providers for range of older services e.g. Good Morning and Handy Van schemes, support groups, befriending (Dungannon and Magherafelt), refer to list of providers as per the study completed of services to older people.

### **4. Service Delivery**

Two focus groups with service areas of impact – GP and Pharmacy; and OT and Social Care

## APPENDIX 5 – Consultation Feedback

### Summary of Feedback from the Ageing Well Older People's Focus Groups

Three focus groups with services users were held. The first was on 21 June 2017 with members of the O4O Club, Cookstown. The second was on 22 June 2017 with Lavey Young at Heart Group and the third was held on 22 June 2017 with Clogher and Augher Thursday Club.

In general, the three Older People's groups consulted with were in agreement with the content of the proposal and similar issues were raised across all three groups.

#### Good Morning Calls

Is this connected to other services? Eg would one need to be signed up to this to avail of another service such as the handy van. Timing of calls needs to be specific so as not to prevent clients from leaving their homes waiting on calls. Generally, groups see the benefits in this service.

One recipient described how they just stopped answering calls as felt they didn't need them anymore.

General agreement with having a progression strategy.

#### Handy Van Service

Need to define what chores would be included, for example, cutting grass. The group added that they would consider a small payment to avail of cutting grass, painting a room etc.

Some inconsistency regarding knowledge of the availability of the Handy Van service.

Overall consensus that a Handyvan Service is definitely required. Problems stated were with older people falling on moss-covered paths around their homes. While there is already a service available some felt that it was very limited and not sufficient to cover the demand.

Would have serious concerns over any proposed social economy model for charging as older people have not a lot of disposable income.

#### Physical Activity

One group interested in swimming and swimming lessons with specific sessions for older people.

Highlighted the importance of classes being available in their local areas using local centres/schools.

Other suggestions:

- Consideration of providing activities outside 9am – 5pm as many older people are still in work
- Separate slots for Older People in the gym
- Would be useful if some exercise equipment, e.g. treadmill was available in community groups' premises

#### Diet and Nutrition

One group highlighted the need for delivery of food for housebound people.

One group discussed how there are programmes but people are unaware of them.

A suggestion was made that the Good Morning Call could be used as a vehicle to pass on information on programmes

An idea was put forward to put the 'Cook It' programme onto a DVD for distribution to groups/individuals who don't participate in groups.

#### Home Safety and Energy Efficiency

One group made reference to the Age Concern call aid button and how useful they

<p>thought this service was.</p> <p>Very supportive of the Home Safety scheme and ensure adequate promotion of all schemes.</p>
<p><b>Accessible Transport</b></p> <p>Groups expressed that any model should ensure inclusiveness of free transport for all. One group said they would be willing to pay a small fee to have access to a transport source that catered for their needs.</p> <p>Groups expressed frustration that community transport can only bring people to appointments within the Mid Ulster area.</p> <p>People had cancelled appointments due to transport issues. Support for voluntary drivers for hospital appointments</p> <p>The Thursday Club had paid Community Transport £5 per person to go outside their area (eg for a shopping trip).</p>
<p><b>Befriending</b></p> <p>Expressed that befriending is an essential need for many reasons including reducing isolation and improving mental health.</p> <p>Great way to get people back into the community as it builds their confidence.</p> <p>Very important service for people who do not like to participate in groups and have little other contact.</p>
<p><b>Working with Community Pharmacies</b></p> <p>Supportive of community pharmacy services – these work well.</p> <p>Views expressed that community pharmacies provide an excellent service especially with GPs pressures</p> <p>Could help reduce waste in medication being prescribed and not used.</p> <p>Suggestion re increased opening of pharmacies to include Sunday's/Bank Holidays.</p> <p>Improved communication needed re out of hours arrangements.</p> <p>A pharmacy medication delivery service would be useful.</p>
<p><b>Community and Social Engagement</b></p> <p>Some groups felt very up to date with IT – some had attended courses on how to use phones and PCs others had been taught by their family/friends. Training and support may be useful though to improve knowledge and skills.</p> <p>In relation to the Health Hubs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Podiatrist service is only offered every four months currently, need identified two monthly for mobility.</li> <li>• Some set up in rural areas. Felt that there is a need in towns as well.</li> <li>• Would also like to see a Men's Shed in Cookstown.</li> </ul>
<p><b>A 'help at home' service</b></p> <p>Need for consistency in provision of this service</p> <p>Need identified especially after hospitalisation important for those who do not have any family locally. Believe that it would free up hospital beds.</p> <p>Would also be very useful to have programmes in place to help people to help themselves. Could stay in residential care for rehabilitation back to their own home/independent living.</p>
<p><b>Making Every Contact Count</b></p> <p>Need expressed for a Directory of Services that would provide a single access point for all relevant information</p> <p>Information on how to keep safe in the home would also be beneficial.</p>
<p><b>Community Navigator</b></p> <p>Need for Community Navigator to be knowledgeable on all services that are available and to be a link for them.</p>



## **Ageing Well Service Provider Focus Group held on 4 July 2017 in the Hill of the O'Neill Ranfurly House Arts and Visitor Centre, Dungannon**

Present: Representatives from the Southern Health and Social Care Trust, Age NI Community Navigator, Mid Ulster Agewell, Armagh and Dungannon Community and Voluntary Services.

<b>Good Morning Telephone Calls</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reference to 5 days a week. some cases need 7 days/week. Especially if mental health illness or diabetes and need medication reminders.</li> <li>• Do not want to create dependence – would like exit strategy as appropriate.</li> <li>• Comprehensive support structure required to meet the needs. Comm/vol sector needed.</li> <li>• Loneliness needs to be considered. May be the only daily contact.</li> <li>• Approach needs to be person centred. Information Hub important for those exiting .</li> </ul>
<b>Handy Van</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need to meet needs of those who are housebound/unable to maintain homes; resulting in over grown/unkempt gardens. Suggestion regarding referrals from PSNI or Social Services as per Agewell model to deal with safety/security issues.</li> <li>• High number of referrals previously experienced in Agewell.</li> <li>• Model should have stringent eligibility criteria to ensure no abuse of service.</li> <li>• Services advised that the insurance increased threefold once home access was added, also highlighted need for disclaimers etc. on home access work.</li> <li>• Need to consider use of volunteers. Vetting process, insurance costs etc. Enterprise Ulster ACE scheme was deemed an excellent model.</li> <li>• Concerns re social enterprise model. Experience from previous survey was that only 14% were willing to pay. Also vulnerabilities re handling money etc.</li> <li>• Lough Shore Area Partnership was deemed to be a good example of social enterprise.</li> </ul>
<b>Physical Activity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need audit /scoping exercise of what is available in NHSCT and SHSCT.</li> <li>• Need to target training to ensure delivery. Experience of training but no delivery.</li> <li>• Need to make process straight forward e.g. form filling for walk leader training is onerous.</li> <li>• Strength and Balance courses for older people were deemed useful.</li> <li>• Sustainability of volunteers is an issue. Volunteers do understandably move on. Paid employment to oversee volunteers should be considered.</li> <li>• Group's understanding is that EBA targets do not include older people therefore need to address how they would be included.</li> </ul>

	Clarity needed re charging for EBA coaches.
<b>Diet and Nutrition</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SEUPB (Special EU Programme Body) and CAWT (Cooperation and Working Together). Important re community engagement and community cafes.</li> </ul>
<b>Home Safety/energy efficiency</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Arrangements for linking in with NIFRS explained. Liaison difficult with six month rotation.</li> <li>• Agewell currently fit CO detectors.</li> </ul>
<b>Integration Support</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Audit of services required. Need to enhance existing services.</li> <li>• Locality/key stakeholder partnership was/is very useful in sharing information.</li> <li>• Felt that some organisations on directory of services are signposters and not delivering.</li> </ul>
<b>Community and Social Engagement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Change 'elderly' to 'older' in framework document.</li> <li>• Need voice for older persons - age sector platforms eg Mid Ulster Seniors Network.</li> </ul>
<b>Community Navigator</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Blackwater at Emyvale Luncheon Club – good model.</li> <li>• References used to relevance of reminiscence groups. Not currently in job role</li> <li>• Difficulty re differing services/roles in NHSCT and SHSCT.</li> </ul>
<b>Befriending</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Suitability and funding of volunteers important. Access NI/clean driving licence needed.</li> <li>• Hard service to run without an exit strategy. Some group members felt it was possible that social services may rely too heavily on the service. Repetitive referrals deemed an issue.</li> <li>• Need disclosures on referrals into service and excellent support strategy.</li> <li>• Possible opportunities with Health and Social Care students/Community Health Trainers</li> <li>• Transport aspect should be referred to in 'accessible transport.' Action required.</li> </ul>
<b>Accessible Transport</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need list of current transport providers. Make people aware of providers.</li> <li>• Problems where providers are maintaining old area boards.</li> </ul>
<b>Help at Home</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How would this be funded? Need paid employment. Need to link with Colleges, SSA etc.</li> </ul>
<b>Referral Pathways</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access and Information Hub needed. Awareness raising of all programmes needed.</li> <li>• Need one lead organisation. Need consistent message when working with two Trusts.</li> </ul>

**F**

<b>Report on</b>	<b>The Licensing (NI) Order 1996 – renewal of liquor licences</b>
<b>Reporting Officer</b>	<b>William Wilkinson</b>
<b>Contact Officer</b>	<b>William Wilkinson</b>

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

<b>1.0</b>	<b>Purpose of Report</b>
1.1	To advise Members on the Council's role in relation to the renewal of licences to sell alcohol from or on certain premises in accordance with The Licensing (NI) Order 1996.
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Background</b>
2.1	<p>The licensing of premises authorising the sale of alcohol is carried out by the Court Service of Northern Ireland using The Licensing (NI) Order 1996.</p> <p>Alcohol licences are valid for the 'licensing period', which currently runs for five years, starting in September. All licences in Northern Ireland are at the end of the current five year period and are being renewed.</p>
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Main Report</b>
3.1	<p><b>Renewal of a Licence</b></p> <p>Within the consultation process for the renewal of liquor licences in accordance with The Licensing (NI) Order 1996, the applicant must serve a copy of their application on the PSNI and the Council not less than three weeks before the renewal date.</p> <p>Following the receipt of the copy of the application for the renewal of the Liquor Licence to the Court, the Council is entitled to provide any comments relating to the points as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Conduct of the premises</li> <li>2. Suitability of the premises</li> <li>3. Whether the business is still in operation</li> <li>4. Whether or not any other relevant licences (namely Entertainment Licences) are in place that may affect the application</li> <li>5. Whether any alterations or changes to the premises have been made.</li> </ol> <p>A licence will not be renewed unless the Court is satisfied that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Any objections have been heard</li> <li>2. The applicant is a fit and proper person</li> <li>3. The premises are suitable to be licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquor</li> <li>4. The manner in which the business carried on has been conducted in a peaceable and orderly manner</li> <li>5. The business is still in operation.</li> </ol> <p>There are similar processes which the Council are also consulted upon, in relation to the grant or transfer of Liquor Licences, and the granting of Occasional Liquor Licences.</p>

	<p>There is a quick turnaround time required for these applications as copies of the application for the renewal of the liquor licences are usually served within the time period previously indicated. This allows limited time to provide the Clerk of Court with notice that an objection would be made, with the Council only receiving notice of applications three weeks in advance of the renewal date. If applications were to be referred through the Committee / Council reporting processes then the Clerk would likely not receive any corporate response in time for any relevant hearing.</p>
<b>4.0</b>	<b>Other Considerations</b>
<b>4.1</b>	<p><b><u>Financial &amp; Human Resources Implications</u></b></p> <p>Financial: Within Current Resources.</p> <p>Human: Within Current Resource.</p>
<b>4.2</b>	<p><b><u>Equality and Good Relations Implications</u></b></p> <p>None.</p>
<b>4.3</b>	<p><b><u>Risk Management Implications</u></b></p> <p>None.</p>
<b>5.0</b>	<b>Recommendation(s)</b>
<b>5.1</b>	<p>It is recommended that members agree the procedure as noted below:</p> <p>All applications received will have an acknowledgement letter returned to the applicant's solicitor with the following additions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) where there is a reasonable expectation that an entertainment licence may be in force (eg. public house, hotel) comment will be provided that such a licence is/ is not in force</li> <li>b) Where the premises are shops/ off licences a generic letter of no objection to the renewal will be returned</li> <li>c) Where it is known that legal/ enforcement action has been taken against a particular premises for relevant offences by the Council (such as noise nuisance, or entertainment licensing matters for example) brief details of this will be provided</li> <li>d) Where the premises is no longer in operation or business has been discontinued, comment on this will be provided.</li> </ul>
<b>6.0</b>	<b>Documents Attached &amp; References</b>
	<p>Appendix 1 - List of all renewal applications received up to 23 August 2017</p>

**2017 Liquor Licences**

<b>Name of Applicant</b>	<b>Name of Premises</b>	<b>Address of Premises</b>
Brian McDonald	The Castlebay Centre	187a Mountjoy Road Coalisland
Scott & Ewing Ltd	Jimmy Johnston's Bar	39-41 Main Street Augher
Sean & Eithne Faloon	The Fort Bar	33 Scotch Street Dungannon
Padraig Lavery	PB's Bar	1 Dungannon Street Moy
Corick House Limited	Corrick House	20 Corick Road Clogher
Claire Murray	The Loft Restaurant	The Linen Green Moygashel
Musgrave Retail Partners (NI) Ltd		30 Dungannon Road Coalisland
Darren J Wylie	The Canal End Bar	Coalisland
Quinn3 Limited		87 Westland Road South Cookstown
Claire Murray	The Deli on The Green	19 Beechvalley Way Dungannon
Taslina Akther	Bengal Spice	23 Thomas Street Dungannon
Michael McElroy Limited		32 Main Street Augher
McDade Retail Limited		18/20 Augher Road Clogher
Emmett Vallely	The Central Bar	The Square Coalisland
Eamon McCaffrey & Brian McAnenely	The Auction Rooms	24 The Square Moy
Ellie's Café Grill Ltd	Ellie's Cafe	28 Thomas Street Dungannon
Cameron Stewart Limited		21 Morgan's Hill Road Cookstown
Jacqueline Curran	Cabragh Filling Station	230 Ballygawley Road Dungannon
Leo & Maria Daly	Poundhill Centre	Moore Street Aughnacloy
Brewery Off Sales Ltd	Centra Petrol Station	20 Pomeroy Road Donaghmore
Brendan McAnallen	The Bottle of Benburb	241 Derryfubble Road Benburb
Musgrave Retail Partners (NI) Limited		34 Clady Road Portglenone
Christopher Lawn		2 Ardboe Road Cookstown
Enda Bell	The Four Corners	1 Mullaghmoyle Road Coalisland

Appendix 1

<b>Name of Applicant</b>	<b>Name of Premises</b>	<b>Address of Premises</b>
Quinn's Corner Limited	Quinn's Corner	Edencrannon Dungannon
Westland Developments (NI) Ltd	The Brewery Lane	59 William Street Cookstown
Hemel Limited		Charlemount Street Moy
Eamon Casey & Ciaran McMahon	Bishop's	19 Killyman Street Moy
P&L Worrall Limited	The Cohannon Inn	212 Ballynakilly Road Dungannon
Co-operative Group Limited		10 Dungannon Street Moy
Sainsbury's Supermarkets Ltd		Oaks Centre Dungannon
Noreen Lafferty	Cano's	23 Thomas Street Dungannon
The Wee Bun's Pub Company Limited	The Lettuce Inn	64/66 Main Street Pomeroy
Mark & Spencer Plc	M&S Off Licence	Unit 1, Orritor Retail Park Cookstown
Michael Donnelly	Mary Ann's	63/65 Moore Street Aughnacloy
BM O'Hanlon		30 Todds Leap Road Ballygawley
PJ McLaughlin	The Central Bar	82 Moore Street Aughnacloy
Derek & Ivan Scott	Scotts Bar	74 Main Street Fivemiletown
Karen McNally		35 North Street Stewartstown
Lidl (NI) GmbH	Lidl Off Licence	John Street Dungannon
Niall Quinn	Quinn's Bar	78 Main Street Ballygawley
Kieran McCausland	Keiry's Bar	Main Street Donaghmore
Eamon Cassidy	Gormley's Bar	3 Church Street Ballygawley
D&L Salley & D Dodds		40 Caledon Road Aughnacloy
Adrian Martin	Ranfurly House	26 Market Square Dungannon
Barry McNeice	Tomney's	The Square Moy
T&M Retail Limited		6 Quarry Lane Dungannon
Wineflair (Belfast) Ltd		212 Ballynakilly Road Dungannon
Melvin Davison	Davison's Bar	44-46 Main Street Castlecaulfield
Conor & Ellie Ltd		5 Killyman Street Moy

Appendix 1

<b>Name of Applicant</b>	<b>Name of Premises</b>	<b>Address of Premises</b>
Emmet, Leo and Mary Quinn	Tailors House	50-52 Main Street Ballygawley
Wineflair (Belfast) Ltd		54b Newell Road Dungannon
Steven Hughes	Falls' Bar	6a Reenaderry Road Dungannon
PJ Quinn		68 Scotch Street Dungannon
Margaret McKenna	Rossmore Bar	51-53 Moore Street Aughnacloy
Seamus O'Donnell	Yankee Star Grillhouse	51 Dungannon Road Coalisland
Altmore (NI) Ltd	The Valley Hotel	60 Main Street Fivemiletown
Declan Dorrity	The Venue	26 The Square Coalisland
BRISPA Leisure Ltd		39-43 Irish Street Dungannon
Desmond & Laura Salley	Salley's	86-90 Moore Street Aughnacloy
Philip Gervin	Gervin's Bar	Platers Hill Coalisland
Declan Dorrity	The Beer Shed	26 The Square Coalisland
Tesco Stores Ltd	Tesco Off-licence	24-28 Ballyronan Road Magherafelt
Rosemary McAleer	McAleer's Bar	5-11 Donaghmore Road Dungannon
Ciaran McCausland	Brewer's House	Main Street Donaghmore
Gortmerron Supermarket Limited		12 Gortmerron Link Road Dungannon
Tesco Stores Ltd	Tesco Off-licence	Orritor Road Cookstown
Malachy & Joanna Hughes	The Gables Bar & Restaurant	40-42 Cookstown Road Dungannon
David Kyle	Dinky's Inn	146 Moore Street Aughnacloy
Rose Donnelly	Tally's Bar	64 Dernanaught Road Galbally
Tesco Stores Ltd	Tesco Off-licence	1-11 Beechvalley Dungannon
Eugene McKee		90 Scotch Street Dungannon
Kieran McGrath	The Ceili House	48 Main Street Coalisland
Bernadette Donnelly	Gribbens Bar	45 Tullyallen Road Dungannon
Paul Beavers	The Jubilee Bar	124 Main Street Fivemiletown
Desmond McKenna		57 Main Street Augher



Appendix 1

<b>Name of Applicant</b>	<b>Name of Premises</b>	<b>Address of Premises</b>
Nora Brown	Grange Guest House	The Grange Moy Road, Dungannon
Elizabeth Gilmour	Castle Bar	Main Street Ballygawley
AG Beatty	Spar	32-34 Main Street Fivemiletown
Edward Donaghy		26 William Street Dungannon
Denver Jardine	The Gasworks	11-13 Perry Street Dungannon
Eileen McGrath	McGrath's	55 Irish Street Dungannon
Marie McGirr	McGirr's	11 The Square Coalisland
Escro Limited	Feeny's Bar	Thomas Street Dungannon
The Ryandale Inn (Moy) Ltd		16-18 The Square Moy
Adrian Martin	Tullylagan Country House Hotel	40b Tullylagan Road Cookstown
Mary O'Kane & Anne Marie Crawford	McMasters Bar	27 – 29 Main Street Maghera
Bernard McAuley	McAuley's Bar	27 Sixtowns Road Draperstown
Patrick Bradley	Bradley's Bar	18 Kilrea Street Swatragh
Brian Mulligan	Mulligans Bar	19 Moneyneena Road Draperstown,
William John Campbell	The Premier Bar	11 Main Street Maghera
Karen Regan	Regans Bar	15 Hall Street Maghera
Glenavon House Hotel (1982) Ltd,	Glenavon Hotel	52 Drum Road Cookstown
Peter Hegarty	Aparo Restaurant	18 St Patrick's Street, Draperstown
Manjeev Sharma & Pradeep Kumar	The Taaj	44 Queen Street Magherafelt
Rosemary O'Kane	The Flax	27 King Street Magherafelt
Mid Ulster District Council,	Burnavon Arts & Cultural Centre	Burn Road Cookstown
G Muldoon	Muldoons Shop	William Street Bellaghy
Henry & Teresa McGlone	Mary's Bar	10-14 Market Street Magherafelt
Henry & Teresa McGlone	Dorman's Bar	17 Queen Street Magherafelt
Dermot Friel	Friels Bar	10 Kilrea Road Swatragh
Katie McGuigan	The Shamrock Bar	5-7 St Patrick's Street Draperstown

Appendix 1

<b>Name of Applicant</b>	<b>Name of Premises</b>	<b>Address of Premises</b>
Ryan McGrath	The Thatch	6 Aughrim Lane Toomebridge
Roland Graham	Oscars	44 Main Street Castledawson
Glenshane Tourist Services	The Oak Leaf	31B Glenshane Road Maghera
Hugh Bradley	Bradleys Bar	55 Tobermore Road Desertmartin
Creagh Concrete Products	The Elk	40 Hillhead Road Toome,
Desmond Weir	Weirs Bar	71 Clady Road Portglenone
Brendan Masterson	The Step Inn	24 Rainey Street Magherafelt
Musgrave Retail Partners NI Ltd 24	Off-Licence	28 High Street Draperstown
Roland Graham	Church Street Restaurant	19-25 Church Street Magherafelt
James Kearney	Kearney's Bar	79 Main Street Maghera
Kieran Bradley	Walsh's Hotel	51-53 Main Street Maghera
Lidl (NI) Ltd	Lidl Off-licence	Castledawson Road Magherafelt
Liam Mulholland	Mulhollands Bar	66 Mayogall Road Knockloughrim
The Winemerchants Ltd	Winemark	30 A Church Street, Dungannon
George Booth	Railway Bar	63-67 Union Street Cookstown
Peter Doherty	Docs Bar	25 Main Street Bellaghy
Margaret Mooney	The Waterwall Bar	Moneystaghan Portglenone
Malachy Doris	The Market Tavern	62 Rainey Street Magherafelt
Kevin Oliver McLaughlin	McErleans Bar	Clady Portglenone
Absolute Organic Wines Ltd	Eurospar	12 – 14 High Street Draperstown
Maurice Regan	The Market Inn	25 St Patrick Street Draperstown
McKenna's Bar 1908 Ltd,	McKenna's Bar	2-4 Glen Road Maghera
KCellars Ltd	Off-licence Eurospar	1 Magherafelt Road Castledawson
Fern Enterprise Ltd	The Wine Sellars	22 Broad Street Magherafelt
K Cellars Ltd.,	Spar Supermarket	2 Union Road Magherafelt

Appendix 1

<b>Name of Applicant</b>	<b>Name of Premises</b>	<b>Address of Premises</b>
Laurence Joseph Bradley	The Back Door	31-15 Main Street Maghera
Lynch Foodstores Ltd	O'Kanes Supermarket	57-61 St Patrick's Street Draperstown
Jaldma Ltd	McSwiggans Shop	94-98 Rainey Street Magherafelt
R Crawford & Co	Crawfords Off Licence	16-22 Main Street Maghera
Kilrea Service Station Ltd	Highfield Service Station	53 -55 Moneymore Roa Magherafelt
Charles Heron	The Corner House	6-8 St Patrick's Street Draperstown
Mark Stewart	The Coachman	58 Rainey Street Magherafelt
Donal Gormley	Gormley's Off Licence	8a-10 Coleraine Road Maghera
Paul Clarke	Sizzlers Wine Bar	23-25 Market Street Magherafelt
Seamus Boyle	The Cosy Corner	66 Gulladuff Road Magherafelt
Donal Gormley	The Hide-Out	3-5 Main Street Maghera
Michael Doyle	The Shepherds Rest	220 Sixtowns Road Draperstown
Malachy Doris	The Market Tavern	62 Rainey Street Magherafelt
Niall Peter Bryson	Brysons Bar	28 Union Road Magherafelt
Philip Martin McKeever	Corner Bar	1a-5 Main Street Castledawson
Walter Lyle Richardson	Richardsons Bar	9 Main Street Tobermore
Gerard Boyle	Boyles Bar	55 Mayogall Road Knockloughrim
Mary McAllister	Lagan's Bar	9 Moneysharvin Road Swatragh
Robert Garvin	Garvins Bar	27-33 Main Street Castledawson
Robert Donnelly	The Cellar Bar	37 St Patricks Street Draperstown
Peter and Sarah McAllister	McAllisters Bar	76b Sixtowns Road Draperstown
M & M Bradley Ltd	The Dug Out	94-96 Main Street Maghera
Jacqueline Clarke	Moes Restaurant	1 Loves Hill Castledawson
Mid Ulster Council	Seamus Heaney Home Place	45 Main Street Bellaghy
Hugh Graham	Graham's Shop	17 Main Street Bellaghy
James & Jacqueline Walsh	The Greenlough Bar	101 Innisrush Road Portglenone

Appendix 1

<b>Name of Applicant</b>	<b>Name of Premises</b>	<b>Address of Premises</b>
E Strahern, P.G & P.F McCloy	The Terrace Hotel	48 Church Street Magherafelt
Bernard McKenna	McKenna's Bar	35-39 Main Street Bellaghy
Eamonn Doherty		4 Oldtown Arcade Cookstown
CCE Video Limited	24 hr Bar	76-78 Burn Road Cookstown
Wai Lung		40-42 Loy Street Cookstown
David Gordon	The Hawthorn Inn	54 Kilrea Road Portglenone
Henry J McCracken	Farmers Rest	1 Tynure Lissan, Cookstown
Eileen Josephine Daly	The Diamond	Pomeroy
Roberta Maguire	The Central Bar	30 William Street Cookstown
H J Downey	Downey's Bar	26-28 Queen Street, Magherafelt
Peter McLernon	McLernons	Drumillard Rock Dungannon
Tom Jebb	The Oldtown Inn	12 Oldtown Street Cookstown
Catherine Martin	Cartwheel Bar	25 James Street Cookstown
K M O'Neill,	Restaurant	44 Queen Street, Magherafelt
Aidan Fox	Johnny Fox's	3-5 Ballyneill Road Ballyronan
Clare Loughran	MillWheel Bar	60 Dunamore Road Cookstown
Tobin Limited	Greenvale Hotel	Drum Road Cookstown
TABBDA Milkbar Limited	Marina Centre	135 Shore Road Ballyronan Magherafelt
Columba McVey		Ballymulligan Road Loup, Moneymore
Patrick Quinn	Battery Bar	Ardean Coagh, Cookstown
Kau Mui Chan		92 Church Street Cookstown
Kinturk Cultural Centre Limited		Kinturk Road Coagh, Cookstown
Patrick Forbes	Cove Bar	126 Shore Road Ballyronan
Patrick Quinn		Unit 5 Station Square Retail Park, Cookstown
Lidl (NI) GmbH Unit 1		Station Square Retail Park Molesworth Street Cookstown

Appendix 1

<b>Name of Applicant</b>	<b>Name of Premises</b>	<b>Address of Premises</b>
1 Oak Leisure Ireland Limited Unit 1 Kilcronagh Business Park Kilcronagh Road Cookstown	Time Bar & Venue	40/42 James Street Cookstown
1 Oak Leisure Ireland Limited Unit 1 Kilcronagh Business Park Kilcronagh Road Cookstown	Blackhorse Bar	21-23 Molesworth Street Cookstown
Eilish Bell	Sit & Sip	Mullinahoe Road Ardboe, Dungannon
Mary Teresa Quinn	The Auld Cross Bar	125 Ardboe Road Coagh
Daniel Aloysius Dorman		17 Killycolpy Road Stewartstown
Ms Patricia McKernan		96 Drumaney Coagh, Cookstown
Merlyn & Trevor Love	The Hanover House	24 Hanover Square Coagh, Cookstown
Margaret Kearney		88 Chapel Street Cookstown
Dun Leisure Limited	The Dunleath Bar	66 Church Street Cookstown
Alison Scott	Gaugers Inn	99 Shore Road Ballyronan
Stephen Hayden		106 Thornhill Road Pomeroy
Dympna Lagan		68 Main Street Pomeroy
Ms Sarah Barry	Ma Quinns Bar	65 James Street Cookstown
William James Drennan		2 Main Street Moneymore
Stephen McCrory	McCrory's Bar & Lounge	Tullynure, Churchtown Lissan Cookstown
Henry J & Gareth Quinn	The Central Inn	27 William Street Cookstown
Eileen Diamond & Peter McLernon		Oughterard Rock Dungannon

**G**

<b>Report on</b>	<b>Street Naming and Property Numbering</b>
<b>Reporting Officer</b>	<b>William Wilkinson</b>
<b>Contact Officer</b>	<b>William Wilkinson</b>

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

<b>1.0</b>	<b>Purpose of Report</b>
1.1	Members to consider the street naming of new residential Housing Developments within Mid-Ulster.
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Background</b>
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 Policy – Section 5.0: Naming of New Streets, as adopted (See Appendix 1) forms the basis for considering proposals for the street naming of new developments.</p>
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Main Report</b>
3.1	<p>The Building Control Department have received requests for the naming of streets in new residential developments within Mid-Ulster as follows:-</p> <p><b>I. Site off Maloon Manor, Cookstown.</b></p> <p>An application has been submitted by F.P. McCann Ltd for the naming of a new street within a residential development off Maloon Manor, Cookstown. The developer has submitted the following options for consideration (See Appendix 2).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. Maloon Crescent</b></li> <li><b>2. Maloon Close</b></li> </ol> <p><b>II. Site off Bush Road, Dungannon</b></p> <p>An application has been submitted by GP Developments for the naming of a street within a residential development off Bush Road, Dungannon. The developer has submitted the following options for consideration (See Appendix 3).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. Lisnaclin Lane</b></li> <li><b>2. Lisnaclin Drive</b></li> <li><b>3. Hillview Lane</b></li> </ol>

	<p><b>III. Site off Ballyheifer Road, Magherafelt</b></p> <p>An application has been submitted by F.P. McCann Ltd for the naming of a new street within a residential development off Ballyheifer Road, Magherafelt. The developer has submitted the following options for consideration (See Appendix 4).</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <b>1. The Sidings</b>  <b>2. Bracken Bawn</b> </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>
<b>4.0</b>	<b>Other Considerations</b>
<b>4.1</b>	<p><b><u>Financial &amp; Human Resources Implications</u></b></p> <p>Financial: None Human: None</p>
<b>4.2</b>	<p><b><u>Equality and Good Relations Implications</u></b></p> <p>None</p>
<b>4.3</b>	<p><b><u>Risk Management Implications</u></b></p> <p>None</p>
<b>5.0</b>	<b>Recommendation(s)</b>
<b>5.1</b>	<p>It is recommended that consideration is given to the approval of the following proposals for the Street Naming of new residential developments within Mid Ulster.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <b>1. Site off Maloon Manor, Cookstown.</b>   <b>Either Maloon Crescent</b>  <b>Or Maloon Close</b> </p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <b>2. Site off Bush Road, Dungannon</b>   <b>Either Lisnaclin Lane</b>  <b>Or Lisnaclin Drive</b>  <b>Or Hillview Lane</b> </p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <b>3. Site off Ballyheifer Road, Magherafelt.</b>   <b>Either The Sidings</b>  <b>Or Bracken Bawn</b> </p>



<b>6.0</b>	<b>Documents Attached &amp; References</b>
6.1	<p>Appendix 1 - Street Naming and Dual Language Signage Policy – Section 5.0, Naming of New Streets.</p> <p>Appendix 2 - Pro-forma containing street naming proposals, location map and site layout plan for new street off Maloon Manor, Cookstown.</p> <p>Appendix 3 - Pro-forma containing street naming proposals, location map and site layout plan for new street off Bush Road, Dungannon.</p> <p>Appendix 4 - Pro-forma containing street naming proposals, location map and site layout plan for new street off Ballyheifer Road, Magherafelt.</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**

#### **5.0 NAMING OF NEW STREETS**

- 5.1 Proposals for new street names linked to traditional place names will be favorably considered and that if such a place name is traditionally in a language other than English, that name may also be considered as the name by which that place may be known.

#### **5.2 Criteria - General**

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

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

### **Naming of New Streets and Housing Developments: *Procedure***

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

# MID ULSTER DISTRICT COUNCIL

## New Street Name Proposals

Applicants Name & Address: FP McCANN LTD

3 DRYMARD ROAD, KNOCKLOUGHKIM, BT45 8QA

Description: CREATION OF 31 DWELLINGS OFF MALOON MANOR, COOKSTOWN

Ref: F/2017/0878/MAST



Comhairle Ceantair  
**Lár Uladh**  
**Mid Ulster**

District Council  
Mid Ulster District Council

21 JUL 2017

Building Control Department  
(Cookstown Office)

### Appendix 2

	Proposed Street Name	Linkage to Locality	Reason for Choice
Option 1	<p>① <del>MALOON CRESENT</del></p> <p>② <del>MALOON CLOSE</del></p>	OFF MALOON MANOR	<p>- CONTINUATION OF MALOON MANOR DEVELOPMENT.</p> <p>- ONLY ACCESS IS FROM MALOON.</p>
Option 2			
Option 3			

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

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

Signed .....

Dated 19/7/17.

## Appendix 2

# Site at Orritor Road linking to Maloon Manor, Cookstown

PROJECT NO: 695  
SCALE: 1:2500  
DATE: JAN 16  
DRAWING NO: PL01  
DRAWN BY: MK



- Site



- Adjoining Land

Mid Ulster District Council

F-17-0878

22 MAY 2017

Building Control Department  
(Cookstown Office)

## NEWLINE ARCHITECTS

A 48 MAIN STREET, CASTLEDAWSON, BT45 8AB

T 028 79 468396

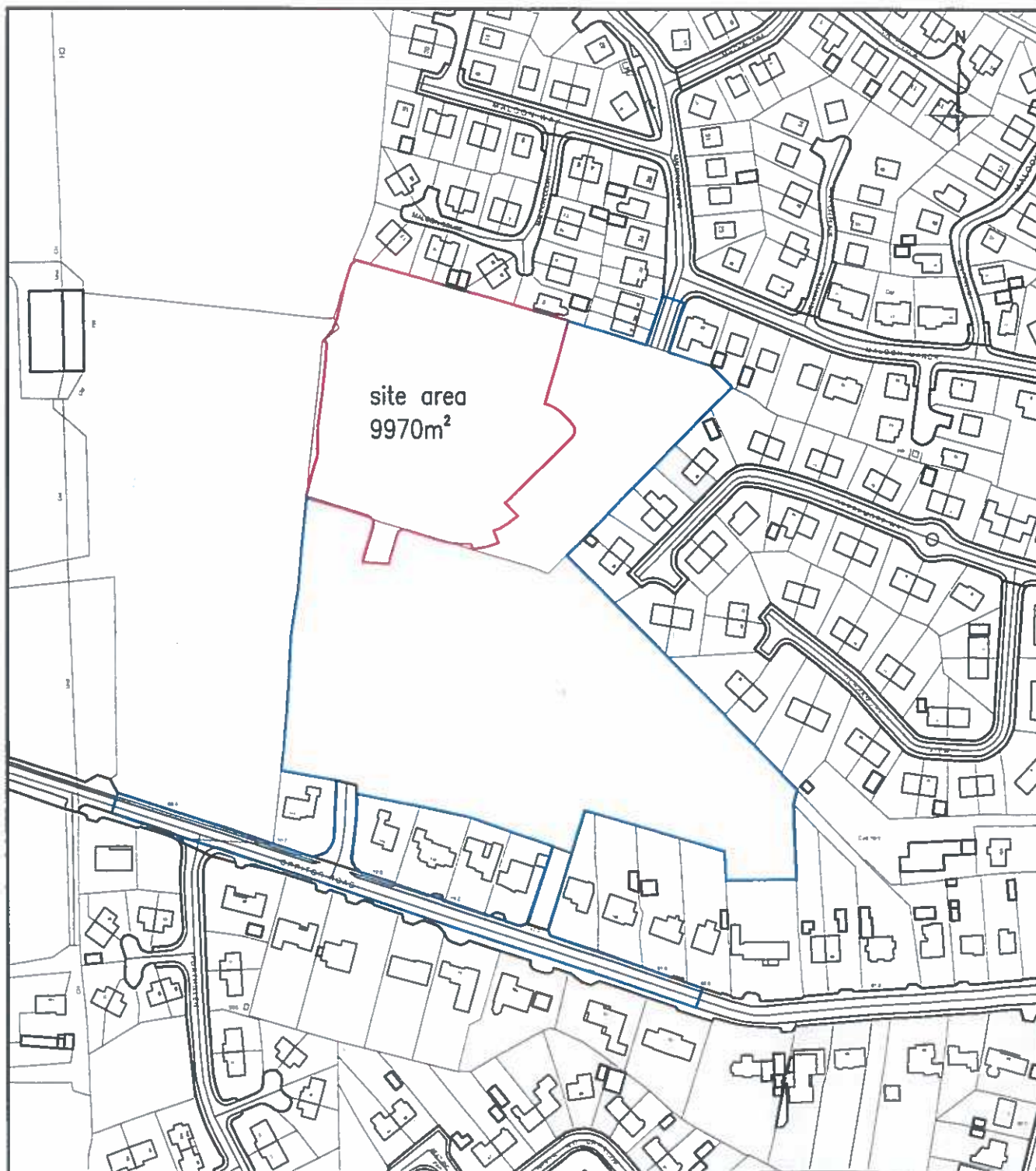
E [marlin@newlinearchitects.co.uk](mailto:marlin@newlinearchitects.co.uk)

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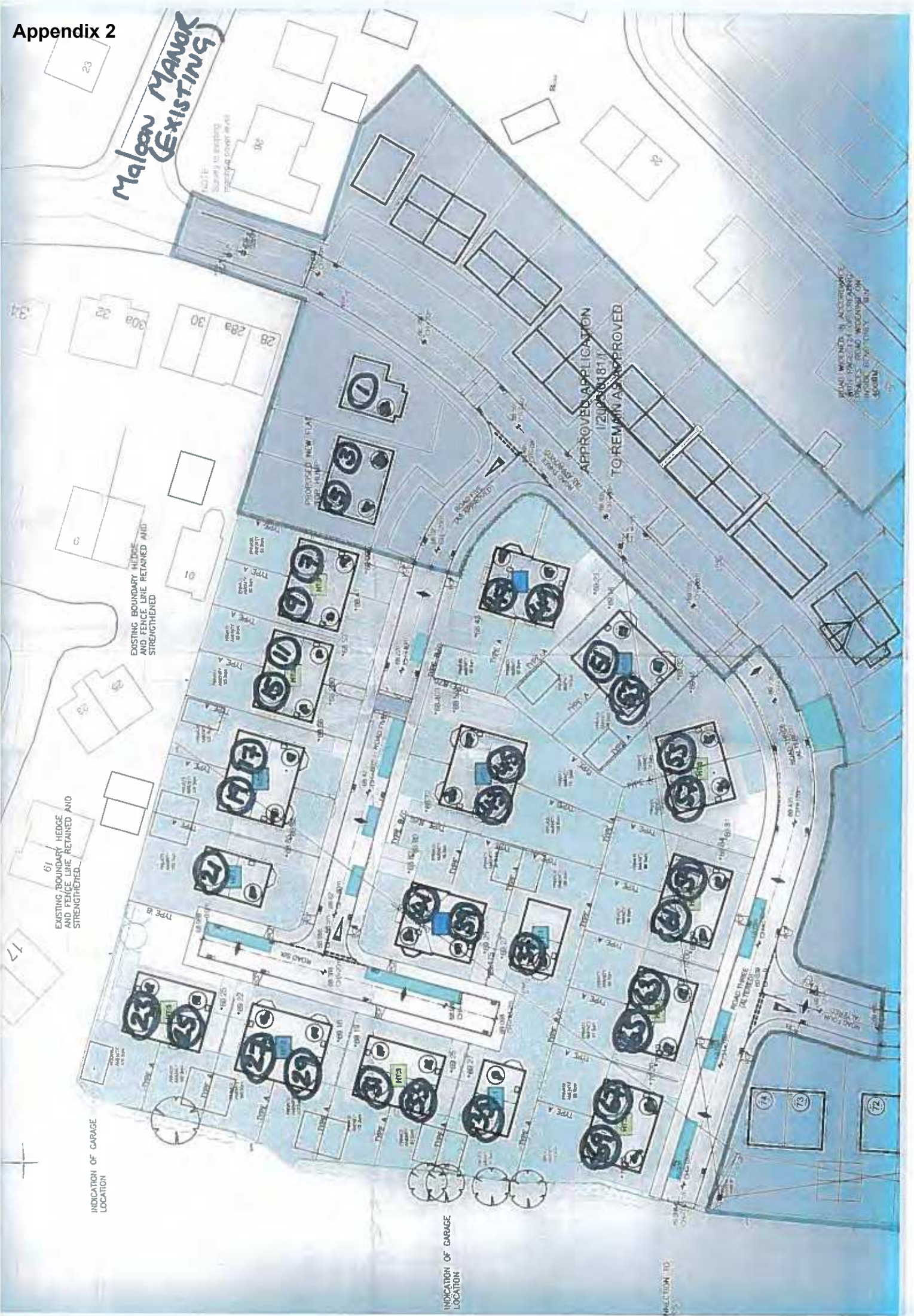
### REVISIONS

No	Description	Date	By
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Maloon Manor  
(Existing)



INDICATION OF GARAGE LOCATION

INDICATION OF GARAGE LOCATION



# MID ULSTER DISTRICT COUNCIL

## New Street Name Proposals



Comhairle Ceantair  
**Lár Uladh**  
**Mid Ulster**  
District Council

Applicants Name & Address: **GP Developments**

Description: **Bush Road, Dungannon.**

Ref: **F/731/17**

	Proposed Street Name	Linkage to Locality	Reason for Choice
Option 1	<b>Lisnacall Lane</b>	<b>Within the historical townland of Lisnacall</b>	<b>On account of this development being accessed from a Private Driveway, the term "Lane" best describes the private nature of the scheme.</b>
Option 2	<b>Lisnacall Drive</b>		
Option 3	<b>Hillview Lane</b>		<b>Nil of O'Neill can be seen from development.</b>

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

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

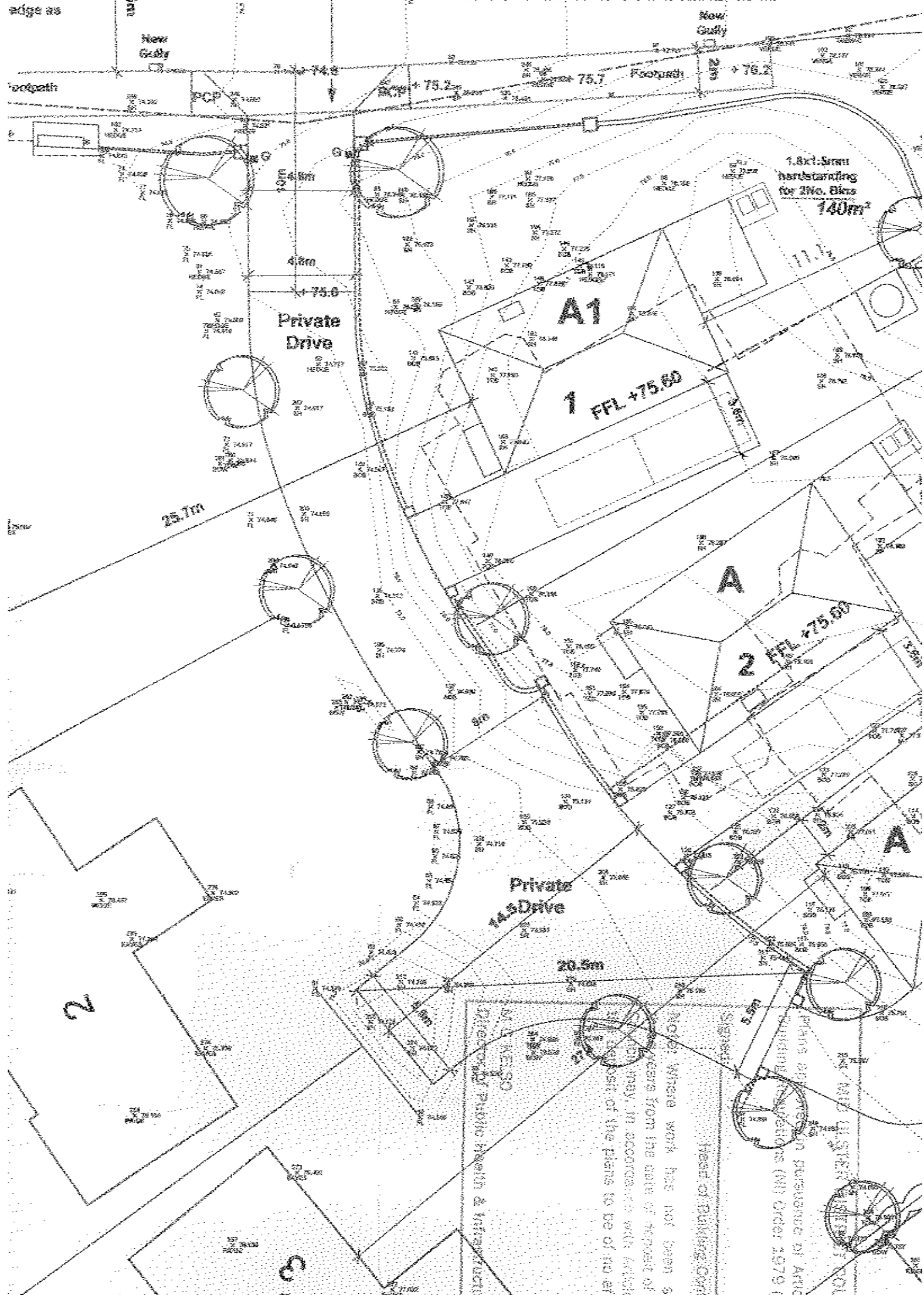
Signed .....

Dated ..... **21/7/17** .....

## Appendix 3

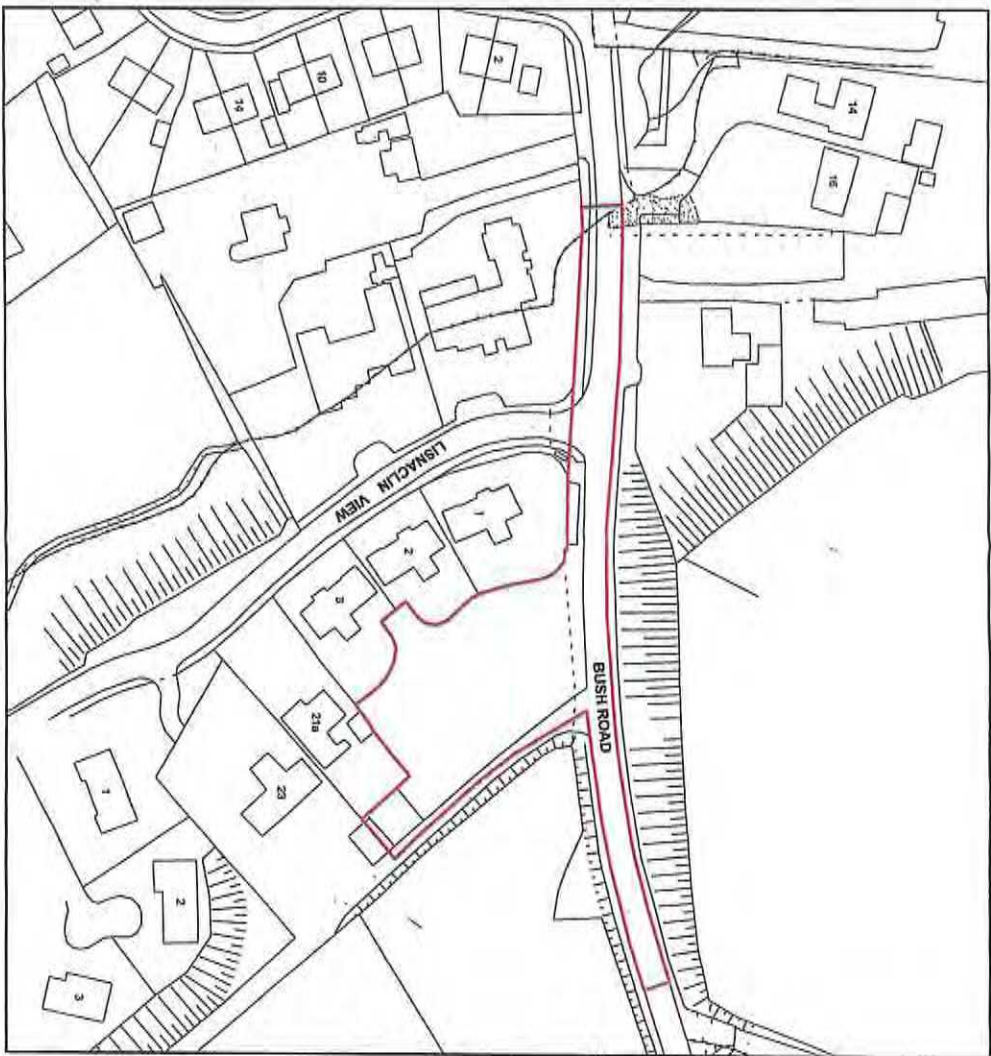
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 2. **Ort**  
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Access position, design and visibility splay as approved under Full Planning Permission: M2007/101p/F  
Gradient to be max 1:25 for the first 10m as shown.





Location Map scale 1:1250



Key:



Extent of land relating to application  
(Site size = 0.45ac / 0.18ha)



Project Ref:	17117	Client:	G.P. DEVELOPMENTS	Date:	04/04/17
Drawing Ref:	S01	Project Title:	Residential Development, Bush Road, Dungannon	Scale:	1:1250
Drawing Title:	LOCATION PLAN	Drawn By:	JMCL	Checked By:	FDWCL
Revised:		Drawn By:		Checked By:	
<b>HERE ARCHITECTS</b> 4-4 Lisnakeil Street, Bellaghy, County Antrim, BT18 1AB Tel: 028 7044 5000 E: info@herearchitects.com W: www.herearchitects.com					

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

Comhairle Ceantair  
**Lár Uladh**  
**Mid Ulster**  
District Council

Applicants Name & Address: FP McCann LTD, 3 Drumard Road, Knockloughrim  
BT45 8QA.

Description: Erection of 28 NO DWELLINGS ADJACENT TO 11 BALLYKEIFER ROAD, MAGHERAFELT.

Ref: F/2017/1219

	Proposed Street Name	Linkage to Locality	Reason for Choice
Option 1	THE SIDINGS	A SIDING IS AN AREA OF LAND OR A SHORT RAIL ROAD TRACK TO THE SIDE OF A RAILWAY LINE; THE OLD RAIL WAY LINE RAN ALONG SIDETHESE LANDS.	THE OLD RAILWAY LINE IS A PART OF THE TOWN'S HISTORY & IS BECOMING ALMOST FORGOTTEN. THESE DEVELOPMENT LANDS WILL CONTINUE ALONG SIDE WHAT WAS THE OLD RAILWAY LINE IN TIME.
Option 2	BRACKEN BAWN	BALLYKEIFER RD BORDERS DRUMRAINEY WHICH MEANS "RIDGE OF THE FERNS". BRACKEN IS A TYPE OF FERN.	
Option 3			Mid Ulster District Council 21 AUG 2017 RECEIVED (Magherafelt Office)

\* 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  (Barry Keel)

Dated .....16/8/17.....





## Appendix 4

## Site at Ballyheifer Road, Magherafelt

PROJECT NO: M-1515  
SCALE: 1:1250  
DATE: 23/08/2017  
DRAWING NO: 0001  
DRAWN BY: MH



**MCGURK**  
ARCHITECTS

33 KING ST, MAGHERAFELT, BT45 6AR ■ T: 028 7930 1126  
info@mcgurk-architects.com ■ www.mcgurk-architects.com

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### REVISIONS:

No: Description:

Date: By:



**H**

<b>Report on</b>	Dual Language Signage Survey
<b>Reporting Officer</b>	William Wilkinson
<b>Contact Officer</b>	William Wilkinson

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

<b>1.0</b>	<b>Purpose of Report</b>																										
1.1	To advise members on the result of a survey undertaken of all the applicable residents on the street/road in response to a Dual Language Signage Nameplates request.																										
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Background</b>																										
2.1	<p>In accordance with the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) NI Order 1995 – Article 11 the Council is tasked with the responsibility to erect dual language signs or second nameplates, adjacent to the nameplate in English.</p> <p>The Policy for Street Naming and Dual Language Signage – Section 6.0, as adopted (See Appendix 1) forms the basis for considering requests expressing the name in a language other than English, to both existing and new streets.</p> <p>Members had previously agreed to canvass, by post, all occupiers as listed on the Electoral Register residing on Beaghmore Road, Cookstown seeking their views on the request to erect a dual-language street nameplate in the Irish Language.</p>																										
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Main Report</b>																										
3.1	<p>The Building Control Service within the Public Health and Infrastructure Department issued occupiers of the undernoted road, correspondence seeking their views on the request to erect a dual-language street nameplate on that road:</p> <p>Completed surveys were received by the return date and the outcome is as follows:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Name of Street</td><td>Beaghmore Road</td></tr> <tr> <td>Language Requested</td><td>Irish</td></tr> <tr> <td>Date Request Validated</td><td>16/06/2017</td></tr> <tr> <td>Survey Request Approved by Environment Committee</td><td>03/07/2017</td></tr> <tr> <td>Surveys Issued</td><td>14/07/2017</td></tr> <tr> <td>Surveys returned by</td><td>11/08/2017</td></tr> <tr> <td>Survey Letters Issued</td><td>37</td></tr> <tr> <td>Survey Letters Returned</td><td>30</td></tr> <tr> <td>Replies in Favour</td><td>29</td></tr> <tr> <td>Replies not in Favour</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr> <td>Invalid</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr> <td>Valid Returns</td><td>29</td></tr> <tr> <td>Percentage of Yes</td><td>100%</td></tr> </table>	Name of Street	Beaghmore Road	Language Requested	Irish	Date Request Validated	16/06/2017	Survey Request Approved by Environment Committee	03/07/2017	Surveys Issued	14/07/2017	Surveys returned by	11/08/2017	Survey Letters Issued	37	Survey Letters Returned	30	Replies in Favour	29	Replies not in Favour	0	Invalid	1	Valid Returns	29	Percentage of Yes	100%
Name of Street	Beaghmore Road																										
Language Requested	Irish																										
Date Request Validated	16/06/2017																										
Survey Request Approved by Environment Committee	03/07/2017																										
Surveys Issued	14/07/2017																										
Surveys returned by	11/08/2017																										
Survey Letters Issued	37																										
Survey Letters Returned	30																										
Replies in Favour	29																										
Replies not in Favour	0																										
Invalid	1																										
Valid Returns	29																										
Percentage of Yes	100%																										

	In accordance with the Dual Language Signage Nameplates Policy, where more than 51% of the completed replies returned by occupiers indicated a 'yes' then the Members are to consider to permit or not permit the erection of the dual language nameplates.
<b>4.0</b>	<b>Other Considerations</b>
<b>4.1</b>	<b><u>Financial &amp; Human Resources Implications</u></b>  Financial: None  Human: None
<b>4.2</b>	<b><u>Equality and Good Relations Implications</u></b>  None
<b>4.3</b>	<b><u>Risk Management Implications</u></b>  None
<b>5.0</b>	<b>Recommendation(s)</b>
5.1	That members agree the erection of Dual Language Nameplates in Irish at Beaghmore Road, Cookstown (See Appendix 2) in accordance with the Street Naming and Dual Language Signage – Section 6.0: Dual Language Signage Nameplates Policy as adopted.
<b>6.0</b>	<b>Documents Attached &amp; References</b>
6.1	Appendix 1 – Street Naming and Dual Language Signage – Section 6.0 : Dual Language Signage Nameplates Policy  Appendix 2 – Dual Language Nameplate Translation

# **MID ULSTER DISTRICT COUNCIL**

## **Dual Language Signage Nameplates**

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

## **Revised Policy and Procedure**

### **6.0 DUAL LANGUAGE SIGNAGE NAMEPLATES**

6.1 The Council will apply this policy when considering applications for dual language signage expressing the name of the street in a language other than English, to both existing and new streets.

6.2 The 1995 Order gives the Council a discretionary power to erect dual language signs or second nameplates, adjacent to the nameplate in English. In exercising this discretionary power the Council must have regard to any views on the matter expressed by the occupiers of premises in that street.

#### **6.3 Criteria - General**

The Council in making arrangements and providing opportunities for dual language signage within street naming shall;

1. Have regard to any views on the matter expressed by occupiers of the street
2. For the purposes of the policy, “occupiers” shall mean any person who resides in a dwelling, including a house, flat, maisonette or house in multiple occupancy and which has its frontage immediately adjoining the street, hereafter referred to as ‘property’. Only the views of occupiers aged 18 or over in each property that is occupied and listed on the Electoral Register at the date of survey will be considered.
3. In relation to properties , the ‘occupier’ will include the owner and family members or tenants as listed on the current Electoral / Rates Register as residing at that address or tenants in actual possession of the premises, but not employees within such premises at the date of the survey.
4. The naming of the street in a language other than English does not authorise or require its use as, or part of, the address of any person or the description of the land for the purpose of any statutory provision; e.g., Building Control applications.

6.4 The provision of dual language Street Names will normally only be considered in the following circumstances:

- In the case of existing streets, where the Council has been petitioned and/or consulted with the occupiers of premises in that street and other persons it deems appropriate, in accordance with these arrangements.



### **Dual Language Signage Nameplates: *Procedure***

In deciding whether it should exercise its discretionary powers in relation to erection of dual language nameplates under Article 11 of the 1995 Order, the Council shall only do so after having regard to the views of occupiers of premises which has its frontage immediately adjoining that street.

The procedure for seeking and assessing the views of occupiers and criteria to be applied in deciding whether to erect a dual language nameplate in a language other than English is;

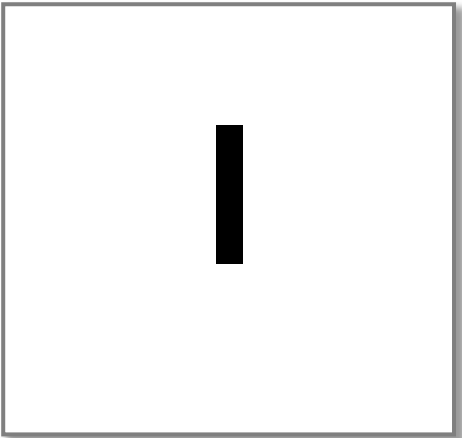
1. A valid petition or letter, signed by occupiers of the street must be made to Council to enable this matter to be considered. Requests should be made to Building Control Service within the Public Health and Infrastructure Department. A petition / letter request shall be valid if; it is from an occupier who appears on the Electoral Register as maintained by the Electoral Office for NI; the address of the petitioner is contained on the petition / letter and; the individuals name is clearly stated and the letter has been signed by the petitioner (who must be an occupier of premises on the street). A petition / letter may be received by email but it must be attached as a file and signed. The Council shall not accept a request made within the body of an email.
2. The Environment Committee will receive notification of submitted requests by way of valid petition as referenced at 1, above. A petition will be deemed to be valid where it is completed by a minimum of one householder on that street. Approval will be sought from the Environment Committee to undertake the survey requested by the valid petition / letter.
3. Upon agreement, the Council will canvass, by post, all occupiers listed on the Electoral Register and the Pointer addressing system of that street; seeking their views on the request to erect a dual-language street nameplate. Each letter will contain survey forms for the number of occupiers registered on the Electoral Register for that property at that time.
4. The occupiers will be advised of the date by which completed surveys must be returned. Incomplete or illegible survey returns will not be counted. Completed surveys must be returned in the self- addressed envelopes provided for that purpose. Only replies received by the specified date shall be considered.
5. For purposes of assessment where 51 % (rounded to nearest whole number) of the occupiers that respond indicate that they are in favour of the erection of a dual language street nameplate, then this shall be presented to the Environment Committee for decision recommending that the dual language street nameplate be approved and erected. The Environment Committee having considered the request and the result of the survey may agree to permit or not permit the erection of the dual language nameplate.
6. Where 51 % of occupiers (rounded to nearest whole number) that respond indicate that they are not in favour of the erection of a dual-language street nameplate, then this shall be presented to the Environment Committee for decision recommending that the dual language street nameplate shall not be approved or erected.
7. If the request is refused by those households surveyed, further requests will not be considered until the expiry of 12 months from the date at which the Environment Committee refuses it.

8. Where the request is granted and the other language is Irish, the Irish Language Section within Department of Culture and Leisure and / or an approved translator will provide the Irish language form of the street name. Any other language shall be obtained from an approved translation service the cost of which will be notified to the Environment Committee when receiving the report on the outcome of the survey. The other language will not be used to express the name of the street for statutory purposes
9. The font and size of lettering of the other language shall be in accordance with that as shown in Appendix E.
10. Following the Council's decision on the matter all occupiers of the street will be notified of the decision.
11. Where agreed, a new dual language nameplate will be erected at the start and finish of the street or road in question and at such points along it as required e.g. at other road junctions, in accordance with any operational requirements as determined by the Property Services Team.

## Appendix 2

### Dual Language Nameplate

		Irish Translation
Road	Beaghmore Road	Bóthar na Beithí Móire
Townland	Beaghmore	An Bheitheach Mhór



<b>Report on</b>	Northern Ireland Landfill Allowance Scheme (NILAS) transfer
<b>Reporting Officer</b>	Mark McAdoo, Head of Environmental Services
<b>Contact Officer</b>	Mark McAdoo, Head of Environmental Services

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

<b>1.0</b>	<b>Purpose of Report</b>
1.1	To update members on the Councils NILAS performance during the 2016/17 scheme year and to seek approval to transfer surplus allowances to a neighbouring Council.
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Background</b>
2.1	<p>One of the Council's four Corporate Improvement Objectives for 2017/18 and 2018/19 is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>"To help manage our waste and environment by reducing the amount of waste going to landfill"</i></li> </ul> <p>The amount of biodegradable local authority collected municipal waste (BLACMW) sent to landfill is also one of the statutory waste performance indicator for all eleven Councils.</p>
2.2	In June 2016 Committee approved the use of a protocol/agreement to facilitate the sharing or transfer of surplus NILAS allowances with other local authorities, in the first instance, those neighbouring Councils with which we have developed a joint Waste Management Plan i.e. Fermanagh and Omagh and Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon.
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Main Report</b>
3.1	Members will be aware that Councils are permitted to landfill a proportion of their residual waste on a progressively reducing annual basis. The Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA) has set these annually reducing targets between 2006 and 2020 on a council-by-council basis, under the Northern Ireland Landfill Allowance Scheme (NILAS), in order to deliver the requirements of the EU Landfill Directive.
3.2	In particular, NILAS incorporated the step change reductions in the amount of biodegradable local authority collected municipal waste (BLACMW) which could be landfilled by each Council in 2010, 2013 and 2020 i.e. the Landfill Directive target years.
3.3	DAERA has set each Council a NILAS target on an annually reducing basis up to 2020 which, as a maximum, they are to meet to ensure that Northern Ireland complies with the requirements of the Landfill Directive and related UK Waste and Emissions Trading Act.

3.4	Under the Landfill Allowance Scheme (NI) Regulations 2004, the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA), as Monitoring Authority, is required to prepare a draft reconciliation in relation to each Council no later than five months after the end of the scheme year and this was issued to Mid Ulster District Council on 27 July 2017.
3.5	NIEA has confirmed (as set out in the attached letter of 27 July 2017) that the total amount of BLACMW sent to landfill by Mid Ulster District Council, for the year 2016/17, was 14,868 tonnes equating to 73.49% utilisation of the 20,231 allocated allowances available for the year (up 0.68% compared to last year).
3.6	However the draft reconciliation provided to Omagh and Fermanagh Council indicates that it has exceeded its annual allocation and it will therefore require a transfer of surplus allowances (some 380 tonnes) in order to ensure it does not do not incur any penalties.
3.7	Transfer requests must be made to NIEA on the appropriately authorised official request form no later than six months after the end of the scheme year i.e. 29 September 2017.
<b>4.0</b>	<b>Other Considerations</b>
<b>4.1</b>	<b><u>Financial &amp; Human Resources Implications</u></b>  Financial: There is no monetary value attached to allowances transferred under NILAS.  Human: None
<b>4.2</b>	<b><u>Equality and Good Relations Implications</u></b>  N/A
<b>4.3</b>	<b><u>Risk Management Implications</u></b>  Under Regulation 10 of The Landfill Allowances Scheme (Northern Ireland) Regulations 2004 NIEA carried out a formal inspection of our records, for the January to March 2017 period, on 16 and 17 August 2017. Their final audit report will be issued by 22 September and this may result in some (minor) changes to the draft reconciliation figures
<b>5.0</b>	<b>Recommendation(s)</b>
5.1	Members are asked to note the content of this report and to approve the transfer of 380 tonnes of surplus NILAS allowances from Mid Ulster District Council to Omagh and Fermanagh District Council under the terms of the existing NILAS transfer agreement.
<b>6.0</b>	<b>Documents Attached &amp; References</b>
6.1	Copy of existing NILAS transfer agreement.
6.2	NIEA Draft Reconciliation 2016/2017 letter dated 27 July 2017

**Proposal for Management of Northern Ireland Landfill allowances for Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough Council, Mid- Ulster District Council and Fermanagh and Omagh District Council**

**In-House Allocation Management**

- Excess allowances, relating to individual councils within the group, to be placed into a central fund (bank) and distributed amongst member councils requiring allocation.
- Project Management Group made up by council Directors to oversee all transfers centrally and agree with NIEA. Each transfer must be made in accordance with NIES requirements.
- All transfers to be signed off by the relevant council Chief Executives. Power to undertake these transfers to be delegated by councils.
- Records should be kept of all transfers- both within and without Waste Management Group. This will be required for audit purposes should fines be imposed by NIEA.
- In principle, there should be no charge for in-house transfers within a Waste Management Group, dependant on councils showing Best Endeavours.
- If banking of allocations is not permitted, then excess allocations in any year should be made available to other councils or Waste Management Groups within Northern Ireland.

**Trading of NILAS Allocations between the above named councils and those within other groupings within Northern Ireland**

- Once Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon, Mid Ulster and Fermanagh and Omagh District Councils requirements have been met; excess allocations can be transferred to other councils in need of assistance.
- All transfers to be signed off by the relevant Chief Executives. Powers to undertake these transfers to be delegated by councils.
- If agreement cannot be reached between groups regarding individual transfers, then NIEA has the power to reallocate allowances based on the Waste and Emissions Trading Act 2003.
- Councils will then undertake the necessary paperwork to enable these transfers to be made.
- The Project Management group made up by council Directors should oversee transfers for each group.
- Transfers should be free of charge (or some other basis as agreed between groups), but undertaken on a recorded basis. This would require pre-agreement between all councils/groups that the first option for return should be given each year to repaying this debt to the point of loan.

**Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough Council**

**Clerk and Chief Executive**

**Signed:**

\_\_\_\_\_

**Dated:**

\_\_\_\_\_

**Mid Ulster District Council**

**Clerk and Chief Executive**

**Signed:**

\_\_\_\_\_

**Dated:**

\_\_\_\_\_

**Fermanagh and Omagh District Council**

**Clerk and Chief Executive**

**Signed:**

\_\_\_\_\_

**Dated:**

\_\_\_\_\_



NILAS Monitoring Team  
Waste Regulation Unit  
Northern Ireland Environment Agency  
Klondyke Building  
Cromac Avenue  
Gasworks Business Park  
Lower Ormeau Road  
Malone Lower  
Belfast  
BT7 2JA

Email: [NILAS@daera-ni.gov.uk](mailto:NILAS@daera-ni.gov.uk)

27<sup>th</sup> July 2017

Mr Andrew Cassells  
Director of Environment & Property  
Mid Ulster District Council  
50 Ballyronan Road  
Magherafelt  
Co. Londonderry  
BT45 6EN

Our Ref: **Mid Ulster District Council/ Draft Reconciliation 2016/17**

Dear Mr Cassells,

**The Landfill Allowance Scheme (NI) Regulations 2004 (As amended)  
12<sup>th</sup> Scheme Year 2016/17 – Draft Reconciliation**

Under Regulation 13 of the above Regulations, the Monitoring Authority (NIEA) is required to prepare a draft reconciliation in relation to each District Council no later than 5 months after the end of the scheme year.

Regulation 14 requires the Monitoring Authority as soon as reasonably practicable after the end of the reconciliation period to reconcile the allowances available with the amount of Biodegradable Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste (BLACMW) sent to landfill as calculated under Regulation 13.

Through WasteDataFlow **Mid Ulster District Council** has submitted quarterly returns for the scheme year 2016/17. From these returns NIEA has calculated<sup>1</sup> the

amount of Biodegradable Local Authority collected Municipal Waste (BLACMW) sent to landfill by each District Council for the scheme year 2016/17.

**The total amount of BLACMW sent to landfill by Mid Ulster District Council, for the scheme year 2016/17, was 14,868 tonnes\* equating to 73.49% utilisation of the 20,231 allocated allowances available for the scheme year.**

To date, the Monitoring Authority has not received any requests for the transfer or borrowing of allowances for the scheme year 2016/17.

\* As part of the monitoring of the Regulations NIEA will be continuing with its audit schedule relating to the scheme year 2016/17, and therefore the draft reconciliation figures may be subject to change.

The form required for transfers and borrowing of allowances are available on the NIEA website at: <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/nilas-forms>.

Transfer requests must be completed i.e. NIEA must have received an appropriately authorised request - an original signature is required - on the official form no later than six months after the end of the scheme year i.e. by **Friday 29<sup>th</sup> September**.

To date, the Monitoring Authority has not received any requests for the transfer or borrowing of allowances for the scheme year 2016/17.

Please do not hesitate to contact us with any queries.

Yours sincerely,



Adrian Gregory (Dr)

**Control and Data Management**

Cc: Regional Waste Management Group

<sup>1</sup>The mass balance is detailed at:

[http://wastedataflow.org/documents/guidancenotes/NorthernIreland/LandfillAllowanceScheme/KPI\\_\(g\)\\_DC\\_Mass\\_Balance\\_Schematic\\_v4.pdf](http://wastedataflow.org/documents/guidancenotes/NorthernIreland/LandfillAllowanceScheme/KPI_(g)_DC_Mass_Balance_Schematic_v4.pdf)

**J**

<b>Report on</b>	2017 RHS Britain in Bloom Awards Presentation
<b>Reporting Officer</b>	Terry Scullion, Head of Property Services
<b>Contact Officer</b>	Nat Woodside, Grounds and Cemeteries Manager

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

<b>1.0</b>	<b>Purpose of Report</b>
1.1	To seek member's approval for a Council Member and a Council Officer to attend the 2017 RHS Britain in Bloom Awards Presentation in Venue Cymru, Llandudno on Friday 27 <sup>th</sup> October 2017.
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Background</b>
2.1	Following the success of Donaghmore at the 2016 Ulster In Bloom Awards, Council nominated the village to go forward to the 2017 Britain In Bloom competition.
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Main Report</b>
3.1	Significant preparation for judging took place over the summer months by Council operatives in conjunction with Donaghmore Horticultural Society. Judging was carried out by the RHS judges on Monday 31 <sup>st</sup> July 2017 in the village.
3.2	Awards Presentation invitations were subsequently received by Council on 25 <sup>th</sup> August 2017 having been issued in error to the local Horticultural society in Donaghmore.
3.3	The Awards Presentation takes place on the evening of Friday 27 October 2017, in Venue Cymru, Llandudno. Full event details are enclosed. Up to three community representatives of Donaghmore Horticultural Society have confirmed arrangements to attend the Awards presentation evening on Friday 27 <sup>th</sup> October, and the one-to-one Judges Surgery the following morning. Two nominations are sought from Council to attend; one Councillor and one Council Officer.
<b>4.0</b>	<b>Other Considerations</b>
<b>4.1</b>	<p><b><u>Financial &amp; Human Resources Implications</u></b></p> <p>Financial: Attendance at the Awards presentation will include travel arrangements and overnight accommodation.</p> <p>Human: Officer time in making arrangements to attend and promotion of the outcome.</p>

<b>4.2</b>	<b><u>Equality and Good Relations Implications</u></b>  N/A
<b>4.3</b>	<b><u>Risk Management Implications</u></b>  N/A
<b>5.0</b>	<b>Recommendation(s)</b>
5.1	Members are requested to note the content of this report and are ask to nominate a Council Member and a Council Officer to attend the Awards Presentation along with representatives from Donaghmore Horticultural Society.
<b>6.0</b>	<b>Documents Attached &amp; References</b>
6.1	Appendix 1 - 2017 RHS Britain in Bloom Awards Presentation Invitation



August 2017

Dear Angela

We are delighted Donaghmore is able to join us for this year's **Britain in Bloom with the RHS Awards Presentation** on **Friday 27 October** in **Llandudno**. This is the opportunity for you and your team to celebrate all your achievements over the past 12 months.

Please find enclosed your 5 tickets for the event, which you will need to bring with you on the night.

Further information on the event is outlined below for your reference.

**Accommodation:** Llandudno Tourist Information Centre staff are able to offer their accommodation booking service to assist you with checking availability and reserving rooms on your behalf. They work with a vast range of accommodation in the town from the larger hotels down to the smaller guest house so will be able to help with whatever type of accommodation you require. Please call 01492 577577, email [llandudnotic@conwy.gov.uk](mailto:llandudnotic@conwy.gov.uk) or visit their website, quoting 'BLOOM' at the time of original enquiry.

**Additional activities:** Llandudno Town Council and Llandudno in Bloom have kindly arranged some activities for you to enjoy during your visit, to see some of the attractions that Llandudno has to offer. Please find details of these activities enclosed. For more information on these activities, or to book a place, please email [deputyclerk@llandudno.gov.uk](mailto:deputyclerk@llandudno.gov.uk).

**Drink orders:** The venue has agreed to run a pre-order service for your drinks for the awards evening. Information on this process will follow closer to the time. There will still be the opportunity to buy your drinks on the night – pre-ordering just helps to avoid the queues.

**Transport:** Llandudno is very compact; and Venue Cymru is a maximum 20 minute walk from most of the main hotels in town. Alternatively, a taxi ride is approximately 5 minutes and should cost no more than £3. We have therefore decided not to organise travel to the venue for guests, but the details of two local taxi firms are below. Do get in touch if you have any other mobility issues that we need to take into account.  
Llandudno Taxis: 01492 878156  
ABC Taxis: 01492 871111

**Judges' Surgeries:** Each entry has the opportunity to meet with their judges for a 15-minute one-to-one consultation the morning after the awards to discuss their achievements and to receive advice and guidance for future projects. If you have yet to do so, please let us know your preference regarding this, and we will contact you to arrange.

Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have any queries. We look forward to seeing you in Llandudno!

Yours sincerely,

Meredith Arthur  
Community Operations Manager  
[communities@rhs.org.uk](mailto:communities@rhs.org.uk)





## **OPTIONAL VISITS FOR GUESTS ATTENDING THE BRITAIN IN BLOOM AWARDS CEREMONY**

**Llandudno in Bloom is proud to host the Royal Horticultural Society's Britain in Bloom Awards Ceremony this year. During your stay we would like to invite you to see some of the attractions that Llandudno has to offer.**

### **Tour of Mostyn Art Gallery (20 maximum per visit)**

**Friday: 11.00 am, 1.00 pm and 3.00 pm**

**Saturday: 11.00 am, 1.00 pm and 3.00 pm**

Mostyn Art Gallery is believed to be the world's first purpose-built art gallery for female artists. Lady Augusta Mostyn, Head of the local landowning Mostyn family, funded its construction for the public to view works by members of the Gwynedd Ladies' Art Society. The building was designed in 1900 and began exhibiting in 1901. In 1913 it was requisitioned as a drill hall and during the Second World War it was used for storage by the Inland Revenue.

After the war, Wagstaff's Piano and Music Galleries occupied the building. In 1976, artist Kyffin Williams and others suggested the building should become the proposed new public art gallery for North Wales and it reopened as Oriel Mostyn in 1979.

Today the gallery has a reputation as the foremost contemporary gallery and visual arts centre in Wales. The original turn of the century galleries are merged with stunning modern spaces in an award-winning architectural design. You will receive a tour of the six gallery spaces, which exhibit the best in international contemporary art and craft, showing artists and makers from Wales and around the world. There is also a café, Caffi Celf, which offers delicious food with an international flavour, and a shop, which presents a wide range of individually hand-made items from local, national and international contemporary applied artists and makers.

### **Walking Heritage Tour of Llandudno (20 maximum per visit)**

**(weather permitting – if not, switch to tour of Llandudno Museum with world famous Blodwen Neolithic skeleton)**

**Friday: 11.00 am, 12.00 midday and 1.00 pm**

**Saturday: 11.00 am, 12.00 midday and 1.00 pm**

A historical walk of Llandudno is planned to take in its many important sites. Llandudno was a Bronze Age settlement and has been populated ever since, growing from a small mining village to the Victorian sea side town that you will see mainly intact today.



We will point out the buildings that furnish this grand Victorian town and talk about some of the characters that made it.

Each walk will last about an hour and will be moderate in difficulty as most of it will be on the flat, with the option to go and self-explore or visit the town's Museum to find out more. Please wear comfortable footwear and appropriate clothing depending on the weather.

**Trip up the Great Orme by Victorian tram and tour of Visitor Centre**  
**(20 maximum per visit)**

**Friday: 11.00 am, 12.00 midday and 2.00 pm**

**Saturday: 10.00 am, 12.00 midday and 2.00 pm**

The Great Orme headland rises from the sea at Llandudno and has attracted countless generations of visitors, from the Stone Age right up to the present day.

This 2 mile long, 1 mile wide and 207 metres high headland has been designated a Site of Special Scientific Interest and a Heritage Coast. The site is managed as a Country Park and Local Nature Reserve by Conwy County Borough Council's Countryside Service. The Orme supports an enormous 500 species of wildflowers and plants including the rock rose and wild cabbage. It is also home to the rare silver-studded blue butterfly and the sea cliffs are a breeding ground for birds such as guillemots, kittiwakes and razorbills.

Guests are invited to travel up to the Great Orme summit on Britain's only cable-hauled public road tramway, which has been delighting visitors from near and far since it opened in 1902. The journey will begin at Victoria Station then climb to the Halfway Station exhibition, where you can discover the history of the tram before changing trams to continue the journey to the summit.

Once at the summit, delegates will be able to tour the Great Orme visitor centre with its models, interactive displays and films, to discover more about the wildlife and history of the Great Orme. It is also a great place to start a walk on the Great Orme. You will then be able to travel back down by tram.





# 2017 Britain in Bloom Awards

  
**BRITAIN  
IN BLOOM®**  
with the RHS

The Mayor of Llandudno,  
Cllr Francis Davies and Sir Nicholas Bacon,  
President of the Royal Horticultural Society,  
are pleased to welcome you to the 2017  
RHS Britain in Bloom Awards.

  
**CONWY**  
CYNGOR BWRDEISTREF SIROL  
COUNTY BOROUGH COUNCIL



Where:  
**Venue Cymru,  
Promenade, Llandudno,  
Wales LL30 1BB**

When:  
**Friday 27 October**  
Arrival: **16.30**  
Carriages: **22.45**  
Dress Code: **Smart**



This is your ticket. Please bring  
it with you on the night to  
ensure entry.

Emily Reeves  
**communities@rhs.org.uk**  
or telephone **020 7821 3122**

RHS Registered Charity No. 222879/SC038262

**K**

<b>Report on</b>	Property Services Landfill Communities Fund Proposals
<b>Reporting Officer</b>	Terry Scullion, Head of Property Services
<b>Contact Officer</b>	Nat Woodside, Grounds and Cemeteries Manager & Paddy Conlon, Building and Assets Manager

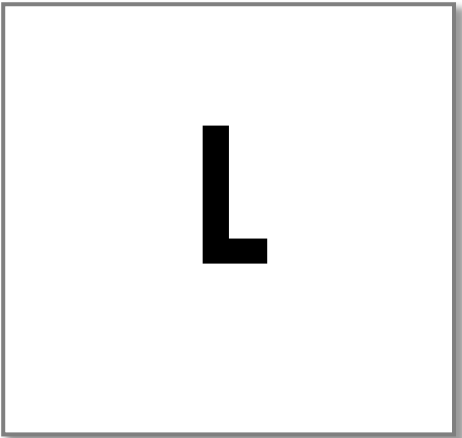
<b>Is this report restricted for confidential business?</b>	Yes	
If 'Yes', confirm below the exempt information category relied upon	No	x

<b>1.0</b>	<b>Purpose of Report</b>			
1.1	To seek member's approval and financial support for a number of Council led applications to the Landfill Communities Fund.			
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Background</b>			
2.1	The Landfill Communities Fund (LCF) is an innovative tax credit system scheme enabling operators of landfill sites in England, Northern Ireland and Wales to contribute money to organisations enrolled with ENTRUST as Environmental Bodies (EBs). Council's LCF contributions are now consolidated with EB Northern Ireland from the legacy Councils.			
2.2	<p>The LCF can support five areas as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Objective A: The reclamation, remediation of land which cannot currently be used,</li> <li>• Objective B: The prevention of potential for pollution or the remediation of the effects of pollution,</li> <li>• Objective D: The provision, maintenance or improvement of a public park or another public amenity,</li> <li>• Objective DA: The conservation or promotion of biodiversity,</li> <li>• Objective E: The restoration of a place of religious worship or of historic or architectural interest</li> </ul>			
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Main Report</b>			
3.1	A number of Council led projects have been costed that could commence in year, and be completed within 12 months of an application, subject to meeting the fund criteria as set out by Entrust.			
3.2	Projects proposed are as follows:			
	<b>Facility &amp; Location</b>	<b>Project Descriptor</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Indicative Project Costs (£)</b>
1	Wall Garden, Maghera	Promotion of healthy eating centre using organically grown produce and promoting of the	D/DA	£16,000 to include outdoor Pizza oven,

			garden as a healthy eating centre. Production of organically grown vegetables, which could be used and cooked on site in forms of Pizza and healthy food recipes. The garden also requires maintenance works to preserve the heritage of the garden such as lime pointing of the stone walls, and the establishment of brick pergolas.		lime pointing of walls, brick pergolas, and service yard civil improvements.	
	2	Seamus Heaney Homeplace, Bellaghy	Creation of a Sensory garden and access improvements to small strip of ground adjacent to the Annex building that could be used for Education and Awareness as part of the HomePlace activities and programmes.	D/DA	£17,500 to include soft landscaping, access works and civils.	
	3	Town Centre/Gate way Planters (Magherafelt, Maghera, Cookstown, Dungannon & Coalisland)	Replacement and introduction of planters to improve the level and quality of planting in the five largest town Centre/Gateways during the Spring/Summer period; while increasing the levels of sustainable planting in beds, and creation of small conservation areas to improve biodiversity within the five large town centres in the district.	DA	£31,000 to include planters in keep with recent and planned public realm improvements works, sustainable plants, facilitation works for the creation of biodiversity habitat.	
	4	Various locations district wide	A pilot Maintenance management programme based on risk for treatment of obnoxious weeds/invasive species on Council property based on a site specific inventory of species across the district, including appropriate training for in house staff.	DA	£6,000 to include staff training to identify species and keep inventory updated, and eradication programme of invasive species.	
	5	Forthill Cemetery, Cookstown	Landscaping of Cemetery and sustainable land use programme to improve the	D/DA	£18,000 works to include boundary and access	

		amenity space and biodiversity awareness.		improvements, sustainable planting, bird & bat boxes, sustainable planting/beds, trees, meadow grass set aside areas and drainage	
6	Polepatrick Cemetery, Magtherafelt	Cemetery hardscape and landscape enhancement to include replacement of all flagged paths and access routes to DDA standard and biodiversity awareness programme	D/DA	£12,000 works to include access pathway improvements, sustainable planting/beds, trees, introduction of meadow grassland areas and biodiversity habitats.	
7	Coolehill Cemetery, Dungannon	DDA compliance and access improvements to cemetery	D/DA	£59,000 for access and pathway works	
8	Cottagequinn Cemetery, Dungannon	DDA compliance and access improvements to cemetery	D/DA	£40,000 for access and pathway works	
9	Draperstown Town Clock	The Clock in Draperstown is one of two Council owned clocks in the district. Specialist restoration of the clock located on the former Courthouse, a building of historic value in the local streetscape environment.	E	£13,600 for specialist restoration works to the clock to repair it and get it working.	
10	Driving Range/Golf Course, Tobermore	Redesign of the golf facility and the refurbishment of greens and fairways to enhance the amenity and biodiversity value of the site, including the introduction of broad leave/native tree planting of fairway areas and set aside/rough areas that attracts wild life such as butterfly and insects, and treatment of invasive species.	D/DA	£13,500 for landscaping, drainage, and fine turf refurbishment.	
<b>TOTAL COST OF PROJECTS</b>				<b>£226,600</b>	

3.3	Currently there is no other available funding process available to Council to support the projects listed. All of the projects listed would add value to local conservation, biodiversity, and amenity interest. The project proposals are sufficiently well detailed and costed to make immediate applications for funding.
<b>4.0</b>	<b>Other Considerations</b>
<b>4.1</b>	<p><b><u>Financial &amp; Human Resources Implications</u></b></p> <p>Financial: Landfill Community Funding bid for £226,600 across 10 different projects delivered with a 12 month period, subject to a successful application and funding being available.</p> <p>Human: Existing staff resources to assist with completing project applications and delivery if successful.</p>
<b>4.2</b>	<p><b><u>Equality and Good Relations Implications</u></b></p> <p>N/A</p>
<b>4.3</b>	<p><b><u>Risk Management Implications</u></b></p> <p>N/A</p>
<b>5.0</b>	<b>Recommendation(s)</b>
5.1	Members are asked to recommend to Council support for applications to the Landfill Communities Fund to deliver the projects detailed in this report.
<b>6.0</b>	<b>Documents Attached &amp; References</b>
6.1	None.





<b>Report on</b>	Update on Administration of Burials and Cemetery Operations
<b>Reporting Officer</b>	Terry Scullion, Head of Property Services
<b>Contact Officer</b>	Keith Ferguson, Cemeteries Officer

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

<b>1.0</b>	<b>Purpose of Report</b>
1.1	This report is to provide an update to members on the administration of burials and Council's operational cemeteries.
1.2	The report also seeks direction and approval on matters relating to future Cemetery operations and Memorial Safety.
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Background</b>
2.1	<p>Across Council work has been ongoing in the standardisation of the administration of burials in how it's delivered to the public and administered by the Council in its five operational cemeteries. This work focuses on six main areas as previously agreed by Committee:</p> <p>(a) Identification and cataloguing of all records held,  (b) Standardisation of process for purchasing burial plots,  (c) Harmonisation of fees associated with burials,  (d) Standardisation of documentation used in the process,  (e) Consideration and harmonisation of existing by-laws, and  (f) Standardisation of on-site cemetery policies and processes.</p>
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Main Report</b>
3.1	<p><u>Harmonisation and Alignment of Legacy Arrangements</u></p> <p>Taking each of the focus areas in turn, updates are as follows:</p> <p><i>(a) Identification and cataloguing of all records held:</i></p> <p>All legacy burial records and deed ledgers have been scanned and are stored electronically. Scanned updates are being carried out annually. All Burials are arranged by the Cemeteries Officer and recorded in one ledger since 1<sup>st</sup> April 2017. Deed ownership ledgers are still maintained for each cemetery. These will also be scanned annually for electronic storage and verification purposes.</p> <p>Records of burials and deed holders in Coolhill, Cottagequinn, Drumcoo, Forthill and Polepatrick Cemeteries have been uploaded to a new cloud based IT Cemetery management and administration information system (i.e. Plotbox). Due to the size and volume of records held, verification of the Forthill records is still ongoing. Updated</p>

cemetery maps/block plans of all sites are also available to aid administration. While the IT system is currently used for internal administration and operation, it has the potential in the future to be accessible by funeral directors, undertakers, monumental stone masons or the public.

*(b) Standardisation of process for purchasing burial plots:*

All burial plots are purchased via the Cemeteries office in Cookstown. Plots are mainly purchased by the funeral director on behalf of the family when a bereavement occurs, but members of the public can call into the office, or telephone to purchase. Payment can be made by, cash, cheque or card which is processed via the Cookstown Finance office.

To facilitate persons wishing to arrange funeral plans, plots must be available for advance purchase, which is a change from some of the predecessor Councils. All plots are sold in rotation, i.e. next available.

*(c) Harmonisation of fees associated with burials:*

Since 1<sup>st</sup> April 2015 the fees have been aligned across the five cemeteries and applied consistently. The fees are not set on a cost recovery basis. Fees will be reviewed for the 18/19 financial year to take account of the increasing number of burials in Council cemeteries, increased memorial safety inspection and repair requirements, and further physical development requirements to facilitate burials. Payment processes are being aligned to receive payments from funeral directors prior to the burial, rather monthly as was a practice in one of the legacy Councils.

See below cemetery figures from 2015 to 31<sup>st</sup> August 2017:

Burials per Cemetery				
	2015	2016	Aug-17	Total
Coolhill	8	16	14	38
Cottagequinn	24	11	13	48
Drumcoo	2	0	1	3
Polepatrick	12	8	8	28
Forthill	92	118	62	272
Totals	138	153	98	389

Sale of Burial Plots per Cemetery				
	2015	2016	Apr-17	Total
Coolhill				0
Cottagequinn	37	14	11	62
Drumcoo				0
Polepatrick	9	5	7	21
Forthill	46	64	46	156
Totals	92	83	64	239

Headstone Applications per Cemetery				
	2015	2016	Apr-17	Total
Coolhill	N/a	N/a	0	0
Cottagequinn	N/a	N/a	12	12
Drumcoo	N/a	N/a	1	1

Polepatrick	N/a	N/a	9	9
Forthill	N/a	N/a	14	14
Totals	0	0	36	36

*(d) Standardisation of documentation used in the process:*

All Burials are arranged by the Cemeteries Officer and recorded in one ledger since 1<sup>st</sup> April 2017. Deed ownership ledgers are still maintained for each cemetery. Burial Orders are created via Plotbox and forwarded to the relevant section supervisor and include, details of the deceased, date/time of interment, plot number to be opened, previous burials if applicable, coffin size and funeral director managing the burial. Cemetery invoices are raised via Plotbox for undertakers/funeral directors. #

Applications for memorials are submitted by the monumental mason or funeral director accompanied by a sketch of the proposed memorial showing inscription and size. The application is checked to confirm grave ownership and that the inscription, size etc. complies with current legacy rules and regulations. Permits to erect a memorial are also raised via Plotbox. Memorial masons are asked to advise the cemeteries office prior to erecting the memorial. Post installation inspections are now carried out by cemetery staff to monitor approvals against work carried out, and also to monitor for any unauthorised works at graves.

*(e) Consideration and harmonisation of existing by-laws:*

Existing by-laws by the three predecessor Councils have been reviewed. There are a number of revised amendments to reflect good practice and amalgamate into one document for all cemeteries. Legal advice on same is being sought on same, and further update will be brought to Committee later in the year.

*(f) Standardisation of on-site cemetery policies and processes:*

Operational processes and practices in each of the cemeteries are being aligned to ensure consistency of service delivery from burial operations, to maintenance, to engagement with stakeholders. Operational processes are being driven by a structured approach to health and safety, to include grave digging operations, manual handling of coffins/caskets, safety inspections, permits to manage control of third parties working on graves, etc.

Burial administration is greatly assisted with the introduction of the IT system for the purchase of graves, arranging burials, historical or genealogical information requests, etc. Paper work issued by Council to families/undertakers associated with burial process has been standardised. Harmonisation of the by-laws with aid further alignment of processes, including cemetery rules.

3.2

Cemetery Capacity and Future Burial Provision

Cottagequinn Cemetery comprises of 4.3 hectares in total and has roadways and a carpark in place. Currently a section of the cemetery, comprising 0.8 hectares, is laid out in lawn cemetery, with 1114 grave plots, each with a capacity for 3 burials, 470 of these plots are currently sold. There is no religious segregation within the cemetery, or in any of the old Dungannon legacy cemeteries. There is a further 2.7 hectares available for future development into lawn cemetery which should significant capacity in the Dungannon area for many years. (See Appendix 1) An application has also been proposed through the

Community Landfill Fund for the renovation and upgrading of paths within the cemetery will ensure improved and compliant site access if approved.

Cookstown Cemetery comprises of 5.5 hectares in total and has roadways and carpark in situ. Currently 4.49 hectares is in use/developed, divided into four sections, old Catholic, old Protestant, new Catholic and new Protestant. The remaining 1.08 hectares has planning approval for future development (See Appendix 2). There are 7,693 plots used across the cemetery. There is short term provision in the cemetery with 59 plots currently available in the New Protestant section and 52 available in the new Catholic section. Physical works will be required within the next 6-9 months to form new paths and plinths for to make existing provision ready for burials. With further physical development works the cemetery has also capacity for many years to come. Beyond the life of Forthill Cemetery, the legacy Cookstown District Council agreed that the long term burial needs for the local area would be based at Cabin Wood (See Appendix 3). No development works associated with burial provision have been carried out to date.

Polepatrick Cemetery situated within Polepatrick Park in Magherafelt has an area of approximately 2.0 hectares designated for cemetery use. There is approximately 0.5 hectares currently in use/developed leaving 1.5 hectares for future development. It is currently divided into three sections, Catholic, Protestant and Interdenominational (See Appendix 4).

The protestant section has 309 burial plots, with 178 still available for sale. The Catholic section has 354 burial plots, with 346 still available for sale. The Interdenominational section has 102 burial plots, with 58 still available for sale. As with Cookstown Council may want to consider if they wish to continue with this religious division in any future development of the cemetery.

There are no new burial plots available for purchase in Drumcoo Cemetery, Coolhill Cemetery and the Old Protestant and Old Catholic sections in Cookstown Cemetery. However burials still take place at these locations where vacant space in existing family burial plots is available. In Coolhill Cemetery, an application proposal has also been prepared for the Landfill Communities Fund for the renovation and upgrading of paths within the cemetery to provide compliant and safe access.

To aid harmonisation of burial arrangements it may be best to develop an options paper to consider the future burial provision in the cemeteries and burial layouts in more detail, including the continue practice of religious division in any future development of the cemeteries.

### 3.3 Mid Ulster Memorial Safety Programme

Council has a responsibility to ensure that health and safety is paramount in the cemeteries which they manage and ultimately provide a safe place to work in and for the public to visit. Historically, health and safety concerns in cemeteries have focused on the risks arising from grave digging. However, in recent years there has been increasing attention on the stability of memorials and the risk they present to cemetery staff and visitors.

Whilst Council has overall responsibility of the cemeteries, including risk from unstable memorials, however they do not own the memorials. The owner of the memorial is the Deed Holder (grave owner of exclusive right of burial) or their successor in title.

The legacy Cookstown Council did commence an extensive memorial safety programme within Forthill Cemetery carried out work to stabilise a large number of unsafe memorials across the cemetery in 2014/15. Following a recent inspection of all the memorials in the

	<p>Forthill Cemetery it was found that 3 were unsafe in the old catholic section, 59 in the old protestant section, 6 in the new catholic section and 13 in the new protestant section.</p> <p>Memorial safety inspections have been completed in Polepatrick Cemetery, Magherafelt and there are currently no unsafe memorials in the cemetery.</p> <p>Memorial safety Inspections in Cottagequinn, Coolhill and Drumcoo Cemeteries are programmed for September 2017. As this will be the first occasion they've been completed, unsafe headstones may be identified. In the first instance where a headstone is found to in imminent danger of collapse the headstone will be laid flat.</p> <p>It is proposed, subject to Council approval to send out correspondence to the grave owner at their last known address, informing them that their memorial has been found to be unsafe and asking them to carry out the necessary repair works to make the memorial permanently safe within a two month time frame.</p> <p>In the event that Council are unable to make contact with the owner of the grave, or the grave owner is unwilling to make the permanent repairs, it may be necessary in order to fulfil the their duty of care that Council take the necessary steps to make the memorial safe. It is expected that contact will be very difficult, if not impossible to establish for some the graves in the older parts of the Cemeteries in Cookstown and Dungannon. However, if an application is made at a later date to have the grave opened for burial, Council would insist that repair fees are paid before the burial can take place.</p> <p>Where a memorial is thought to have historical significance. Council will consult with the relevant conservation or heritage association before any remedial work is carried out.</p> <p>Council should be aware that there could be considerable financial implications if they do proceed with carrying out the repairs associated with stabilising these memorials. However a further update will be brought to Council on the cost of safety repairs should the above process by approved and were Council will carry out safety repairs.</p>
<b>4.0</b>	<b>Other Considerations</b>
<b>4.1</b>	<p><b>Financial &amp; Human Resources Implications</b></p> <p>Financial: A limited budget is available in year for some essential memorial safety if its required. However this specialist work would have to be carried out by a competent third party for memorial safety works.</p> <p>Human: Staff in the administration burials and management of cemetery operations, including inspections and managing third parties working in Cemeteries. A programme of accredited training from the Institute of Cemeteries and Crematoriums (ICCM) is being delivered in October to cemetery operatives to improve and align safe working practices.</p>
<b>4.2</b>	<p><b>Equality and Good Relations Implications</b></p> <p>Segregation within Cemeteries on Religious Grounds has been ongoing within Council controlled Cemeteries essentially since their inception. Future Cemetery developments will therefore need to carefully consider this matter to ensure inclusion.</p>

<b>4.3</b>	<b>Risk Management Implications</b>  This is a risk of injury or death to staff or visitors should an unstable headstone or memorial fall in a Council cemetery.
<b>5.0</b>	<b>Recommendation(s)</b>
5.1	Members are requested to note the content of this report and ask to approve the following recommendations:  <div style="margin-left: 40px;"> A. Burial Provision/Future Layouts:  Develop an options paper to consider the future burial provision in the cemeteries, and burial layouts in more detail, including the continue practice of religious division in any future development of the cemeteries.   B. Memorial Safety:  Following safety memorial safety inspections make contact with the grave owner at their last known address, informing them that their memorial has been found to be unsafe and asking them to carry out the necessary repair works to make the memorial permanently safe within a two month time frame. Were no response is obtained Council to proceed with repairs and seek cost recovery if grave is reopened at a future date. </div>
<b>6.0</b>	<b>Documents Attached &amp; References</b>
6.1	Appendix 1 – Block plan layout of Cottagequinn Cemetery, Dungannon
6.2	Appendix 2 – Block plan layout of Forthill Cemetery, Cookstown
6.3	Appendix 3 – Location plan of Cabinwood, Cookstown
6.4	Appendix 4- Block plan layout of Polepatrick Cemetery, Magherafelt



# Cottagequinn



Comhairle Ceantair  
**Lár Uladh**  
**Mid Ulster**  
District Council

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Author: Nicky Doris

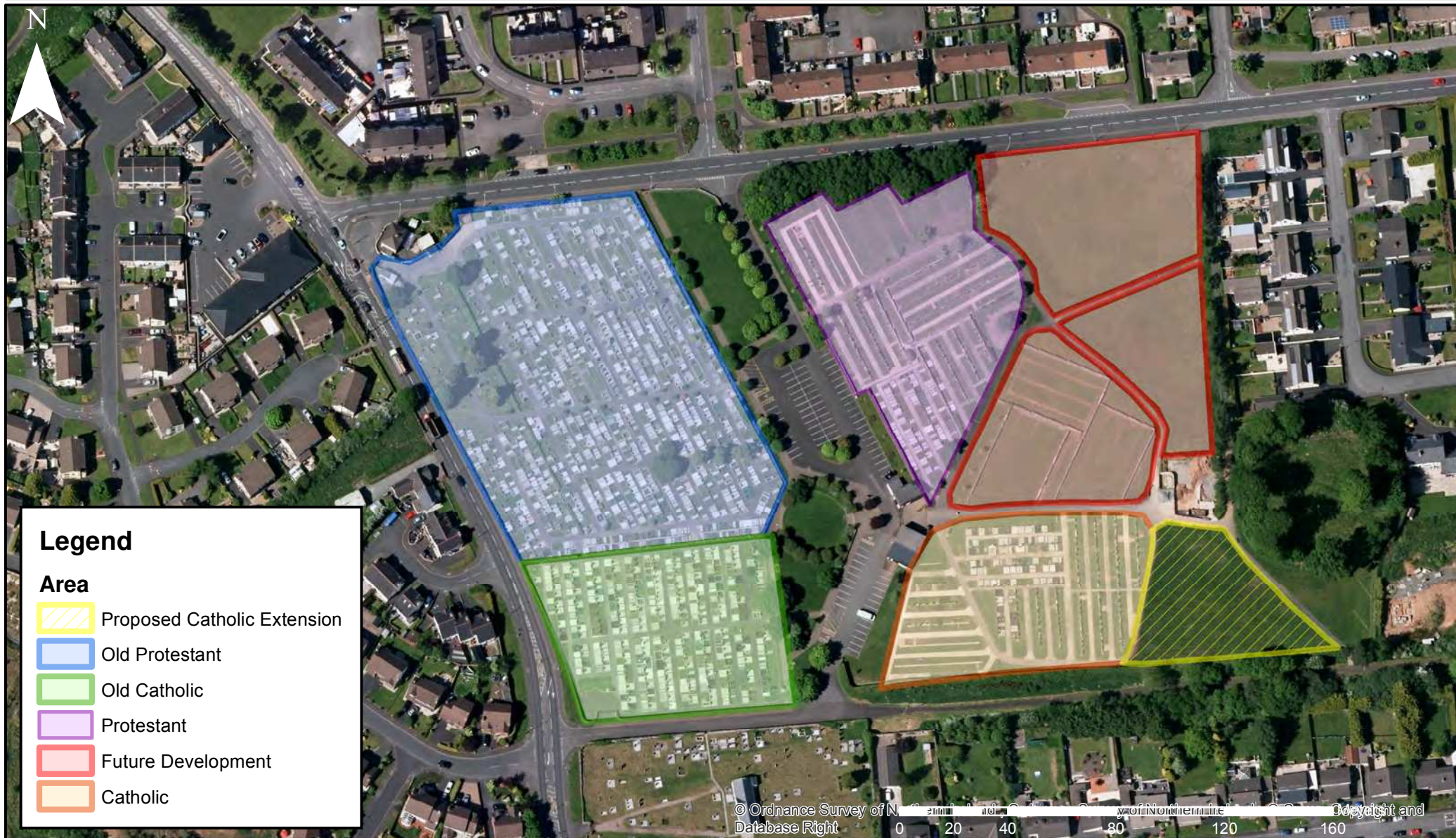
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# Forthill



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**Mid Ulster**  
District Council

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Date: 31/08/2017

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# Cabin Wood



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**Mid Ulster**  
District Council

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# Pole Patrick



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**M**

<b>Report on</b>	Transport NI proposals to Mid Ulster Council – Proposed Provision of a Disabled Persons’ Parking Bay – Dungannon Street, Moy
<b>Reporting Officer</b>	Andrew Cassells, Director of Environment & Property
<b>Contact Officer</b>	Andrew Cassells, Director of Environment & Property

<b>Is this report restricted for confidential business?</b>	Yes	
If ‘Yes’, confirm below the exempt information category relied upon	No	X

<b>1.0</b>	<b>Purpose of Report</b>
1.1	To seek the agreement of Members in relation to proposals from Transport NI to introduce measures to enhance the safety and development of the transport network.
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Background</b>
2.1	Transport NI are consulting the Council with proposals to introduce measures designed to improve network safety, sustainability and efficiency to encourage safe and sustainable travel.
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Main Report</b>
3.1	<p>The following outlines the proposal to be brought to the attention of the Environment Committee:</p> <p><b>Proposed Provision of a Disabled Persons’ Parking Bay – Dungannon Street, Moy</b></p> <p>Transport NI are proposing to provide a disabled persons’ parking bay at Dungannon Street, Moy.</p> <p>Consultation letter and location map of aforementioned proposal are attached as appendices to this report.</p>
<b>4.0</b>	<b>Other Considerations</b>
<b>4.1</b>	<p><b><u>Financial &amp; Human Resources Implications</u></b></p> <p>Financial: Not applicable</p> <p>Human: Not applicable</p>
<b>4.2</b>	<p><b><u>Equality and Good Relations Implications</u></b></p> <p>The proposal will assist in improving the mobility of a disabled resident within the Mid Ulster District Council area.</p>

<b>4.3</b>	<b><u>Risk Management Implications</u></b>  The introduction of the aforementioned proposals at this location will assist in the management of road safety issues.
<b>5.0</b>	<b>Recommendation(s)</b>
5.1	That the Environment Committee endorses the proposals submitted by Transport NI.
<b>6.0</b>	<b>Documents Attached &amp; References</b>
6.1	<b>Appendix 1</b> Letter from Transport NI dated 20 <sup>th</sup> July 2017; Proposed Provision of a Disabled Persons' Parking Bay at Dungannon Street, Moy.
6.2	<b>Appendix 2</b> Drawing – Proposed Provision of the Disabled Persons' Parking Bay at Dungannon Street, Moy.



Department for

**Infrastructure**

An Roinn

**Bonneagair**

[www.infrastructure-ni.gov.uk](http://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

20 July 2017

Dear Mr Tohill

### **PROPOSED PROVISION OF A DISABLED PERSONS' PARKING BAY AT DUNGANNON STREET, MOY**

DfI Roads is proposing to provide a disabled persons' parking bay at Dungannon Street, Moy, as detailed on the attached map.

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

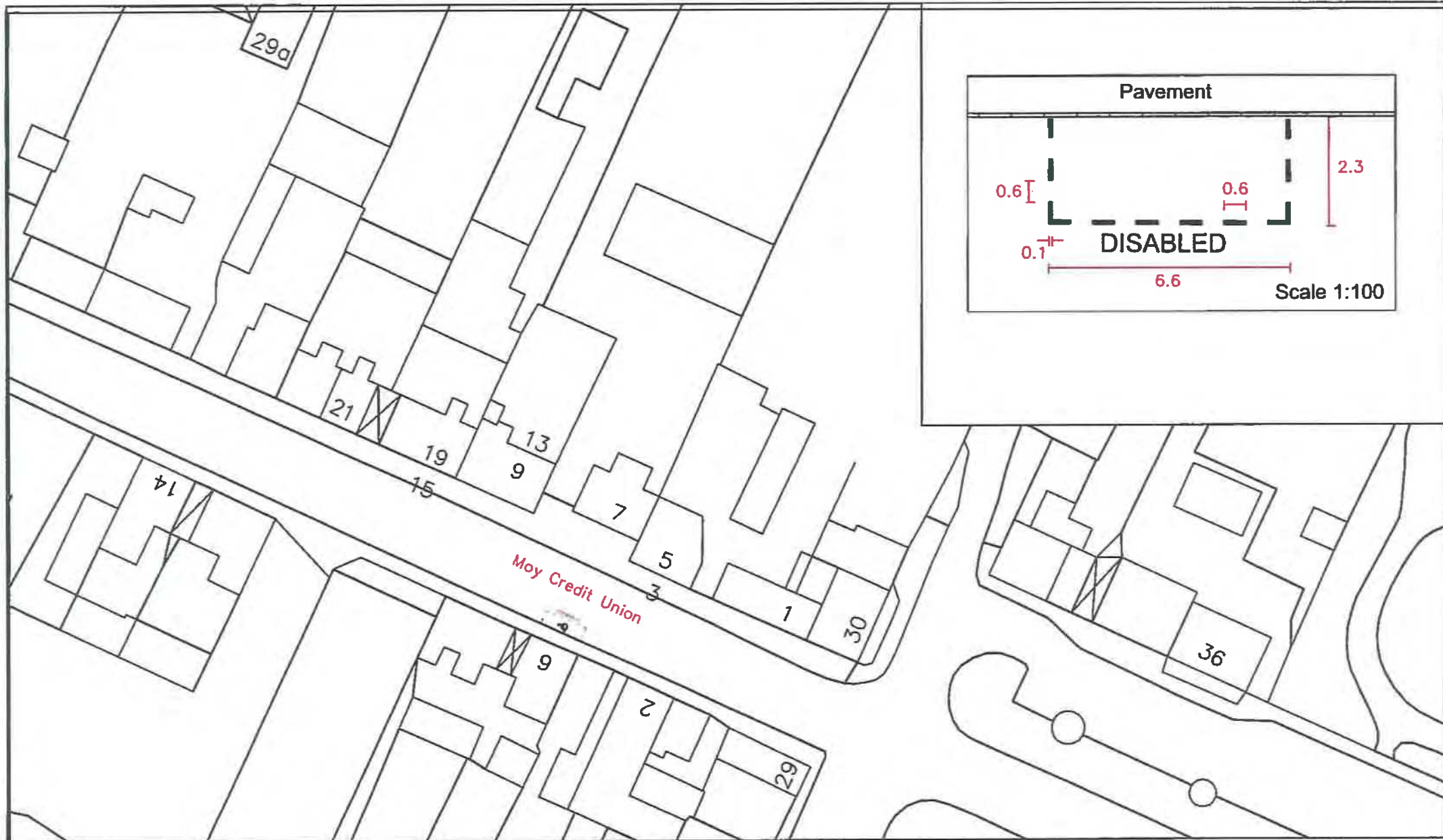
Please bring this matter to the attention of your council.

Yours sincerely

Mrs Hazel Burton  
Network Development Section

Enc





**DfI Roads**

**6 Dungannon St, Moy @  
Moy Credit Union  
Proposed Disabled  
Parking Bay**

Date: June 2017

Traffic Management  
County Hall  
Drumragh Avenue  
Omagh  
BT79 7AF

Telephone: (028) 82254161  
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**N**



<b>Report on</b>	Transport NI proposals to Mid Ulster Council – Proposed Provision of a Disabled Persons’ Parking Bay – Victoria Way, Dungannon
<b>Reporting Officer</b>	Andrew Cassells, Director of Environment & Property
<b>Contact Officer</b>	Andrew Cassells, Director of Environment & Property

<b>Is this report restricted for confidential business?</b>	Yes	
If ‘Yes’, confirm below the exempt information category relied upon	No	X

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3.1	<p>The following outlines the proposal to be brought to the attention of the Environment Committee:</p> <p><b>Proposed Provision of a Disabled Persons’ Parking Bay – Victoria Way, Dungannon</b></p> <p>Transport NI are proposing to provide a disabled persons’ parking bay at Victoria Way, Dungannon.</p> <p>Consultation letter and location map of aforementioned proposal are attached as appendices to this report.</p>
<b>4.0</b>	<b>Other Considerations</b>
<b>4.1</b>	<p><b><u>Financial &amp; Human Resources Implications</u></b></p> <p>Financial: Not applicable</p> <p>Human: Not applicable</p>
<b>4.2</b>	<p><b><u>Equality and Good Relations Implications</u></b></p> <p>The proposal will assist in improving the mobility of a disabled resident within the Mid Ulster District Council area.</p>

<b>4.3</b>	<b><u>Risk Management Implications</u></b>  The introduction of the aforementioned proposals at this location will assist in the management of road safety issues.
<b>5.0</b>	<b>Recommendation(s)</b>
5.1	That the Environment Committee endorses the proposals submitted by Transport NI.
<b>6.0</b>	<b>Documents Attached &amp; References</b>
6.1	<b>Appendix 1</b> Letter from Transport NI dated 7 <sup>th</sup> August 2017; Proposed Provision of a Disabled Persons' Parking Bay at Victoria Way, Dungannon.
6.2	<b>Appendix 2</b> Drawing – Proposed Provision of the Disabled Persons' Parking Bay at Victoria Way, Dungannon.



Department for

**Infrastructure**

An Roinn

**Bonneagair**

[www.infrastructure-ni.gov.uk](http://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

7 August 2017

Dear Mr Tohill

### **PROPOSED PROVISION OF A DISABLED PERSONS' PARKING BAY AT VICTORIA WAY, DUNGANNON**

DfI Roads is proposing to provide a disabled persons' parking bay at Victoria Way, Dungannon, as detailed on the attached map.

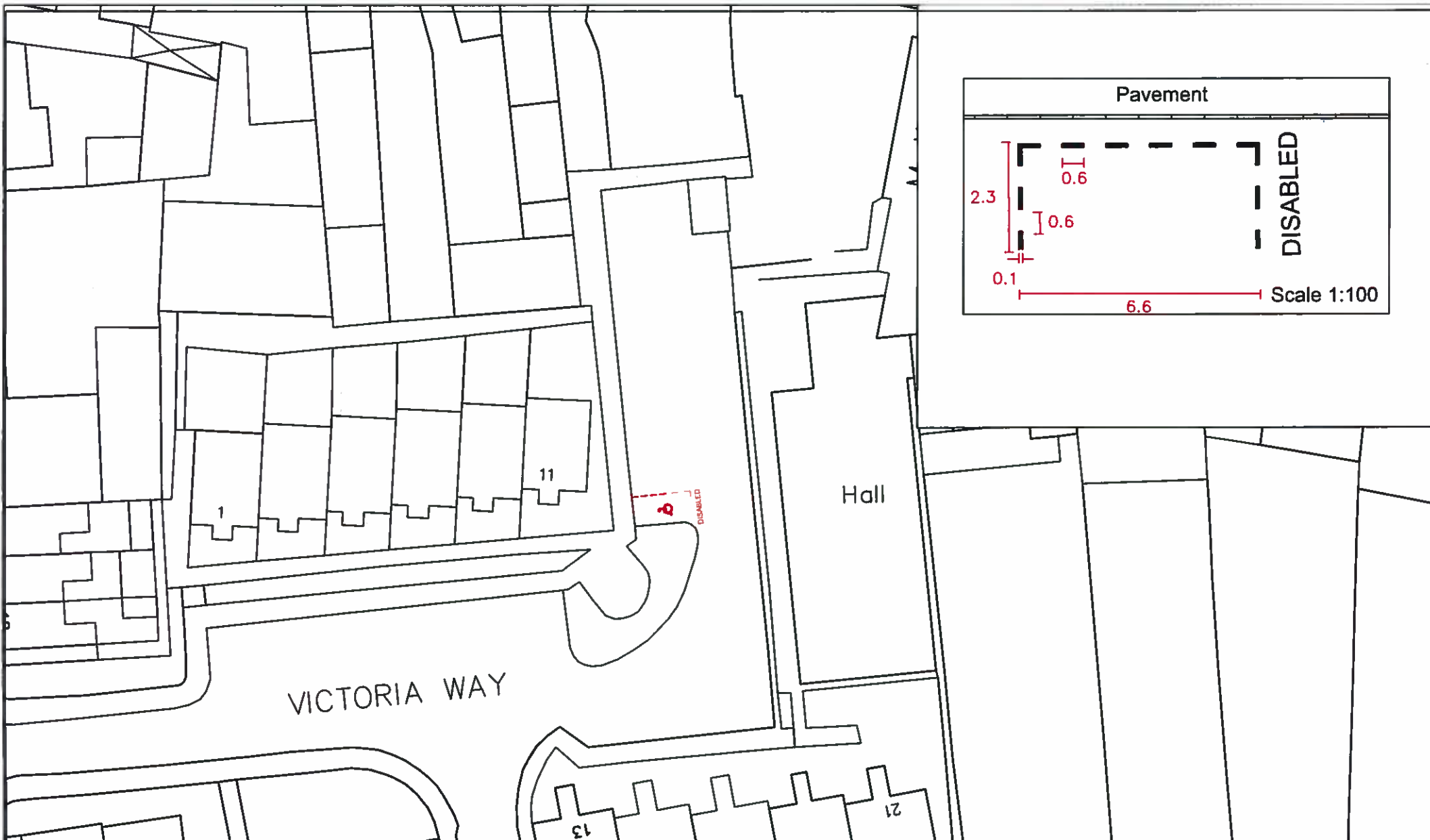
PSNI have been consulted and are in agreement with the proposal.

Please bring this matter to the attention of your council.

Yours sincerely

Mrs Hazel Burton  
Network Development Section

Enc

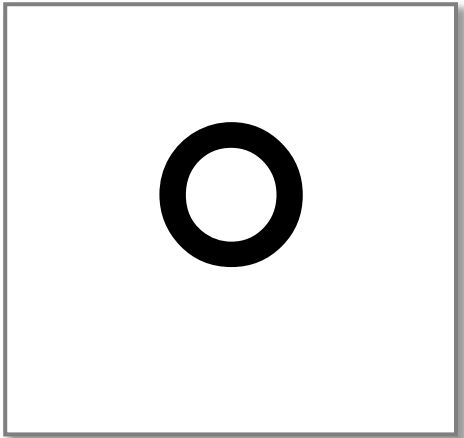


**DfI Roads**

**Proposed Disabled  
Parking Bay  
Victoria Way  
Dungannon**

Date: July 2017

Traffic Management  
County Hall  
Drumragh Avenue  
Omagh  
BT79 7AF



**Minutes of Meeting of Environment Committee of Mid Ulster District Council  
held on Monday 3 July 2017 in Council Offices, Ballyronan Road, Magherafelt**

**Members Present**

Councillor McGinley, Chair

Councillors Buchanan, Burton, Cuthbertson, Gillespie, Glasgow, Kearney, McFlynn, S McGuigan, McNamee, Mulligan, M Quinn, Reid (7.04 pm), Totten

**Officers in Attendance**

Mr Cassells, Director of Environment and Property  
Mr Kelso, Director of Public Health and Infrastructure  
Mr Breslin, Principal Environmental Health Officer  
Mr McAdoo, Head of Environmental Services  
Mr Lowry, Head of Technical Services  
Mr Scullion, Head of Property Services  
Mr Wilkinson, Head of Building Control  
Miss Thompson, Committee Services Officer

The meeting commenced at 7.00 pm

**E173/17 Apologies**

Councillor B McGuigan.

**E174/17 Declarations of Interest**

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

**E175/17 Chair's Business**

The Chair made Members aware of Council initiative taking place from 1-8 July in which a person who recycles an electrical appliance at a Council recycling centre will be entered into a competition to win a new tablet or laptop. The Chair urged Members to encourage residents to take part in the competition.

Councillor Burton advised that judging was taking place in Castlecaulfield today and that the Horticultural Society wanted to place on record its' thanks to the Council and its officers and staff, particularly mentioning Mr Paul Bailie and Mr Terry Scullion, for their efforts as the village was currently looking amazing.

The Chair, on behalf of the Environment Committee wished Castlecaulfield well in the competitions they have entered.

**Matters for Decision**

**E176/17 Off Street Car Parking Strategy**

The Director of Environment and Property presented previously circulated report which sought approval for the implementation of the Off Street Car Parking Strategy

and Action Plan. The Timescale for Implementation of the Proposed Revised Arrangements for Off Street Car Parking within the Mid Ulster Council District was also provided. It was highlighted that the number of charged parking spaces at Perry Street car park, Dungannon should read 36.

*Councillor Reid entered the meeting at 7.04 pm during presentation of the above report.*

Councillor Mulligan thanked the Director for the detailed report which he felt covered every aspect one might consider raising. The Councillor stated that he believed that a user should pay for their use of a car park and proposed the recommendation of the officer – To adopt option 4 as the preferred strategy option and proceed with public consultation in respect of this option.

Councillor Cuthbertson stated he would be opposed to the proposal to make Perry Street car park all charged spaces. The Councillor felt that Dungannon had a good mix of free/pay car parks however a user has to negotiate a steep hill to get to Market Square from Perry Street car park and it would be wrong to make this car park all charged.

The Director of Environment and Property stated he would take the comments of Members on board and that options will be open to discussion and consultation with the Environment Committee having the ultimate say on the way forward.

Councillor McNamee stated it would be interesting to see what feedback was received as part of the consultation process. As a Cookstown Councillor, he advised that there was a fear amongst businesses of moving people away from the town centre and that Cookstown Town Centre Forum were against the introduction of charges for car parking. Councillor McNamee also advised that some people are already using residential car parking in Cookstown and that this would become a bigger problem if car parking charges were to be introduced. Councillor McNamee referred to Union Place car park in Cookstown and advised that this car park was given to legacy Council on the understanding that there would never be any cost associated to its use.

The Director of Environment and Property advised that there were sufficient car parking spaces in Cookstown and that proposals are aimed at encouraging those who want to park all day to use the free car parks. In relation to Union Place the Director advised that the deeds for this car park were still with TransportNI and that investigation into any covenants could be explored.

Councillor Glasgow stated that whilst he would commend the work that had been done in bringing the report forward he would agree with the comments made by Councillor McNamee and felt that the introduction of car park charging would be a severe detriment to Cookstown and that people would go further afield to shop as a result. Councillor Glasgow stated he would be totally opposed to option 4 as recommended and would not be voting in support of this option and instead proposed option 1 – Do Nothing.

Councillor Buchanan seconded Councillor Glasgow's proposal stating that current car parking arrangements were working well in Cookstown and concurred with the previous comments of fellow Cookstown Councillors.

Councillor McFlynn referred to Central car park in Magherafelt and that this car park is used by a high number of Church goers during the day. Whilst realising that Council are responsible for the maintenance of car parks, Councillor McFlynn felt that charging options for this car park should be reconsidered rather than the proposal to charge for all spaces. Councillor McFlynn felt that an increase to disabled and parent and child spaces would be advantageous and was welcomed.

Councillor Burton asked if Council had investigated what other Councils were doing in relation to car parking.

The Director of Environment and Property advised that comparisons were taken against car parks in Causeway Coast and Glens Council and Fermanagh and Omagh Council. The Director highlighted that there was no proposal to increase charges in car parks which is what some Councils had done.

The Director of Environment and Property stated he did not believe that the introduction of car park charging would be detrimental to Cookstown and would assist with the turnover of spaces. The Director used the example of free car parking in Dungannon over a Christmas period in which people working in the town used all the spaces closest to the town centre and shoppers could not get parked. In relation to Central car park in Magherafelt the Director advised that 62% of users parked there all day and the £1.20 all day charge did not put people off.

In response to Councillor Reid's questions the Director of Environment and Property advised that Council would be undertaking the consultation and that any additional income from car parks comes back to Council.

Councillor Reid realised the need to undertake maintenance of the car parks under Council control and the costs associated with same. The Councillor felt that gritting of car parks should also be considered during winter months. Councillor Reid referred to parking in Coalisland which is not charged and that local employees currently park on the street close to their work premises thereby taking up spaces for potential customers. Councillor Reid advised that he had been approached by some people who stated that it was a "done deal" that car park charging would be introduced.

The Chair advised Councillor Reid that there was no "done deal" and that the preferred option would be open to public consultation.

Councillor Kearney felt that the report put forward was reasonable and would support the earlier comments of Councillor McFlynn.

The Chair urged Members to think about equality across all car parks.

Councillor Cuthbertson asked what the difference was between options 4 and 8.

The Director of Environment and Property advised that option 8 would be a more flexible approach to car park charging than option 4.



The Chair asked for a seconder to Councillor Mulligan's proposal – To adopt option 4 as the preferred strategy option and proceed with public consultation in respect of this option.

Councillor McFlynn seconded Councillor Mulligan's proposal.

Members voted on Councillor Glasgow's proposal – Option 1, Do Nothing

For – 4

Against – 7

Members voted on Councillor Mulligan's proposal – Option 4, To charge in all towns but not all sites.

For – 3

Against – 2

The Chair declared Councillor Mulligan's proposal carried.

**Resolved** That it be recommended to Council to -

- (I) Adopt option 4 as detailed below as the Preferred Strategy Option – “To charge in all towns (Cookstown, Dungannon and Magherafelt), but not all sites.”
- (II) To enter into a twelve week public consultation period in relation to the preferred option and associated actions.

#### **E177/17      The Roads (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (Northern Ireland) 2010 – Special Events on Roads**

The Director of Public Health and Infrastructure presented previously circulated report which provided detail on the Statutory Rule entitled The Roads (Miscellaneous Provisions) (2010 Act) (Commencement No. 1) Order (Northern Ireland) 2017 which comes into operation on 4 September 2017. From this date Councils will assume responsibility for dealing with requests to hold special events on all public roads apart from special roads (which are mainly motorways).

In response to Councillor Glasgow's question the Director of Public Health and Infrastructure advised that legislation allows for cost recovery and that no additional monies would be coming to Council for the additional responsibilities.

Councillor Cuthbertson expressed some concern in relation to this legislation particularly with regard to enforcement of road closures.

The Director of Public Health and Infrastructure acknowledged that the legislation as currently drafted will result in increased administration for both Council and event organisers.

Councillor S McGuigan proposed that the issuing of notices under the Act be authorised through the Council Committee system for an initial period of six months before making a decision regarding delegating authority.

**Resolved** That it be recommended to Council that the issuing of notices under the Act be authorised through the Council Committee system for an initial period of six months before reviewing the process.

*Councillors Glasgow and Reid left the meeting at 7.46 pm.*

**E178/17      Government Waste Working Group (GWWG)**

The Head of Environmental Services presented previously circulated report which provided an update on the work of the Government Waste Working Group and sought approval for the related Operational Protocol and Procurement Guidance documents.

Proposed by Councillor S McGuigan  
Seconded by Councillor Kearney and

**Resolved**      That it be recommended to Council to support officer's collaborative work with NIEA in the Government Waste Working Group and approve the Operational Protocol and Procurement Guidance as circulated.

**E179/17      Service Level Agreement with Northern Ireland Housing Executive for the provision of housing fitness inspections and associated requests**

The Principal Environmental Health Officer presented previously circulated report which sought approval for a Service Level Agreement between Mid Ulster District Council and Northern Ireland Housing Executive for undertaking housing fitness inspections and associated requests on behalf of the Northern Ireland Housing Executive.

In response to Councillor S McGuigan's question the Principal Environmental Health Officer advised that the service level agreement will assist in standardising the response from Council in providing housing fitness inspections.

Proposed by Councillor Mulligan  
Seconded by Councillor S McGuigan and

**Resolved**      That it be recommended to Council to approve the Service Level Agreement between Mid Ulster District Council and Northern Ireland Housing Executive for the provision of housing fitness inspections and associated requests, the Agreement to be subject to review after 12 months.

**E180/17      Service Level Agreement with Drinking Water Inspectorate for Northern Ireland for the provision of services by the Environmental Health department**

The Principal Environmental Health Officer presented previously circulated report which sought approval for a Service Level Agreement which formalises a voluntary agreement which has existed between the Drinking Water Inspectorate and District Councils for the collection of private water samples within their respective areas.

Proposed by Councillor Gillespie  
Seconded by Councillor Buchanan and

**Resolved** That it be recommended to Council to approve the Service Level Agreement between Mid Ulster District Council and Drinking Water Inspectorate for the collection of drinking water samples. Agreement will be subject to review after 12 months.

**E181/17 Street Naming and Property Numbering**

Members considered previously circulated report regarding the naming of a new residential housing development within Mid Ulster as follows –

Site off Ballyronan Road, Magherafelt

Proposed by Councillor Totten  
Seconded by Councillor McFlynn and

**Resolved** That it be recommended to Council to name development off Ballyronan Road, Magherafelt as Sycamore Drive.

Site off Moneymore Road, Cookstown

Proposed by Councillor McNamee  
Seconded by Councillor McFlynn and

**Resolved** That it be recommended to Council to name development off Moneymore Road, Cookstown as Gallion Glen.

**E182/17 Dual Language Request**

Members considered previously circulated report which sought approval to undertake survey of all applicable residents on the street/road to which Dual Language Signage has been requested.

Proposed by Councillor McNamee  
Seconded by Councillor McFlynn and

**Resolved** That it be recommended to Council to proceed with a Street Naming Survey for Beaghmore Road in accordance with the Policy for Street Naming and Dual Language Signage.

**Matters for Information**

**E183/17 Minutes of Environment Committee held on Tuesday 13 June 2017**

Members noted minutes of Environment Committee held on Tuesday 13 June 2017.

**E184/17 Entertainment Licensing Applications**

*Councillor S McGuigan declared an interest in Killeeshil Community Centre – noted under applications received for the grant/renewal of Entertainment Licence.*

Members noted previously circulated report which provided update on Entertainment Licensing Applications across the Mid Ulster District.

#### **E185/17      Building Control Workload**

Members noted previously circulated report which provided update on the workload analysis for Building Control.

Councillor McFlynn noted the good work ongoing within the Building Control department.

#### **E186/17      Building Control Responsibilities on Fire Safety related Regulations and Legislation**

The Head of Building Control presented previously circulated report which advised of existing procedures in place to ensure compliance with Fire Safety requirements within the Building Regulations (NI) and associated functions.

Members noted the content of the report.

The Director of Public Health and Infrastructure advised of correspondence received from Civil Service in relation to carrying out assessment of Council owned properties in respect of cladding. The Director advised that he did not believe Council had cladding on any of its buildings but that checks would be carried out and response returned to Civil Service.

#### **E187/17      Environmental Health Department Food Service Plan for 2017/18**

Members noted previously circulated report which advised of Environmental Health Department's Food Service Plan for 2017/18.

#### **E188/17      Smoke Free Northern Ireland, 10 years on**

Members noted previously circulated report which highlighted that the smoke free status for workplaces and work vehicles has been in force for ten years. An update on an ongoing smoking shelter survey of licensed premises was also provided.

#### **E189/17      Mid Ulster Community Pharmacy Partnership Networking Event, "Making links to lighten the load"**

Members noted previously circulated report which advised of the Mid Ulster Community Pharmacy Partnership Networking Event, 'Making links to lighten the load' which was held in March 2017.

#### **E190/17      Flax Project – Sustainability**

Members noted previously circulated report which provided update on the introduction of a small Flax growing Project to the District.

## **E191/17      Keep Northern Ireland Beautiful – Spring Clean/Benchmark Report**

Members noted previously circulated report which provided update on the Keep Northern Ireland Beautiful Big Spring Clean 2017 and 2016/17 National Benchmark report (Annual Litter Survey) for local environmental quality.

## **E192/17      Tullyvar Joint Committee Update**

Members noted previously circulated report which provided update on the business of Tullyvar Joint Committee.

## **Local Government (NI) Act 2014 - Confidential Business**

Proposed by Councillor McNamee  
Seconded by Councillor McFlynn 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 E193/17 to E197/17.

### **Matters for Decision**

- E193/17      Contracts for the collection and treatment of bio-waste
- E194/17      Tender report for the supply of Fleet Maintenance and Repair Services
- E195/17      Service Level Agreement between Mid Ulster District Council and Fermanagh and Omagh District Council

### **Matters for Information**

- E196/17      Confidential Minutes of Environment Committee held on Tuesday 13 June 2017
- E197/17      Capital Projects Update

## **E198/17      Duration of Meeting**

The Chair wished everyone a good summer break.

The meeting was called for 7.00 pm and ended at 8.14 pm.

CHAIR \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

**P**

<b>Report on</b>	Correspondence from Department for Infrastructure – July 2017
<b>Reporting Officer</b>	Andrew Cassells, Director of Environment & Property
<b>Contact Officer</b>	Andrew Cassells, Director of Environment & Property

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

<b>1.0</b>	<b>Purpose of Report</b>
1.1	Provide an update on correspondence received for the attention of the Environment Committee.
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Background</b>
2.1	The Environment Committee at its meeting of 13 June 2017 requested that the Director of Environment & Property write to the Divisional Roads Manager of Transport NI in order to raise the Committee's concerns regarding the "Safer Routes to Schools" initiative and the introduction of 20mph limits at schools across the Mid Ulster District Council area.
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Main Report</b>
3.1	<b>Correspondence from Department for Infrastructure</b>
3.1.1	The Divisional Roads Manager of Transport NI. Conor Loughrey, has corresponded with the Director of Environment & Property by letter dated 20 July 2017 as received on 26 July 2017.  A copy of the response is attached as Appendix 1 to this report.
<b>4.0</b>	<b>Other Considerations</b>
<b>4.1</b>	<b><u>Financial &amp; Human Resources Implications</u></b>  Financial: Not applicable  Human: Not applicable
<b>4.2</b>	<b><u>Equality and Good Relations Implications</u></b>  Not applicable
<b>4.3</b>	<b><u>Risk Management Implications</u></b>  <u>Not applicable</u>

<b>5.0</b>	<b>Recommendation(s)</b>
5.1	That Members note the response received from the Divisional Roads Manager.
<b>6.0</b>	<b>Documents Attached &amp; References</b>
6.1	Appendix 1: Response received from Conor Loughrey, Divisional Roads Manager dated 20 July 2017.





Department for

**Infrastructure**

An Roinn

**Bonneagair**

[www.infrastructure-ni.gov.uk](http://www.infrastructure-ni.gov.uk)

Mr Andrew Cassels,  
Director of Environment and Property  
Mid Ulster District Council  
Magherafelt Office  
Ballyronan Road  
Magherafelt  
BT45 6EN



County Hall  
Drumragh Avenue  
Omagh, County Tyrone  
BT79 7AF

Tel: 0300 200 7894  
Text Phone: 028 9054 0022  
Fax: 028 8225 4010

Your reference:  
Our reference: 72307-17

20 July 2017

Dear Andrew,

**RE: 20mph speed limits outside schools in Mid-Ulster**

Thank you for your letter dated 27<sup>th</sup> June 2017 regarding 20 mph speed limits outside schools in the Mid Ulster Council area.

The Department for Infrastructure has an objective of improving road safety and does this through a range of rolling educational activities, engineering and other initiatives. A recent innovation has been the development of part-time 20 mph speed limits at schools where the speed limit at schools is reduced to 20 mph at opening and closing times during term times.

The use of part-time 20mph speed limits at schools was piloted at six schools in Northern Ireland and involved use of electronic signs to display the reduced speed limit. A finding arising from the pilot exercise was that the electronic signs were expensive to provide and added an additional significant maintenance burden.

Earlier this year the then Department for Infrastructure Minister, Chris Hazzard, announced a further scheme to introducing more part-time 20mph speed limits at rural primary schools on roads where the national speed limit applies. This scheme encompassed the findings of the initial pilot exercise and involves use of a simpler arrangement of signs which, not only would be more reliable, but would also allow more schools to be treated.

It was agreed to test the alternative signing arrangements at ten schools in Northern Ireland to allow the Department to assess the effectiveness of the new arrangement against the existing systems.

It is anticipated that one of the ten pilot sites is Woods Primary School on the B160 Ballyronan Road, Magherafelt where the national speed limit of 60 mph applies. It is intended to install the part time speed limit scheme during this financial year, subject to the confirmation of available funding.

Following completion of this further pilot scheme and consideration of any issues arising, further decisions will be taken on whether there should be a more comprehensive roll out of part-time speed limits to all rural primary schools.

I trust this clarification is helpful.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'C. Loughrey'.

**Conor Loughrey**  
Divisional Roads Manager

**Q**

<b>Report on</b>	Off Street Car Parking; Quarter 1 2017/2018
<b>Reporting Officer</b>	Andrew Cassells, Director of Environment & Property
<b>Contact Officer</b>	Terry Scullion, Head of Property Services

<b>Is this report restricted for confidential business?</b>		Yes	X
If 'Yes', confirm below the exempt information category relied upon		No	
X	Information relates to financial or business affairs of a person (including the council)		

<b>1.0</b>	<b>Purpose of Report</b>
1.1	To update Members on the current position in relation to the Agency Agreement with Department for Infrastructure (DfI) for Quarter 1 of the 2017/2018 Financial Year.
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Background</b>
2.1	The control of Off Street Car Parking commenced on 1 April 2015 with the transfer of the function from the DRD, Transport NI to the Mid Ulster District Council. In total the Council operates 23 Off Street Car Parks across the District. Seven of these contain charged spaces whilst some eighteen contain free spaces (two car parks in Magherafelt contain both charged and free spaces. In total there are some 703 charged spaces and 1,110 free spaces across the District making some 1,813 in total. A table giving the distribution of car parks and spaces is attached to this report as Appendix 1.
2.2	This report deals primarily with the performance of the seven charged Off Street Car Parks. Members will be aware that the eleven District Councils have entered into an Agency Agreement with the DRD, Transport NI for the management of these car parks.
2.3	Transport NI employ, through a contract, NSL to carry out many of the management, monitoring and enforcement functions associated with the Off Street parking charging regime. The Councils were provided with historical income and expenditure figures for previous years along with an estimate of the outturn for the 2015/2016 financial year. The figure was substantially based on the standard charge of 40p per hour although the then DRD Minister introduced the £1 for five hour tariff as a pilot on 12 April 2014. Within the Mid Ulster District Council area six of the seven charged car parks operate on this basis. One charged car park (Central in Magherafelt) is on a different Tariff of 40p for each three hour period.
2.4	Under the Agency Agreement DfI, Transport NI continue to process the Parking Control Notices (PCN's) which are issued by the Traffic Attendants who are NSL employees.  The Council has now been operating the Agency Agreement with the Department for Infrastructure (DfI), Transport NI for in excess of 27 months and the information for both income from car parks and expenditure in relation to payments to the DfI in relation to the Agency Agreement have now been collated for the period from April to June 2017.

2.5	Members will also be aware that the relationship between the Councils and the DfI is managed through a regional officer Off-Street Car Parking Working Group led by Belfast City Council.
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### 3.0 Main Report

3.1	The figures to date represent the period from April to June 2017 and have not been adjusted to take account of any seasonality such as could be expected around the Christmas period.
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	<b>Annual Budget</b>	<b>Actuals April-June</b>	<b>Projected (pro-rata)</b>	<b>Variance</b>
Car Parks	£340,000.00	£92,848.22	£371,329.87	£31,329.87
PCN's	£ 85,000.00	£23,260.00	£93,040.00	£8,040.00
Totals	£425,000.00	£116,108.22	£464,432.87	£39,432.87

As can be seen from the above table the Total variance between the actual income to date and the Annual Budget is £9,858.22 or 9.27% of the total. Whilst income is ahead of budget at this point in the financial year it is too early to say if this variance is sustainable throughout the year. As already stated this does take into account any seasonality issues.

The total car park income figure includes Pay and Display Machine Income, Season Ticket Sales and Park Mobile income although Pay and Display machine income constitutes by far the largest proportion of the income.

The Agency Agreement between the Council and Transport NI is supported by a Technical Specification which covers all of the detailed arrangements involved in the delivery of the service including the payments to DfI. Payments over the first three months of the 2017/2018 financial year are as indicated in the table below.

The annual budget for the payments to DfI in relation to the Agency Agreement was established at £111,000 for the current financial year.

As matters currently stand the projected cost would be £112,745.68 which would be some £1,745.68 over budget or 1.57%. Once again the annual projections are simply based on the first three months of the year and take no account of seasonal variations. As can be seen this is mainly due to an increase in cash collection, park mobile and enforcement costs against lower PCN processing costs. The following table gives a breakdown of the monthly invoice totals received from DfI;

	<b>Annual Budget</b>	<b>Actuals April-June</b>	<b>Projected (pro-rata)</b>	<b>Variance</b>
Enforcement	£32,000	£8,322.22	£33,288.88	-£1,288.88
Processing (PCN's)	£60,000	£14,690.77	£58,763.08	£1,236.92
Cash Collection	£10,000	£2,751.33	£11,005.32	-£1,005.32
Maintenance of P&D Machines	£9,000	£2,364.49	£9,457.96	-£456.96
Park Mobile		£57.61	£230.44	-£230.44
<b>Total</b>	<b>£111,000</b>	<b>£28,186.42</b>	<b>£112,745.68</b>	<b>-£1,745.68</b>

During the first three months of the 2017/2018 financial year 617 PCN's were issued by the Traffic Attendants. This is a significant reduction on the same period last year when 761 PCN's were issued which is a reflection of the reduction in the number of Traffic Attendant visits. A breakdown by month and by car park is shown in the table below;

	<b>April</b>	<b>May</b>	<b>June</b>	<b>Totals</b>
Anne Street East	7	8	9	24
Castle Hill	11	19	24	54
Perry Street East	6	8	11	25
Scotch Street North	11	8	9	28
Central	12	21	19	52
Rainey Street	104	108	109	321
Union Road	28	48	37	113
<b>Totals</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>617</b>

The following table shows the relationship between the numbers of charged spaces, the income from those car parks (based on the first Quarter of 2017/2018) and the number of PCN's issued. The busiest car parks are Castle Hill, Rainey Street and Union Road. Whilst the Magherafelt car parks account for 60% of the spaces these bring in over 72% of the income and account for some 79% of the PCN's.

<b>Car Park</b>	<b>Spaces %</b>	<b>Income %</b>	<b>PCN's %</b>
Anne Street East	6.83	3.57	3.89
Castle Hill	14.22	14.12	8.75
Perry Street East	5.12	3.10	4.05
Scotch Street North	13.80	6.99	4.54
Central	11.38	6.41	8.43
Rainey Street	34.28	47.23	52.03
Union Road	14.37	18.60	18.31

The following table gives the breakdown between the number of charged spaces and the income from those spaces between Magherafelt and Dungannon. The figures generally suggest that Union Road, Rainey Street and Castle Hill are the busiest car parks although the lower tariff in Central makes it difficult to give a complete comparison.

<b>Car Park</b>	<b>Income per Space</b>
Anne Street East	£66.66
Castle Hill	£126.69
Perry Street East	£77.21
Scotch Street North	£64.63
Central	£71.85
Rainey Street	£175.87
Union Road	£165.28
<b>Overall</b>	<b>£127.66</b>

<b>Town</b>	<b>Spaces %</b>	<b>Income %</b>
Dungannon	39.97%	27.77%
Magherafelt	60.03%	72.23%

During the first three months of the 2017/2018 financial year the Traffic Attendants made 1,080 visits to the charged off street car parks. This is a significant reduction on the same period in the previous year when 1,555 visits were made; a reduction of some 475 or 30.05%. A breakdown by month and by car park is shown in the table below.

	April	May	June	Totals
Anne Street East	47	54	52	153
Castle Hill	49	54	52	155
Perry Street East	47	53	53	153
Scotch Street North	47	55	52	156
Central	48	54	52	154
Rainey Street	48	54	53	155
Union Road	48	54	52	154
Totals	366	378	366	1,080

Members may be aware that through the Development Committee the Council will (as in previous years) be asked to approve a tariff of 10p for the first three hours at the seven charged car parks during the six week period from 25 November 2017 to 6 January 2018. The anticipated loss in income to the car parking budget of 23,400.00 is to be financed from the existing Economic Development Budget.

Over the period of Quarter 1 Aged Debt has increased from £89,951 at the end of March 2017 to £94,636 at the end of June 2017.

Members should be aware that a good working relationship has been established between Council officials and officers within the Department of Infrastructure and that the arrangements are working well. The transfer of the off street car parking function to the Council has been something of a learning curve for Council officials but officers now have a much greater understanding and appreciation of all the process involved.

#### **4.0 Other Considerations**

##### **4.1 Financial & Human Resources Implications**

Financial: Whilst the overall picture for the first quarter of the 2017/2018 financial year is a positive variance against budget of some £9,858.22 in relation to income this has been partly offset by a small negative quarterly variance of £436.42 in relation to payments made to the Department for Infrastructure under the Agency Agreement.

Human: Officer time in the management of Off Street Car Parks Agency Agreement.

##### **4.2 Equality and Good Relations Implications**

None at this juncture

<b>4.3</b>	<b>Risk Management Implications</b>  Given the quarterly outturns detailed in this report there are currently no significant risk management issues associated with management of the off street car parks currently managed through the Agency Agreement with DfI.
<b>5.0</b>	<b>Recommendation(s)</b>
5.1	Members are asked to note the contents of this report.
<b>6.0</b>	<b>Documents Attached &amp; References</b>
6.1	Appendix 1: Off Street Car Parks In Mid Ulster; locations and size.



## Appendix 1

### Mid Ulster District Council Off-Street Car Parks

Name	Location	Charged Spaces	Free Spaces	P&D Cash Income (2016 -2017)
Anne Street East	Dungannon	48		£12,562.95
Castle Hill	Dungannon	100		£47,139.07
Church St/Perry St	Dungannon	36		£11,706.43
Scotch Street North	Dungannon	97		£23,396.38
Rainey Street	Magherafelt	241		£153,774.40
Union Road	Magherafelt	101	91	£64,947.16
Central	Magherafelt	80	38	£23,956.45
Hillhead Road	Castledawson		24	
Main Street	Clogher		40	
Cornmill	Coalisland		56	
Lineside	Coalisland		19	
Burn Road	Cookstown		106	
Loy Street	Cookstown		54	
Orritor Street	Cookstown		See Burn Road	
Union Place	Cookstown		117	
Anne Street West	Dungannon		25	
Perry Street	Dungannon		56	
Scotch Street South	Dungannon		161	
Enfield Road	Fivemiletown		100	
The Commons	Fivemiletown		41	
Fairhill	Maghera		21	
St Lurach's Road	Maghera		119	
King Street	Magherafelt		42	
<b>Totals</b>		<b>703</b>	<b>1,110</b>	<b>£337,482.84</b>

**R**

<b>Report on</b>	Energy Management Update – Display Energy Certificates (DEC's)
<b>Reporting Officer</b>	Terry Scullion, Head of Property Services
<b>Contact Officer</b>	Paddy Conlon, Building and Assets Manager; and Eamon McDonnell, Compliance Officer

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

1.0	Purpose of Report															
1.1	To update members on the current position on Energy Management Certification for eligible properties owned by Mid Ulster District Council.															
2.0	Background															
2.1	Under the Energy Performance of Buildings (Certificates and Inspection) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2008 and Amended Regulations 2014 Display Energy Certificates (DEC's) are required to be displayed in a prominent location where buildings are frequently visited by public and have a floor area of more than 250m <sup>2</sup> . An Advisory report is produced in conjunction with a DEC.															
2.2	A DEC is valid for 12 months (See Appendix 1). An advisory report (See Appendix 2) is valid for a period of seven years and indicate recommendations to improve the energy performance of the building.															
2.3	The DEC raises public and visitors to the building about the awareness of energy use of the building. DEC's provide an energy rating for the building from A to G, where A is very efficient and G is the least efficient, and are based on the actual amount of metered energy used by the building over a 12 months period within the validity period of the DEC.															
3.0	Main Report															
3.1	<p>In 2017, twenty three Council properties have been surveyed and provided with an Energy Certificate for display. The survey assessment was carried out by a competent person accredited to produce DEC's or an advisory report for that type of building. Historic fuel and energy consumption data was used for the assessment, and adjustments made according to typical occupancy, intensity of use, special energy uses, weather and climate. The majority of Council properties have remained within the same overall grade, please see the table below detailing the energy rating that was awarded to each property in 2016 compared to the rating received in 2017:</p> <table><tr><th></th><th>Council Property</th><th>Rating 2016</th><th>Rating 2017</th><th>Annual Variation</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>Meadow Bank Sports Arena, Magherafelt</td><td>E104</td><td>F142</td><td>+38</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>Council Office, Magherafelt</td><td>E118</td><td>E114</td><td>-4</td></tr></table>		Council Property	Rating 2016	Rating 2017	Annual Variation	1	Meadow Bank Sports Arena, Magherafelt	E104	F142	+38	2	Council Office, Magherafelt	E118	E114	-4
	Council Property	Rating 2016	Rating 2017	Annual Variation												
1	Meadow Bank Sports Arena, Magherafelt	E104	F142	+38												
2	Council Office, Magherafelt	E118	E114	-4												

	3	Greenvale Leisure Centre, Magherafelt	G185	G186	+1
	4	Bridewell, Magherafelt	D96	C73	-23
	5	Leisure Centre, Maghera	D76	D81	+5
	6	Seamus Heaney HomePlace, Bellaghy	Not Recorded	C60	N/A
	7	Former Court House, Draperstown	Not Recorded	G168	N/A
	8	Recreation Centre, Moneymore	A7	A25	+18
	9	Leisure Centre, Cookstown	C75	G166	+91
	10	Council Office, Cookstown	E115	E107	-8
	11	Mid Ulster Sports Arena, Cookstown	G257	G176	-81
	12	Burnavon, Cookstown	D88	C67	-21
	13	Council Office, Dungannon	G183	F138	-45
	14	Leisure Centre, Dungannon	F126	E125	-1
	15	Football Pavilion, Drumcoo	A15	A15	0
	16	Bowling Pavilion, Drumcoo	C68	C55	-13
	17	Ranfurly House and Visitor Centre, Dungannon	G214	G215	+1
	18	Northland Row Office, Dungannon	E114	E113	-1
	19	Killymaddy Building, Killymaddy	E117	C65	-52
	20	Gortgonis Centre, Coalisland	C55	C52	-3
	21	Sports Pavilion, Castlecaulfield	A18	A18	0
	22	Community Building & Toilets, Clogher	Not Recorded	C72	N/A
	23	Gardeners Hall, Dungannon	Not Recorded	B31	N/A
3.2	<p>The certificates show the actual energy usage of a public building (the Operational Rating) and allows the public to see the energy efficiency of a building. The most notable negative changes are with Cookstown Leisure Centre and Meadow Bank Sports Arena, Magherafelt. In Cookstown Leisure Centre there has been an increase in both the oil and electrical usage since the previous assessment in 2016. This increase in part could be attributed to the fire linked to the Bio mass burner which was previously used as a renewable heating source. In Meadowbank there is an increase in both the oil and electrical usage from 2016. The rating is likely to have changed due to the amount of in situ heating oil from 2015 to 2016, i.e. a late fuel in the 2015 financial year that was consumed in 2016/17 year.</p>				
3.3	<p>On completion of the DEC it is then lodged on a national register by the assessor. Council are responsible for compliance with current legislation to avoid any penalties for non-compliance. To this end all DEC's have been reviewed and third party assessments commissioned were DEC's have lapsed, or are required to meet the current floor area threshold.</p>				
3.4	<p>The AR (Advisory Reports) accompany each energy certificate listing recommendations for each property. Recommendations are listed under three headings, short payback, medium payback and long term pay back. The recommendations are general in nature and have been selected by the assessor from a central list of recommendations based on his/her knowledge of the building fabric, building services, the operation of plant and equipment within the curtilage of the building. The majority of the recommendations detail the increase of insulation</p>				

	to the property, and the air tightness of the individual buildings. Taking action on the recommendations is likely to improve the energy efficiency of the building, reduce fuel bills, and cut its carbon emissions which may improve the operational rating. However implementation is subject to the availability of budget.
<b>4.0</b>	<b>Other Considerations</b>
<b>4.1</b>	<p><b><u>Financial &amp; Human Resources Implications</u></b></p> <p>Financial: DEC's assessments are carried out within existing Property Services budgets. However implementation of recommended energy improvements as detailed in Property Advisory Reports are dependent on budget availability.</p> <p>Human: Within existing resources and available third party resources to review the status of current DEC's and advisory reports.</p>
<b>4.2</b>	<p><b><u>Equality and Good Relations Implications</u></b></p> <p>None.</p>
<b>4.3</b>	<p><b><u>Risk Management Implications</u></b></p> <p>None.</p>
<b>5.0</b>	<b>Recommendation(s)</b>
5.1	Members are requested to note the contents of the report.
<b>6.0</b>	<b>Documents Attached &amp; References</b>
6.1	Appendix 1 – Sample DEC
6.2	Appendix 2 – Sample Advisory Report

# Display Energy Certificate

Northern Ireland

## How efficiently is this building being used?

Mid Ulster District Council  
Clogher Old School  
Main Street  
CLOGHER  
BT76 0AA

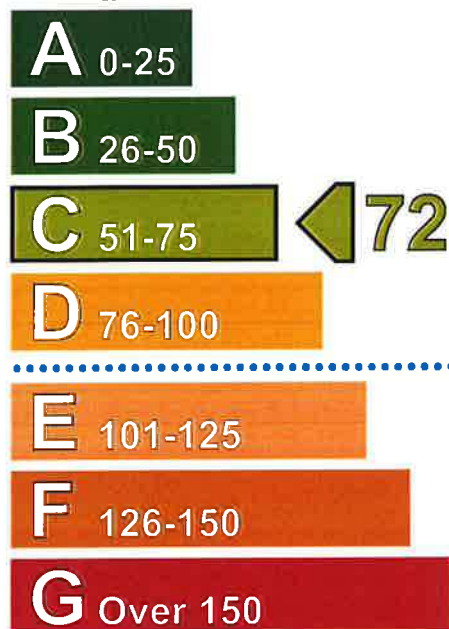
**Certificate Reference Number:**  
0070-0113-2289-8476-4006

This certificate indicates how much energy is being used to operate this building. The operational rating is based on meter readings of all the energy actually used in the building including for lighting, heating, cooling, ventilation and hot water. It is compared to a benchmark that represents performance indicative of all buildings of this type. There is more advice on how to interpret this information on the Government's website [www.finance-ni.gov.uk](http://www.finance-ni.gov.uk).

### Energy Performance Operational Rating

This tells you how efficiently energy has been used in the building. The numbers do not represent actual units of energy consumed; they represent comparative energy efficiency. 100 would be typical for this kind of building.

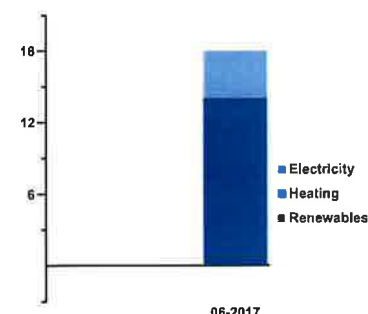
More energy efficient



Less energy efficient

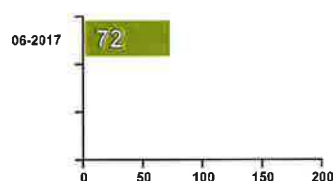
### Total CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions

This tells you how much carbon dioxide the building emits. It shows tonnes per year of CO<sub>2</sub>.



### Previous Operational Ratings

This tells you how efficiently energy has been used in this building over the last three accounting periods.



### Technical Information

This tells you technical information about how energy is used in this building. Consumption data based on actual meter readings.

Main heating fuel: Oil  
Building environment: Heating and Natural Ventilation  
Total useful floor area (m<sup>2</sup>): 320  
Asset Rating: Not available

	Heating	Electricity
Annual Energy Use (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> /year)	160	22
Typical Energy Use (kWh/m <sup>2</sup> /year)	123	95
Energy from renewables	0.0%	0.0%

### Administrative Information

This is a Display Energy Certificate as defined in NI SR2008/170 as amended.

**Assessment Software:** SystemsLink, ORToolkit, v3.6  
**Property Reference:** 788241420000  
**Assessor Name:** Campbell Morris  
**Assessor Number:** STRO001255  
**Accreditation Scheme:** Stroma Certification Ltd  
**Employer/Trading Name:** MEA Ltd  
**Employer/Trading Address:** First Floor, MoBank House, 551 Antrim Road, BELFAST, BT15 3BU  
**Issue Date:** 02-08-2017  
**Nominated Date:** 30-06-2017  
**Valid Until:** 29-06-2018  
**Related Party Disclosure:** Contractor to the occupier for EPBD services only.

Recommendations for improving the energy efficiency of the building are contained in the accompanying Advisory Report. - 0070-0113-2289-8476-4006.

**Advisory Report****Northern Ireland****Report Reference Number: 0760-7924-0283-2040-1080****Building Occupier**

Mid Ulster District Council

**Address**Clogher Old School  
Main Street  
CLOGHER  
BT76 0AA

Building Type(s): General Office

<b>ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION</b>	
Issue Date:	2017-08-02
Valid Until:	2024-08-01
Total Useful Floor Area (m <sup>2</sup> ):	320.00
Assessment Software	SystemsLink, ORToolkit, v3.6
Property Reference	788241420000
Type of Inspection	Physical

<b>ENERGY ASSESSOR DETAILS</b>	
Assessor Name:	Campbell Morris
Employer/Trading Name:	MEA Ltd
Employer/Trading Address:	First Floor, MoBank House, 551 Antrim Road, BELFAST, BT15 3BU
Assessor Number	STRO001255
Accreditation Scheme:	Stroma Certification Ltd

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## 1. Background

Statutory Rules of Northern Ireland 2008 No. 170, The Energy Performance of Buildings (Certificates and Inspections) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2008 (as amended), transposes the requirements of Articles 11, 12 and 13 of the recast Energy Performance of Buildings Directive 2010/31/EU.

This report is an Advisory Report as required under regulation 11(3)(b) of the Statutory Rule SR2008 No. 170 (as amended).

This section provides general information regarding the building:

Total Useful Floor Area (m <sup>2</sup> ):	320.00
Building Description:	Original building dates from c1930s. All services from the level.
Building Environment:	Heating and Natural Ventilation
On-site renewable energy sources:	None.
Separable energy uses discounted:	N/A.

Fuel Types:	Quantity Used (kWh)
Oil	51312
Electricity	7195
None	0

## 2. Introduction

This Advisory Report was produced in line with the Government's approved methodology and is based on assessment software SystemsLink, ORToolkit, v3.6. This advisory report was developed based on a physical visit of the building.

In accordance with Government's current guidance, the Energy Assessor did undertake a walk around survey of the building on inspection date prior to producing this Advisory Report.

### 3. Recommendations

The following sections list recommendations selected by the energy assessor for the improvement of the energy performance of the building. The recommendations are listed under four headings: short payback, medium payback, long payback, and other measures.

#### ***a) Recommendations with a short payback***

This section lists recommendations with a payback of less than 3 years:

<b>Recommendation</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>
Consider fitting zone controls to reduce over and under heating where structure, orientation, occupation or emitters have different characteristics.	HIGH
Consider upgrading major time controls to include optimum start/stop.	HIGH
Consider introducing or improving loft insulation.	HIGH
Consider replacing heating boiler plant with high-efficiency type.	HIGH
Consider how building fabric air tightness could be improved, for example sealing, draught stripping and closing off unused ventilation openings, chimneys.	HIGH
Consider fitting 24 hour/7 day time controls onto electric HWS cylinders.	MEDIUM
Consider installing timer controls to energy consuming plant and equipment and adjust to suit current building occupancy.	HIGH
Consider fitting existing air curtains with energy saving controls such as door interlocks and occupancy time switches.	HIGH
Consider adjusting existing, or installing new, automatic external door closers, or consider adopting revolving door solutions.	HIGH
It is recommended that energy management techniques are introduced. These could include efforts to gain building users commitment to save energy, allocating responsibility for energy to a specific person (champion), setting targets and monitoring.	HIGH
Consider installing automated controls and monitoring systems to electrical equipment and portable appliances to minimise electricity waste.	HIGH
Engage experts to survey the condition of the HWS systems and propose remedial and upgrading works to improve condition and operating efficiency.	MEDIUM
Clean windows and roof lights to maximise daylight entering building and reduce the need for artificial lighting.	LOW



<b>Recommendation</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>
Consider implementing a programme of planned lighting systems maintenance to maintain effectiveness and energy efficiency.	HIGH
Consider installing weather compensator controls on heating and cooling systems.	HIGH

### ***b) Recommendations with a medium payback***

This section lists recommendations with a payback of between 3 and 7 years:

<b>Recommendation</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>
Consider engaging experts to review the condition of the building fabric and propose measures to improve energy performance. This might include building pressure tests for air tightness and thermography tests for insulation continuity.	HIGH
Consider introducing or improving wall insulation (internal lining) to solid single skin structures.	HIGH
Consider fitting secondary glazing and/or under glaze sky lights where appropriate.	LOW
Engage experts to propose specific measures to reduce hot water wastage and plan to carry this out.	MEDIUM
Where appropriate consider replacing heating boiler plant with a condensing type.	HIGH
Consider applying reflective coating to windows and/or fit shading devices to reduce unwanted solar gain.	LOW
Consider introducing or improving cavity wall insulation.	HIGH
Consider implementing regular inspections of the building fabric to check on the condition of insulation and sealing measures and removal of accidental ventilation paths.	HIGH

### ***c) Recommendations with a long payback***

This section lists recommendations with a payback of more than 7 years:

<b>Recommendation</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>
Consider installing building mounted photovoltaic electricity generating panels.	HIGH
Consider constructing draught lobbies to reduce unwanted air infiltration.	HIGH
Engage experts to review overall heating strategy and propose an investment programme for upgrading and/or switching to alternative solutions.	HIGH

<b>Recommendation</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>
Engage experts to review the building lighting strategies and propose alterations and/or upgrades to daylighting provisions, luminaires and their control systems and an implementation plan.	HIGH
Consider heating the building using biomass boiler(s).	HIGH

***d) Other Recommendations***

<b>Recommendation</b>	<b>Potential Impact</b>
The unnecessary use of internal lighting should be prohibited and monitored thereafter by the building manager.	HIGH
The plant room is untidy and used as an impromptu store for various materials and items (to include flammable and hazardous substances). The current regime is an impediment to servicing and maintenance. The plant room should be clear, clean and tidy wherever possible.	LOW
Consider as a priority the feasibility of replacing the existing main heating plant, with a modern (condensing) equivalent. Ideally and where practical, a product that operates using a low carbon fuel source.	HIGH
Main heating pipework joins/flanges are uninsulated. Appoint expert to affect necessary remedial works.	HIGH
Pipe lagging shows signs of damage and/or degradation; appoint expert to affect necessary remedial works.	HIGH

This section lists other recommendations selected by the energy assessor, based on an understanding of the building, and / or based on a valid existing energy report.



## 4. Next Steps

### ***a) Your Advisory Report***

As the building occupier, regulation 11(3)(b) of SR2008/170 (as amended) requires that you have in your possession or control at all times a valid advisory report.

You must be able to produce a copy of this Advisory Report within seven days if requested by an Enforcement Authority under regulation 32(4) of SR2008/170 (as amended).

This Advisory Report has also been lodged on the Government's central register. Access to the report, to the data used to compile the report, and to previous similar documents relating to the same building can be obtained by request through the Non-Domestic Register ([www.niepcregister.com](http://www.niepcregister.com)) using the report reference number of this document.

You must commission a new Advisory Report within seven years from the issue date noted on this Advisory Report.

### ***b) Implementing recommendations***

The recommendations provided within this Advisory Report have been selected by the accredited assessor from a central list of recommendations, based on his / her knowledge of the building fabric, building services, the operation of plant and equipment within the curtilage of the building, and the general management of the building.

The accredited assessor may have inserted additional measures in section 3d (Other Recommendations). The recommendations are provided as an indication of opportunities that appear to exist to improve the buildings energy efficiency.

### ***c) Legal disclaimer***

The advice provided in this Advisory Report is intended to be for information only. Recipients of this Advisory Report are advised to seek further detailed professional advice before reaching any decision on how to improve the energy performance of the building.

***d) Complaints***

Details of the assessor and the relevant accreditation scheme are on this report and the display energy certificate. You can get contact details of the accreditation scheme from our website at [www.finance-ni.gov.uk](http://www.finance-ni.gov.uk), together with details of their procedures for confirming authenticity of a report and for making a complaint.

## 5. Glossary

### ***a) Payback***

The payback periods are based on data collated through Carbon Trust energy survey reports. They provide a range of typical payback periods for different types of measures. They are likely payback periods, and may differ from the actual payback period for the building being assessed. Therefore, it is recommended that each suggested measure be further investigated before reaching any decision on how to improve the energy efficiency of the building.

### ***b) Carbon impact***

The High / Medium / Low carbon impact indicators against each recommendation are provided to distinguish, between the suggested recommendations, those that would most effectively reduce carbon emissions from the building. The carbon impact indicators are determined by the assessor based on his / her knowledge of the building. In most instances, the carbon impact has not been calculated accurately.

### ***c) Valid report***

A valid existing report is defined at the Energy Assessor's discretion.

**S**



<b>Report on</b>	Maghera Walled Garden Green Flag Award
<b>Reporting Officer</b>	Terry Scullion, Head of Property Services
<b>Contact Officer</b>	Nat Woodside, Grounds and Cemeteries Manager

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

<b>1.0</b>	<b>Purpose of Report</b>
1.1	To update members of local success at the Green Flag Awards for Maghera Walled Garden.
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Background</b>
2.1	Council's Parks team submitted Green Flag entries for two Council maintained sites in the District, including Maghera Walled Garden
2.2	The Green Flag Award Scheme recognises and rewards well managed green spaces, setting the benchmark standard for the management of recreational outdoor spaces. The criteria examines if the site is welcoming, healthy, safe and secure. That there are clear management plans in place which considers biodiversity, landscape and heritage factors and, that there is clear evidence of community involvement.
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Main Report</b>
3.1	Significant preparation and maintenance work continued in Maghera Walled Garden for the 2017/18 judging in Maghera Walled Garden. Grounds Maintenance staff are extremely pleased that for the second year Maghera Walled Garden has been granted Green Flag status following the awards event on 27 July 2017.
3.2	The Green Flag Awards are judged annually by green space experts, who volunteer their time to visit applicant site sites and assess them against eight strict criteria, ranging from horticultural standards, cleanliness, sustainability and community involvement.
3.3	This standard has given external verification that good practice has been demonstrated by Staff and Council. Evidence of this good practice having a positive effect on visitor experience to the garden over the summer period.

<b>4.0</b>	<b>Other Considerations</b>
<b>4.1</b>	<p><b><u>Financial &amp; Human Resources Implications</u></b></p> <p>Financial: Awards fees, garden management and maintenance within the 17/18 Property Services budget.</p> <p>Human: Officer and operatives time in maintaining delivery standards.</p>
<b>4.2</b>	<p><b><u>Equality and Good Relations Implications</u></b></p> <p>N/A</p>
<b>4.3</b>	<p><b><u>Risk Management Implications</u></b></p> <p>N/A</p>
<b>5.0</b>	<b>Recommendation(s)</b>
5.1	Members are requested to note the content of this report.
<b>6.0</b>	<b>Documents Attached &amp; References</b>
6.1	None

**T**

<b>Report on</b>	Tullyvar Joint Committee update
<b>Reporting Officer</b>	Mark McAdoo, Head of Environmental Services
<b>Contact Officer</b>	Mark McAdoo, Head of Environmental Services

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

<b>1.0</b>	<b>Purpose of Report</b>
1.1	To provide members with an update on the business of the Tullyvar Joint Committee.
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Background</b>
2.1	Tullyvar Joint Committee is a formal Committee initially established in 1992 under the former constituent Councils of Dungannon & South Tyrone Borough Council and Omagh District Council under Section 19 of Local Government Act (NI) 1972. Five Councillor/representatives from Mid Ulster and Fermanagh & Omagh Councils now serve on the Joint Committee which is supported by senior Officers from each of the Council.
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Main Report</b>
3.1	The last meeting of the Joint Committee (including AGM) was held on 1 <sup>st</sup> August. The associated agenda and a copy of the latest Committee report/papers including minutes of the previous Committee meeting held on 10 <sup>th</sup> May are attached for members information.
3.2	The next (bi-monthly) Joint Committee meeting is scheduled for 13 <sup>th</sup> September 2017.
<b>4.0</b>	<b>Other Considerations</b>
<b>4.1</b>	<b><u>Financial &amp; Human Resources Implications</u></b>  Financial: None  Human: None
<b>4.2</b>	<b><u>Equality and Good Relations Implications</u></b>  N/A
<b>4.3</b>	<b><u>Risk Management Implications</u></b>  N/A

<b>5.0</b>	<b>Recommendation(s)</b>
5.1	Members are asked to note the content of this report and associated papers.
<b>6.0</b>	<b>Documents Attached &amp; References</b>
6.1	Latest papers for Tullyvar Joint Committee.

25<sup>th</sup> July 2017



Comhairle Ceantair  
**Lár Uladh**  
**Mid Ulster**  
District Council

To: Councillor McAleer )  
Councillor McGinley )  
Councillor McGuigan ) Mid Ulster District Council  
Councillor Mulligan )  
Councillor Robinson )

Mr A Cassells

Councillor Clarke )  
Councillor Fitzgerald )  
Councillor Rainey ) Fermanagh & Omagh District  
Councillor Shields ) Council  
Councillor Thompson )

Mr B Hegarty

Dear Sir/Madam

**Re: Tullyvar Landfill Site – AGM**

The Annual General Meeting for the development of Tullyvar Landfill Disposal Site will be held in the Office at **Tullyvar Landfill Site on Tuesday 1<sup>st</sup> August 2017 at 10.30am.**

1. Election of Chair
2. Election of Vice Chair
3. Overview Report – Site Manager
4. 2016/17 Annual Report – Site Manager
5. Any Other Business

Yours faithfully

**Andrew Cassells**

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Director of Environment & Property



Comhairle Ceantair  
**Lár Uladh**  
**Mid Ulster**  
District Council

25<sup>th</sup> July 2017

To: Councillor McAleer )  
Councillor McGinley )  
Councillor McGuigan ) Mid Ulster District Council  
Councillor Mulligan )  
Councillor Robinson )

Mr A Cassells

Councillor Clarke )  
Councillor Fitzgerald )  
Councillor Rainey ) Fermanagh & Omagh District  
Councillor Shields ) Council  
Councillor Thompson )

Mr B Hegarty

Dear Sir/Madam

**Re: Tullyvar Landfill Site Joint Committee Meeting**

A meeting of the Management Committee for the development of Tullyvar Landfill Disposal Site will be held in the Office at Tullyvar Landfill Site on **Tuesday 1<sup>st</sup> August 2017 at 10.30am.**

1. Confirmation of Minutes of Meeting held on Wednesday 10<sup>th</sup> May 2017 (copy herewith)
2. Matters Arising from the Minutes
3. Financial Matters
  - 3.1 Statement of Payments dated May, June & July 2017 (copies herewith)
4. Update from Head of Environmental Services/Site Manager's Report
5. Any Other Business
6. Date of Next Meeting

Yours faithfully

**Andrew Cassells**

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Director of Environment & Property

Copy:      A Tohill  
              K O'Gara  
              M McAdoo  
              A McIlwrath  
              K McGowan



**MINUTES OF TULLYVAR JOINT COMMITTEE MEETING HELD ON WEDNESDAY 10<sup>TH</sup> MAY 2017 AT 10.30AM AT TULLYVAR LANDFILL SITE**

**PRESENT:**

- FERMANAGH & OMAGH:** Councillor Rainey (Chair)  
Councillors Fitzgerald & Thompson
- MID ULSTER:** Councillors Burton & Mulligan
- OFFICERS:** Messrs Cassells, McGowan, O'Gara & A McIlwrath
- APOLOGIES:** Councillors McGuigan & Mullen  
Messrs Hegarty & McAdoo

***Meeting commenced at 10.30am***

**1. CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES – 8<sup>TH</sup> MARCH 2017**

The above minutes were adopted.

Proposed by Councillor Mulligan  
Seconded by Councillor Thompson and agreed.

**2. MATTERS ARISING**

**2.1 Commercial Waste Intake**

Following query from the Chair, the Site Manager confirmed that letters had been circulated to commercial customers, however, Members would be updated later in the meeting in relation to the matter.

**2.2 Neighbourhood Issue**

Councillor Burton raised the issue of flies and a request for spraying on Sundays following concerns expressed by an adjoining neighbour. The Site Manager confirmed that spraying was carried out on a daily basis (excluding Sundays) and that spraying commenced earlier than necessary at Tullyvar and continued until September/October. It was noted that the recent flies were clegg's and not directly related to the landfill. The Site Manager confirmed that the adjoining neighbour had

been contacted and was advised of the spraying arrangements in place.

### **2.3 CIWM Conference**

The Site Manager confirmed that the CIWM conference was held on 29<sup>th</sup> March and was a successful and well attended event. The Site Manager confirmed that the event was used to establish links with various companies involved in the processing of food waste, biogas generation, anerobic digestion. It was confirmed that following the meeting, a site visit was planned to Granville Eco-Park to see the company's AD operations.

A Cassells referred to the waste management conference and exhibition and paid tribute to the organisers and Chair for a well-managed and well received event for the waste management industry. K O'Gara also endorsed the comments made relating to the conference and congratulated those involved in making it a success and delivering an informative and beneficial event.

Councillor Burton requested that feedback be provided to CIWM to encourage it to become an established event in the NI calendar. A Cassells and K O'Gara agreed to relay to CIWM Centre Council.

## **3. FINANCIAL MATTERS**

### **3.1 Statement of Payments – March & April 2017**

The Statement of Payments for the months of March and April were presented for approval.

Proposed by Councillor Mulligan  
Seconded by Councillor Thompson and agreed.

## **4. UPDATE REPORT FROM SITE MANAGER**

The Site Manager's Report was circulated, copy attached as appendix one, reference made to the undernoted:

### **4.1 Leachate Treatment**

The Site Manager confirmed that Tullyvar were currently tankering to Culmore but were continuing to pursue the option of getting access into Moygashel. It was noted that the issue for NI Water was the lack of PPC licenses in place for some sites. Tullyvar to keep under review. It

was noted that Tullyvar's ammonia levels were well below the threshold parameters.

#### **4.2 Void Space/Cessation of Commercial Waste Acceptance**

The Site Manager confirmed that notification had been sent to commercial waste customers confirming that Tullyvar would cease acceptance of commercial waste from June onwards. A Cassells confirmed that the monitoring of waste intake had helped inform the process and it was recommended to exclude commercial waste from the site by June 2017, with the exception of a few loads of fines which could be used as daily cover.

Following discussion Members reaffirmed their commitment to exclusion of commercial waste from June onwards, thereby preserving the remaining void space for its own use.

A Cassells informed Members of a speculative approach from Riveridge Recycling in relation to their interests in the site. A Cassells advised that there currently existed 12 permitted landfill sites in NI; three closed/suspended and of the nine remaining, six were in private ownership whilst three were in public sector.

Members noted the proposal to mothball existing space and retain as future strategic void capacity. K O'Gara confirmed that by retaining void in the public sector, it helped regulate and control the market. It was reported that an overview of current void capacity in NI was necessary to establish baseline information. Reference was made to the five Council forum developing a potential MDR project with Tullyvar being put forward as a possible site.

#### **4.3 Eco-Park Visit**

Members were invited to attend a visit to the Eco-Park immediately following the meeting.

#### **4.4 Adoption of Report**

The Site Manager's Report was adopted.

Proposed by Councillor Thompson  
Seconded by Councillor Fitzgerald and agreed.

#### **5.0 DATE OF NEXT MEETING**

It was agreed to convene the next meeting on **Tuesday 1<sup>st</sup> August 2017**  
**at 10.30am at Tullyvar Landfill Site.**

**Meeting ended at 11.10am**

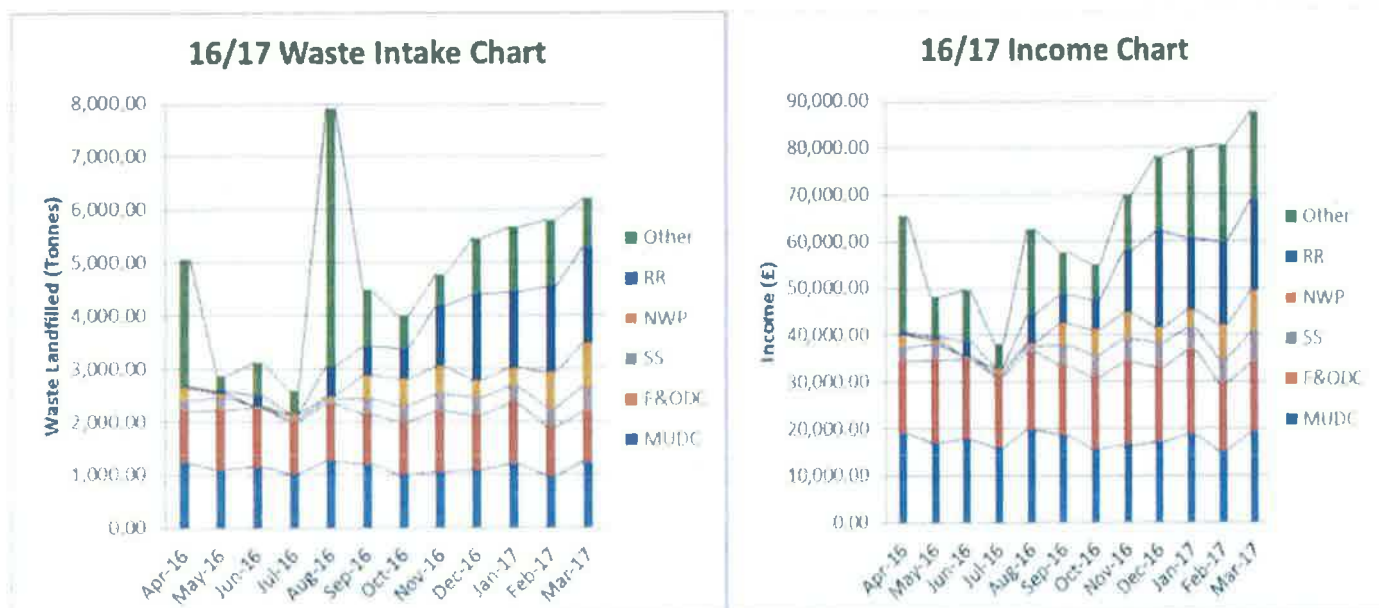
**SITE MANAGER'S REPORT****1. Site Operational Update**

During March and April approx. 280 tonnes of leachate per week was discharged to Culmore Sewage Treatment Works with an average Ammoniacal Nitrogen strength of 29.8 mg/l. Due to continuing issues at Moygashel Sewage Treatment Works leachate has not been discharged there since early January. Limited tankering was granted in February to Culmore Sewage Treatment Works and further dispensation was granted for additional loads to Cookstown Sewage Treatment Works. Additionally during this period approx. 570 m<sup>3</sup> of treated leachate has been discharged through the sites Integrated Constructed Wetlands (ICW). Leachate head levels have risen across the site as a result of the reduced tankering but due to the drier than normal winter this has been manageable. It is hoped that normal operation will resume in Moygashel shortly as long term haulage to Culmore and/or Cookstown would increase haulage costs by between £35,000 and £100,000 per annum.

The electricity generation plant is currently operating at approx. 760kW (95% Capacity), which is an increase from previously reported figure of 650kW. This was due to the drilling of 5 additional gas wells on-site at the end of March.

**2. Annual Review**

In the last financial year Tullyvar accepted approx. 58k tonnes of waste, which was above projections. Income totalled approx. £773k, which was approx. £50k higher than projected and when combined with other income gave a budget surplus of approx. £160k. It is anticipated that this surplus money will be required to offset a potential budget shortfall in the 2017/18 financial year caused by the increase in leachate transport costs and the cessation of commercial waste acceptance. Charts illustrating waste acceptance tonnages and income are presented below:

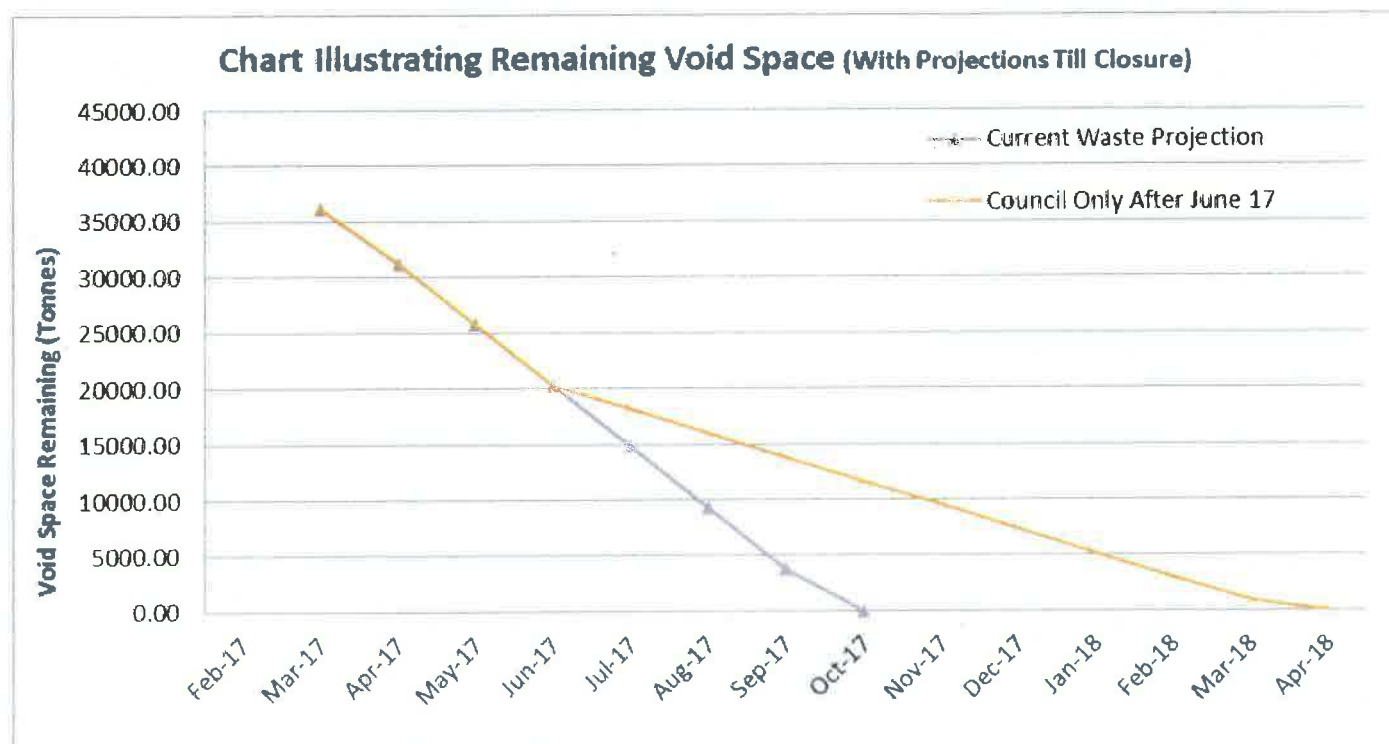
**3. Void Space Survey**

At the beginning of April the sites annual topographical survey and void space analysis was carried out. A technique using a drone camera flown over the site was used. The advantage of this technique is that it is competitive in price while also providing an overhead photographic record of the development of the

site. As of April 2017, approx. 36k m<sup>3</sup> of void space was still available. There is also approx. 630k m<sup>3</sup> of void space in Cell 4 which can be partially or wholly lined in the future if needed.

#### **4. Cessation of Commercial Waste Acceptance**

Following the void space survey and review and given the large increase in commercial waste volumes over the last 6 months, the sites expected closure date has been shortened to October 2017. At the previous Joint Committee meeting there was a general consensus that the Councils should preserve space for its own use and to send notification to our commercial customers. Following the void space review it is recommended that commercial waste acceptance should be halted at the end of June 2017 to ensure sufficient space for the 2 Councils till the end of the financial year. This should give the Councils sufficient time to ensure alternative arrangements are in place for waste treatment and disposal. A chart illustrating the closure projections is presented below:



#### **5. CIWM Conference & Exhibition**

The Chartered Institute of Wastes Management held its annual Conference and Exhibition on the 29<sup>th</sup> March in the Eikon Exhibition Centre, Sprucefield. The event was free to attend and involved a range of talks on waste management and had stands from over 60 exhibitors. A number of Officers and Members attended and listened to talks on Waste Policy, Food Waste Recycling, and how Brexit would affect the waste management sector as well as networking with other waste contractors, other Council representatives and potential suppliers.

#### **6. Tour of Granville EcoPark Anaerobic Digestion Facility**

A brief tour of Granville EcoPark has been arranged for immediately after the Joint Committee meeting. This tour is to inform members interested in Anaerobic Digestion, which has been a topic for discussion at previous meetings and a potential use for the site post closure. Granville EcoPark accepts around 90,000 tonnes of biowaste per annum and in addition to generating electricity is now producing a clean biogas for export to other facilities such as landfill sites and businesses for electricity generation. Places on the tour are limited to 10 persons for insurance purposes.

# TULLYVAR TREASUREERS ADVICE LISTING

04/05/2017

CHEQUE NO	SUPPLIER NAME	£
538	LCC OIL	2,387.04
539	REA BROS	396.12
540	ROAD SAFETY CONTRACTS	14,704.56
541	RENEWABLE POWER SYSTEMS	1,701.71
542	WYG	3,853.24
543	COOTES	425.68
544	CRL	4,305.60
545	MUDC	38,318.52
546	HAMILTON CONTRACTS	15,340.20
547	FP MCCANN	1,080.00
548	KDM HIRE	1,647.17

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**84,159.84**

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# TULLYVAR TREASUREERS ADVICE LISTING

13/06/2017

CHEQUE NO	SUPPLIER NAME	£
549	Calvert Office Equip	290.40
550	Arco	343.20
551	AA Hydraulics	238.32
552	BrianKeys Tractors	447.03
553	McGirr Bros	9,327.18
554	McHugh Crane Hire	252.00
555	McAleer & Sons	158.48
556	Rea Bros	373.20
557	Renewable Power NI	1,524.58
558	PWT	156.00
559	WDR & RT Taggart	5,750.40
560	Cootes BM	28.80
561	Corrigans	111.84
562	Cav Kelly	1,570.56
563	DAERA	10,764.00
564	Frew BM	142.80
565	Isys	395.28
566	KDM Hire	3,079.49
567	WYG	2,092.85

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**37,046.41**

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## TULLYVAR TREASUREERS ADVICE LISTING

06/07/2017

CHEQUE NO	SUPPLIER NAME	£
000568	LCC Oil Ltd	2596.36
000569	MISCO	925.19
000570	Rea Bros	244.17
000571	Road Safety Contracts	4523.90
000572	STS Security Ltd	492.00
000573	A&B Fire Equipment	249.66
000574	WYG	1795.36
000575	Frew BM	274.80
000576	Aquila	1860.00
000577	KDM Hire	1575.55

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**14,536.99**

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TULLYVAR TREASUREERS ADVICE LISTING  
SPECIALS  
11/07/2017

CHEQUE NO	SUPPLIER NAME	£
579	EB Nothern Ireland	31,099.33
580	MUDC	280,417.58
581	HMRC	1,000,224.81
582	Ulster Wildlife	31,099.34
		<u>1,342,841.06</u>

**U**

<b>Report on</b>	Northern Ireland Waste Compositional Analysis
<b>Reporting Officer</b>	Mark McAdoo, Head of Environmental Services
<b>Contact Officer</b>	Mark McAdoo, Head of Environmental Services

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

<b>1.0</b>	<b>Purpose of Report</b>
1.1	To provide members with an update on the NI Waste Compositional Analysis project.
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Background</b>
2.1	It has been almost ten years since the last waste compositional analysis report was produced for Northern Ireland. The Central and Local Government Municipal Waste Action Plan has an action under Outcome 2, Action 1 to "Produce an updated waste compositional analysis of Northern Ireland Municipal Waste" in 2017/18. Therefore RPS, working on behalf of WRAP, recently conducted analysis of the three kerbside collected waste streams from selected areas in Mid Ulster. This was Phase 1 of a two-stage study.
2.2	This project has been funded by the Department of the Environment, Agriculture and Rural Affairs (DAERA) with the primary aim being to characterise the typical composition of kerbside collected household waste in Northern Ireland. In light of the Food Waste Regulations (NI) 2015 the study will also allow DAERA and local authorities to gather, and compare, information on household food waste generation across Northern Ireland.
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Main Report</b>
3.1	Household samples were identified based on data for 15 socio-economic Mosaic classifications, service provision, collection rounds and local knowledge. Sample areas were selected from Mosaic groups with the largest percentage of the population in order to achieve a sample area that is 82% representative of the Council population; which is deemed to be representative of the whole collection cycle.
3.2	The data was scaled up from each Mosaic group to make up a sample of 150 households with the following areas having been selected for sampling: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Killymoon Street, Cooktown</i></li> <li>• <i>Mountjoy Road, Dungannon</i></li> <li>• <i>The Brambles, Magherafelt</i></li> </ul>
3.3	Phase 1 sampling and analysis was conducted in the above areas over six days in May, sampling residual waste from black bins over three days and mixed dry recyclables from blue bins over three different days. Brown bins containing garden and food waste were sampled from the same households on the same days as either residual or recyclables.

3.4	Preliminary results from Phase 1 were received in July and a summary of the results is attached. It should be noted that these only contain primary level composition category data and secondary level composition category data, which is more detailed, will be provided after Phase 2 (which is scheduled to run between September and November).
3.5	Some key findings from the phase 1 results which will require further i include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Residual waste (black bin) composition included 28% of food waste</i></li> <li>• <i>Set out rate for commingled recyclates (blue bin) collections was 76%</i></li> <li>• <i>Commingled recyclates (blue bin) contained 14% of non-target material</i></li> </ul>
<b>4.0</b>	<b>Other Considerations</b>
<b>4.1</b>	<b><u>Financial &amp; Human Resources Implications</u></b>  Financial: There is no direct cost to the Council for the Waste Compositional Analysis  Human: Some officer time involved in assisting consultants with project implementation
<b>4.2</b>	<b><u>Equality and Good Relations Implications</u></b>  N/A
<b>4.3</b>	<b><u>Risk Management Implications</u></b>  N/A
<b>5.0</b>	<b>Recommendation(s)</b>
5.1	Members are asked to note the content of this report.
<b>6.0</b>	<b>Documents Attached &amp; References</b>
6.1	Mid Ulster District Council Waste Compositional Analysis – Phase 1 summary results



Elmwood House, 74 Boucher Road, Belfast, BT12 6RZ, Northern Ireland  
T +44 (0)28 9066 7914 F +44 (0)28 9066 8286 E [ireland@rpsgroup.com](mailto:ireland@rpsgroup.com) W [rpsgroup.com/ireland](http://rpsgroup.com/ireland)

Our Ref: IBR1003

File Ref: NIP005-001

04 July 2017

Via email – [mark.mcadoo@midulstercouncil.org](mailto:mark.mcadoo@midulstercouncil.org)

Dear Mr. McAdoo,

### **Northern Ireland Waste Compositional Analysis 2017 – Phase 1**

RPS, working on behalf of WRAP, recently conducted analysis of various waste streams arising from your local authority area. This was Phase 1 of a two-phase study.

#### ***Research background***

This project has been funded by the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA) with the primary aim being to characterise the typical composition of household kerbside collected waste in Northern Ireland. In light of the Food Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015, the study will also allow DAERA and local authorities to gather information on household food waste generation in Northern Ireland.

#### ***Phase 1 results***

In summary, we sampled in line with the Sampling and Operational Plans previously provided to you. By way of thanks for your support during Phase 1, we are now sending you the preliminary results of this work. The attached results set out the waste streams sampled and the findings from our analysis. We hope you find the data useful. Please note that we have provided primary level composition category data now. Secondary level composition category data, which is more detailed, will be provided after Phase 2.

#### ***Phase 2***

Phase 2 is scheduled to commence on Monday 4<sup>th</sup> September and run until the end of November 2017.

#### ***Feedback to the project team***

We welcome any comments or feedback in relation to this project. Should you have any queries or questions on the above or wish to speak to a member of the team prior to the initiation of Phase 2, please contact us at [debbie.nesbitt@rpsgroup.com](mailto:debbie.nesbitt@rpsgroup.com).

Once again, many thanks for your participation in this project.

Yours sincerely

for RPS

DEBBIE NESBITT  
RPS Project Manager



## Summary Results – Mid Ulster District Council – Phase 1

**Table 1** Set out rate and weight data (kilogram per household per week) for each waste stream sample

Local Authority: Mid Ulster District Council						
Waste Stream	No of households Sampled	No of Households Setting Out	Set Out Rate (%)	Weight of Sample (kg)	Kg Per Household per Week (Sample)	Kg Per Household per Week (Setting Out)
Residual Waste	150	150	100.0	2672.7	8.9	8.9
Commingled Recyclates	150	114	76.0	1055.4	3.5	4.6
Commingled Organics	150	86	57.3	2149.6	7.2	12.5

## Summary Results – Mid Ulster District Council – Phase 1

**Table 2** Composition (kilogram per household per week and %) of primary waste categories in each waste stream sample

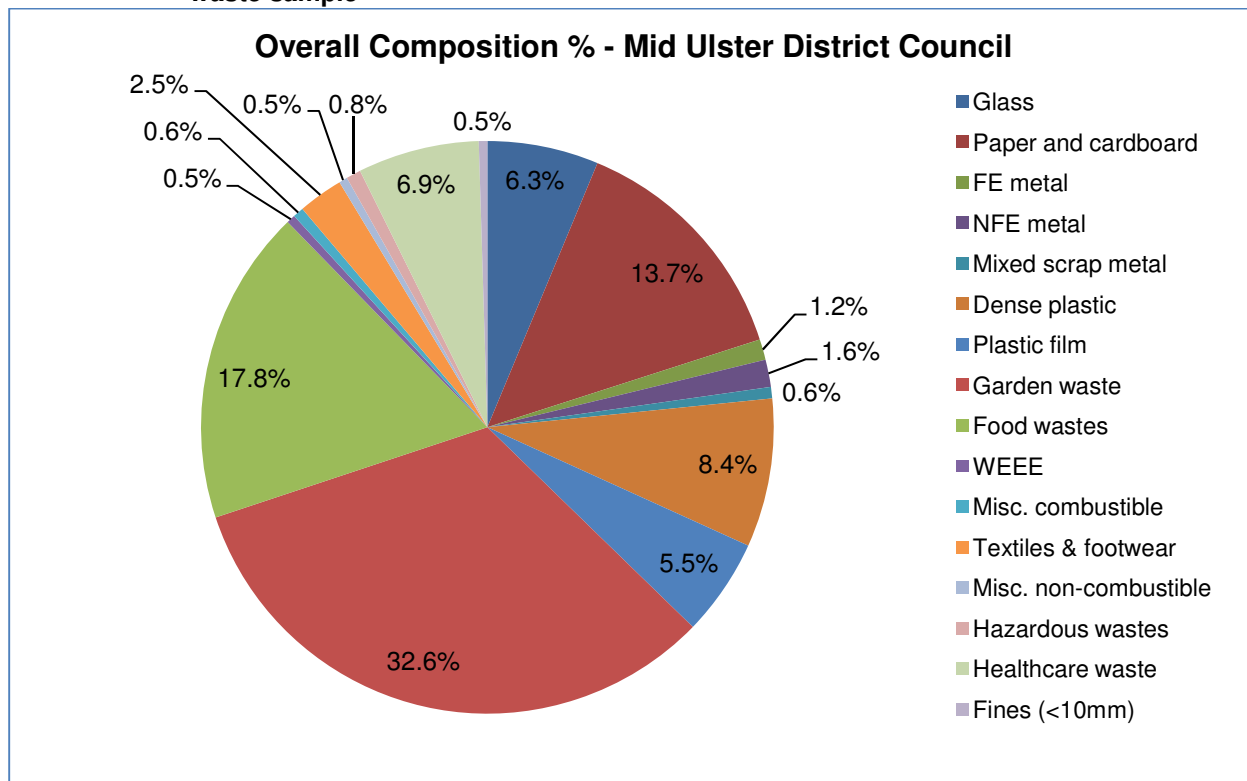
Local Authority: Mid Ulster District Council						
Primary Category	Residual (kg/hhd/wk)	Commingled Recyclates (kg/hhd/wk)	Commingled Organics (kg/hhd/wk)	Residual Composition (%)	Commingled Recyclates Composition (%)	Commingled Organics Composition (%)
Glass	0.5	0.7	0.0	5.8%	20.4%	0.0%
Paper and cardboard	1.1	1.5	0.0	12.7%	43.6%	0.3%
FE metal	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.1%	3.8%	0.0%
Non FE metal	0.2	0.1	0.0	2.1%	3.2%	0.0%
Mixed scrap metal	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.3%	0.2%	0.1%
Dense plastic	1.0	0.7	0.0	11.0%	18.8%	0.1%
Plastic film	0.9	0.1	0.0	10.4%	2.7%	0.7%
Garden waste	0.3	0.0	6.1	2.9%	0.0%	85.6%
Food wastes	2.5	0.1	0.9	28.5%	2.5%	12.1%
WEEE	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8%	0.3%	0.2%
Misc. combustible	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7%	0.2%	0.7%
Textiles & footwear	0.4	0.1	0.0	4.8%	1.8%	0.1%
Misc. non-combustible	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9%	0.2%	0.2%
Hazardous wastes	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Healthcare waste	1.3	0.1	0.0	14.2%	2.1%	0.1%
Fines (<10mm)	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9%	0.2%	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



## Summary Results – Mid Ulster District Council – Phase 1

### Phase 1 Overall Composition

**Figure 1** Overall Composition (%) of Mid Ulster District Council household kerbside collected waste sample



### Headline Figures

#### Residual waste

Residual waste was composed of 23.7% (633.9 kg) target dry recycling, 2.6% (69.3 kg) garden waste and 28.3% (756.3 kg) of avoidable and unavoidable food waste. The remainder was non-recyclable materials.

#### Recyclates

Based on information obtained from the Council website, the composition of target and non-target materials in the commingled recyclates sample was determined. The sample consisted of 86.0% (907.7 kg) of target material and 14.0% (147.7 kg) of non-target material.

#### Organics

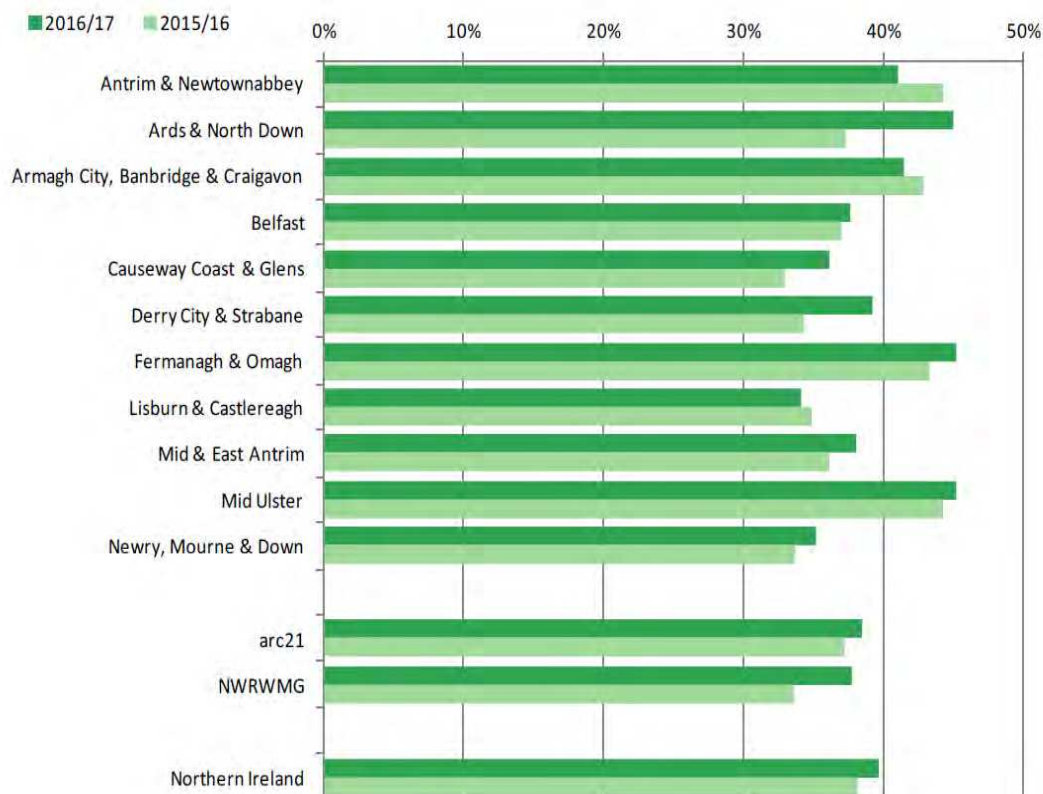
The commingled organics sample consisted of 93.7% (2,013.5 kg) of target material and 6.3% (136.1 kg) of non-target material.

**V**

<b>Report on</b>	Northern Ireland Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste Management (LACMW) Report for January to March 2017
<b>Reporting Officer</b>	Mark McAdoo, Head of Environmental Services
<b>Contact Officer</b>	Mark McAdoo, Head of Environmental Services

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

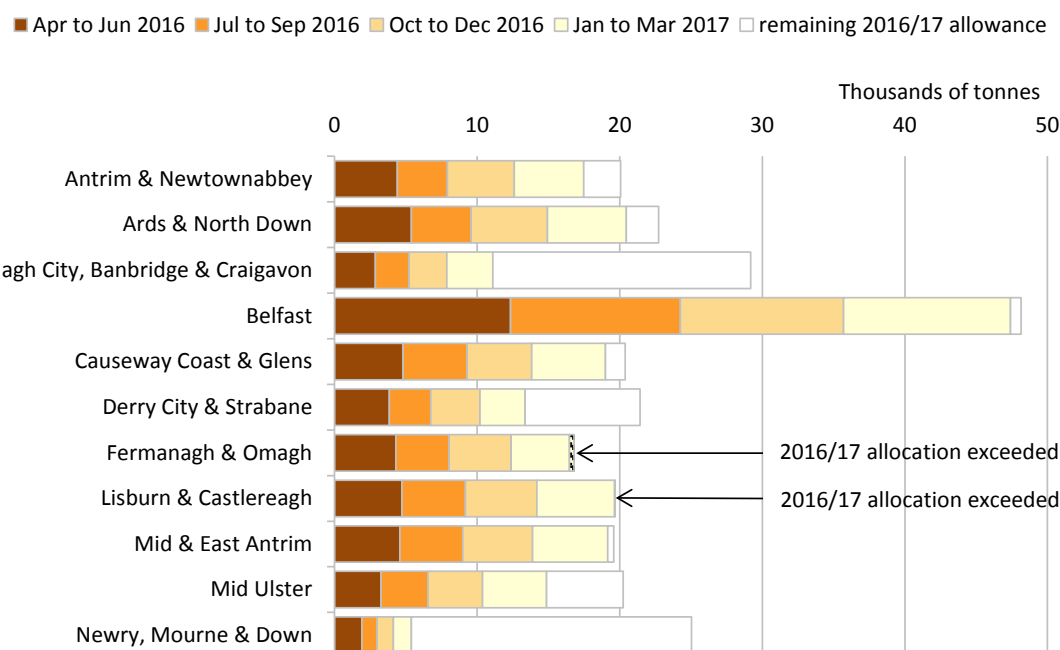
<b>1.0</b>	<b>Purpose of Report</b>
1.1	To update members on the Councils performance in relation to recycling and landfill diversion targets as outlined in the NIEA Northern Ireland Local Authority Waste Management Statistics Report for the (quarter three) period of January to March 2017.
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Background</b>
2.1	<p>The above (provisional) report was published on 27<sup>th</sup> July 2017 by the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA). The data in the report is based on quarterly returns made to Wastedataflow, a web based system, used by all local authorities throughout the UK to report on local authority collected municipal waste (LACMW). A full copy of the report (including appendices) can be accessed via below:</p> <p><a href="https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/northern-ireland-local-authority-collected-municipal-waste-management-statistics-january-march-2017">https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/northern-ireland-local-authority-collected-municipal-waste-management-statistics-january-march-2017</a></p>
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Main Report</b>
3.1	Northern Ireland's Councils collected 226,883 tonnes of Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste (LACMW) between January to March 2017. This was a similar amount to the 227,615 tonnes collected during the same three months of 2016.
3.2	The household waste preparing for reuse, dry recycling and composting rate was 39.7% between January and March 2017, an increase on the 38.2% recorded during the same three months of 2016.
3.3	<p>It is pleasing to report that, once again, the highest household waste recycling rate was recorded in Mid Ulster at 45.2%, an improvement of 0.9% on the figure recorded for the same quarter last year (as illustrated in Fig. 1 below):</p> <p><b>Fig. 1. Household waste preparing for reuse, dry recycling and composting rate by council and waste management group</b> Northern Ireland, January to March 2016 and January to March 2017</p>



- 3.4 The recycling rate achieved during this quarter, when aggregated to the rates achieved during the three previous quarters, confirms that Mid Ulster District Council achieved a household waste recycling rate of approximately 52% during 2016/17. **This means the Council achieved the highest recycling rate of all eleven Councils during the year and is the first to achieve/exceed the 50% target set for all local authorities in 2020.**

With regard to the Northern Ireland Landfill Allowance Scheme (NILAS) allocation Mid Ulster District Council utilised only 22.2% of the available annual allowance (20,231 tonnes) during the fourth quarter i.e. landfilled only 4,498 tonnes of Biodegradable Local Authority Collected Biodegradable Municipal Waste (BLACMW). This was the fourth lowest utilisation of all eleven Councils (as illustrated in Fig. 2 below)

**Fig. 2. Biodegradable LAC municipal waste allowance sent to landfill by council, Northern Ireland, January to March 2017**



#### 4.0 Other Considerations

##### 4.1 Financial & Human Resources Implications

Financial: None

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

##### 4.2 Equality and Good Relations Implications

None

##### 4.3 Risk Management Implications

Failure to meet NILAS targets could result in NIEA fines and EU infraction proceedings.

#### 5.0 Recommendation(s)

5.1 Members are asked to note and invited to comment on the content of this report.

#### 6.0 Documents Attached & References

6.1 None

**W**

<b>Report on</b>	E- Waste Recycling Week/Competition
<b>Reporting Officer</b>	Mark McAdoo, Head of Environmental Services
<b>Contact Officer</b>	Mark McAdoo, Head of Environmental Services

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

<b>1.0</b>	<b>Purpose of Report</b>
1.1	To update members on the E-Waste Recycling Week Competition held in July 2017.
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Background</b>
2.1	<p>E-Waste is made up of five categories of waste electronic and electrical items:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Large Domestic Appliances – washing machines, dish-washers, etc.</li> <li>• Small Domestic Appliances – kettles, toasters, radios, DVD players, etc.</li> <li>• CRT's – TV's and Computer monitors</li> <li>• Lamps – Fluorescent Tubes</li> <li>• Cold Large Domestic Appliances – Fridges and Freezers.</li> </ul>
2.2	E-Waste falls under the Producer Responsibility Regulations and as such it is the responsibility of the manufacturers and retailers to ensure that the material is recycled. To this end they pay 3 <sup>rd</sup> party compliance schemes to collect and recycle the materials.
2.3	European Recycling Platform (ERP) is the appointed compliance scheme operator solely responsible for collecting and recycling the E-Waste from Recycling Centres in Mid Ulster
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Main Report</b>
3.1	The Recycling Officer team are continually looking at ways to promote recycling within the District and decided, in partnership with ERP, to run an E – Waste Recycling Week Competition whereby residents of the district were encouraged to recycle E – Waste by receiving one free entry into a prize draw for each electrical/electronic item they recycled.
3.2	The prizes on offer were eleven Amazon HD Fire Tablets (one for each recycling centre where E- Waste is collected) and one star prize of a Hewlett Packard laptop; all of which were kindly donated by ERP. Winners were drawn for each individual Recycling Centre and then all the entries were pooled together and an overall winner drawn for the Laptop.
3.3	The initiative proved very popular with almost 1000 entries (items recycled) over the course of the week, from 1 <sup>st</sup> to 8 <sup>th</sup> July, with a range of items from small electrical appliances such as hair dryers, kettles and toasters to larger items such as TV's and microwaves. Interestingly items not associated with this time of year, such as Christmas tree lights, were received which demonstrated the enthusiasm for the competition.

3.4	<p>The competition was promoted on the Council’s website and social media including the Bin-ovation App. It was open to domestic householders only (commercial waste was excluded) and the number of entries and list of winners are shown in the table below:</p> <p>Tablet winners</p> <table><tr><th>Site</th><th>Entries</th><th>Name of winner</th><th>Item Recycled</th></tr><tr><td>Moneymore</td><td>97</td><td>William Thompson</td><td>TV</td></tr><tr><td>Cookstown</td><td>98</td><td>Mrs. DJ Wylie</td><td>toaster</td></tr><tr><td>Coalisland</td><td>77</td><td>Michael O'Neill</td><td>Hoover</td></tr><tr><td>Drumcoo</td><td>117</td><td>Martin Murphy</td><td>TV</td></tr><tr><td>Clogher</td><td>17</td><td>Jean Morgan</td><td>Kettles</td></tr><tr><td>Fivemiletown</td><td>66</td><td>Allan Montgomery</td><td>Kettle</td></tr><tr><td>Tullyvar</td><td>4</td><td>Joanne Dillon</td><td>Cooker</td></tr><tr><td>Magherafelt</td><td>148</td><td>Rudolph Lawrence</td><td>Rope Lights</td></tr><tr><td>Maghera</td><td>97</td><td>Margaret McKelvey</td><td>Hoover</td></tr><tr><td>Draperstown</td><td>55</td><td>Kate McKenna</td><td>Food Mixer</td></tr><tr><td>Castledawson</td><td>185</td><td>Janette Watterson</td><td>Fairy Lights</td></tr></table> <p>961</p> <p>Laptop winner</p> <table><tr><th>Site</th><th>Entries</th><th>Name of winner</th><th>Item Recycled</th></tr><tr><td>Drumcoo</td><td></td><td>Pat Donaghy</td><td>Fridge</td></tr></table>	Site	Entries	Name of winner	Item Recycled	Moneymore	97	William Thompson	TV	Cookstown	98	Mrs. DJ Wylie	toaster	Coalisland	77	Michael O'Neill	Hoover	Drumcoo	117	Martin Murphy	TV	Clogher	17	Jean Morgan	Kettles	Fivemiletown	66	Allan Montgomery	Kettle	Tullyvar	4	Joanne Dillon	Cooker	Magherafelt	148	Rudolph Lawrence	Rope Lights	Maghera	97	Margaret McKelvey	Hoover	Draperstown	55	Kate McKenna	Food Mixer	Castledawson	185	Janette Watterson	Fairy Lights	Site	Entries	Name of winner	Item Recycled	Drumcoo		Pat Donaghy	Fridge
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4.0	<b>Other Considerations</b>																																																								
4.1	<p><b><u>Financial &amp; Human Resources Implications</u></b></p> <p>Financial: £270 for promotional/printing costs. ERP provided all the prizes free of charge.</p> <p>Human: Some Recycling staff time in administering the competition.</p>																																																								
4.2	<p><b><u>Equality and Good Relations Implications</u></b></p> <p>The competition was open to all domestic residents and because there were individual prizes for each Recycling Centre there was an even spread of winners across the District.</p>																																																								
4.3	<p><b><u>Risk Management Implications</u></b></p> <p>N/A</p>																																																								
5.0	<b>Recommendation(s)</b>																																																								
5.1	<p>Members are asked to note the content of this report and the success of the competition.</p>																																																								



<b>6.0</b>	<b>Documents Attached &amp; References</b>
6.1	NIMMS press coverage of competition winners.
6.2	Summary of Facebook posts for competition.



**Source:** Tyrone Times

**Date:** Tuesday 15. August 2017

**Page:** 7

**Circulation:** 3224

**Size:** 145



(MUC-972)

Page 1 of 1

Ref: Mid Ulster District Council 164792



## ***Council competition winners revealed***

**Congratulations to the lucky winners of Mid Ulster Council's e-waste recycling week competition. A total of 11 free tablets and one laptop were up for grabs during the competition. The prizes were kindly donated by the European Recycling Platform (ERP). Pictured are Councillor Ronan McGinley, Michael O'Neill, William Thompson, Rudolph Lawrence, Mrs DJ Wylie, Joanne Dillon and Cathy Murphy.**

## Visit Magherafelt Facebook

**Visit Magherafelt**  
Published by Mairead McNally (P) · 30 June · €

### 11 Free Tablets And A Laptop Up For Grabs!

Don't forget- the e-waste recycling week competition starts tomorrow, Saturday 1 July!

To be in with a chance of winning one of 11 tablets or a laptop simply recycle any unwanted electrical devices / equipment at any of the 11 participating recycling centres in the district! There's no limit on the number of devices you can recycle... [See more](#)



**11,603** People Reached

**210** Reactions, comments & shares

<b>106</b> Like	<b>93</b> On post	<b>13</b> On shares
<b>1</b> Love	<b>1</b> On post	<b>0</b> On shares
<b>48</b> Comments	<b>45</b> On Post	<b>3</b> On Shares
<b>55</b> Shares	<b>52</b> On Post	<b>3</b> On Shares

**904** Post Clicks

<b>200</b> Photo views	<b>126</b> Link clicks	<b>578</b> Other Clicks
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**NEGATIVE FEEDBACK**

<b>3</b> Hide Post	<b>0</b> Hide All Posts
<b>0</b> Report as Spam	<b>0</b> Unlike Page


Insights activity is reported in the Pacific time zone. Advert activity is reported in the time zone of your advert account.

11,603 people reached


210 Reactions, comments and shares

106 Likes

## Visit Cookstown Facebook

**Visit Cookstown**  
Published by Mairead McNally [?] · 30 June · 🌐

**11 Free Tablets And A Laptop Up For Grabs!**  
Don't forget- the e-waste recycling week competition starts tomorrow, Saturday 1 July!  
To be in with a chance of winning one of 11 tablets or a laptop simply recycle any unwanted electrical devices / equipment at any of the 11 participating recycling centres in the district! ... [See more](#)



**10,700** People Reached

**151** Reactions, comments & shares

<b>87</b> Like	<b>83</b> On post	<b>4</b> On shares
<b>1</b> Love	<b>1</b> On post	<b>0</b> On shares
<b>33</b> Comments	<b>33</b> On Post	<b>0</b> On Shares
<b>30</b> Shares	<b>28</b> On Post	<b>2</b> On Shares

**705** Post Clicks

<b>128</b> Photo views	<b>112</b> Link clicks	<b>465</b> Other Clicks
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**NEGATIVE FEEDBACK**

<b>0</b> Hide Post	<b>2</b> Hide All Posts
<b>0</b> Report as Spam	<b>0</b> Unlike Page


Insights activity is reported in the Pacific time zone. Advert activity is reported in the time zone of your advert account.

10,700 people reached


151 Reactions, comments and shares

87 Likes

## Dungannon Life Facebook


**Dungannon Life**


Published by Mairead McNally 171 · 30 June · 🌐

 Like Page

### 11 Free Tablets And A Laptop Up For Grabs!

Don't forget- the e-waste recycling week competition starts tomorrow, Saturday 1 July!

To be in with a chance of winning one of 11 tablets or a laptop simply recycle any unwanted electrical devices / equipment at any of the 11 participating recycling centres in the district! There's no limit on the number of devices you can recycle.... [See more](#)



7,959 People Reached

115 Likes, Comments & Shares

91 Likes	85 On Post	6 On Shares
5 Comments	5 On Post	0 On Shares
19 Shares	19 On Post	0 On Shares

499 Post Clicks

133 Photo views	84 Link clicks	282 Other Clicks
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**NEGATIVE FEEDBACK**

0 Hide Post	0 Hide All Posts
0 Report as Spam	0 Unlike Page

Insights activity is reported in the Pacific time zone. Advert activity is reported in the time zone of your advert account.

7,959 people reached

151 Likes, comments and shares

91 Likes

**X**

<b>Report on</b>	<b>Building Control Workload</b>
<b>Reporting Officer</b>	<b>William Wilkinson</b>
<b>Contact Officer</b>	<b>William Wilkinson</b>

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

<b>1.0</b>	<b>Purpose of Report</b>		
1.1	To provide Members with an update on the workload analysis for Building Control across the Mid-Ulster District Council area.		
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Background</b>		
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>		
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Main Report</b>		
<b>3.1</b>	<b>Workload Analysis</b>	<b>August 2017</b>	<b>Accumulative 2017/18</b>
	Total number of Applications	<b>316</b>	<b>827</b>
	Full plans applications received	<b>122</b>	<b>336</b>
	Building Notices applications received	<b>149</b>	<b>412</b>
	Regularisations applications received	<b>45</b>	<b>79</b>
	Estimated value of works submitted	<b>£18,917,348</b>	<b>£64,155,102</b>
	Number of inspections carried out by Building Control Officers	<b>1984</b>	<b>4137</b>

	Commencements	<b>377</b>	<b>866</b>
	Domestic Dwellings	<b>115</b>	<b>282</b>
	Domestic alterations and Extensions	<b>249</b>	<b>542</b>
	Non-Domestic work	<b>13</b>	<b>42</b>
	Completions	<b>321</b>	<b>697</b>
	Domestic Dwellings	<b>69</b>	<b>164</b>
	Domestic alterations and Extensions	<b>234</b>	<b>502</b>
	Non-Domestic work	<b>14</b>	<b>31</b>
	Property Certificates Received	<b>398</b>	<b>856</b>
<b>3.2</b>	Over the past month a number of significant applications have been received as noted in Appendix 1.		
<b>4.0</b>	<b>Other Considerations</b>		
<b>4.1</b>	<b><u>Financial &amp; Human Resources Implications</u></b>  Financial: Within current resources.  Human: Within current resources.		
<b>4.2</b>	<b><u>Equality and Good Relations Implications</u></b>  None.		
<b>4.3</b>	<b><u>Risk Management Implications</u></b>  None.		
<b>5.0</b>	<b>Recommendation(s)</b>		
5.1	Members are requested to note the content of this report.		
<b>6.0</b>	<b>Documents Attached &amp; References</b>		
6.1	Appendix 1 - List of significant applications received by Building Control.		



**Significant Developments 16<sup>th</sup> June – 15<sup>th</sup> August 2017**

<b>Applicant</b>	<b>Location of Development</b>	<b>Details of Development</b>	<b>External value of development</b>
FP McCann Ltd	Adj to 11 Ballyheifer Road, Magherafelt	Erection of 28no. dwellings (average floor area 151m <sup>2</sup> ) B.C. fee - £5,165	£2,396,444
Heron Bros Ltd	57 Tobermore Road, Magherafelt	Erection of industrial units (floor area 2711m <sup>2</sup> ) B.C. fee - £5,400	£991,081
BDJ Management	132 Tamnamore Road, Dungannon	Extension to existing commercial unit (floor area 785m <sup>2</sup> ) B.C. fee - £2,690	£450,000
NI031025 Ltd	Brookfield Road/Glen, Dungannon	Erection of 6no. dwellings (average floor area 118m <sup>2</sup> ) B.C. fee - £1,495	£400,728
P McVey	Unit B, 105 Ballyneill Road, Moneymore	Erection of an industrial unit (floor area 1296m <sup>2</sup> ) B.C. fee - £2,375	£386,280
BDJ Management	118 Tamnamore Road, Dungannon	Erection of industrial units (floor area 538m <sup>2</sup> ) B.C. fee - £2,365	£385,000

Appendix 1

S Brown	Carryview, Coagh	Erection of 6no. dwellings (average floor area 112m2) B.C. fee - £1,573	£382,616
N Devlin	Off Killymascally Road, Ardboe	Erection of 6no. dwellings (average floor area 105m2) B.C. fee - £1,495	£357,259
AH Developments	Adj to Linen Court, Moygashel	Erection of 7no. dwellings (average floor area 68m2) B.C. fee - £2,018	£281,868

**Y**

<b>Report on</b>	<b>Entertainment Licensing Applications</b>
<b>Reporting Officer</b>	<b>William Wilkinson</b>
<b>Contact Officer</b>	<b>William Wilkinson</b>

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

<b>1.0</b>	<b>Purpose of Report</b>
1.1	To update members on Entertainment Licensing Applications across Mid Ulster District Council area.
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Background</b>
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>
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Main Report</b>
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"> <li>1. A current Fire Risk Assessment detailing the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) means of escape from premises</li> <li>(b) management responsibilities for day to day safety aspects</li> <li>(c) details of review on an annual basis</li> </ol> <p>The fire risk assessment submitted is audited by the inspecting Officer.</p> </li> <li>2. Electrical certification is required for the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) General electrical installation</li> <li>(b) Emergency lighting system</li> <li>(c) Fire alarm system</li> </ol> </li> </ol>

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 are in compliance with all relevant guidance and legislation.</p> <p>Areas which would be inspected are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Means of escape from the venue ie. Final exit doors and Easy Opening Devices are satisfactory and escape routes are free from obstruction etc.</li> <li>2. All floor, wall, and ceiling coverings are in compliance and in good condition.</li> <li>3. All firefighting equipment is correctly positioned and serviced as required.</li> <li>4. The general condition of the premises is satisfactory.</li> <li>5. All management documentation is in place.</li> </ol>
<b>4.0</b>	<b>Other Considerations</b>
<b>4.1</b>	<p><b><u>Financial &amp; Human Resources Implications</u></b></p> <p>Financial: Within Current Resources.</p> <p>Human: Within Current Resources.</p>
<b>4.2</b>	<p><b><u>Equality and Good Relations Implications</u></b></p> <p>None.</p>
<b>4.3</b>	<p><b><u>Risk Management Implications</u></b></p> <p>None.</p>
<b>5.0</b>	<b>Recommendation(s)</b>
5.1	Members are requested to note the content of this report.
<b>6.0</b>	<b>Documents Attached &amp; References</b>
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 July & August 2017

<b>Name of Applicant</b>	<b>Name of Premises</b>	<b>Address of Premises</b>	<b>Type of Licence</b>	<b>Days and Hours proposed</b>	<b>Max No of Patrons</b>
P Hagan	Hagan's Bar & Bar Bella	39 Irish Street Dungannon BT70 1DB	Annual	Monday To Sunday From : 11:30 To : 01:30	530
R J Carmichael	The Jungle	60 Desertmartin Road Magherafelt BT45 5HE	14 Unspecified Days	Monday To Sunday From : 09:00 To : 01:30	440
R Paul	Maghera Presbyterian Church Hall	7 Meeting House Avenue Maghera BT46 5BA	14 Unspecified Days	Monday To Saturday From : 19:00 To : 24:00	360

<b>Name of Applicant</b>	<b>Name of Premises</b>	<b>Address of Premises</b>	<b>Type of Licence</b>	<b>Days and Hours proposed</b>	<b>Max No of Patrons</b>
P Byrne	Coalisland Parochial Centre	12 Stewartstown Road Coalisland BT71 4PF	14 Unspecified Days	14 Unspecified Days From : 19:30 To : 01:00	600
N McMullan	Dungannon Presbyterian Church Halls	53a Scotch Street Dungannon BT70 1BD	Annual	Monday To Friday From : 09:00 To 01:30  Saturday From : 13:00 To : 24:00	760
Glasgowbury	The Cornstore	20A High Street Draperstown BT45 7AA	Annual	Monday To Sunday From : 19:00 To : 01:00	200
S Whiteside	Whiteside's Bar	87 Main Street Clogher BT68 4TZ	Annual	Monday To Saturday From : 11:00 To : 01:00  Sunday From : 11:00 To : 24:00	157

Name of Applicant	Name of Premises	Address of Premises	Type of Licence	Days and Hours proposed	Max No of Patrons
Mid Ulster District Council	Seamus Heaney Home Place	45 Main Street Bellaghy BT45 8HT	Annual	Monday To Thursday From: 10:00 To: 23:00  Friday & Saturday From: 10:00 To: 01:00  Sunday From: 13:00 To: 22:00	220



## Appendix 2

Schedule of applications issued for the Grant/Renewal of Entertainment Licences in June/July/August 2017.

<b>Name of Applicant</b>	<b>Name of Premises</b>	<b>Address Of Premises</b>	<b>Type of Licence</b>	<b>Days and Hours Granted</b>	<b>Date of Issue</b>
E Lee	Presbyterian Church Hall	8 Circular Road Moneymore BT45 7PY	14 Unspecified Days	Monday To Friday From: 10:00 To: 01:00 Saturday & Sunday From: 10:00 To: 24:00	10/07/2017
L Salley	Salley's Bar and Lounge	86 Moore Street Aughnacloy BT69 6AY	Annual	Monday To Sunday From: 11:30 To: 01:30	11/07/2017
G Gildernew	The Brantry Bard Cultural Centre	65 Carrycastle Road Dungannon BT70 1LT	14 Unspecified Days	Monday, Tuesday, Thursday From: 18:30 To 23:30 Wednesday From: 18:00 To: 13:30 Friday – Sunday From: 19:00 To: 02:00	11/07/2017

<b>Name of Applicant</b>	<b>Name of Premises</b>	<b>Address Of Premises</b>	<b>Type of Licence</b>	<b>Days and Hours Granted</b>	<b>Date of Issue</b>
R Paul	Maghera Presbyterian Church Hall	7 Meeting House Avenue Maghera BT46 5BA	14 Unspecified Days	14 Unspecified Days From: 07:00 To: 24:00	7/07/2017
M & T Love	Hanover House	24 Hanover Square Cookstown BT80 0EF	14 Unspecified Days	14 Unspecified Days From: 11:30 To: 01:00	10/7/2017
H & T McGlone	Mary's Bar	10 Market Street Magherafelt BT45 6ED	Annual	Monday To Saturday From: 11:30 To: 02:00  Sunday From: 12:00 To: 24:00	26/06/2017

<b>Name of Applicant</b>	<b>Name of Premises</b>	<b>Address Of Premises</b>	<b>Type of Licence</b>	<b>Days and Hours Granted</b>	<b>Date of Issue</b>
K Irwin	The Rathmore Bar	125-127 Main Street Clogher BT76 0AA	Annual	Monday To Saturday From: 11:30 To: 01:30  Sunday From: 12:00 To: 22:00	28/06/2017
L Wilson	Royal British Legion	54b Scotch Street Dungannon BT70 1BD	Annual	Monday To Wednesday From: 18:30 To: 22:30  Thursday From: 14:00 To: 22:30  Friday From: 16:00 To: 23:00  Saturday From: 14:00 To: 23:00	11/07/2017

<b>Name of Applicant</b>	<b>Name of Premises</b>	<b>Address Of Premises</b>	<b>Type of Licence</b>	<b>Days and Hours Granted</b>	<b>Date of Issue</b>
P Worrall	Cohannon Inn	212 Ballynakelly Road Dungannon BT71 6HJ	Annual	Monday To Sunday From: 11:00 To: 01:00	11/07/2017
A Sleethe	Integrated College Dungannon	21 Gortmerron Link Road Dungannon BT71 6LS	14 Unspecified Days	14 Unspecified Days From: 10:00 To: 22:00	11/07/2017
E McCaffrey	The Auction Rooms	24 The Square Moy BT71 7SG	Annual	Monday To Saturday From: 12:00 To: 01:30  Sunday From: 12:00 To: 24:00	11/07/2017
NP Bryson	Bryson's Bar & Restaurant	28 Union Road Magherafelt BT45 5DF	Annual	Monday To Saturday From: 11:30 To: 02:00  Sunday From: 12:30 To: 24:00	07/07/2017

<b>Name of Applicant</b>	<b>Name of Premises</b>	<b>Address Of Premises</b>	<b>Type of Licence</b>	<b>Days and Hours Granted</b>	<b>Date of Issue</b>
H Davison	Bellaghy Presbyterian Church Hall	50 Main Street Bellaghy BT45 8HT	Annual	Monday To Sunday From: 09:30 To: 01:00	02/08/2017
M Roulston	Ardtara Country House	8 Gorteade Road Maghera BT46 5SA	Annual	Monday To Sunday From: 06:00 To: 01:00	11/08/2017

**z**

<b>Report on</b>	<b>Dual Language Signage Request</b>
<b>Reporting Officer</b>	<b>William Wilkinson</b>
<b>Contact Officer</b>	<b>William Wilkinson</b>

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

<b>1.0</b>	<b>Purpose of Report</b>
1.1	To advise members of requests for Dual Language Signage to undertake the surveys of all applicable residents on the streets/roads in question.
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Background</b>
2.1	<p>In accordance with the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) NI Order 1995 – Article 11 the Council is tasked with the responsibility to erect dual language signs or second nameplates, adjacent to the nameplate in English.</p> <p>The Policy for Street Naming and Dual Language Signage – Section 6.0, as adopted (See Appendix 1) forms the basis for considering requests expressing the name in a language other than English, to both existing and new streets.</p>
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Main Report</b>
3.1	<p>The Building Control Service within the Public Health and Infrastructure Department have received a number of valid letters signed by an occupier of the street in each case (see Appendix 2) requesting signage to be erected in a second language adjacent to the nameplate in English as follows:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Burnbank, Cookstown</li> <li>2. Castlevue Heights, Dungannon</li> <li>3. The Milestone, Dungannon.</li> </ol> <p>The occupiers have been confirmed as residents evidenced by their listing on the current Electoral Register as required in accordance with the Policy as adopted.</p>
<b>4.0</b>	<b>Other Considerations</b>
<b>4.1</b>	<p><b><u>Financial &amp; Human Resources Implications</u></b></p> <p>Financial: None</p> <p>Human: None</p>
<b>4.2</b>	<p><b><u>Equality and Good Relations Implications</u></b></p> <p>None</p>

4.3	<p><b><u>Risk Management Implications</u></b></p> <p>None</p>
5.0	<p><b>Recommendation(s)</b></p>
5.1	<p>That members note the content of this report .</p>
6.0	<p><b>Documents Attached &amp; References</b></p>
6.1	<p>Appendix 1 – Street Naming and Dual Language Signage – Section 6.0 : Dual Language Signage Nameplates Policy.</p> <p>Appendix 2 – Letters received from residents of Burnbank Cookstown, Castleview Heights Dungannon and The Milestone Dungannon.</p>



# **MID ULSTER DISTRICT COUNCIL**

## **Dual Language Signage Nameplates**

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

## **Revised Policy and Procedure**

### **6.0 DUAL LANGUAGE SIGNAGE NAMEPLATES**

6.1 The Council will apply this policy when considering applications for dual language signage expressing the name of the street in a language other than English, to both existing and new streets.

6.2 The 1995 Order gives the Council a discretionary power to erect dual language signs or second nameplates, adjacent to the nameplate in English. In exercising this discretionary power the Council must have regard to any views on the matter expressed by the occupiers of premises in that street.

#### **6.3 Criteria - General**

The Council in making arrangements and providing opportunities for dual language signage within street naming shall;

1. Have regard to any views on the matter expressed by occupiers of the street
2. For the purposes of the policy, “occupiers” shall mean any person who resides in a dwelling, including a house, flat, maisonette or house in multiple occupancy and which has its frontage immediately adjoining the street, hereafter referred to as ‘property’. Only the views of occupiers aged 18 or over in each property that is occupied and listed on the Electoral Register at the date of survey will be considered.
3. In relation to properties , the ‘occupier’ will include the owner and family members or tenants as listed on the current Electoral / Rates Register as residing at that address or tenants in actual possession of the premises, but not employees within such premises at the date of the survey.
4. The naming of the street in a language other than English does not authorise or require its use as, or part of, the address of any person or the description of the land for the purpose of any statutory provision; e.g., Building Control applications.

6.4 The provision of dual language Street Names will normally only be considered in the following circumstances:

- In the case of existing streets, where the Council has been petitioned and/or consulted with the occupiers of premises in that street and other persons it deems appropriate, in accordance with these arrangements.

### **Dual Language Signage Nameplates: *Procedure***

In deciding whether it should exercise its discretionary powers in relation to erection of dual language nameplates under Article 11 of the 1995 Order, the Council shall only do so after having regard to the views of occupiers of premises which has its frontage immediately adjoining that street.

The procedure for seeking and assessing the views of occupiers and criteria to be applied in deciding whether to erect a dual language nameplate in a language other than English is;

1. A valid petition or letter, signed by occupiers of the street must be made to Council to enable this matter to be considered. Requests should be made to Building Control Service within the Public Health and Infrastructure Department. A petition / letter request shall be valid if; it is from an occupier who appears on the Electoral Register as maintained by the Electoral Office for NI; the address of the petitioner is contained on the petition / letter and; the individuals name is clearly stated and the letter has been signed by the petitioner (who must be an occupier of premises on the street). A petition / letter may be received by email but it must be attached as a file and signed. The Council shall not accept a request made within the body of an email.
2. The Environment Committee will receive notification of submitted requests by way of valid petition as referenced at 1, above. A petition will be deemed to be valid where it is completed by a minimum of one householder on that street. Approval will be sought from the Environment Committee to undertake the survey requested by the valid petition / letter.
3. Upon agreement, the Council will canvass, by post, all occupiers listed on the Electoral Register and the Pointer addressing system of that street; seeking their views on the request to erect a dual-language street nameplate. Each letter will contain survey forms for the number of occupiers registered on the Electoral Register for that property at that time.
4. The occupiers will be advised of the date by which completed surveys must be returned. Incomplete or illegible survey returns will not be counted. Completed surveys must be returned in the self- addressed envelopes provided for that purpose. Only replies received by the specified date shall be considered.
5. For purposes of assessment where 51 % (rounded to nearest whole number) of the occupiers that respond indicate that they are in favour of the erection of a dual language street nameplate, then this shall be presented to the Environment Committee for decision recommending that the dual language street nameplate be approved and erected. The Environment Committee having considered the request and the result of the survey may agree to permit or not permit the erection of the dual language nameplate.
6. Where 51 % of occupiers (rounded to nearest whole number) that respond indicate that they are not in favour of the erection of a dual-language street nameplate, then this shall be presented to the Environment Committee for decision recommending that the dual language street nameplate shall not be approved or erected.
7. If the request is refused by those households surveyed, further requests will not be considered until the expiry of 12 months from the date at which the Environment Committee refuses it.

8. Where the request is granted and the other language is Irish, the Irish Language Section within Department of Culture and Leisure and / or an approved translator will provide the Irish language form of the street name. Any other language shall be obtained from an approved translation service the cost of which will be notified to the Environment Committee when receiving the report on the outcome of the survey. The other language will not be used to express the name of the street for statutory purposes
9. The font and size of lettering of the other language shall be in accordance with that as shown in Appendix E.
10. Following the Council's decision on the matter all occupiers of the street will be notified of the decision.
11. Where agreed, a new dual language nameplate will be erected at the start and finish of the street or road in question and at such points along it as required e.g. at other road junctions, in accordance with any operational requirements as determined by the Property Services Team.

Buen RANIK

COO/CSTOWN

BT PO PAX

17/1/17

Dear Sir/Madam,

I would be grateful if you would give consideration to providing bilingual (Irish/English) signage for the housing development in which I reside.

Yours sincerely  
Ailly

Mid Ulster District Council

19 JAN 2017

Building Control Department  
(Cookstown Office)

## Appendix 2

Mr Wilkinson

Building Control Service

Public Health and Infrastructure Department

Comhairle Ceantair Lár Uladh/Mid Ulster District Council

03 July 2017

Dear Mr Wilkinson

I request that, in accordance with the council's policy, bilingual street signage, Irish and English, be installed at Castlevue Heights, Dungannon. I believe that "Arda Radharc an Chaisleáin" is the Irish version.

Thank you



## Appendix 2

FAO Willie Wilkinson

I would request that bilingual signage (Irish/English) be installed at the entrance to the Milestone Estate, Mullaghmore Rd, Dungannon in accordance with the council's policy. I believe the correct Irish language version to be: AN CHLOCHMHÍLE.

Thank you.



**AA**

<b>Report on</b>	Drinking Water Quality Report for Northern Ireland 2016
<b>Reporting Officer</b>	Fiona McClements, Head of Environmental Health
<b>Contact Officer</b>	Fiona McClements

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

<b>1.0</b>	<b>Purpose of Report</b>
1.1	To advise Elected Members of the availability of the Drinking Water Quality Report for Northern Ireland 2016 (MUDC).
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Background</b>
2.1	This report is designed to demonstrate water quality by individual council area based on the % Compliance at Customer Tap (including Supply Points) over the water supply zones associated with Mid Ulster District Council area.
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Main Report</b>
3.1	For monitoring purposes NI Water's supply area is divided into water supply zones. These are areas serving not more than 100,000 people, each of which are normally supplied from a single water supply source or combination of sources. There are areas where owing to topography and dispersal of population, it is not practicable to provide a mains water supply. Currently 99.9% of Northern Ireland's population receive public water supplies.
3.2	In a number of cases, water supply zones overlap Council boundaries and therefore the information does not mirror the Council boundary exactly but relates to a zone determined by the Drinking Water Inspectorate.
3.3	The information is based on samples taken randomly from customer taps in each water supply zone and from planned samples at authorised supply points.
3.4	The report also details capital works programmes affecting the Council area, which directly related to water quality during the reporting period.
3.5	NI Water has identified the need to deliver a significant volume of watermains rehabilitation and other works across its ageing network. The works are necessary to ensure the efficient and cost effective operation of its water supply system in the immediate future and longer term as well as ensuring adequate levels of water quality and customer supply. To achieve this goal, NI Water has implemented a Watermains Rehabilitation Framework, within which it undertakes work on a Northern Ireland wide basis as identified by the zonal study programme of work.
3.6	The overall compliance for Northern Ireland in 2016 was 99.8% with Mid Ulster compliance also at this level.



3.7	The report highlights the water quality standards, where samples are taken and what happens when a test fails, number of samples, individual parameters, results obtained and a water supply commentary.
<b>4.0</b>	<b>Other Considerations</b>
<b>4.1</b>	<b><u>Financial &amp; Human Resources Implications</u></b>  Financial: None  Human: None
<b>4.2</b>	<b><u>Equality and Good Relations Implications</u></b>  None
<b>4.3</b>	<b><u>Risk Management Implications</u></b>  None
<b>5.0</b>	<b>Recommendation(s)</b>
5.1	Note the Drinking Water Quality Report 2016 for Mid Ulster District Council area and the overall compliance for Mid Ulster District Council was 99.8%.
<b>6.0</b>	<b>Documents Attached &amp; References</b>
6.1	Appendix 1 Drinking Water Quality Report for Northern Ireland 2016 (MUDC).

# **Drinking Water Quality Report for Northern Ireland 2016**

**Mid-Ulster District Council**

## **Water Quality by Northern Ireland Local Council Area**

This local council report is designed to demonstrate water quality by individual council area based on the % Compliance at Customer Tap (including Supply Points) over the water supply zones associated with that council area, as shown on the enclosed map.

For monitoring purposes NI Water's supply area is divided into water supply zones. These are areas serving not more than 100,000 people, each of which are normally supplied from a single water supply source or combination of sources. There are areas where owing to topography and dispersal of population, it is not practicable to provide a mains water supply. Currently over 99.9% of Northern Ireland's population receive public water supplies.

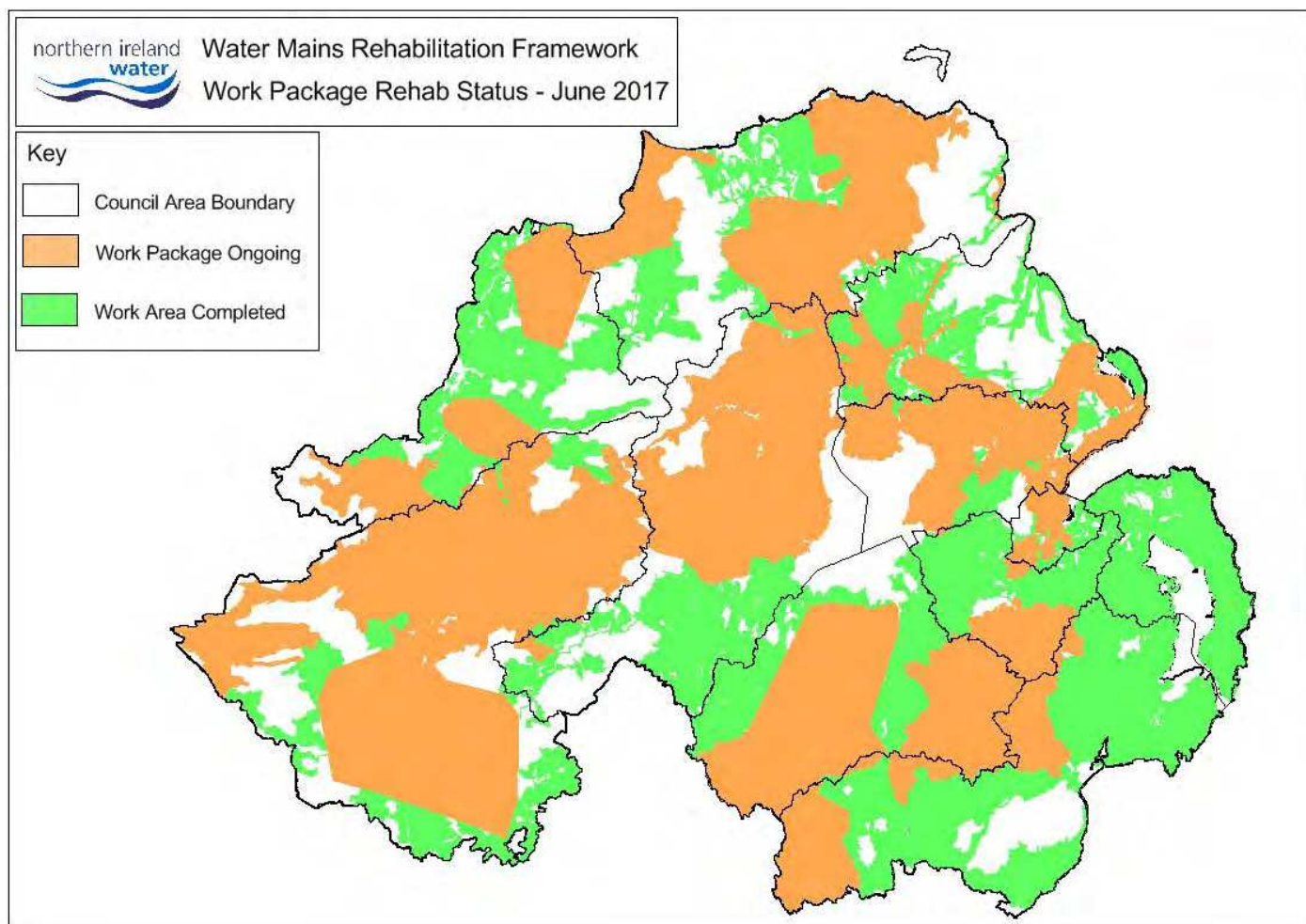
In a number of cases water supply zones overlap council boundaries. The council reports indicate which water supply zones are wholly or partially contained within the council areas, including those zones which may have a relatively small area within the council area. Separation of data within these water supply zones across council boundaries is not practicable, therefore the information used in calculating the zonal compliance relates to the whole zone and not merely the part included within a council boundary. Following discussions with the Drinking Water Inspectorate, water supply zones with fewer than 40 properties within the council area have not been used to calculate the individual council compliance. The information is based on samples taken randomly from customer taps in each water supply zone and from planned samples at authorised supply points. Due to the nature of random sampling, there may be fluctuations in water quality across the water supply zones.

The report also details Capital Work Programmes affecting the council area which directly related to water quality during the reporting period.

Small variations in water quality compliance performance occur across Northern Ireland. This reflects the need to continue to invest in and to maintain water treatment works, and to improve the water mains network.

NI Water has identified the need to deliver a significant volume of watermains rehabilitation and other works across its ageing network. The works are necessary to ensure the efficient and cost effective operation of its water supply system in the immediate future and longer term as well as ensuring adequate levels of water quality and customer supply. To achieve this goal, NI Water has implemented a Watermains Rehabilitation Framework, within which it undertakes work on a Northern Ireland wide basis as identified by the zonal study programme of work.

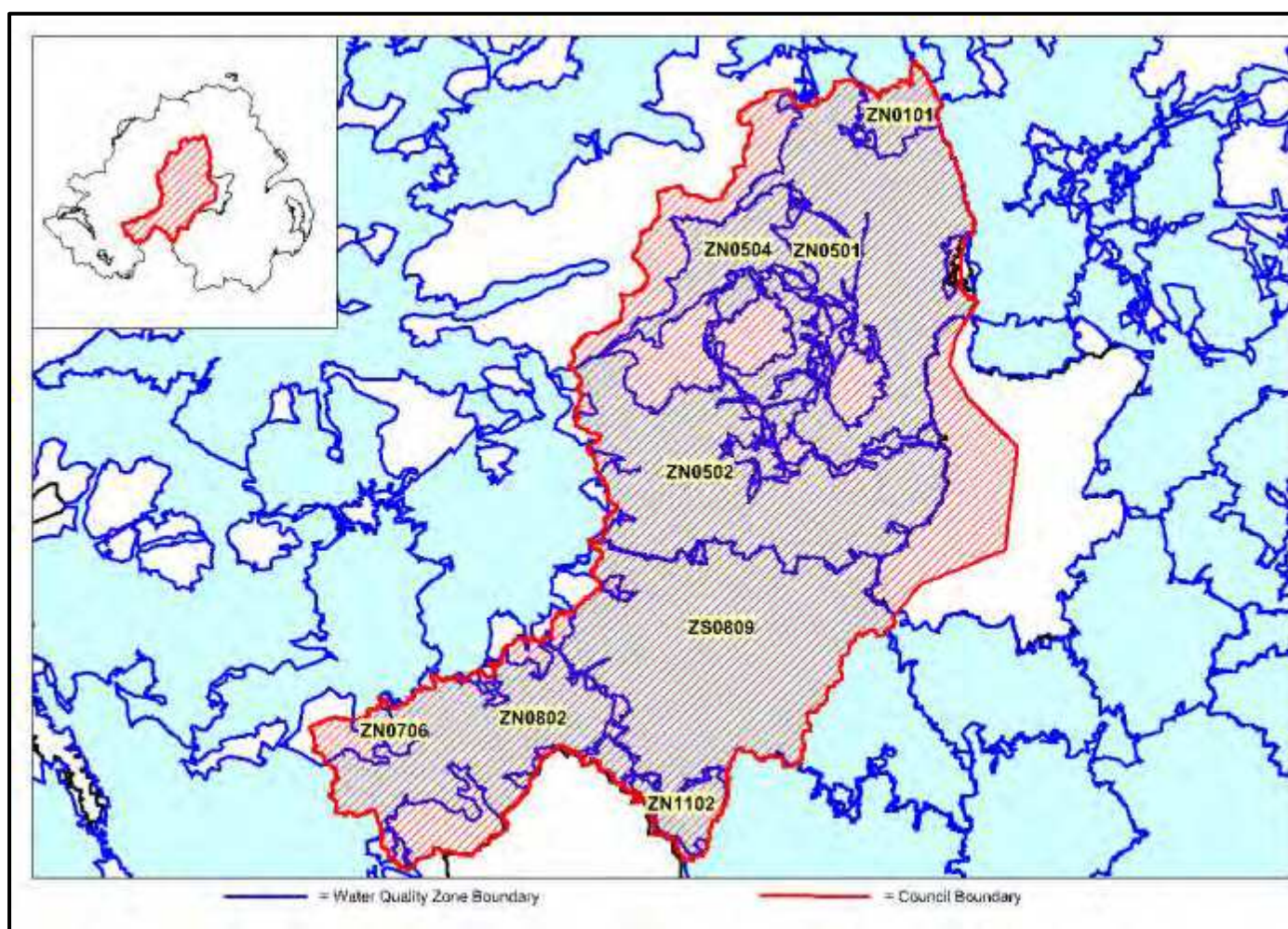
## Water Mains Rehabilitation Framework Current Work Package Status



The map above shows the extent of the current Water Mains Rehabilitation Framework covering most of Northern Ireland. To assist clarity, whilst the council boundaries are shown, the individual councils are not named. Regions in white on the map are largely watercourses or upland areas which do not receive public water supply.



## Mid-Ulster District Council



### % Compliance at Customer Tap (including Supply Points)

	Target	2013	2014	2015	2016
Overall Northern Ireland Compliance	99.7%	99.7%	99.8%	99.7%	99.8%
Mid-Ulster Compliance	99.7%	99.9%	99.7%	99.8%	99.8%

### 2016 water supply zones wholly or partially within the council area:

Zone Code	Zone Name	Zone Code	Zone Name
ZN0101	Ballinrees Coleraine	ZN0706	Lough Macrory Killyclogher
ZN0501	Moyola Magherafelt	ZN0802	Killyhevlin Enniskillen
ZN0502	Lough Fea Cookstown	ZN1102	Seagahan Armagh
ZN0504	Moyola Unagh Momeal	ZS0809	Castor Bay Dungannon
ZN0705	Lough Macrory Beragh		

### 2016 water quality Capital Works Programmes affecting the council area:

A31 Magherafelt By-Pass, Water main Diversions  
A6 Castledawson to Randalstown  
Antrim North WIIM 2.1 Work Package

Carland to Cookstown Strategic Trunk Main  
Cookstown Phase 2 Water main Improvements  
Granville Dungannon Invest NI Water main Extension  
Hydraulic Model Rebuilds & Project Management (PC15 Year 2)  
Lough Fea CWB Capacity Increase  
MIMP South (Major Incident Mitigation Project South Region) Freeze Thaw Improvements  
NIW Historic Estate Condition Assessments  
Non-Infrastructure Major Works  
PC15 - PSCEMD (Water)  
PC15 Abstraction Monitoring  
PC15 Lead Communication Pipe Replacement Programme  
PC15 Service Reservoir Sample Taps  
PC15 Water mains Rehabilitation WP 8: Belfast South Ph1  
PPRA's for Rehab Work Packages 2016/17  
Replacement Water mains 2014/15 - Reactive, Bundle 2  
SEMD Surveys PC10 Water  
Service Reservoir Assessments - Site Access  
Service Reservoir Security Phase 1  
Water Resource and Supply Resilience Plan  
Water Treatment Sites - Water Regulation Compliance & Energy Efficiency Programme  
Water Treatment Works Treatability Study  
Water mains Rehabilitation, New & Replacement Incorporating First Time Services  
WIIM Phase 2 Lough Fea WP  
WIIM Phase 2 Moyola Magherafelt WP  
WTW Effluent Quality  
WTW Resilience Improvement

## UNDERSTANDING YOUR WATER QUALITY RESULTS

### **Where the water quality standards come from**

The water we supply for domestic use or food production must comply with the standards in The Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations (NI) 2007 (as amended), which incorporate European Union standards and more stringent UK national standards. These Regulations detail the acceptable levels of certain characteristics, elements and substances allowed in drinking water. Usually, this is a maximum level; but, occasionally, a minimum is also set (e.g. pH). This permissible level is known as the Prescribed Concentration or Value (PCV). Some of the regulatory levels are set for aesthetic reasons and not for health (e.g. Colour).

### **Where we sample**

Samples are taken from our service reservoirs, water treatment works and taps in customers' homes. Every year, our accredited state-of-the-art laboratories carry out over 100,000 sophisticated tests to ensure quality standards are met. The Drinking Water Inspectorate (DWI) within the Northern Ireland Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA) also independently audits these tests and issues a report each year on its findings. DWI ensures that NI Water meets more than 50 legal standards for drinking water quality to match water companies across the rest of the UK. The standards are strict and generally include wide safety margins. They cover: bacteria; chemicals, such as nitrates and pesticides; metals, such as lead; and how water looks and tastes.

### **What happens if a test fails?**

If a sample fails a test, this does not necessarily mean the water is unsafe to drink. Sometimes, the water in our mains or pipes and in the neighbouring properties is good, but the failure is caused by the householder's own plumbing system. However, we take all failures of these standards very seriously and these are dealt with by a team of specialists. All failures are recorded, investigated and action is taken to resolve the problem. If the contamination is found to be due to the tap or internal plumbing, NI Water will inform the customer in writing of the reason for the failure so

that they can take appropriate action. A copy of the letter is also provided to the Public Health Agency, the local Environmental Health Officer and the DWI.

All PCV failures are also reported externally to the DWI, respective health boards, Environmental Health departments, the Consumer Council for Northern Ireland (CCNI), DRD Water Policy Unit and the Utility Regulator (NAIUR).

### **Units of measurement**

The units of measurement used in this factsheet are as follows:

- 1 milligram per litre (mg/l) is one part per million (ppm)
- 1 microgram per litre (µg/l) is 1 part per billion (or thousand million)
- NTU – Nephelometric turbidity units (for turbidity measurement)
- Pt/Co – Platinum-cobalt units Standard (for colour measurement)
- µS/cm – micro siemens per centimetre (for conductivity measurement)

### **Concentration or value**

Shown in three ways:

- **Min**(imum), the lowest result during the period
- **Mean**, the average of the results
- **Max**(imum), the highest result during the period.
- A '<' symbol means a result was less than the value at which a parameter can be detected.
- A '>' symbol means a result was greater than the range within which a parameter is normally detected.

### **Number of samples**

- Total taken – the number of samples tested for each parameter
- Contravening – shows the number of samples that exceeded the PCV
- % of samples contravening PCV – the number of samples that contravened the PCV compared to the total number of samples taken expressed as a percentage.



## INDIVIDUAL PARAMETERS/SUBSTANCES

### Hardness

Total Hardness is normally caused by dissolved calcium and, to a lesser extent, magnesium in rocks through which the water has passed. In Northern Ireland, our water is predominantly soft to moderately soft or slightly to moderately hard. Hardness means you may have to use more soap when washing as hard water lathers less than soft water. It has not been proven to have adverse effects on health and is safe to drink. There is no standard specified in the current regulations.

Dependent upon the origin and manufacturer of your dishwasher, you may require a specific parameter, such as Clarke degrees (a.k.a. English degrees) or French or German degrees.

GH is general hardness, while KH is Carbonate, or temporary hardness.

### pH (listed under 'Hydrogen Ion')

This is a scientific term used to describe the acidity or alkalinity of a fluid. We need to control the pH of water because:

- if water is too acidic, it may corrode metal pipes in the distribution system
- if water is too alkaline, it may cause deposits to form in the pipes

The standard is to keep water pH levels in the 6.5-9.5 range.

### Colour

The colour of drinking water is usually dependent on the presence of naturally-occurring dissolved organic matter. For example, the higher the peat content of a catchment, (e.g. the Mourne Catchment), the higher the level of colour in the raw water. However, colour may also be due to the presence of iron contributed by old cast-iron mains.

- PCV for colour is 20 mg/l Pt/Co.

Sometimes, the water coming out of the tap has a milky or cloudy appearance, which is usually caused by excess air dissolved in the water as micro bubbles. This is not harmful and, if the water is left to stand for a few minutes, it will clear from the bottom upwards (i.e. the bubbles of air rise to the top of the glass and escape).

### **Turbidity**

Turbidity is caused by very fine insoluble materials that may be present in water. Levels are closely monitored during the treatment processes.

- PCV at the customer's tap is 4 NTU

### **Odour and taste**

Customer complaints quite often relate to taste and odour. Quality control tests are carried out to measure the level of taste and odour and are performed by a specialist testing panel.

- PCV for each = Dilution Number >0

### **Conductivity**

Conductivity is proportional to the dissolved solids content of the water and is often used as an indication of the presence of dissolved minerals, such as calcium, magnesium and sodium.

- PCV is 2500  $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$  at 20°C

### **Chlorine (Cl - listed under Free-Residual disinfectant)**

Chlorine is added to water to ensure water is free from bacteria. When chlorine is added, not all of it is used up in the process. Some remains as 'free chlorine' to make sure the water remains safe as it passes through the distribution system.

No PCV is prescribed for chlorine in the regulations and these levels are set to ensure that a small concentration remains at the end of the distribution system to maintain customer safety.

### **E. coli and enterococci**

If present, these indicate a possible breach in the integrity of the water supply system. An effective treatment process will kill any organisms present.

PCV standards are:

- 0 /100ml for *E. Coli*
- 0 /100ml for Enterococci

### **Coliforms**

These are naturally present in the environment. Their presence may indicate a possible breach in the integrity of the supply system or contamination from the kitchen sink or taps.

### **Nitrite and nitrate (NO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>3</sub>)**

Normally only trace amounts of these compounds are found in water.

- PCV for nitrite = 0.5 mg NO<sub>2</sub>/l
- PCV for nitrate = 50 mg NO<sub>3</sub>/l

### **Chloride (Cl)**

Chloride in water originates from natural sources such as mineral deposits. It can contribute to taste which may be unacceptable to customers if the standard is exceeded.

- PCV = 250 mg Cl/l

### **Fluoride (F)**

NI Water does not add fluoride to any water supply in Northern Ireland. Fluoride can occur naturally in some raw water supplies at low levels.

- PCV = 1.5 mg F/l

### **Sulphate (SO<sub>4</sub>)**

Sulphate occurs naturally in water and originates from mineral deposits. High concentrations may give rise to taste problems and, in the long-term, damage pipe work.

- PCV = 250 mg SO<sub>4</sub>/l

### **Copper (Cu)**

Copper can occur naturally in some water sources and is normally found in low concentrations in drinking water.

- PCV = 2 mg Cu/l

### **Iron (Fe)**

This is one of the most abundant metals found naturally in surface and ground waters. After treatment, it is normally reduced to trace concentrations in drinking water. Increased levels can occur due to the corrosion of old cast-iron water mains. There is no known health risk associated with high iron concentrations, but staining of clothing in washing machines can occur.

- PCV = 200 µg Fe/l

### **Manganese (Mn)**

Manganese occurs naturally in water. High concentrations of manganese in tap water may cause discolouration and possible staining of clothing in washing machines.

- PCV = 50 µg Mn/l

### **Aluminium (Al)**

Aluminium can occur naturally in water within certain catchments. However, aluminium compounds are used in the treatment process to help remove impurities. Any aluminium compounds added during the treatment process are removed before the final treated water leaves the treatment works.

- PCV = 200 µg Al/l

### **Sodium (Na)**

Sodium occurs naturally in trace amounts in water. High concentrations may impart a level of taste that is unacceptable to customers.

- PCV = 200 mg Na/l

### **Lead (Pb)**

Lead is not normally present in water sources, but significant concentrations may be present at customers' taps if lead or copper pipes with lead joints have been used in the plumbing system. More information is available [here](#).

- PCV = 10 µg Pb/l

### **Trihalomethanes (THMs)**

THMs occur in drinking water as by-products of the reaction of chlorine with naturally-occurring dissolved organic materials. In drinking water, only four compounds out of the group of THMs have health significance, the most common of which is chloroform. The PCV is based on the sum of the concentrations of all four constituents.

- PCV = 100 µg/l

### **Other substances**

In addition to those listed and explained above, we also test for substances such as hydrocarbons, pesticides and herbicides, phenols and organic carbon. We also carry out extensive monitoring of our supplies for cryptosporidium through sampling of raw and final treated water.

Home-brewers may be interested in the Calcium, Magnesium, Carbonate, Sodium, Sulphate, Chloride and pH levels of their water supply. If you cannot locate the information you require, please contact us at [waterline@niwater.com](mailto:waterline@niwater.com)

## **2016 Water SUPPLY COMMENTARY**

### **ZN0101 - Ballinrees Coleraine**

The water supplied in this zone within your council area complied with all the physical-chemical and microbiological standards laid down in the Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2007 (as amended).

WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZN0101 - Ballinrees Coleraine  
Printed On 30-JAN-2017 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2016 to 31-DEC-2016 incl.

Parameter	U/A & Freq.	No. of samples planned per annum	No. of samples taken in year	PCV	No. Of samples contraven	% of samples contraven	Concentration or value (all samples)		
							Min.	Mean	Max.
1,2 Dichloroethane	ug/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100
2,4-D	ug/l	AS	9	8	0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.009	0.014
2,4-DB	ug/l	AS	9	8	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Aluminium	ug Al/l	S	76	76	0	0.000	7.510	27.779	51.760
Ammonium	mg NH4/l	S	76	76	0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	0.013
Antimony	ug/l Sb	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.051	0.078	0.095
Arsenic	ug/l As	S	8	9	0	0.000	0.252	0.303	0.389
Bentazone	ug/l	AS	9	8	0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.002	0.002
Benzene	ug/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.017	< 0.020	< 0.020
Benzo(a)pyrene	ug/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001
Boron	mg/l B	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.001	0.010	0.016
Bromate	ug/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.300	< 0.338	0.600
Bromoxynil	ug/l	AS	9	8	0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.006	< 0.007
Cadmium	ug/l Cd	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.009	0.011	0.014
Chloride	mg Cl/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	18.922	21.255	23.252
Chlorotoluron	ug/l	AS	9	8	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Chlorpyrifos	ug/l	AS	9	8	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.004	< 0.004
Chromium	ug/l Cr	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.180	0.281	0.385
Clopyralid	ug/l	AS	9	8	0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.016	0.069
Clostridium perfringens (sulph red)	No./100 ml	AS	104	104	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Colony Counts 22	No./1 ml	S	76	76	0	0.000	0.000	2.447	88.000
Colony Counts 37 (48hrs)	No./1 ml	S	76	76	0	0.000	0.000	0.197	14.000
Colour	mg/l Pt/Co	S	76	76	0	0.000	0.740	1.624	2.540
Conductivity	uS/cm 20 C	AS	104	104	0	0.000	211.000	300.337	355.000
Copper	mg Cu/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.001	0.002	0.004
Cyanide	ug/l	AS	9	8	0	0.000	< 0.700	< 1.213	< 1.700
Dicamba	ug/l	AS	9	8	0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Dichlorprop	ug/l	AS	9	8	0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.002	< 0.003
Diiflufenican	ug/l	AS	9	8	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.004
Diuron	ug/l	AS	9	8	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
E. coli	No./100 ml	S	228	229	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Enterococci	No./100ml	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Epoxiconazole	ug/l	AS	9	8	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.005	< 0.024
Fenpropimorph	ug/l	AS	9	8	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.004	< 0.004
Fluoride	mg F/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.020	< 0.022	0.033
Fluroxypyr	ug/l	AS	9	8	0	0.000	< 0.005	< 0.011	0.018
Free - Residual disinfectant	mg Cl/l	S	228	229	0	0.000	0.050	0.223	0.880
Glyphosate	ug/l	AS	9	8	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Hydrogen Ion	pH value	S	76	76	0	0.000	7.370	7.701	8.010
Iron	ug Fe/l	S	76	76	0	0.000	< 2.000	< 26.549	148.000
Isoproturon	ug/l	AS	9	8	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Lead	ug Pb/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.248	0.665
Linuron	ug/l	AS	9	8	0	0.000	< 0.006	< 0.006	< 0.006
MCPA	ug/l	AS	9	8	0	0.000	0.015	0.037	0.076
MCPB	ug/l	AS	9	8	0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004
Manganese	ug Mn/l	S	76	76	0	0.000	0.530	2.139	8.890
Mecoprop	ug/l	AS	9	8	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.008	0.012
Mercury	ug/l Hg	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.005	< 0.015	< 0.055
Metalaxyl	ug/l	AS	9	8	0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.005
Metamitron	ug/l	AS	9	8	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Metazachlor	ug/l	AS	9	8	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.004	< 0.004
Metoxuron	ug/l	AS	9	8	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Metribuzin	ug/l	AS	9	8	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.003	< 0.004
Nickel	ug Ni/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	1.056	1.489	2.583
Nitrate	mg NO3/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.400	< 1.361	2.040
Nitrite	mg NO2/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.007	< 0.010	< 0.010
Odour	Diln No	S	76	77	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
PAH - Sum of four substances	ug/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.010	< 0.010
Pendimethalin	ug/l	AS	9	8	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.004
Pesticides - Total Substances	ug/l	AS	9	8	0	0.000	< 0.050	< 0.089	0.130
Phorate	ug/l	AS	9	8	0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.003	< 0.004
Pirimicarb	ug/l	AS	9	8	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.003	< 0.003
Propachlor	ug/l	AS	9	8	0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004
Propiconazole	ug/l	AS	9	8	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002

WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZN0101 - Ballinrees Coleraine

Printed On 30-JAN-2017 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2016 to 31-DEC-2016 incl.

Parameter	U/A & Freq.	No. of samples planned per annum	No. of samples taken in year	PCV	No. Of samples contraven ing PCV	% of samples contraven ing PCV	Concentration or value (all samples)		
							Min.	Mean	Max.
Propyzamide	ug/l	AS	9	8	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.007	< 0.010
Prothioconazole	ug/l	AS	9	8	0	0.000	< 0.006	< 0.006	< 0.006
Selenium	ug/l Se	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.190	0.253	0.371
Sodium	mg Na/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	12.423	14.225	16.040
Sulphate	mg SO4/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	41.528	55.656	68.400
Taste	Diln No	S	76	76	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tebuconazole	ug/l	AS	9	8	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.004	< 0.018
Tetrachloroethene/Trichloroethene - S	ug/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.200	< 0.241	< 0.398
Tetrachloromethane	ug/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100
Total - Residual disinfectant	mg Cl/l	S	228	229	0	0.000	0.090	0.338	0.960
Total Indicative Dose	mSv/year	AS	2	1	0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100
Total Organic Carbon	mg C/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	2.210	2.875	3.490
Total Trihalomethanes	ug/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	37.700	59.930	94.900
Total coliforms	No./100 ml	S	228	229	2	0.873	0.000	0.148	30.000
Triclopyr	ug/l	AS	9	8	0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.013	0.027
Tritium	Bq/l	AS	2	1	0	0.000	< 10.000	< 10.000	< 10.000
Turbidity	NTU	S	76	76	0	0.000	0.110	0.292	3.850

Commentary on Water Quality:

A: Supply point authorisation for pesticides and related products.

Population of zone = 91835

This zone has a surface water source :R1701

PCV Exceedances:

Sample failed 17-FEB-2016 (ZN0101AE) Total coliforms = 30 No./100.

Sample failed 24-OCT-2016 (ZN0101AE) Total coliforms = 4 No./100.

Notes:

PCV = Prescribed Concentration or Value

U = Undertaking

S = Standard Sampling Frequency

R = Reduced Sampling Frequency

A = Authorised Supply Point



## **2016 Water SUPPLY COMMENTARY**

## **2016 Water SUPPLY COMMENTARY**

### **ZN0501 - Moyola Magherafelt**

The water supplied in this zone within your council area complied with all the physical-chemical and microbiological standards laid down in the Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2007 (as amended).

WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZN0501 - Moyola Magherafelt  
Printed On 30-JAN-2017 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2016 to 31-DEC-2016 incl.

Parameter	U/A & Freq.	No. of samples planned per annum	No. of samples taken in year	PCV	No. Of samples contraven	% of samples contraven	Concentration or value (all samples)		
							Min.	Mean	Max.
1,2 Dichloroethane	ug/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100
2,4-D	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.007	0.012
2,4-DB	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Aluminium	ug Al/l	S	36	36	0	0.000	5.970	35.566	196.200
Ammonium	mg NH4/l	S	36	36	0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	0.014
Antimony	ug/l Sb	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.095	0.114	0.127
Arsenic	ug/l As	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.280	0.316	0.364
Bentazone	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.002	< 0.002
Benzene	ug/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.020	< 0.020	< 0.020
Benzo(a)pyrene	ug/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001
Boron	mg/l B	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.011	0.014	0.025
Bromate	ug/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.300	< 0.305	0.330
Bromoxynil	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.006	0.008
Cadmium	ug/l Cd	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.006	0.008	0.009
Chloride	mg Cl/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	20.110	21.621	22.916
Chlorotoluron	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Chlorpyrifos	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.004	< 0.004
Chromium	ug/l Cr	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.182	0.285	0.439
Clopyralid	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.009	0.027
Clostridium perfringens (sulph red)	No./100 ml	AS	52	52	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Colony Counts 22	No./1 ml	S	36	36	0	0.000	0.000	0.833	15.000
Colony Counts 37 (48hrs)	No./1 ml	S	36	36	0	0.000	0.000	0.139	3.000
Colour	mg/l Pt/Co	S	36	36	0	0.000	0.740	1.591	2.820
Conductivity	uS/cm 20 C	AS	104	104	0	0.000	245.000	344.558	397.000
Copper	mg Cu/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.002	0.014	0.051
Cyanide	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.700	< 1.313	< 1.700
Dicamba	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Dichlorprop	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.002	< 0.003
Diiflufenican	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.004
Diuron	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	0.004
E. coli	No./100 ml	S	108	108	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Enterococci	No./100ml	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Epoxiconazole	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.005	< 0.024
Fenpropimorph	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.004	< 0.004
Fluoride	mg F/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.015	0.023	0.041
Fluroxypyr	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.005	< 0.009	0.017
Free - Residual disinfectant	mg Cl/l	S	108	108	0	0.000	< 0.050	< 0.352	0.930
Glyphosate	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Hydrogen Ion	pH value	S	36	37	0	0.000	7.640	7.858	8.060
Iron	ug Fe/l	S	36	36	0	0.000	1.680	12.997	66.000
Isoproturon	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Lead	ug Pb/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.068	0.579	2.923
Linuron	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.006	< 0.006	< 0.006
MCPA	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	0.016	0.024	0.037
MCPB	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004
Manganese	ug Mn/l	S	36	36	0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.742	2.590
Mecoprop	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.009	0.017
Mercury	ug/l Hg	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.007	< 0.015	< 0.055
Metalaxyl	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.005
Metamitron	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Metazachlor	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.004	< 0.004
Metoxuron	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Metribuzin	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.003	< 0.004
Nickel	ug Ni/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	1.140	1.733	3.157
Nitrate	mg NO3/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.400	< 2.207	4.642
Nitrite	mg NO2/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.007	< 0.010	< 0.010
Odour	Diln No	S	36	36	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
PAH - Sum of four substances	ug/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.010	< 0.010
Pendimethalin	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	0.004
Pesticides - Total Substances	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.050	< 0.069	0.103
Phorate	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.003	< 0.004
Pirimicarb	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.003	< 0.003
Propachlor	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004
Propiconazole	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	0.002

WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZN0501 - Moyola Magherafelt										
Printed On 30-JAN-2017 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2016 to 31-DEC-2016 incl.										
Parameter		U/A	No. of	No. of	PCV	No. Of	% of	Concentration or value		
		&	samples	samples		samples	samples	(all samples)		
		Freq.	planned	taken in		contraven	contraven			
			per annum	year	Auth Dep	ing PCV	ing PCV	Min.	Mean	Max.
Propyzamide	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.007	< 0.010
Prothioconazole	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.006	< 0.006	< 0.006
Selenium	ug/l Se	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.182	0.249	0.384
Sodium	mg Na/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	12.647	14.295	16.334
Sulphate	mg SO4/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	44.839	59.687	85.664
Taste	Diln No	S	36	36		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tebuconazole	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.004	< 0.018
Tetrachloroethene/Trichloroethene - S	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.200	< 0.223	< 0.318
Tetrachloromethane	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100
Total - Residual disinfectant	mg Cl/l	S	108	108		0	0.000	0.150	0.495	1.030
Total Indicative Dose	mSv/year	AS	1	1		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100
Total Organic Carbon	mg C/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	2.260	2.561	3.230
Total Trihalomethanes	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	35.040	48.080	65.100
Total coliforms	No./100 ml	S	108	108		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Triclopyr	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.011	0.027
Tritium	Bq/l	AS	1	1		0	0.000	< 10.000	< 10.000	< 10.000
Turbidity	NTU	S	36	36		0	0.000	0.070	0.113	0.280

Commentary on Water Quality:

A: Supply point authorisation for pesticides and related products.

Population of zone = 41803

This zone has a surface water source :R1301

PCV Exceedances:

Water Quality was satisfactory

#### Notes:

PCV = Prescribed Concentration or Value

U = Undertaking

S = Standard Sampling Frequency

R = Reduced Sampling Frequency

A = Authorised Supply Point

## **2016 Water SUPPLY COMMENTARY**

### **ZN0502 - Lough Fea Cookstown**

The water supplied in this zone within the Mid Ulster council area complied with all the physical-chemical and microbiological standards laid down in the Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2007 (as amended) except for the following parameter(s):-

#### **Aluminium, Iron – single sample exceedance**

Investigations found that this exceedance was most likely caused by a disturbance of mains deposits from the unauthorised opening of a hydrant, with resamples being satisfactory after flushing if required. NI Water has in place an extensive Mains Rehabilitation Programme, which favours mains replacement and zones are prioritised according to need. This programme will continue to maintain and improve the quality of water in your council area over the next few years.

#### **Iron – single exceedance**

Investigations found that this exceedance was most likely due to the condition of the customer's service pipe, which they have now agreed to replace. Other samples around the property were satisfactory. NI Water has in place an extensive Mains Rehabilitation Programme, which favours mains replacement and zones are prioritised according to need. This programme will continue to maintain and improve the quality of water in your council area over the next few years.

WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZN0502 - Lough Fea Cookstown  
Printed On 30-JAN-2017 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2016 to 31-DEC-2016 incl.

Parameter	U/A & Freq.	No. of samples planned per annum	No. of samples taken in year	PCV	No. Of samples contraven	% of samples contraven	Concentration or value (all samples)		
							Min.	Mean	Max.
1,2 Dichloroethane	ug/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100
2,4-D	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.002	< 0.004
2,4-DB	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Aluminium	ug Al/l	S	24	24	1	4.167	5.600	22.691	273.700
Ammonium	mg NH4/l	S	24	24	0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Antimony	ug/l Sb	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.074	0.103	0.130
Arsenic	ug/l As	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.300	< 0.300	< 0.300
Bentazone	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.002
Benzene	ug/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.020	< 0.021	0.028
Benzo(a)pyrene	ug/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001
Boron	mg/l B	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.003	0.004	0.005
Bromate	ug/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.300	< 0.300	< 0.300
Bromoxynil	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.005	< 0.007
Cadmium	ug/l Cd	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.005	< 0.007	< 0.010
Chloride	mg Cl/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	7.860	9.467	11.021
Chlorotoluron	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Chlorpyrifos	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.003	< 0.004
Chromium	ug/l Cr	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.086	0.149	0.297
Clopyralid	ug/l	AS	8	11	0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.012	0.087
Clostridium perfringens (sulph red)	No./100 ml	AS	52	53	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Colony Counts 22	No./1 ml	S	24	24	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Colony Counts 37 (48hrs)	No./1 ml	S	24	24	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Colour	mg/l Pt/Co	S	24	24	0	0.000	0.960	1.533	2.980
Conductivity	uS/cm 20 C	AS	52	52	0	0.000	114.000	131.750	143.000
Copper	mg Cu/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.009	0.055	0.292
Cyanide	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	1.400	2.013	2.600
Dicamba	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Dichlorprop	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.002	< 0.003
Diiflufenican	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.004
Diuron	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
E. coli	No./100 ml	S	60	60	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Enterococci	No./100ml	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Epoxiconazole	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.005	< 0.024
Fenpropimorph	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.004
Fluoride	mg F/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.020	< 0.021	0.028
Fluroxypyr	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.005	< 0.006	0.012
Free - Residual disinfectant	mg Cl/l	S	60	60	0	0.000	0.050	0.460	1.000
Glyphosate	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Hydrogen Ion	pH value	S	24	24	0	0.000	6.940	7.132	7.370
Iron	ug Fe/l	S	24	24	1	4.167	2.690	80.998	1098.00
Isoproturon	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Lead	ug Pb/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.063	0.493	2.882
Linuron	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.006	< 0.006	< 0.006
MCPA	ug/l	AS	8	9	0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.007	0.016
MCPB	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004
Manganese	ug Mn/l	S	24	24	0	0.000	0.170	2.357	38.240
Mecoprop	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.002	< 0.003
Mercury	ug/l Hg	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.016	< 0.055
Metalaxyl	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.005
Metamitron	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Metazachlor	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.004	< 0.004
Metoxuron	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Metribuzin	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.003	< 0.004
Nickel	ug Ni/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	1.406	2.105	4.038
Nitrate	mg NO3/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.386	0.716	2.000
Nitrite	mg NO2/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.007	< 0.010	< 0.010
Odour	Diln No	S	24	24	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
PAH - Sum of four substances	ug/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.010	< 0.010
Pendimethalin	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.004
Pesticides - Total Substances	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.050	< 0.067	0.185
Phorate	ug/l	AS	8	11	0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004
Pirimicarb	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.003	< 0.003
Propachlor	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004

WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZN0502 - Lough Fea Cookstown										
Printed On 30-JAN-2017 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2016 to 31-DEC-2016 incl.										
Parameter		U/A	No. of	No. of	PCV	No. Of	% of	Concentration or value		
			& samples	samples		samples	samples	(all samples)		
		Freq.	planned	taken in		contraven	contraven			
			per annum	year	Auth Dep	ing PCV	ing PCV	Min.	Mean	Max.
Propiconazole	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Propyzamide	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.005	< 0.010
Prothioconazole	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.006	< 0.006	< 0.006
Selenium	ug/l Se	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.169	0.216	0.379
Sodium	mg Na/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	4.710	5.317	5.997
Sulphate	mg SO4/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	30.769	35.099	40.200
Taste	Diln No	S	24	24		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tebuconazole	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.004	< 0.018
Tetrachloroethene/Trichloroethene - S	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.200	< 0.214	< 0.308
Tetrachloromethane	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100
Total - Residual disinfectant	mg Cl/l	S	60	60		0	0.000	0.060	0.527	1.130
Total Indicative Dose	mSv/year	AS	1	2		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100
Total Organic Carbon	mg C/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	0.927	1.770	2.770
Total Trihalomethanes	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	29.680	50.138	78.800
Total coliforms	No./100 ml	S	60	60		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Triclopyr	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004
Tritium	Bq/l	AS	1	2		0	0.000	< 5.000	< 5.500	< 6.000
Turbidity	NTU	S	24	24		0	0.000	0.050	0.179	1.900

Commentary on Water Quality:

A: Supply point authorisation for pesticides and related products.

Population of zone = 24485

This zone has a surface water source :R1302

PCV Exceedances:

Sample failed 06-JUL-2016 (ZN0502AE) Aluminium = 274 ug Al/.

Sample failed 06-JUL-2016 (ZN0502AE) Iron = 1098 ug Fe.

#### Notes:

PCV = Prescribed Concentration or Value

U = Undertaking

S = Standard Sampling Frequency

R = Reduced Sampling Frequency

A = Authorised Supply Point

## **2016 Water SUPPLY COMMENTARY**

### **ZN0504 - Moyola Unagh Mormeal**

The water supplied in this zone within the Mid Ulster council area complied with all the physical-chemical and microbiological standards laid down in the Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2007 (as amended) except for the following parameter(s):-

#### **Total coliforms – single exceedance**

Total coliforms are an indication of microbiological contamination. Exceedances can occur when there are problems with disinfection of the water supply or where the sample tap is contaminated. Most total coliform / E Coli exceedances are because of contamination of the customer tap. Investigation of these exceedances found that the water supply was satisfactory and that the contamination was most likely related to the customer tap on all occasions.

WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZN0504 - Moyola Unagh Mormeal  
Printed On 30-JAN-2017 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2016 to 31-DEC-2016 incl.

Parameter		U/A & Freq.	No. of samples planned per annum	No. of samples taken in year	PCV	No. Of samples contraven	% of samples contraven	Concentration or value (all samples)		
								Min.	Mean	Max.
1,2 Dichloroethane	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100
2,4-D	ug/l	AS	16	16		0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.005	0.012
2,4-DB	ug/l	AS	16	16		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Aluminium	ug Al/l	S	24	24		0	0.000	11.870	23.546	42.320
Ammonium	mg NH4/l	S	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Antimony	ug/l Sb	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.050	0.101	0.119
Arsenic	ug/l As	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.288	0.308	0.359
Bentazone	ug/l	AS	16	16		0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.002	< 0.002
Benzene	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.020	< 0.021	0.029
Benzo(a)pyrene	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001
Boron	mg/l B	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.005	0.009	0.012
Bromate	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.300	< 0.324	0.470
Bromoxynil	ug/l	AS	16	16		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.005	0.008
Cadmium	ug/l Cd	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.005	0.008	0.020
Chloride	mg Cl/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	13.489	19.020	24.100
Chlorotoluron	ug/l	AS	16	16		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Chlorpyrifos	ug/l	AS	16	16		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.003	< 0.004
Chromium	ug/l Cr	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.155	0.226	0.273
Clopyralid	ug/l	AS	16	19		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.011	0.087
Clostridium perfringens (sulph red)	No./100 ml	AS	104	105		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Colony Counts 22	No./1 ml	S	24	24		0	0.000	0.000	3.083	74.000
Colony Counts 37 (48hrs)	No./1 ml	S	24	24		0	0.000	0.000	0.042	1.000
Colour	mg/l Pt/Co	S	24	24		0	0.000	0.830	1.581	3.170
Conductivity	uS/cm 20 C	AS	52	52		0	0.000	245.000	344.558	397.000
Copper	mg Cu/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.003	0.033	0.216
Cyanide	ug/l	AS	16	16		0	0.000	< 0.700	< 1.663	2.600
Dicamba	ug/l	AS	16	16		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Dichlorprop	ug/l	AS	16	16		0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.002	< 0.003
Diiflufenican	ug/l	AS	16	16		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.004
Diuron	ug/l	AS	16	16		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	0.004
E. coli	No./100 ml	S	48	48		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Enterococci	No./100ml	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Epoxiconazole	ug/l	AS	16	16		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.005	< 0.024
Fenpropimorph	ug/l	AS	16	16		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.004	< 0.004
Fluoride	mg F/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.015	0.026	0.047
Fluroxypyr	ug/l	AS	16	16		0	0.000	< 0.005	< 0.008	0.017
Free - Residual disinfectant	mg Cl/l	S	48	48		0	0.000	< 0.050	< 0.265	0.860
Glyphosate	ug/l	AS	16	16		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Hydrogen Ion	pH value	S	24	24		0	0.000	7.260	7.738	7.930
Iron	ug Fe/l	S	24	24		0	0.000	< 2.000	< 31.863	93.170
Isoproturon	ug/l	AS	16	16		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Lead	ug Pb/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.062	0.144	0.346
Linuron	ug/l	AS	16	16		0	0.000	< 0.006	< 0.006	< 0.006
MCPA	ug/l	AS	16	17		0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.015	0.037
MCPB	ug/l	AS	16	16		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004
Manganese	ug Mn/l	S	24	24		0	0.000	0.360	1.423	4.650
Mecoprop	ug/l	AS	16	16		0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.006	0.017
Mercury	ug/l Hg	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.008	< 0.015	< 0.055
Metalaxyl	ug/l	AS	16	16		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.005
Metamitron	ug/l	AS	16	16		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Metazachlor	ug/l	AS	16	16		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.004	< 0.004
Metoxuron	ug/l	AS	16	16		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Metribuzin	ug/l	AS	16	16		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.003	< 0.004
Nickel	ug Ni/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	1.087	1.543	2.218
Nitrate	mg NO3/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.400	< 1.605	3.730
Nitrite	mg NO2/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.006	< 0.009	< 0.010
Odour	Diln No	S	24	24		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
PAH - Sum of four substances	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.010	< 0.010
Pendimethalin	ug/l	AS	16	16		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	0.004
Pesticides - Total Substances	ug/l	AS	16	16		0	0.000	< 0.050	< 0.068	0.185
Phorate	ug/l	AS	16	19		0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.004	< 0.004
Pirimicarb	ug/l	AS	16	16		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.003	< 0.003
Propachlor	ug/l	AS	16	16		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004



WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZN0504 - Moyola Unagh Mormal										
Printed On 30-JAN-2017 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2016 to 31-DEC-2016 incl.										
Parameter		U/A	No. of	No. of	PCV	No. Of	% of	Concentration or value		
			& samples	samples		samples	samples	(all samples)		
		Freq.	planned	taken in		contraven	contraven			
			per annum	year	Auth Dep	ing PCV	ing PCV	Min.	Mean	Max.
Propiconazole	ug/l	AS	16	16		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	0.002
Propyzamide	ug/l	AS	16	16		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.006	< 0.010
Prothioconazole	ug/l	AS	16	16		0	0.000	< 0.006	< 0.006	< 0.006
Selenium	ug/l Se	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.186	0.231	0.309
Sodium	mg Na/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	8.312	11.820	13.920
Sulphate	mg SO4/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	37.453	52.950	78.756
Taste	Diln No	S	24	24		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tebuconazole	ug/l	AS	16	16		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.004	< 0.018
Tetrachloroethene/Trichloroethene - S	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.200	< 0.233	< 0.408
Tetrachloromethane	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100
Total - Residual disinfectant	mg Cl/l	S	48	48		0	0.000	0.120	0.370	0.920
Total Indicative Dose	mSv/year	AS	2	3		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100
Total Organic Carbon	mg C/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	0.927	1.770	2.770
Total Trihalomethanes	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	41.170	56.539	70.620
Total coliforms	No./100 ml	S	48	48		1	2.083	0.000	0.083	4.000
Triclopyr	ug/l	AS	16	16		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.008	0.027
Tritium	Bq/l	AS	2	3		0	0.000	< 5.000	< 7.000	< 10.000
Turbidity	NTU	S	24	24		0	0.000	0.070	0.140	0.370

Commentary on Water Quality:

A: Supply point authorisation for pesticides and related products.

Population of zone = 19387

This zone has a surface water source :R1301

PCV Exceedances:

Sample failed 15-AUG-2016 (ZN0504AE) Total coliforms = 4 No./100.

#### Notes:

PCV = Prescribed Concentration or Value

U = Undertaking

S = Standard Sampling Frequency

R = Reduced Sampling Frequency

A = Authorised Supply Point

## **2016 Water SUPPLY COMMENTARY**

### **ZN0705 - Lough Macrory Beragh**

The water supplied in this zone within your council area complied with all the physical-chemical and microbiological standards laid down in the Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2007 (as amended).

WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZN0705 - Lough Macrory Beragh  
Printed On 30-JAN-2017 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2016 to 31-DEC-2016 incl.

Parameter	U/A & Freq.	No. of samples planned per annum	No. of samples taken in year	PCV	No. Of samples contraven	% of samples contraven	Concentration or value (all samples)		
							Min.	Mean	Max.
1,2 Dichloroethane	ug/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100
2,4-D	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.002	< 0.004
2,4-DB	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Aluminium	ug Al/l	S	24	24	0	0.000	3.890	12.050	23.580
Ammonium	mg NH4/l	S	24	24	0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Antimony	ug/l Sb	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.026	0.037	0.094
Arsenic	ug/l As	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.300	< 0.300	< 0.300
Bentazone	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.002
Benzene	ug/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.020	< 0.022	0.034
Benzo(a)pyrene	ug/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001
Boron	mg/l B	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.005	0.007
Bromate	ug/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.950	1.506	2.100
Bromoxynil	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.005	0.007
Cadmium	ug/l Cd	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.005	0.008	0.012
Chloride	mg Cl/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	12.410	13.362	14.218
Chlorotoluron	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Chlorpyrifos	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.003	< 0.004
Chromium	ug/l Cr	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.085	0.134	0.198
Clopyralid	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.006	0.018
Clostridium perfringens (sulph red)	No./100 ml	AS	52	52	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Colony Counts 22	No./1 ml	S	24	24	0	0.000	0.000	1.125	27.000
Colony Counts 37 (48hrs)	No./1 ml	S	24	24	0	0.000	0.000	0.167	3.000
Colour	mg/l Pt/Co	S	24	24	0	0.000	0.560	1.185	1.820
Conductivity	uS/cm 20 C	AS	52	52	0	0.000	135.000	146.285	157.000
Copper	mg Cu/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.001	0.004	0.020
Cyanide	ug/l	AS	8	9	0	0.000	1.200	< 1.622	< 1.700
Dicamba	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Dichlorprop	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.002	< 0.003
Diiflufenican	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.004	0.010
Diuron	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
E. coli	No./100 ml	S	36	36	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Enterococci	No./100ml	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Epoxiconazole	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.005	< 0.024
Fenpropimorph	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.004
Fluoride	mg F/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.020	< 0.020	< 0.020
Fluroxypyr	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.005	< 0.007	0.013
Free - Residual disinfectant	mg Cl/l	S	36	36	0	0.000	< 0.050	< 0.491	1.010
Glyphosate	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Hydrogen Ion	pH value	S	24	24	0	0.000	7.480	7.935	8.360
Iron	ug Fe/l	S	24	24	0	0.000	< 2.000	< 13.710	66.460
Isoproturon	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Lead	ug Pb/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.090	0.375	2.310
Linuron	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.006	< 0.006	< 0.006
MCPA	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	0.003	0.010	0.021
MCPB	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004
Manganese	ug Mn/l	S	24	24	0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.499	2.130
Mecoprop	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.005	0.011
Mercury	ug/l Hg	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.010	< 0.017	< 0.055
Metalaxyl	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.005
Metamitron	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.005	0.016
Metazachlor	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.004	< 0.004
Metoxuron	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Metribuzin	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.003	< 0.004
Nickel	ug Ni/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.238	0.597	0.829
Nitrate	mg NO3/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.756	1.614	2.165
Nitrite	mg NO2/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.010	< 0.010
Odour	Diln No	S	24	25	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
PAH - Sum of four substances	ug/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.010	< 0.010
Pendimethalin	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.004
Pesticides - Total Substances	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.050	< 0.053	0.071
Phorate	ug/l	AS	8	9	0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004
Pirimicarb	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.003	< 0.003
Propachlor	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004

WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZN0705 - Lough Macrory Beragh  
Printed On 30-JAN-2017 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2016 to 31-DEC-2016 incl.

Parameter		U/A	No. of	No. of	PCV	No. Of	% of	Concentration or value		
		&	samples	samples		samples	samples	(all samples)		
		Freq.	planned	taken in		contraven	contraven			
			per annum	year	Auth Dep	ing PCV	ing PCV	Min.	Mean	Max.
Propiconazole	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Propyzamide	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.005	< 0.010
Prothioconazole	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.006	< 0.006	0.008
Selenium	ug/l Se	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.150	0.208	0.323
Sodium	mg Na/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	7.933	8.638	9.270
Sulphate	mg SO4/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	23.777	29.458	36.200
Taste	Diln No	S	24	24		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tebuconazole	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.004	< 0.018
Tetrachloroethene/Trichloroethene - S	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.200	< 0.261	< 0.398
Tetrachloromethane	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100
Total - Residual disinfectant	mg Cl/l	S	36	36		0	0.000	0.090	0.583	1.080
Total Indicative Dose	mSv/year	AS	1	1		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100
Total Organic Carbon	mg C/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	0.855	1.407	1.870
Total Trihalomethanes	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	29.000	41.421	59.710
Total coliforms	No./100 ml	S	36	36		2	5.556	0.000	0.556	17.000
Triclopyr	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.006	0.012
Tritium	Bq/l	AS	1	1		0	0.000	< 5.000	< 5.000	< 5.000
Turbidity	NTU	S	24	24		0	0.000	0.060	0.096	0.380

Commentary on Water Quality:

A: Supply point authorisation for pesticides and related products.

Population of zone = 11095

This zone has a surface water source :R4523

PCV Exceedances:

Sample failed 08-SEP-2016 (ZN0705AE) Total coliforms = 3 No./100.  
Sample failed 03-OCT-2016 (ZN0705AE) Total coliforms = 17 No./100.

#### Notes:

PCV = Prescribed Concentration or Value

U = Undertaking

S = Standard Sampling Frequency

R = Reduced Sampling Frequency

A = Authorised Supply Point

## **2016 Water SUPPLY COMMENTARY**

### **ZN0706 - Lough Macrory Killyclogher**

The water supplied in this zone within your council area complied with all the physical-chemical and microbiological standards laid down in the Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2007 (as amended).

WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZN0706 - Lough Macrory Killiclogher  
Printed On 30-JAN-2017 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2016 to 31-DEC-2016 incl.

Parameter	U/A & Freq.	No. of samples planned per annum	No. of samples taken in year	PCV	No. Of samples contraven	% of samples contraven	Concentration or value (all samples)		
							Min.	Mean	Max.
1,2 Dichloroethane	ug/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100
2,4-D	ug/l	AS	24	24	0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.004	0.037
2,4-DB	ug/l	AS	24	24	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.004	0.009
Aluminium	ug Al/l	S	24	24	0	0.000	5.780	15.693	34.640
Ammonium	mg NH4/l	S	24	24	0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Antimony	ug/l Sb	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.023	0.036	0.070
Arsenic	ug/l As	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.291	< 0.299	< 0.300
Bentazone	ug/l	AS	24	24	0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.002
Benzene	ug/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.016	< 0.020	< 0.020
Benzo(a)pyrene	ug/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001
Boron	mg/l B	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.003	0.005	0.006
Bromate	ug/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	1.300	2.013	2.900
Bromoxynil	ug/l	AS	24	24	0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.005	0.007
Cadmium	ug/l Cd	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.005	< 0.008	< 0.010
Chloride	mg Cl/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	12.236	14.135	16.190
Chlorotoluron	ug/l	AS	24	24	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Chlorpyrifos	ug/l	AS	24	24	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.003	< 0.004
Chromium	ug/l Cr	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.115	0.154	0.198
Clopyralid	ug/l	AS	24	25	0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.011	0.060
Clostridium perfringens (sulph red)	No./100 ml	AS	112	112	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Colony Counts 22	No./1 ml	S	24	24	0	0.000	0.000	0.042	1.000
Colony Counts 37 (48hrs)	No./1 ml	S	24	24	0	0.000	0.000	0.042	1.000
Colour	mg/l Pt/Co	S	24	24	0	0.000	1.010	1.449	1.970
Conductivity	uS/cm 20 C	AS	112	114	0	0.000	118.000	193.981	401.000
Copper	mg Cu/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.006	0.024
Cyanide	ug/l	AS	24	25	0	0.000	< 0.300	< 1.852	3.300
Dicamba	ug/l	AS	24	24	0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Dichlorprop	ug/l	AS	24	24	0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.002	< 0.003
Diiflufenican	ug/l	AS	24	24	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	0.010
Diuron	ug/l	AS	24	24	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	0.005
E. coli	No./100 ml	S	60	60	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Enterococci	No./100ml	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Epoxiconazole	ug/l	AS	24	24	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.007	< 0.024
Fenpropimorph	ug/l	AS	24	24	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.004
Fluoride	mg F/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.020	< 0.021	0.027
Fluroxypyr	ug/l	AS	24	24	0	0.000	< 0.005	< 0.007	0.017
Free - Residual disinfectant	mg Cl/l	S	60	60	0	0.000	< 0.050	< 0.345	0.770
Glyphosate	ug/l	AS	24	24	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Hydrogen Ion	pH value	S	24	25	0	0.000	7.490	7.956	8.260
Iron	ug Fe/l	S	24	24	0	0.000	3.420	16.718	65.550
Isoproturon	ug/l	AS	24	24	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Lead	ug Pb/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.271	0.790
Linuron	ug/l	AS	24	24	0	0.000	< 0.006	< 0.006	< 0.006
MCPA	ug/l	AS	24	24	0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.014	0.074
MCPB	ug/l	AS	24	24	0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004
Manganese	ug Mn/l	S	24	24	0	0.000	0.180	0.837	3.100
Mecoprop	ug/l	AS	24	24	0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.004	0.011
Mercury	ug/l Hg	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.017	< 0.055
Metaxyl	ug/l	AS	24	24	0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.005
Metamitron	ug/l	AS	24	24	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.004	0.018
Metazachlor	ug/l	AS	24	23	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.004	< 0.004
Metoxuron	ug/l	AS	24	24	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Metribuzin	ug/l	AS	24	24	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.003	< 0.004
Nickel	ug Ni/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.439	0.593	0.839
Nitrate	mg NO3/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.400	< 1.619	2.290
Nitrite	mg NO2/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.006	0.010	0.013
Odour	Diln No	S	24	24	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
PAH - Sum of four substances	ug/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.010	< 0.010
Pendimethalin	ug/l	AS	24	24	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.004
Pesticides - Total Substances	ug/l	AS	24	24	0	0.000	< 0.050	< 0.060	0.174
Phorate	ug/l	AS	24	30	0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004
Pirimicarb	ug/l	AS	24	23	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.003	< 0.003
Propachlor	ug/l	AS	24	24	0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004

WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZN0706 - Lough Macrory Killiclogher

Printed On 30-JAN-2017 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2016 to 31-DEC-2016 incl.

Parameter	U/A & Freq.	No. of samples planned per annum	No. of samples taken in year	PCV	No. Of samples contraven	% of samples contraven	Concentration or value (all samples)		
							Min.	Mean	Max.
Propiconazole	ug/l	AS	24	24	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	0.002
Propyzamide	ug/l	AS	24	24	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.005	< 0.010
Prothioconazole	ug/l	AS	24	24	0	0.000	< 0.006	< 0.006	0.008
Selenium	ug/l Se	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.156	0.219	0.314
Sodium	mg Na/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	8.072	9.261	10.390
Sulphate	mg SO4/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	24.230	30.385	36.500
Taste	Diln No	S	24	24	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tebuconazole	ug/l	AS	24	24	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.005	< 0.018
Tetrachloroethene/Trichloroethene - S	ug/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.200	< 0.216	< 0.328
Tetrachloromethane	ug/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100
Total - Residual disinfectant	mg Cl/l	S	60	60	0	0.000	0.120	0.429	0.840
Total Indicative Dose	mSv/year	AS	3	3	0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100
Total Organic Carbon	mg C/l	AS	24	24	0	0.000	0.855	1.876	3.680
Total Trihalomethanes	ug/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	29.500	51.065	76.400
Total coliforms	No./100 ml	S	60	60	1	1.667	0.000	0.117	7.000
Triclopyr	ug/l	AS	24	24	0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.009	0.092
Tritium	Bq/l	AS	3	3	0	0.000	< 5.000	< 6.667	< 10.000
Turbidity	NTU	S	24	24	0	0.000	0.060	0.104	0.410

Commentary on Water Quality:

A: Supply point authorisation for pesticides and related products.

Population of zone = 22288

This zone has a surface water source :R4513

PCV Exceedances:

Sample failed 30-JUN-2016 (ZN0706AE) Total coliforms = 7 No./100.

Notes:

PCV = Prescribed Concentration or Value

U = Undertaking

S = Standard Sampling Frequency

R = Reduced Sampling Frequency

A = Authorised Supply Point

## **2016 Water SUPPLY COMMENTARY**

### **ZN0802 - Killyhevlin Enniskillen**

The water supplied in this zone within your council area complied with all the physical-chemical and microbiological standards laid down in the Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2007 (as amended).



WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZN0802 - Killyhevlin Enniskillen  
Printed On 30-JAN-2017 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2016 to 31-DEC-2016 incl.

Parameter	U/A	No. of samples planned	No. of samples taken in year	PCV	No. Of samples contraven	% of samples contraven	Concentration or value (all samples)		
							Min.	Mean	Max.
1,2 Dichloroethane	ug/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100
2,4-D	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.003	0.006
2,4-DB	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Aluminium	ug Al/l	S	52	52	0	0.000	< 1.000	< 14.439	65.290
Ammonium	mg NH4/l	S	52	52	0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Antimony	ug/l Sb	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.063	0.131
Arsenic	ug/l As	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.259	0.350	0.489
Bentazone	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.002	< 0.002
Benzene	ug/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.020	< 0.021	0.026
Benzo(a)pyrene	ug/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001
Boron	mg/l B	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.011	0.014
Bromate	ug/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.690	1.319	2.000
Bromoxynil	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.005	< 0.007
Cadmium	ug/l Cd	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.005	0.009	0.012
Chloride	mg Cl/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	16.437	17.890	19.300
Chlorotoluron	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Chlorpyrifos	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.003	< 0.004
Chromium	ug/l Cr	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.419	1.325
Clopyralid	ug/l	AS	8	10	0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.006	0.015
Clostridium perfringens (sulph red)	No./100 ml	AS	104	103	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Colony Counts 22	No./1 ml	S	52	52	0	0.000	0.000	0.404	15.000
Colony Counts 37 (48hrs)	No./1 ml	S	52	52	0	0.000	0.000	0.346	8.000
Colour	mg/l Pt/Co	S	52	52	0	0.000	0.700	1.474	3.330
Conductivity	uS/cm 20 C	AS	104	104	0	0.000	177.000	377.692	481.000
Copper	mg Cu/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.001	0.002	0.008
Cyanide	ug/l	AS	8	10	0	0.000	1.600	1.900	3.000
Dicamba	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Dichlorprop	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.002	< 0.003
Diiflufenican	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.004
Diuron	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
E. coli	No./100 ml	S	192	192	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Enterococci	No./100ml	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Epoxiconazole	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.008	< 0.024
Fenpropimorph	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.004	< 0.004
Fluoride	mg F/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.025	0.043	0.060
Fluroxypyr	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005
Free - Residual disinfectant	mg Cl/l	S	192	192	0	0.000	< 0.050	< 0.319	0.860
Glyphosate	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Hydrogen Ion	pH value	S	52	52	0	0.000	7.350	7.660	8.030
Iron	ug Fe/l	S	52	52	1	1.923	3.140	39.507	489.700
Isoproturon	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Lead	ug Pb/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.139	0.358
Linuron	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.006	< 0.006	< 0.006
MCPA	ug/l	AS	8	11	0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.007	0.011
MCPB	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004
Manganese	ug Mn/l	S	52	52	0	0.000	< 0.100	< 2.475	13.900
Mecoprop	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.003	0.007
Mercury	ug/l Hg	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.006	< 0.020	< 0.055
Metalaxyl	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.005
Metamitron	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Metazachlor	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.004	< 0.004
Metoxuron	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Metribuzin	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.003	< 0.004
Nickel	ug Ni/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.100	< 1.244	1.703
Nitrate	mg NO3/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.400	< 1.782	2.890
Nitrite	mg NO2/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.010	< 0.010
Odour	Diln No	S	52	52	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
PAH - Sum of four substances	ug/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.010	< 0.010
Pendimethalin	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.004
Pesticides - Total Substances	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.050	< 0.050	< 0.050
Phorate	ug/l	AS	8	13	0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004
Pirimicarb	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.003	< 0.003
Propachlor	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004

WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZN0802 - Killyhevlin Enniskillen										
Printed On 30-JAN-2017 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2016 to 31-DEC-2016 incl.										
Parameter		U/A	No. of	No. of	PCV	No. Of	% of	Concentration or value		
			& samples	samples		samples	samples	(all samples)		
		Freq.	planned	taken in		contraven	contraven			
			per annum	year	Auth Dep	ing PCV	ing PCV	Min.	Mean	Max.
Propiconazole	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	0.002
Propyzamide	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.006	< 0.010
Prothioconazole	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.006	< 0.006	< 0.006
Selenium	ug/l Se	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.167	0.259	0.414
Sodium	mg Na/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	12.461	22.227	40.324
Sulphate	mg SO4/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	91.471	112.370	133.100
Taste	Diln No	S	52	52		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tebuconazole	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.006	< 0.018
Tetrachloroethene/Trichloroethene - S	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.200	< 0.215	< 0.318
Tetrachloromethane	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100
Total - Residual disinfectant	mg Cl/l	S	192	192		0	0.000	0.090	0.427	1.000
Total Indicative Dose	mSv/year	AS	1	1		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100
Total Organic Carbon	mg C/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	1.670	2.586	3.690
Total Trihalomethanes	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	37.800	56.253	74.210
Total coliforms	No./100 ml	S	192	192		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Triclopyr	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.005	0.009
Tritium	Bq/l	AS	1	1		0	0.000	< 6.000	< 6.000	< 6.000
Turbidity	NTU	S	52	52		0	0.000	0.080	0.223	1.570

Commentary on Water Quality:

A: Supply point authorisation for pesticides and related products.

Population of zone = 75952

This zone has a surface water source :R4701

PCV Exceedances:

Sample failed 11-JUL-2016 (ZN0802AE) Iron = 490 ug Fe/.

#### Notes:

PCV = Prescribed Concentration or Value

U = Undertaking

S = Standard Sampling Frequency

R = Reduced Sampling Frequency

A = Authorised Supply Point

## **2016 Water SUPPLY COMMENTARY**

### **ZN1102 - Seagahan Armagh**

The water supplied in this zone within your council area complied with all the physical-chemical and microbiological standards laid down in the Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2007 (as amended).

WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZN1102 - Seagahan Armagh  
Printed On 30-JAN-2017 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2016 to 31-DEC-2016 incl.

Parameter	U/A	No. of & samples Freq. planned	No. of samples taken in year	PCV	No. Of samples contraven	% of samples contraven	Concentration or value (all samples)		
							Min.	Mean	Max.
1,2 Dichloroethane	ug/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.064	< 0.096	< 0.100
2,4-D	ug/l	AS	8	9	0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.007	0.014
2,4-DB	ug/l	AS	8	9	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Aluminium	ug Al/l	S	36	36	0	0.000	0.530	10.236	32.620
Ammonium	mg NH4/l	S	36	36	0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Antimony	ug/l Sb	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.086	0.112	0.195
Arsenic	ug/l As	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.254	0.353	0.549
Bentazone	ug/l	AS	8	9	0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.002	0.008
Benzene	ug/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.020	< 0.020	< 0.020
Benzo(a)pyrene	ug/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001
Boron	mg/l B	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.008	0.010	0.013
Bromate	ug/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.300	< 0.300	< 0.300
Bromoxynil	ug/l	AS	8	9	0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.005	0.007
Cadmium	ug/l Cd	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.005	0.009	0.017
Chloride	mg Cl/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	15.079	20.050	23.740
Chlorotoluron	ug/l	AS	8	9	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Chlorpyrifos	ug/l	AS	8	9	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.003	< 0.004
Chromium	ug/l Cr	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.116	0.229	0.419
Clopyralid	ug/l	AS	8	9	0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.018	0.091
Clostridium perfringens (sulph red)	No./100 ml	AS	52	52	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Colony Counts 22	No./1 ml	S	36	36	0	0.000	0.000	4.111	96.000
Colony Counts 37 (48hrs)	No./1 ml	S	36	36	0	0.000	0.000	0.250	7.000
Colour	mg/l Pt/Co	S	36	36	0	0.000	0.930	1.675	2.460
Conductivity	uS/cm 20 C	AS	52	52	0	0.000	237.000	328.308	412.000
Copper	mg Cu/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.002	0.012	0.031
Cyanide	ug/l	AS	8	11	0	0.000	1.500	4.573	7.700
Dicamba	ug/l	AS	8	9	0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Dichlorprop	ug/l	AS	8	9	0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.002	< 0.003
Diiflufenican	ug/l	AS	8	9	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	0.004
Diuron	ug/l	AS	8	9	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	0.004
E. coli	No./100 ml	S	96	96	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Enterococci	No./100ml	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Epoxiconazole	ug/l	AS	8	9	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.007	< 0.024
Fenpropimorph	ug/l	AS	8	9	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.004
Fluoride	mg F/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.018	0.026	0.040
Fluroxypyr	ug/l	AS	8	9	0	0.000	< 0.005	< 0.012	0.019
Free - Residual disinfectant	mg Cl/l	S	96	96	0	0.000	0.100	0.617	1.710
Glyphosate	ug/l	AS	8	9	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Hydrogen Ion	pH value	S	36	39	0	0.000	7.120	7.480	7.890
Iron	ug Fe/l	S	36	36	0	0.000	1.870	16.095	61.900
Isoproturon	ug/l	AS	8	9	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Lead	ug Pb/l	S	8	8	1	12.500	0.065	1.597	11.010
Linuron	ug/l	AS	8	9	0	0.000	< 0.006	< 0.006	< 0.006
MCPA	ug/l	AS	8	11	0	0.000	0.019	0.034	0.063
MCPB	ug/l	AS	8	9	0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004
Manganese	ug Mn/l	S	36	36	0	0.000	0.260	0.931	3.730
Mecoprop	ug/l	AS	8	11	0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.008	0.014
Mercury	ug/l Hg	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.009	< 0.017	< 0.055
Metalaxyl	ug/l	AS	8	9	0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.005
Metamitron	ug/l	AS	8	9	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Metazachlor	ug/l	AS	8	9	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.004	< 0.004
Metoxuron	ug/l	AS	8	9	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Metribuzin	ug/l	AS	8	9	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.003	< 0.004
Nickel	ug Ni/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	1.478	2.087	3.029
Nitrate	mg NO3/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.885	2.511	3.660
Nitrite	mg NO2/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.007	< 0.010	< 0.010
Odour	Diln No	S	36	36	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
PAH - Sum of four substances	ug/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.010	< 0.010
Pendimethalin	ug/l	AS	8	9	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.004
Pesticides - Total Substances	ug/l	AS	8	9	0	0.000	0.051	0.080	0.128
Phorate	ug/l	AS	8	10	0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004
Pirimicarb	ug/l	AS	8	9	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.003	< 0.003
Propachlor	ug/l	AS	8	9	0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004

WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZN1102 - Seagahan Armagh										
Printed On 30-JAN-2017 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2016 to 31-DEC-2016 incl.										
Parameter	U/A	No. of	No. of	PCV	No. Of	% of	Concentration or value			
	&	samples	samples		samples	samples	(all samples)			
	Freq.	planned	taken in		contraven	contraven				
		per annum	year	Auth Dep	ing PCV	ing PCV	Min.	Mean	Max.	
Propiconazole	ug/l	AS	8	9	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002	
Propyzamide	ug/l	AS	8	9	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.006	< 0.010	
Prothioconazole	ug/l	AS	8	9	0	0.000	< 0.006	< 0.006	< 0.006	
Selenium	ug/l Se	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.200	< 0.259	0.326	
Sodium	mg Na/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	19.205	33.997	56.520	
Sulphate	mg SO4/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	42.459	69.717	89.600	
Taste	Diln No	S	36	36	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Tebuconazole	ug/l	AS	8	9	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.005	< 0.018	
Tetrachloroethene/Trichloroethene - S	ug/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.200	< 0.216	< 0.328	
Tetrachloromethane	ug/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100	
Total - Residual disinfectant	mg Cl/l	S	96	96	0	0.000	0.190	0.793	1.910	
Total Indicative Dose	mSv/year	AS	1	1	0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100	
Total Organic Carbon	mg C/l	AS	8	9	0	0.000	1.880	2.684	3.090	
Total Trihalomethanes	ug/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	32.600	54.153	68.700	
Total coliforms	No./100 ml	S	96	96	1	1.042	0.000	0.021	2.000	
Triclopyr	ug/l	AS	8	9	0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.009	0.015	
Tritium	Bq/l	AS	1	1	0	0.000	< 5.000	< 5.000	< 5.000	
Turbidity	NTU	S	36	36	0	0.000	0.070	0.124	0.290	

Commentary on Water Quality:

A: Supply point authorisation for pesticides and related products.

Population of zone = 34941

This zone has a surface water source :R2514

PCV Exceedances:

Sample failed 02-MAR-2016 (ZN1102AE) Lead = 11.0 ug Pb.

Sample failed 10-MAR-2016 (ZN1102AE) Total coliforms = 2 No./100.

#### Notes:

PCV = Prescribed Concentration or Value

U = Undertaking

S = Standard Sampling Frequency

R = Reduced Sampling Frequency

A = Authorised Supply Point

## **2016 Water SUPPLY COMMENTARY**

### **ZS0809 - Castor Bay Dungannon**

The water supplied in this zone within the Mid Ulster council area complied with all the physical-chemical and microbiological standards laid down in the Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2007 (as amended) except for the following parameter(s):-

#### **Total coliforms – single exceedance**

Total coliforms are an indication of microbiological contamination. Exceedances can occur when there are problems with disinfection of the water supply or where the sample tap is contaminated. Most total coliform / E Coli exceedances are because of contamination of the customer tap. Investigation of this exceedance found that the water supply was satisfactory and that the contamination was most likely related to the customer tap.

#### **Clostridium Perfringens – single exceedance – Monitored at Authorised Supply Point**

The presence of Clostridium Perfringens is an indication of microbiological contamination. Exceedances can occur when there are problems with disinfection of the water supply or where the sample tap is contaminated. On this occasion, all resamples and downstream samples were satisfactory with no cause determined for the exceedance.

#### **Pesticides – Monitored at Authorised Supply point**

NI Water analyses for 30 individual pesticides, herbicides and algaecides, with an exceedance of the individual standard detected for Clopyralid. The result is not thought to be representative of the water supply, however the result still stands due to no analytical reason being found for the result to be marked invalid. All resamples were below the regulatory limit.

WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZS0809 - Castor Bay Dungannon  
Printed On 30-JAN-2017 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2016 to 31-DEC-2016 incl.

Parameter	U/A & Freq.	No. of samples planned per annum	No. of samples taken in year	PCV	No. Of samples contraven	% of samples contraven	Concentration or value (all samples)		
							Min.	Mean	Max.
1,2 Dichloroethane	ug/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100
2,4-D	ug/l	AS	13	12	0	0.000	0.003	0.007	0.013
2,4-DB	ug/l	AS	13	12	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.004	0.006
Aluminium	ug Al/l	S	52	52	0	0.000	9.410	28.665	182.800
Ammonium	mg NH4/l	S	52	52	0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Antimony	ug/l Sb	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.130	0.142	0.162
Arsenic	ug/l As	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.270	0.322	0.398
Bentazone	ug/l	AS	13	12	0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.002	0.002
Benzene	ug/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.015	< 0.019	< 0.020
Benzo(a)pyrene	ug/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001
Boron	mg/l B	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.011	0.013	0.016
Bromate	ug/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.300	< 0.300	< 0.300
Bromoxynil	ug/l	AS	13	12	0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.006	0.009
Cadmium	ug/l Cd	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.008	0.011	0.013
Chloride	mg Cl/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	21.390	23.308	25.354
Chlorotoluron	ug/l	AS	13	12	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Chlorpyrifos	ug/l	AS	13	12	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.004	< 0.004
Chromium	ug/l Cr	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.174	0.304	0.427
Clopyralid	ug/l	AS	13	12	1	8.333	< 0.004	< 0.025	0.220
Clostridium perfringens (sulph red)	No./100 ml	AS	262	261	1	0.383	0.000	0.027	7.000
Colony Counts 22	No./1 ml	S	52	52	0	0.000	0.000	> 10.231	>300.000
Colony Counts 37 (48hrs)	No./1 ml	S	52	52	0	0.000	0.000	3.192	68.000
Colour	mg/l Pt/Co	S	52	52	0	0.000	0.740	1.686	2.750
Conductivity	uS/cm 20 C	AS	260	260	0	0.000	310.000	381.150	478.000
Copper	mg Cu/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.002	0.012	0.039
Cyanide	ug/l	AS	13	12	0	0.000	< 0.700	< 1.642	4.800
Dicamba	ug/l	AS	13	12	0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.011	< 0.012
Dichlorprop	ug/l	AS	13	12	0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.002	< 0.003
Diiflufenican	ug/l	AS	13	12	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.004
Diuron	ug/l	AS	13	12	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.004	0.007
E. coli	No./100 ml	S	156	156	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Enterococci	No./100ml	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Epoxiconazole	ug/l	AS	13	12	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.004	< 0.024
Fenpropimorph	ug/l	AS	13	12	0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.004	< 0.004
Fluoride	mg F/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.019	0.033	0.047
Fluroxypyr	ug/l	AS	13	12	0	0.000	< 0.005	< 0.011	0.018
Free - Residual disinfectant	mg Cl/l	S	156	156	0	0.000	< 0.050	< 0.328	1.020
Glyphosate	ug/l	AS	13	12	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Hydrogen Ion	pH value	S	52	53	0	0.000	7.360	7.684	7.900
Iron	ug Fe/l	S	52	52	0	0.000	< 2.000	< 18.552	97.310
Isoproturon	ug/l	AS	13	12	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Lead	ug Pb/l	S	8	9	0	0.000	0.052	0.199	0.579
Linuron	ug/l	AS	13	12	0	0.000	< 0.006	< 0.006	< 0.006
MCPA	ug/l	AS	13	12	0	0.000	0.021	0.031	0.052
MCPB	ug/l	AS	13	12	0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004
Manganese	ug Mn/l	S	52	52	0	0.000	0.240	1.194	3.420
Mecoprop	ug/l	AS	13	12	0	0.000	0.005	0.011	0.017
Mercury	ug/l Hg	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.023	< 0.055
Metalaxyl	ug/l	AS	13	12	0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.005
Metamitron	ug/l	AS	13	12	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Metazachlor	ug/l	AS	13	12	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.004	< 0.004
Metoxuron	ug/l	AS	13	12	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Metribuzin	ug/l	AS	13	12	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.003	< 0.004
Nickel	ug Ni/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	1.373	1.749	2.925
Nitrate	mg NO3/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.400	< 2.006	4.441
Nitrite	mg NO2/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.007	< 0.010	< 0.010
Odour	Diln No	S	52	52	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
PAH - Sum of four substances	ug/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.010	< 0.010
Pendimethalin	ug/l	AS	13	12	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.004
Pesticides - Total Substances	ug/l	AS	13	12	0	0.000	< 0.050	< 0.096	0.302
Phorate	ug/l	AS	13	12	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.003	< 0.004
Pirimicarb	ug/l	AS	13	12	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.003	< 0.003
Propachlor	ug/l	AS	13	12	0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004
Propiconazole	ug/l	AS	13	12	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	0.002

WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZS0809 - Castor Bay Dungannon										
Printed On 30-JAN-2017 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2016 to 31-DEC-2016 incl.										
Parameter		U/A	No. of	No. of	PCV	No. Of	% of	Concentration or value		
		&	samples	samples		samples	samples	(all samples)		
		Freq.	planned	taken in		contraven	contraven			
			per annum	year	Auth Dep	ing PCV	ing PCV	Min.	Mean	Max.
Propyzamide	ug/l	AS	13	12		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.007	< 0.010
Prothioconazole	ug/l	AS	13	12		0	0.000	< 0.006	< 0.006	< 0.006
Selenium	ug/l Se	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.193	0.249	0.311
Sodium	mg Na/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	13.615	18.412	21.462
Sulphate	mg SO4/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	66.223	75.296	85.447
Taste	Diln No	S	52	52		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tebuconazole	ug/l	AS	13	12		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.003	< 0.018
Tetrachloroethene/Trichloroethene - S	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.200	< 0.252	< 0.408
Tetrachloromethane	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.101	0.110
Total - Residual disinfectant	mg Cl/l	S	156	156		0	0.000	0.100	0.485	1.110
Total Indicative Dose	mSv/year	AS	2	1		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100
Total Organic Carbon	mg C/l	AS	12	12		0	0.000	2.700	3.078	3.380
Total Trihalomethanes	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	54.510	71.463	87.900
Total coliforms	No./100 ml	S	156	156		2	1.282	0.000	0.051	6.000
Triclopyr	ug/l	AS	13	12		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.013	0.028
Tritium	Bq/l	AS	2	1		0	0.000	< 10.000	< 10.000	< 10.000
Turbidity	NTU	S	52	52		0	0.000	0.090	0.193	0.820

Commentary on Water Quality:

A: Supply point authorisation for pesticides and related products.

Population of zone = 63129

This zone has a surface water source :R2308

PCV Exceedances:

Sample failed 07-MAR-2016 (W2308POUT) Clopyralid = 0.2200 ug/.  
Sample failed 09-APR-2016 (W2308POUT) Clostridium perfringens (sulph red) = 7 No./100.  
Sample failed 04-MAR-2016 (ZS0809AE) Total coliforms = 6 No./100.  
Sample failed 11-MAR-2016 (ZS0809AE) Total coliforms = 2 No./100.

Notes:

PCV = Prescribed Concentration or Value

U = Undertaking

S = Standard Sampling Frequency

R = Reduced Sampling Frequency

A = Authorised Supply Point



**BB**

<b>Report on</b>	Mid Ulster Allotments Gathering
<b>Reporting Officer</b>	Raymond Lowry
<b>Contact Officer</b>	Yvonne Zellmann - Sustainability Officer

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

<b>1.0</b>	<b>Purpose of Report</b>
1.1	To inform Members of the 2 <sup>nd</sup> annual Allotments Gathering to take place on 14 <sup>th</sup> September 2017 at Nunnery Hill Community Garden in Dungannon Park.
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Background</b>
2.1	Last September Mid Ulster District Council organised their inaugural Allotments Gathering at Nunnery Hill Community Garden in Dungannon Park to provide a networking event for all of Mid Ulster's allotment and community garden groups. The event was very well attended and received excellent feedback from participants, many of them expressing the hope that this was to become an annual event.
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Main Report</b>
3.1	Invitations have gone out for the 2 <sup>nd</sup> annual Allotments Gathering, which is open to all of Mid Ulster's allotments & community garden groups (see event poster Appendix 1). It is hoped that there will be representation from around 10 to 15 different groups at the event.
3.2	The gathering will take place on Thursday, 14 <sup>th</sup> September 2017 from 10.30 am to 2.00 pm at the Nunnery Hill allotments in Dungannon Park. The event is jointly organised by Mid Ulster District Council and The Conservation Volunteers.
3.3	Similar to last year the morning will be a mix of practical workshops and informal networking. Workshops for this year will be on Seed Saving, Straw Crafts and Making Pickles & Preserves.
3.4	As part of the day a small competition will be run and all groups have been asked to bring along a selection of their produce to be entered into the following four classes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 'Afternoon Tea at the allotments'</li> <li>2. 'Home-grown basics for the local Foodbank'</li> <li>3. Surprise Us! - Anything special grown/made from the current year's produce</li> <li>4. 'Your Favourite Gardening Photo'</li> </ol>
3.5	Contact has been made with the Vineyard Church in Dungannon to initiate co-operation between allotments and local foodbanks. To mark the beginning of this co-operation all produce entered for class 2 of the competition will be donated to the Vineyard Church Foodbank.

3.6	It is planned that the Council Chair will present the competition winners with their rosettes and prizes.
<b>4.0</b>	<b>Other Considerations</b>
<b>4.1</b>	<p><b><u>Financial &amp; Human Resources Implications</u></b></p> <p>Financial: Activity within budget (shared by Parks and Technical Services).</p> <p>Human: Officer time (Sustainability Officer and Parks Staff) and input from The Conservation Volunteers.</p>
<b>4.2</b>	<p><b><u>Equality and Good Relations Implications</u></b></p> <p>The event will have allotment groups throughout the District brought together to meet and share ideas.</p>
<b>4.3</b>	<p><b><u>Risk Management Implications</u></b></p> <p>N/A</p>
<b>5.0</b>	<b>Recommendation(s)</b>
5.1	Members are asked to note the content of this report.
<b>6.0</b>	<b>Documents Attached &amp; References</b>
6.1	Events Poster – Appendix 1.

# Allotments Gathering

Bringing together Mid Ulster's allotment holders and community gardeners

## Nunnery Hill Community Garden

Dungannon Park

**Thursday, 14 September**  
10:30 am – 14:00 pm

**Meet and share ideas with other gardeners**

- Bring along photos & display of your allotments
- Practical Workshops
- Pickles & Preserve making, Seed Saving, Straw Crafts
- Show off your produce to win a prize in our Fun Competition
- Sit down allotments lunch - enjoy a seasonal meal with fellow ploholders!

**Call:** Yvonne Zellmann on 03000 132 132  
**Email:** [yvonne.zellmann@midulstercouncil.org](mailto:yvonne.zellmann@midulstercouncil.org)

**Interested in coming along?**

**Please RSVP by**  
**Wednesday 30 August**  
to register your group's participation and number of places required



Corporation of the City of  
**Lár Uladh**  
Mid Ulster  
District Council