



10 September 2019

Dear Councillor

You are invited to attend a meeting of the Environment Committee to be held in The Chamber, Cookstown at Mid Ulster District Council, Council Offices, COOKSTOWN, BT80 8DT on Tuesday, 10 September 2019 at 19:00 to transact the business noted below.

Yours faithfully

Anthony Tohill
Chief Executive

AGENDA

OPEN BUSINESS

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

Matters for Decision

- | | | |
|-----|--|-----------|
| 5. | No Waiting at Any Time – Greenvale Park, Magherafelt | 3 - 6 |
| 6. | Proposed No Waiting at Any Time – Moy Road, Dungannon | 7 - 10 |
| 7. | Proposed Removal of a Double Set of Speed Cushions, Killyman Road, Dungannon | 11 - 14 |
| 8. | Northern Ireland Water Refillution Campaign | 15 - 16 |
| 9. | The Roads Miscellaneous Provisions Act (NI) 2010 | 17 - 34 |
| 10. | Consultation Paper: Draft NI Animal Health & Welfare Strategic Framework | 35 - 88 |
| 11. | Street Naming and Property Numbering | 89 - 112 |
| 12. | Entertainment Licensing - DfC Correspondence | 113 - 122 |

Matters for Information

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	2019/20	
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24	Maghera Walled Garden Green Flag Award 2019	315 - 316
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26	RHS Britain in Bloom Awards	331 - 338
27	Cemetery Memorial Safety Programme Update	339 - 346
28	Update Report on Monolingual Road Nameplates	347 - 352

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

29. Entertainment Licensing – Tomney's Bar
30. Application for the Variation of a Stationary Street Trading Licence
31. Tender for Collection, Processing and Recycling of Rubble/Hardcore
32. Contracts for Garden Waste and Paints
33. Recycling Centres - Environmental Compliance
34. Update Report on Crematorium Project
35. Tender Report - Appointment of a Vehicle Supplier
36. Extension of Third-Party Contractors

Matters for Information

37. Confidential Minutes of Environment Committee held on 1 July 2019
38. Capital Projects Update
39. Off Street Car Parking: Quarter 1 - 2018-20

Report on	No Waiting at Any Time – Greenvale Park, Magherafelt
Date of Meeting	Tuesday 10 th September 2019
Reporting Officer	Andrew Cassells, Director of Environment & Property
Contact Officer	Andrew Cassells, Director of Environment & Property

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

1.0	Purpose of Report
1.1	To seek agreement of Members in relation to proposals from DfI Roads to introduce measures to enhance the safety and development of the transport network with a range of transport proposals.
2.0	Background
2.1	DfI Roads are consulting the Council with proposals to introduce measures designed to improve network safety, sustainability and efficiency to encourage safe and sustainable travel.
3.0	Main Report
3.1	<p>The following outlines the proposal to be brought to the attention of the Environment Committee:</p> <p>Proposed No Waiting at Any Time – Greenvale Park, Magherafelt</p> <p>DfI Roads are proposing to introduce a stretch of No Waiting at Any Time at Greenvale Park, Magherafelt.</p> <p>Consultation letter and location map of the aforementioned proposal are attached as appendices to this report.</p>
4.0	Other Considerations
4.1	Financial, Human Resources & Risk Implications
	Financial: None
	Human: None

	<p>Risk Management:</p> <p>The introduction of the aforementioned proposal as this location will assist in the management of road safety issues.</p>
4.2	Screening & Impact Assessments
	Equality & Good Relations Implications:
	<p>Rural Needs Implications:</p> <p>The introduction of the aforementioned proposal at this location will assist DfI in the discharge of their statutory duty.</p>
5.0	Recommendation(s)
5.1	That the Environment Committee endorses the proposal submitted by DfI Roads.
6.0	Documents Attached & References
6.1	<p>Appendix 1</p> <p>Letter from DfI Roads dated 27th June 2019; Proposed No Waiting at Any Time, Greenvale Park, Magherafelt</p>
6.2	<p>Appendix 2</p> <p>Drawing – Proposed No Waiting at Any Time, Greenvale Park, Magherafelt</p>



Department for

Infrastructure

An Roinn

Bonneagair

www.infrastructure-ni.gov.uk

Network Development

Chief Executive
Mid Ulster District Council
Ballyronan
Magherafelt
BT45 6EN

County Hall
Drumragh Avenue
Omagh

Tel: 028 8225 4085

27 June 2019

Dear Mr Tohill

PROPOSED NO WAITING AT ANY TIME – GREENVALE PARK, MAGHERAFELT

DfI Roads is proposing to introduce a stretch of no waiting at any time on a stretch of Greenvale Park, Magherafelt, as shown on the attached map.

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

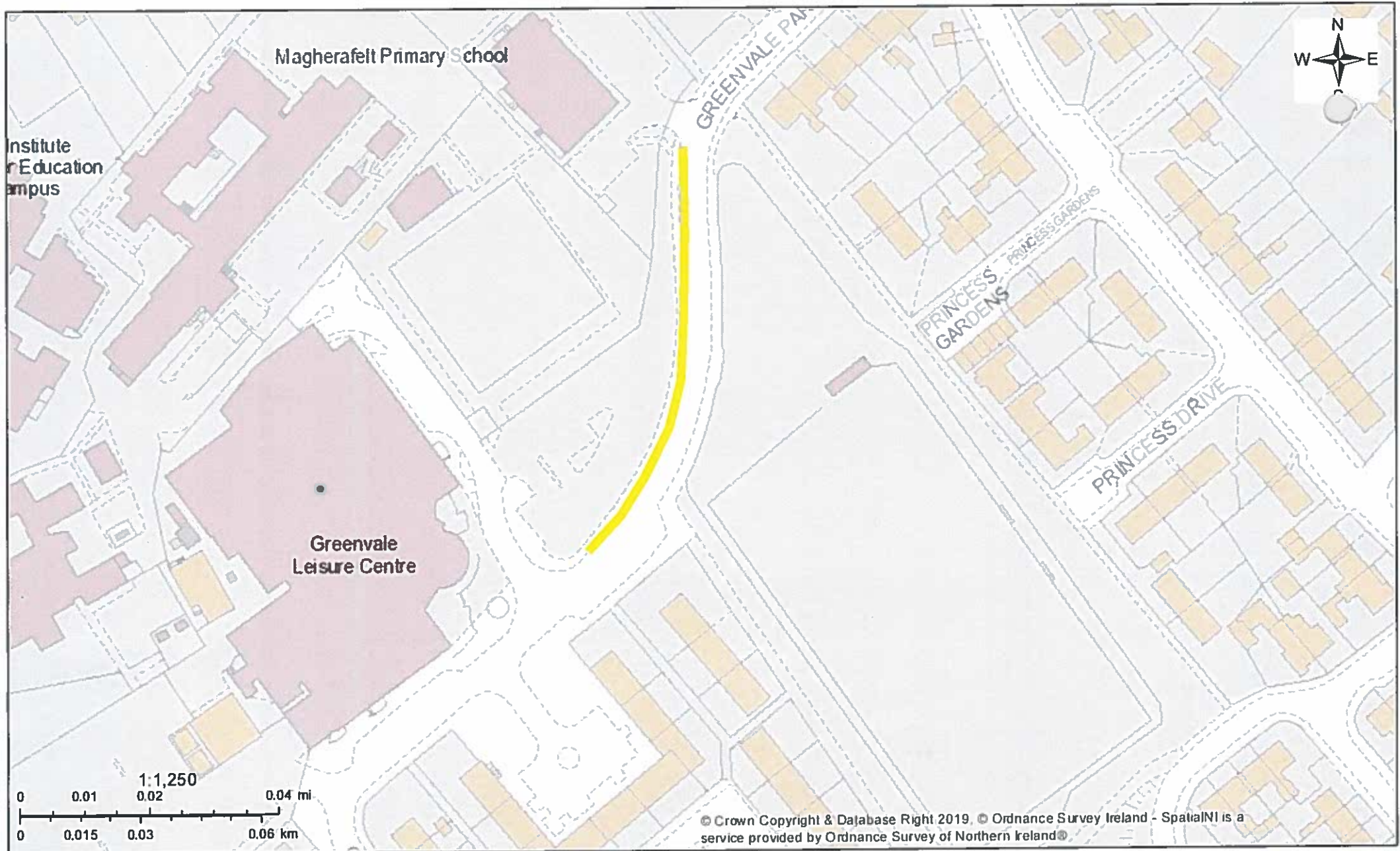
Please bring this matter to the attention of your council.

Yours sincerely

Mrs Hazel Burton
Network Development Section

Enc

Greenvale Leisure Centre



Wednesday 26 June 2019 11:55:07

Report on	Proposed No Waiting at Any Time – Moy Road, Dungannon
Date of Meeting	Tuesday 10 th September 2019
Reporting Officer	Andrew Cassells, Director of Environment & Property
Contact Officer	Andrew Cassells, Director of Environment & Property

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

1.0	Purpose of Report
1.1	To seek agreement of Members in relation to proposals from DfI Roads to introduce measures to enhance the safety and development of the transport network with a range of transport proposals.
2.0	Background
2.1	DfI Roads are consulting the Council with proposals to introduce measures designed to improve network safety, sustainability and efficiency to encourage safe and sustainable travel.
3.0	Main Report
3.1	<p>The following outlines the proposal to be brought to the attention of the Environment Committee:</p> <p>Proposed No Waiting at Any Time – Moy Road, Dungannon</p> <p>DfI Roads are proposing to introduce a stretch of No Waiting at Any Time at Moy Road, Dungannon.</p> <p>Consultation letter and location map of the aforementioned proposal are attached as appendices to this report.</p>
4.0	Other Considerations
4.1	Financial, Human Resources & Risk Implications
	Financial: None
	Human: None

	<p>Risk Management:</p> <p>The introduction of the aforementioned proposal as this location will assist in the management of road safety issues.</p>
4.2	Screening & Impact Assessments
	Equality & Good Relations Implications:
	<p>Rural Needs Implications:</p> <p>The introduction of the aforementioned proposal at this location will assist DfI in the discharge of their statutory duty.</p>
5.0	Recommendation(s)
5.1	That the Environment Committee endorses the proposal submitted by DfI Roads.
6.0	Documents Attached & References
6.1	<p>Appendix 1</p> <p>Letter from DfI Roads dated 4th July 2019; Proposed No Waiting at Any Time, Moy Road, Dungannon</p>
6.2	<p>Appendix 2</p> <p>Drawing – Proposed No Waiting at Any Time, Moy Road, Dungannon</p>



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BT45 6EN

County Hall
Drumragh Avenue
Omagh

Tel: 028 8225 4085

4 July 2019

Dear Mr Tohill

PROPOSED NO WAITING AT ANY TIME – MOY ROAD, DUNGANNON

DfI Roads is proposing to introduce a stretch of no waiting at any time on a stretch of Moy Road, Dungannon, as shown on the attached map.

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

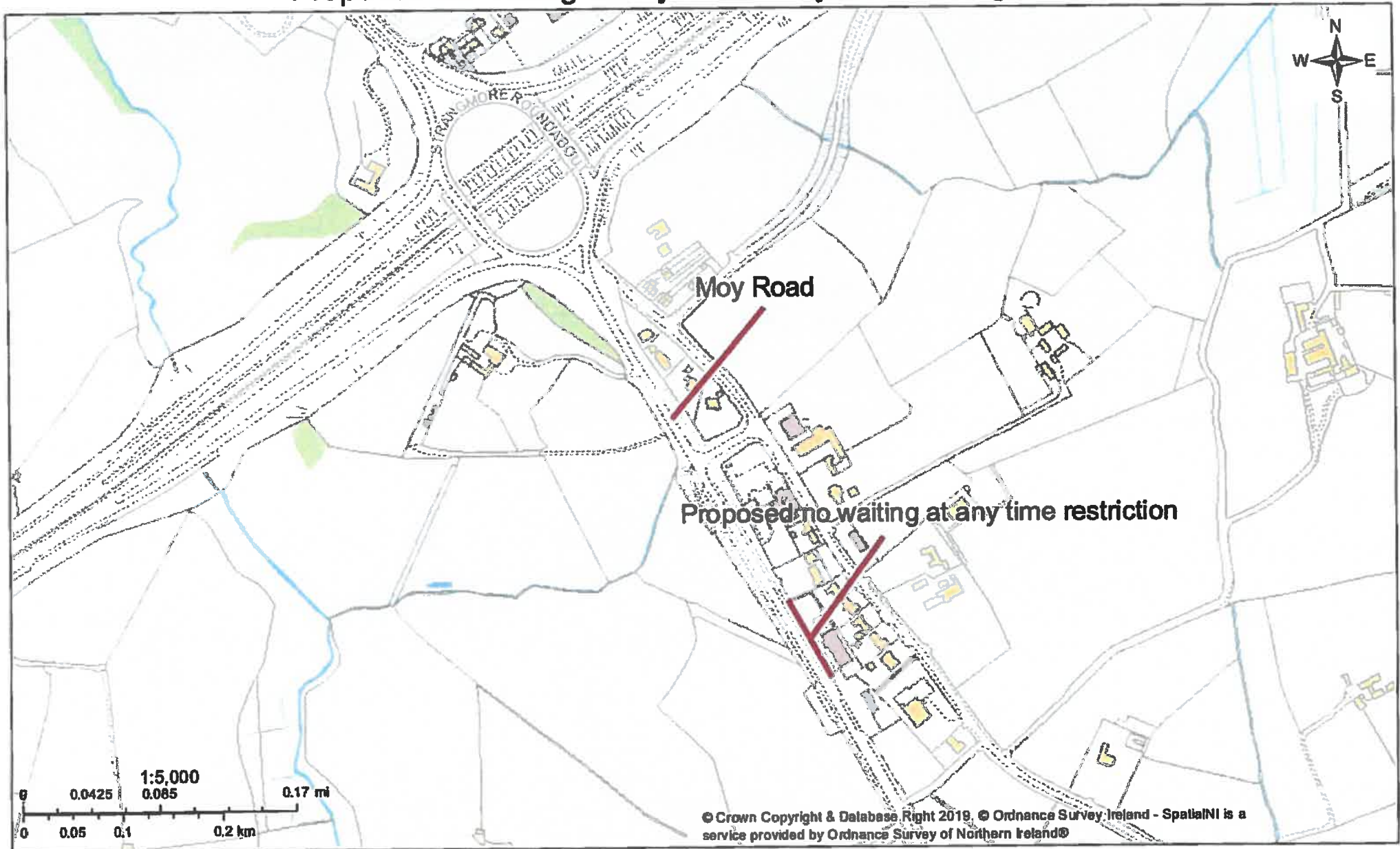
Please bring this matter to the attention of your council.

Yours sincerely

Mrs Hazel Burton
Network Development Section

Enc

Proposed no waiting at any time - Moy Road, Dungannon



Thursday 4 July 2019 15:57:10

Report on	Proposed Removal of a Double Set of Speed Cushions, Killyman Road, Dungannon
Date of Meeting	Tuesday 10 th September 2019
Reporting Officer	Andrew Cassells, Director of Environment & Property
Contact Officer	Andrew Cassells, Director of Environment & Property

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

1.0	Purpose of Report
1.1	To seek the agreement of Members in relation to proposals from DfI Roads to introduce measures to enhance the safety and development of the transport network with a range of transport proposals.
2.0	Background
2.1	DfI Roads are consulting the Council with proposals to introduce measures designed to improve network safety, sustainability and efficiency to encourage safe and sustainable travel.
3.0	Main Report
3.1	<p>The following outlines the proposals to be brought to the attention of the Environment Committee:</p> <p>Proposed Removal of a Double Set of Speed Cushions, Killyman Road, Dungannon</p> <p>DfI Roads are proposing to remove a double set of speed cushions at the above noted location.</p> <p>Consultation letter and location map of aforementioned proposal are attached as appendices to this report.</p>
4.0	Other Considerations
4.1	Financial, Human Resources & Risk Implications
	Financial:

	Human:
	<p>Risk Management:</p> <p>The introduction of the aforementioned proposal at this location will assist in the management of road safety issues.</p>
4.2	Screening & Impact Assessments
	<p>Equality & Good Relations Implications:</p> <p>The introduction of the aforementioned proposal at this location will assist DfI in the discharge of their duties in regard to disability.</p>
	Rural Needs Implications:
5.0	Recommendation(s)
5.1	That the Environment Committee endorses the proposal submitted by DfI Roads.
6.0	Documents Attached & References
6.1	<p>Appendix 1</p> <p>Letter from DfI Roads dated 26th June 2019; Proposed Removal of a Double Set of Speed Cushions at Killyman Road, Dungannon</p>
6.2	<p>Appendix 2</p> <p>Drawing – Proposed Removal of a Double Set of Speed Cushions at Killyman Road, Dungannon</p>



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County Hall
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Omagh

Tel: 028 8225 4085

26 June 2019

Dear Mr Tohill

PROPOSED REMOVAL OF A DOUBLE SET OF SPEED CUSHIONS – KILLYMAN ROAD, DUNGANNON

DfI Roads is proposing to remove a double set of speed cushions at Killyman Road, Dungannon, as detailed on the attached map.

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

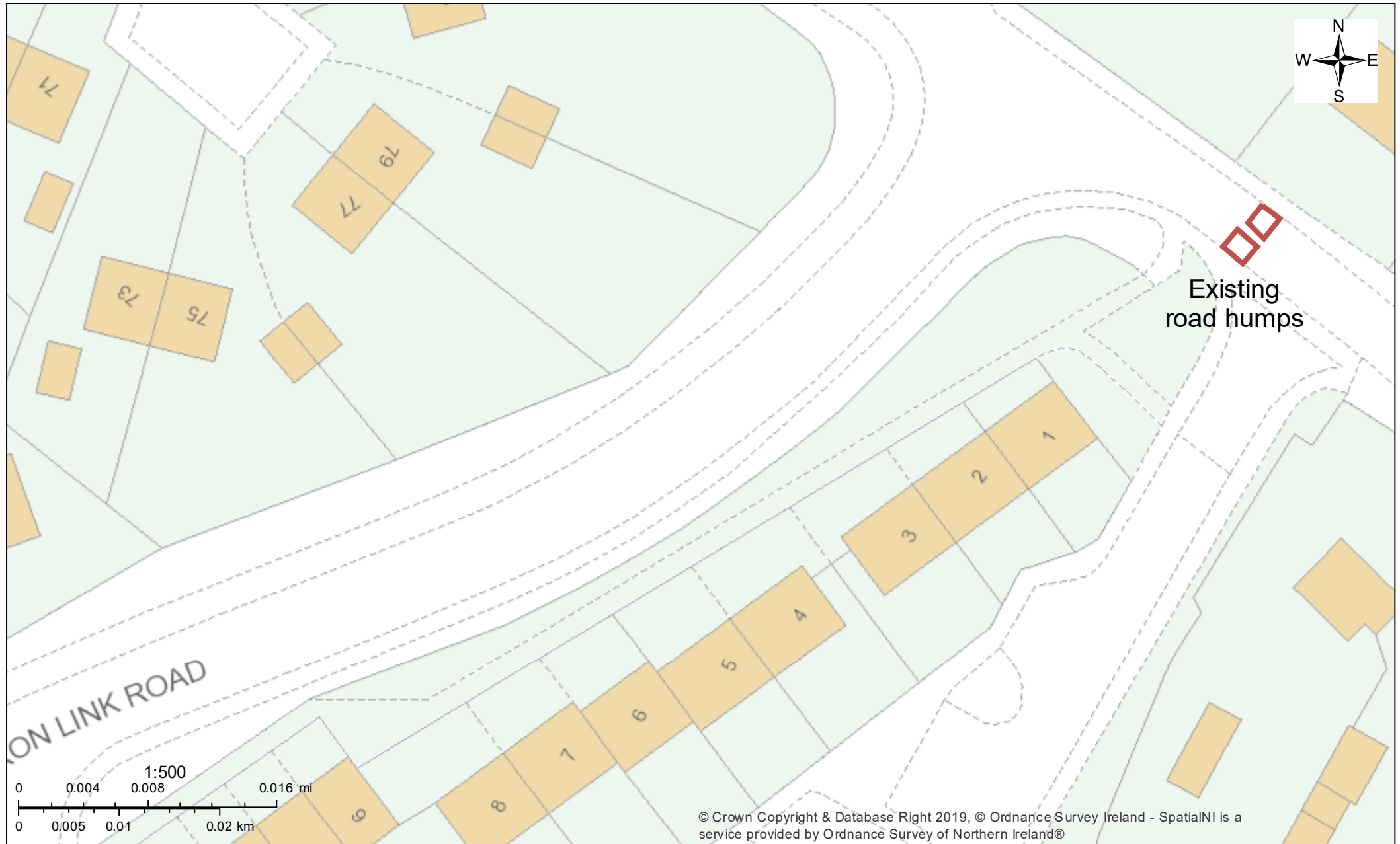
Please bring this matter to the attention of your council.

Yours sincerely

Mrs Hazel Burton
Network Development Section

Enc

Killyman Road Dungannon



Monday 24 June 2019 14:51:31

Report on	NI Water Refillution Campaign
Date of Meeting	10 September 2019
Reporting Officer	Andrew Cassells, Director of Environment & Property
Contact Officer	Ursula Mezza, Head of Marketing & Communications

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

1.0	Purpose of Report
1.1	The report seeks the Committee's approval to support and participate in the NI Water Refillution campaign.
2.0	Background
2.1	The Council's commitment to the protection and enhancement of the environment is clear in both the Mid Ulster Community Plan ('we will increasingly value our environment and enhance it for our children') and in the current Corporate Plan ('to reduce our dependency on landfill by increasing recycling, reusing and recovering energy from Council collected waste').
2.2	As well as investment in infrastructure to manage our waste more effectively, the Council has also consistently been at the top of the recycling table and achieved the 50% recycling target well in advance of the 2020 target date.
2.3	In the last number of years, integrated marketing and communications activity has contributed to on-going improvements in recycling rates and reductions in contamination levels.
2.4	The use of plastics and plastic pollution have increasingly been at the centre of waste and recycling agendas, with particular regard to plastic bottles. In the UK, an estimated 7.7 billion plastic water bottles are used each year, with the average person now using 150 plastic water bottles annually, many of which are discarded. If just 1 in 10 refilled just once a week, around 340 million plastic bottles would be saved each year
2.5	Given the prominence of plastic, the Council's proposed recycling campaign for 2019-2020 is on this theme and an opportunity has arisen also to work in partnership with NI Water towards a shared objective of the reduction in use of single-use plastic bottles.

3.0	Main Report
3.1	The NI Water 'Refillution' campaign began in June 2019 as part of National Refill Day and encourages people to stop using single use plastic water bottles and to switch to reusable bottles which can be filled from the tap.
3.2	The campaign's key messages are focussed on re-use, but also on the high quality water available on tap here.
3.3	While the Council supported National Refill Day in June through local press and on social media, there is an opportunity to formally join the 'Refillution' campaign by pledging, as an organisation, to reuse and refill whenever possible, and by undertaking our own activity in support of the wider campaign.
3.4	Given that we should endeavour to lead by example, it is proposed that as a starting point, we introduce the campaign internally in our own offices and facilities, before considering how we can work to encourage others externally, for example, local businesses, to reuse and refill.
3.5	NI Water will share campaign assets and will also provide 1,000 reusable water bottles which can be co-branded for distribution.
4.0	Other Considerations
4.1	Financial, Human Resources & Risk Implications
	Financial: No financial commitment is required.
	Human: Staff time to promote the campaign and engage with stakeholders.
	Risk Management: No specific associated risks.
4.2	Screening & Impact Assessments
	Equality & Good Relations Implications: N/A
	Rural Needs Implications: N/A
5.0	Recommendation(s)
5.1	That the Committee agrees to recommend that the Council supports NI Water's Refillution campaign as outlined.
6.0	Documents Attached & References
	None.

Report on	The Roads Miscellaneous Provisions Act (NI) 2010
Date of Meeting	10 th September 2019
Reporting Officer	Fiona McClements, Head of Environmental Health

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

1.0	Purpose of Report
1.1	To request that Members make a determination on two road closure applications in connection with special events that are being held in September and October 2019.
2.0	Background
2.1	Further to previous reports, Members will be aware that The Roads Miscellaneous Provisions Act (NI) 2010 introduced by The Department for Infrastructure (DfI) permits the closure of roads for the holding of special events.
2.2	<p>The above legislation enables Council to deal with requests to close public roads for special events in its area. Special Events are defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any sporting event, social event or entertainment which is held on a public road; or The making of a film on a public road (including making TV programmes, films or advertisements).
2.3	<p>Special Events do not include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public processions; Motor road races; Cycle races or trials; or Road works
2.4	<p>The underlying principle in relation to special events on roads is that it would not be reasonably practicable to hold the event elsewhere. The restriction or prohibition of traffic using the public road will only be permitted for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitating the holding of a special event, or Enabling members of the public to watch a special event, or Reducing traffic disruption in adjacent streets
2.5	Although the legislation provides the Council with the power to prohibit or restrict the use of a public road, an Order cannot be made that would at any time prevent pedestrian access to any premises situated on or adjacent to the road, or to any other premises accessible for pedestrians from and only from the road.

3.0	Main Report
3.1	The Environmental Health Service has received two applications for road closure orders to facilitate the holding of the following special events:
3.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ‘The School Run 19’– Saturday 28th September 2019
3.3	<p>The applicant, St Brigid’s Primary School, Brocagh seeks to temporarily restrict all vehicular traffic using the following roads on Saturday 28th September 2019 between the hours of 10:15 and 13:00 for the purposes of holding a 10K and 5K Run and 5K Fun run walk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mountjoy Road, Brocagh from St Brigid’s Primary School to its junction with Ballygittle Road • Ballygittle Road, Brocagh from its junction with Mountjoy Road to its junction with Lisclare Road • Lisclare Road, Brocagh from its junction with Ballygittle Road to its junction Mountjoy Road • Coole Road, Brocagh, Coalisland • Washingbay Road, Brocagh, from its junction with Coole Road to its junction with Doon Avenue • Doon Avenue, Brocagh from its junction with Washingbay Road to its junction with Ballybeg Road • Ballybeg Road, Brocagh from its junction with Doon Avenue to its junction with Mountjoy Road
3.4	No Diversion route will be in operation.
3.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ‘The Fergal 10 Miler’– Saturday 19th October 2019
3.6	<p>The applicant, Acorns AC seeks to temporarily prohibit or restrict all vehicular traffic using the following roads on Saturday 19th October 2019 between the hours of 12:00 and 14:30 for the purposes of holding a 10 mile multi-terrain road race event:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broughderg Road from its junction with Keerin Road to its junction with Blackrock Road and Sixtowns Road. • Blackrock Road from its junction with Broughderg Road to its junction with Davagh Road. • Davagh Road from its junction with the Davagh Forest to its junction with the Broughderg Road.
3.7	Diversion routes will be signposted via Keerin Road, Broughderg, Cookstown
3.8	Both applications are in the latter stages of being processed by the Environmental Health Service after receipt of a completed application form, payment of the appropriate fee, and submission of a range of supporting information which must include:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traffic Management Plan / Traffic Signing Schedule prepared by one of the DfI authorised Traffic Management Companies. • Evidence of Public Liability Insurance • Details of consultees and feedback received • Evidence of consultation with emergency services
3.9	Both 'The School Run 19' and 'The Fergal 10 Miler' are deemed 'large events' and a fee of £415 has been receipted in respect both applications.
3.10	The necessary consultation has been undertaken with the various statutory bodies (PSNI, NIFRS, NIAS) and DfI in relation to each application and a public notice of consultation has been placed in the local press.
3.11	Although feedback has been sought in connection the application, some statutory consultee responses remain outstanding at the time of report. The Environmental Health Service will, however, be in a position to update Members of any particular concerns or representations raised by the consultation process at the time of Committee.
4.0	Other Considerations
4.1	Financial, Human Resources & Risk Implications
	Financial: N/A
	Human: N/A
	Risk Management: N/A
4.2	Screening & Impact Assessments
	Equality & Good Relations Implications: N/A
	Rural Needs Implications: N/A
5.0	Recommendation(s)
5.1	It is recommended that Members note the content of this report and subject to no objections being received during the consultation process and DfI consent being granted, agree the issue of the two Road Closure Orders as specified under the Roads Miscellaneous Provisions Act (NI) 2010 for:
5.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'The School Run 19' – Saturday 28th September 2019 <p>The Order to temporarily restrict all vehicular traffic using the following roads on Saturday 28th September 2019 between the hours of 10:15 and 13:00:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mountjoy Road, Brocagh from St Brigid's Primary School to its junction with Ballygittle Road

5.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ballygittle Road, Brocagh from its junction with Mountjoy Road to its junction with Lisclare Road • Lisclare Road, Brocagh from its junction with Ballygittle Road to its junction Mountjoy Road • Coole Road, Brocagh, Coalisland • Washingbay Road, Brocagh, from its junction with Coole Road to its junction with Doon Avenue • Doon Avenue, Brocagh from its junction with Washingbay Road to its junction with Ballybeg Road • Ballybeg Road, Brocagh from its junction with Doon Avenue to its junction with Mountjoy Road <p>And</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ‘The Fergal 10 Miler’– Saturday 19th October 2019 <p>The Order to temporarily prohibit or restrict all vehicular traffic using the following roads on Saturday 19th October 2019 between the hours of 12:00 and 14:30:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broughderg Road from its junction with Keerin Road to its junction with Blackrock Road and Sixtowns Road. • Blackrock Road from its junction with Broughderg Road to its junction with Davagh Road. • Davagh Road from its junction with the Davagh Forest to its junction with the Broughderg Road.
6.1	Appendix 1 – Redacted road closure application – ‘The School Run 19’
6.2	Appendix 2 – Traffic Management Plan – ‘The School Run 19’
6.3	Appendix 3 – Redacted road closure application - ‘The Fergal 10 Miler’
6.4	Appendix 4 – Traffic Management Plan – ‘The Fergal 10 Miler’

Application to hold a Special Event on a Public Road

Please read the accompanying Mid Ulster District Council 'Guidance Notes on Applying to Hold a Special Event on a Public Road' and the Department for Infrastructure's 'Guidance Notes for Promoters of Events' before completing this form



Comhairle Ceantair
Lár Uladh
Mid Ulster
District Council

ABOUT YOU	
Name of Promoter	St. Brigid's PS, Brocagh
Name of contact (if different from above)	[REDACTED]
Position / role of contact	Teacher
Confirm if you have authority to act on behalf of the company / club / society	<u>Yes</u> / No
Address of promoter and/or contact Postcode	St. Brigid's P.S. Brocagh, 166 Mountjoy Road, Coalsiland, Dungannon. Co. Tyrone BT715DY
Telephone Number(s)	[REDACTED]
Emergency Contact No	[REDACTED] Headmaster private no
Email address	[REDACTED]
ABOUT THE EVENT	
Name of Event	The School Run 19
Date of event	Saturday 28 th September 2019
Purpose and nature of event	10K RACE, 5K RACE, 5K FUN WALK/RUN Community Event/School Fundraising Event
Can the event be held on other than a public road?	NO

POSSIBLE IMPACT	
Name of road(s) on which event is to be held along with a detailed, marked up location plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Begin at St Brigid's Primary School (address as per above)</i> ➤ <i>Proceed along Magheracastle Lonin for 0.1 mile</i> ➤ <i>Turn Right onto Mountjoy Rd. Continue on Mountjoy Rd for 0.5 mile</i> ➤ <i>Turn Left onto Ballybeg Rd. Continue on Ballybeg Rd for 0.5 miles</i> ➤ <i>Turn Right onto Ballybeg Rd. Continue on Ballybeg Rd for 1.1. miles</i> <p><i>*At Crossroads</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>5k Race & Fun Run/Walk will turn right onto Mountjoy Rd and head back towards school starting point, turning left onto MAGheracastle Lonin after 1.2 miles and FINISH</i> - <i>10k Race will continue across main Mountjoy Rd onto Mountjoy Rd. Continue for 0.6miles</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Turn Left onto Ballygittle Rd. Continue for 0.4 mile</i> ➤ <i>Turn Left onto Lisacaire Rd. Continue for 0.1 mile</i> ➤ <i>Cross Main Mountjoy Rd onto Coole Rd. Continue for 1.2 miles</i> ➤ <i>Turn Left onto Doon Avenue. Continue for 0.5 miles</i> ➤ <i>Turn Left onto Ballybeg Rd. Continue for 0.9 miles</i> ➤ <i>Turn Right onto Main Mountjoy Rd. Continue for 0.5 miles</i> ➤ <i>Turn Left onto Magheracastle Lonin. Continue for 0.1 miles to FINISH</i>
Date and Start time of proposed road restriction	10.15am
Date and End time of proposed road restriction	13:00
Type of restriction? (Full road closure / lane restriction / prohibition of certain types of vehicles / footway closure etc.)	<i>Lane Restriction. Road would remain opened with Runners being advised to stay on left. This would allow for vehicles to overtake as runners spread out. Would be less of an issue on minor roads being used.</i>
Is this a small event?	Yes
How many people are you hoping will attend your event?	300 (combined numbers in all events)

Is a traffic signing schedule enclosed?	Yes / <u>No</u> Please list all roads that will be signed as diversionary routes:
Is a traffic management plan enclosed?	Yes / <u>No</u>
Has this event been held previously?	<u>Yes</u> / No
If yes, are the arrangements previously applied for amended in any way	Yes / <u>No</u> / Not applicable
Please give details of any structure or equipment to be erected on the public road as part of the event	<u>N/A</u>
Can you confirm that public liability insurance will be provided in the event of an Order being granted?	<u>Yes</u> / No
Please give details of any businesses and residents which may be affected by the event and provide confirmation that they have been contacted	Residents of Magheracaste Lonin have been contacted. Can access their premises through adjoining walkway
Is a bus route affected (public and / or Education Authority)	<u>NO</u>
Please provide any other information that you feel may assist us with processing your request	Event is beginning and finishing on School Grounds. There will be no need for full road closures. Traffic will only need stopped momentarily as runners/walkers diverge onto main Mountjoy Road. A safety vehicle will lead runners and another will follow the last participants. The event has been held for the past two years and is always extremely well marshalled. Last year 24no marshalls were stationed

Declaration:

I confirm that I have read the Department for Infrastructure 'Special Events on Roads - Guidance for Promoters of Events' and understand that the District Council may apply all or any of the conditions as it feels necessary. I also understand that the District Council may request any further information that it feels necessary to process this application and that my application may not proceed if I fail to produce this additional information.

I acknowledge the following Data Protection Statement: In order to comply with the requirements of the Data Protection Act 1998, we would advise you that the personal information you provide on this form will be processed and held by the District Council and its agents, for the purpose of managing and operating special events on roads applications. The District Council may use non-personal statistical data collected to analyse current, and plan for future, operational purposes. The District Council will investigate all cases of alleged fraudulent use and the information you have provided may be used in conducting these investigations. The personal information you provide may be checked with other agencies/organisations. If consent to these arrangements is not given your application will NOT be processed.

I understand I may be required to provide a minimum of £10m public liability insurance cover for this event (minimum of £5m public liability insurance cover for small / community events). I can confirm the details provided in the application are true and correct.

Signature of applicant _____ **Date of application** _____

(On behalf of organising committee)

Should you require any assistance when completing the application then please do not hesitate to contact the licensing team by telephone or email

Application Checklist: Please refer to the accompanying notes for guidance

<i>The appropriate application fee (if paying by cheque, made payable to Mid Ulster District Council)</i>	
<i>Small / Community Events: £250 - Large / Commercial Events: £415 – Filming on a Public Road: £415</i>	
<i>Location plan / map showing marshals / stewards and first aid positions</i>	
<i>Copy of the Traffic Signing Schedule</i>	
<i>Traffic Management Plan</i>	
<i>Evidence of Public Liability Insurance</i>	
<i>Details of Consultees and feedback received (bus providers, residents, businesses etc.)</i>	
<i>Copy of a Sector Scheme 12ab (or Ch8) Certificate of Competence for those undertaking the signing work</i>	
<i>Evidence of consultation / agreement with Emergency Services</i>	

Completed forms should be returned to the Environmental Health Service at any one of the Council Offices below:

Cookstown Office
Burn Road

Dungannon Office
Circular Road

Magherafelt Office
Ballyronan Road

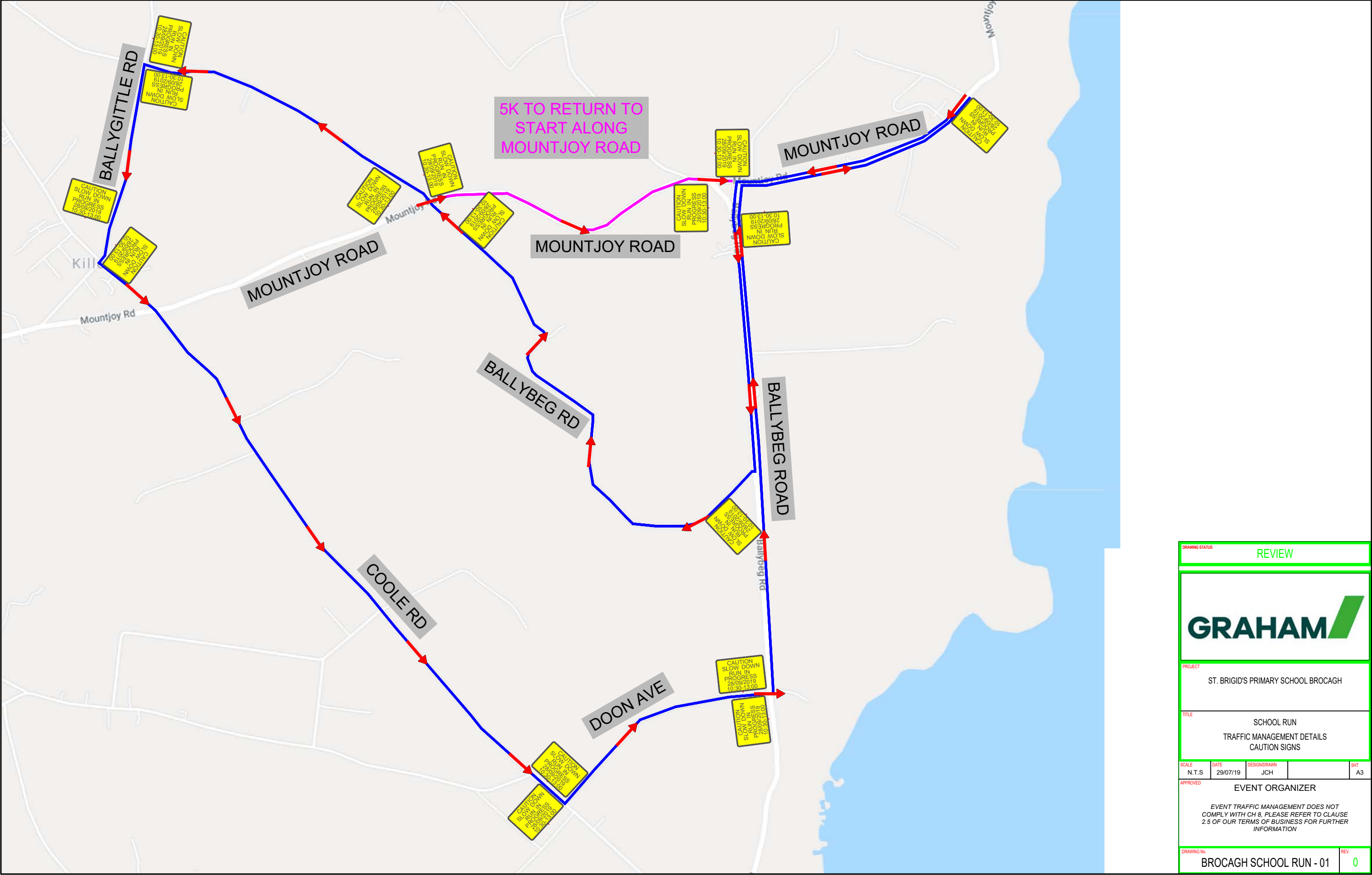
Email: environmentalhealth@midulstercouncil.org


Cookstown
BT80 8DT

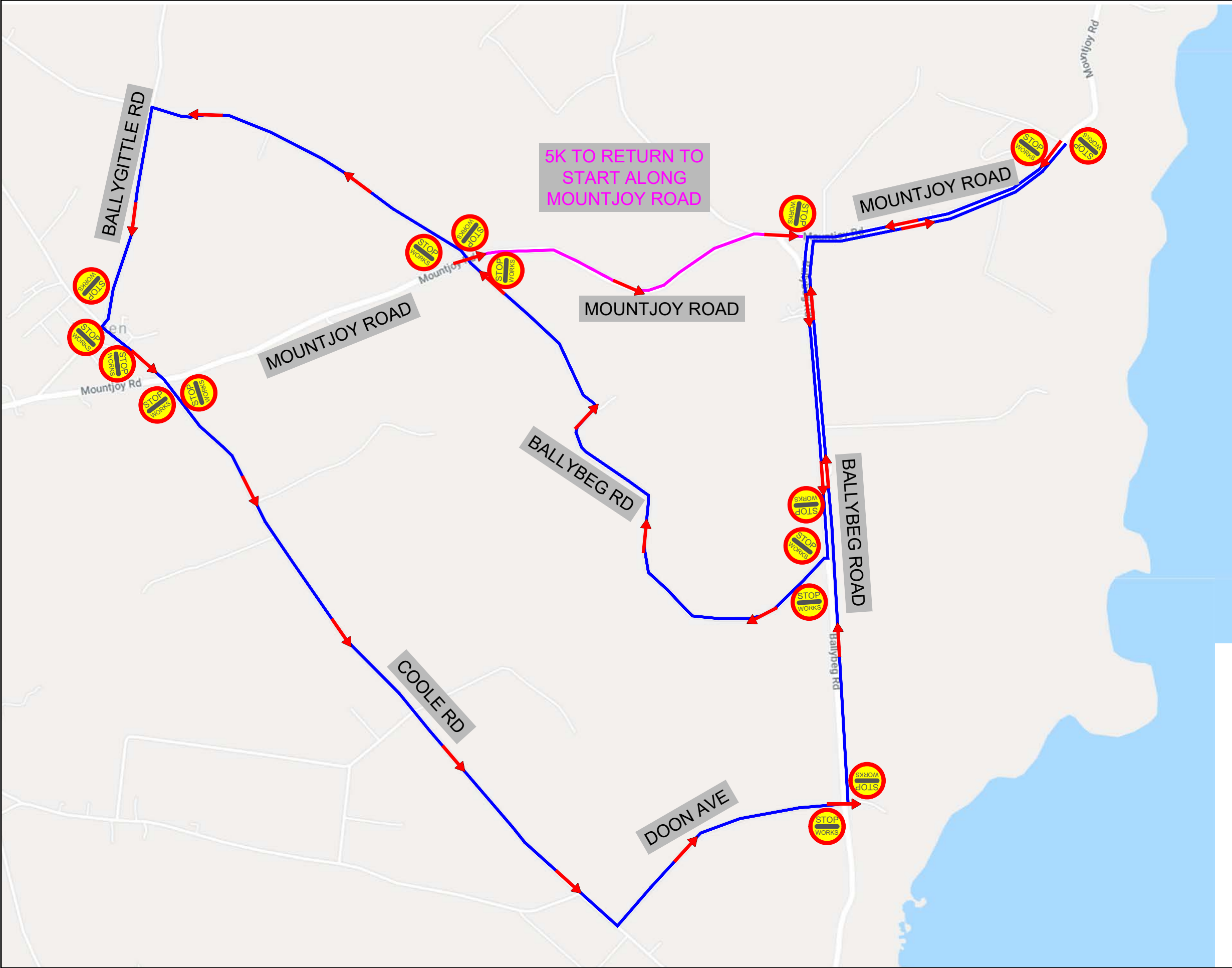
Dungannon
BT71 6DT

Magherafelt
BT45 6EN

Telephone: 03000 132 132




DRAWING STATUS					REVIEW
					
PROJECT					
ST. BRIGID'S PRIMARY SCHOOL BROCAGH					
TITLE					
SCHOOL RUN TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT DETAILS CAUTION SIGNS					
SCALE	DATE	DESIGN/DRAWN			SHT
N.T.S	29/07/19	JCH			A3
APPROVED					
EVENT ORGANIZER					
EVENT TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT DOES NOT COMPLY WITH CH 8. PLEASE REFER TO CLAUSE 2.5 OF OUR TERMS OF BUSINESS FOR FURTHER INFORMATION					
DRAWING No.					REV.
BROCAGH SCHOOL RUN - 01					0



ADVANCE SIGNAGE
CONFIGURATION FOR
STOP WORKS



DRAWING STATUS		REVIEW	
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PROJECT			
ST. BRIGID'S PRIMARY SCHOOL BROCAGH			
TITLE			
SCHOOL RUN TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT DETAILS STOP WORKS LOCATIONS			
SCALE	DATE	DESIGN/DRAWN	SHT
N.T.S	29/07/19	JCH	A3
APPROVED			
EVENT ORGANIZER			
EVENT TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT DOES NOT COMPLY WITH CH 8. PLEASE REFER TO CLAUSE 2.5 OF OUR TERMS OF BUSINESS FOR FURTHER INFORMATION			
DRAWING No.			REV.
BROCAGH SCHOOL RUN - 02			0

Application to hold a Special Event on a Public Road



Comhairle Ceantair
Lár Uladh
Mid Ulster
District Council

Please read the accompanying Mid Ulster District Council 'Guidance Notes on Applying to Hold a Special Event on a Public Road' and the Department for Infrastructure's 'Guidance Notes for Promoters of Events' before completing this form

ABOUT YOU	
Name of Promoter	[REDACTED]
Name of contact (if different from above)	[REDACTED]
Position / role of contact	Event co ordinator.
Confirm if you have authority to act on behalf of the company / club / society	Yes / No
Address of promoter and/or contact	[REDACTED]
Postcode	[REDACTED]
Telephone Number(s)	[REDACTED]
Emergency Contact No	[REDACTED]
Email address	[REDACTED]
ABOUT THE EVENT	
Name of Event	FERGAL 10
Date of event	SATURDAY 19th October.
Purpose and nature of event	10 mile multi-terrain Race - approx 6 mile on ROAD - 4 mile on trail.
Can the event be held on other than a public road?	No

Mid Ulster District Council
24 JUL 2019
Environmental Health Department
(Dungannon Office)

POSSIBLE IMPACT:	
Name of road(s) on which event is to be held along with a detailed, marked up location plan.	Brough derg road Blackrock road Davagh road
Date and Start time of proposed road restriction	Saturday 19th October 12 midday.
Date and End time of proposed road restriction	Saturday 19th October 2.30 pm
Type of restriction? <i>(Full road closure / lane restriction / prohibition of certain types of vehicles / footway closure etc.)</i>	Full road closure and lane restriction
Is this a small event?	No
How many people are you hoping will attend your event?	300
Is a traffic signing schedule enclosed?	Yes / No Please list all roads that will be signed as diversionary routes: Keerin RD, BROUGHDERG.

Is a traffic management plan enclosed?	Yes / No yes
Has this event been held previously?	Yes / No yes - this is its third year
If yes, are the arrangements previously applied for amended in any way	Yes / No / Not applicable A traffic management plan was not required for first 2 years as event was offroad
Please give details of any structure or equipment to be erected on the public road as part of the event	N/A.
Can you confirm that public liability insurance will be provided in the event of an Order being granted?	Yes / No yes
Please give details of any businesses and residents which may be affected by the event and provide confirmation that they have been contacted	NO BUSINESSES ARE AFFECTED Any residents will be contacted by Course Coordinator XXXXXXXXXXXX prior to event.
Is a bus route affected (public and / or Education Authority)	No bus route affected.
Please provide any other information that you feel may assist us with processing your request	It is isolated quiet country roads with minimal traffic, race is on a Saturday and is in October so will have minimum affect to farmers. McCanns Road closure will be backed up by Aconns Ac Marshalls highly experienced in race management.

Declaration:

I confirm that I have read the Department for Infrastructure 'Special Events on Roads - Guidance for Promoters of Events' and understand that the District Council may apply all or any of the conditions as it feels necessary. I also understand that the District Council may request any further information that it feels necessary to process this application and that my application may not proceed if I fail to produce this additional information.

I acknowledge the following Data Protection Statement: In order to comply with the requirements of the Data Protection Act 1998, we would advise you that the personal information you provide on this form will be processed and held by the District Council and its agents, for the purpose of managing and operating special events on roads applications. The District Council may use non-personal statistical data collected to analyse current, and plan for future, operational purposes. The District Council will investigate all cases of alleged fraudulent use and the information you have provided may be used in conducting these investigations. The personal information you provide may be checked with other agencies/organisations. If consent to these arrangements is not given your application will NOT be processed.

I understand I may be required to provide a minimum of £10m public liability insurance cover for this event (minimum of £5m public liability insurance cover for small / community events). I can confirm the details provided in the application are true and correct.

Signature of applicant**Date of application** 24/07/2019.

(On behalf of organising committee)

Fergal O'Sullivan

Should you require any assistance when completing the application then please do not hesitate to contact the licensing team by telephone or email

Application Checklist: Please refer to the accompanying notes for guidance

The appropriate application fee (if paying by cheque, made payable to Mid Ulster District Council)	
Small / Community Events: £250 - Large / Commercial Events: £415 – Filming on a Public Road: £415	✓
Location plan / map showing marshals / stewards and first aid positions	✓
Copy of the Traffic Signing Schedule	✓
Traffic Management Plan	✓
Evidence of Public Liability Insurance	✓
Details of Consultees and feedback received (bus providers, residents, businesses etc.)	
Copy of a Sector Scheme 12ab (or Ch8) Certificate of Competence for those undertaking the signing work	
Evidence of consultation / agreement with Emergency Services	

Completed forms should be returned to the Environmental Health Service at any one of the Council Offices below:

Cookstown Office

Burn Road
Cookstown
BT80 8DT

Dungannon Office

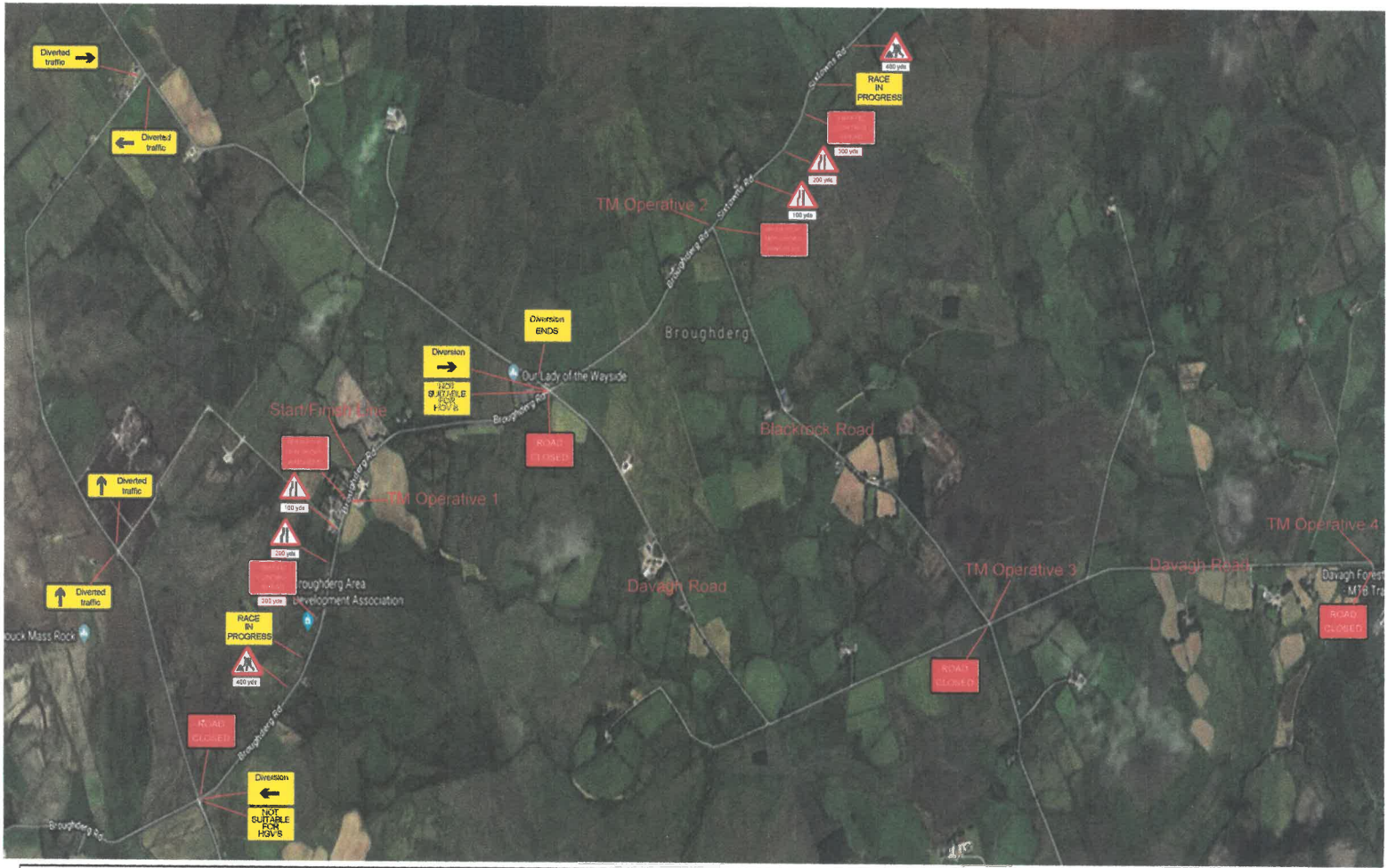
Circular Road
Dungannon
BT71 6DT

Magherafelt Office

Ballyronan Road
Magherafelt
BT45 6EN

Email: environmentalhealth@midulstercouncil.org

Telephone: 03000 132 132



Traffic Management Operative
Details

Traffic Management-Manager
Name-Stewart McLenaghan
Mobile No.-07515578723

Steward 1-Supervisor
Name-John Parkill
Mobile No.-07899725820


Steward 2-Operative
Name-Kyle Moore

Steward 3-Operative
Name-James Gilmore

Steward 4-Operative
Name- Cathal McGowan

Notes:

- 1-All signs will comply with Traffic Sign Regulations in General Directions (TSRGD) 2002.
- 2-All traffic management to be in accordance with Chapter 8 of the Traffic Signs Manual.
- 3-Installation, maintenance and removal of traffic management will be carried out by Lantra approved operatives who have achieved Sector Scheme 12A / B training
- 4-Any reference to a diagram is the relevant prescribed sign diagram number in the TSRGD 2002, or the relevant chapter of the traffic signs manual
- 5-Minimum size of signs to be 750mm
Minimum size of cones to be 750mm
- 6-Sideways safety zone to be 1200mm
Longitudinal safety zone to be 60m

NO:	Revision:	Date:	Project:	File No:	Drawn:	Date:	FP McCann Ltd		
			Broughderg RD -Cookstown	Designed:	SMCL	Checked:	JG	Date:	Craighall Quarry, Kilrea, Co.Derry BT51 5YF
				MAS NO:		Approved:		Date:	Tel: 028 2954 0285 Mob: 0751557823
				Title: Fergal's 10 Miler	<u>Drawing No:</u> 001				Email: Stewart.mclenaghan@fpmccann.co.uk
			<u>Scales: NOT TO SCALE</u>						

Report on	Consultation Paper: Draft NI Animal Health & Welfare Strategic Framework
Date of Meeting	10 th September 2019
Reporting Officer	Fiona McClements, Head of Environmental Health

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

1.0	Purpose of Report
1.1	The Department of Agriculture, Environment & Rural Affairs are seeking views on their proposals for the NI Animal Health and Welfare Strategic Framework. The consultation document invites responses from stakeholders - including the farming and agri-food industry, keepers of both farmed animals and domestic pets, veterinary practitioners, animal welfare groups and other interested bodies and individuals - on proposals for a new approach to developing and delivering animal health and welfare policy.
1.2	<p>A set of animal health and welfare outcomes is proposed:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. We keep our animals healthy and treat them well. 2. We have a competitive, innovative livestock industry that contributes to our economic prosperity. 3. We protect public health and our food from animal related disease. 4. We take a sustainable approach to the farming of animals that respects the environment. 5. We have animal health and welfare safeguards that are widely recognised and trusted.
1.3	A number of questions have been set out in this consultation, and these are included in Appendix 2 of this report. Although the consultation relates mainly to the farmed animals sector, the scope also covers companion animals such as dogs, cats and horses etc which are kept as pets and for which the District Council does have responsibility.
2.0	Background
2.1	NI has almost 25,000 farms and, over the past 50 years, has changed from a mixed farming economy to one largely dependent on grazing livestock. The structure of the agriculture sector in NI is very different to that found in other parts of the UK, with cattle and sheep farms making up 80% of all farms, compared with 43% in England. The health and welfare status of NI's farmed animals is vital to the sustainability of the local livestock industry, the wider agri-food sector and the economy as a whole.

2.2	Primary agricultural production and processing are important economic activities within the NI context. There are almost 50,000 workers involved in primary agricultural production in NI. There is also a greater proportion of the working population here employed in agriculture compared to other parts of the UK. Some 16,000 people in NI are also employed directly in the processing of meat and animal products.
2.3	Livestock and related products (including milk and eggs) comprise almost 84% of NI agricultural gross output, estimated at a value of £1.79 billion for 2018. In the UK as a whole, however, livestock and related products contribute less than 50% to total agricultural gross output (2017).
2.4	The strong correlation between animal health and welfare is widely recognised – animals that are kept to high welfare standards are more healthy and productive. Safeguarding the health and welfare of animals is, however, about much more than economic output. Society has a responsibility to ensure that animals are properly cared for. As well as impacting on animals, their keepers and the livestock industry, animal health and welfare issues are of wider public concern.
2.5	NI's animal health and welfare system has a strong international reputation, underpinning trade and external sales in animal and related products. Government, industry and other stakeholders work in close collaboration to deliver disease control programmes and health assurance schemes that contribute to achieving and maintaining these high standards, which in turn deliver a range of broader environmental and societal benefits.
2.6	Responsibility for animal health and welfare policy and strategic direction in Northern Ireland rests with DAERA. Compliance with regulatory requirements is necessary in order to demonstrate disease freedom, appropriate standards of animal welfare and quality assurance for trade purposes. The current regulatory framework arises largely from EU legislation and international obligations. The EU (Withdrawal Act 2018) will convert the relevant EU law, as it stands on the day of exit, into domestic law, and will preserve laws made in NI to implement EU obligations.
2.7	Many of the rules relating to surveillance, disease control, welfare standards, certification of animal and related products and trade has been set at EU level and are applied UK wide. This has generally resulted in a common approach to addressing animal health and welfare issues within the UK and in other EU countries.
2.8	As exit from the EU approaches, the devolved administrations and the UK Government are working together to determine where common frameworks to maintain UK wide approaches need to be established in areas currently governed by EU law but that are otherwise devolved.
2.9	The NI livestock industry relies heavily on the export of live animals and animal products. It is important that our approach is co-ordinated with our main trading partners particularly in view of the challenges that that may arise following the departure of the UK from the EU.

2.10	At present, there is no overall framework or strategy in place for animal health and welfare in Northern Ireland. It is therefore timely within the context of exit from the EU that a new approach is developed.
3.0	Main Report
3.1	<p>This consultation paper sets out proposals for a new approach to animal health and welfare policy in Northern Ireland (NI), summarised as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The implementation of a long-term framework, with a lifespan of ten years, for animal health and welfare, agreed and delivered by government and stakeholders working together; 2. The adoption of an outcomes-based accountability model. 3. The identification of animal health and welfare outcomes, to help determine what 'success' looks like and to provide direction for animal health and welfare policy, 4. Aiming to encourage a stronger focus on impact rather than delivery. 5. The identification of animal health and welfare outcomes, to help determine what 'success' looks like and to provide direction for animal health and welfare policy, aiming to encourage a stronger focus on impact rather than delivery. 6. The introduction of an annual cycle of planning, monitoring and reporting; and the establishment of a new structure to facilitate stakeholder engagement and oversight of delivery of the framework.
3.2	<p>Although it is proposed that the Animal Health and Welfare Strategic Framework should be concerned mainly with farmed livestock, it would extend to other animals including companion animals and wildlife where there is a potential impact on human health or on the health of farmed animals.</p> <p>It is suggested that the scope of the Framework should include the following:</p>
3.3	<p>Farmed animals</p> <p>Livestock including beef and dairy cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, poultry (including egg production) and all other animals reared for food, breeding or other animal products (such as fleece and hides).</p>
3.4	<p>Companion animals</p> <p>Dogs, cats, horses and other animals (including exotic species) kept by people as companions.</p>
3.5	<p>Animals used for work, sport, recreation or display</p> <p>Non-farmed animals kept in zoos, by circuses, pet shops and for display such as ornamental fowl, as well as animals bred for sporting and other recreational pursuits, including game animals and birds initially reared in captivity, which may pose a risk of transmitting disease to farmed animals or humans, or to and from wildlife.</p>

3.6	Wildlife Including wild birds and other wild animals where there is a risk of disease transmission to farmed animals or humans and where the health and welfare of wildlife may be affected by animal disease control practices.
3.7	Aquaculture The hatching and rearing of fish and shellfish, not only for food but also for sale in the ornamental trade and for eventual release into stocked fisheries.
3.8	Recognising the relationship between animal health and welfare and food safety, public health and environmental sustainability, it is proposed that the Framework should also include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animal feed and veterinary medicines where animal and human health may be impacted; • Animal by-products and waste where there may be consequences for animal and human health, and the environment.
3.9	Questions relating to the proposals are set out in Appendix 2 of this report.
4.0	Other Considerations
4.1	Financial, Human Resources & Risk Implications
	Financial: N/A
	Human: N/A
	Risk Management: N/A
4.2	Screening & Impact Assessments
	Equality & Good Relations Implications: N/A
	Rural Needs Implications: N/A
5.0	Recommendation(s)
5.1	It is recommended that the draft responses outlined in Appendix 2 are considered and approved.
6.0	Documents Attached & References
6.1	Appendix 1 – Consultation Paper: Draft NI Animal Health and Welfare Strategic Framework.
6.2	Appendix 2 – Consultation Questions and suggested responses.

Consultation Paper: Draft NI Animal Health & Welfare Strategic Framework



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Department of
**Agriculture, Environment
and Rural Affairs**

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Department for Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (NI)
Ballykelly House
111 Ballykelly Road
Limavady
BT49 9HP

Tel: 028 7744 2104

Email: AHWframework@daera-ni.gov.uk

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Overview

- 1.1 The Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA) has prepared a draft strategic framework for animal health and welfare policy in Northern Ireland (NI), which is the subject of this consultation. The consultation document invites responses from stakeholders - including the farming and agri-food industry, keepers of both farmed animals and domestic pets, veterinary practitioners, animal welfare groups and other interested bodies and individuals - on proposals for a new approach to developing and delivering animal health and welfare policy.
- 1.2 Our Departmental purpose is to support *'a living, working, active landscape valued by everyone'*. Through promoting high standards of animal health and welfare, we underpin the reputation of our sustainable agri-food industry and its ability to prosper. By maintaining existing and developing new international export markets for high quality produce, our stakeholders contribute significantly to a strong, competitive, regionally balanced economy. Animal health and welfare, however, also impacts more broadly on society in terms of the environment and public health, and regulatory provisions ensure that animal health and welfare is protected and that safe food is produced.
- 1.3 Following the 2016 Assembly election, a draft Programme for Government (PfG) was prepared, using an outcomes-based accountability model. UK exit from the EU is creating a dynamic trade and regulatory landscape, providing the impetus to develop a comprehensive, strategic approach to animal health and welfare, linked into the Outcomes Framework developed from the draft PfG.
- 1.4 Rather than developing an animal health and welfare strategy when a number of related strategies and plans have already been produced, a high-level framework is proposed. The aim of this framework is to provide a vision for animal health and welfare in NI, agreed and delivered by government and stakeholders working together, which shares the collaborative and co-design approach championed by the draft PfG.
- 1.5 A sub group of the Animal Health and Welfare Stakeholder Forum (AHWSF), comprising seven members representative of sectoral and industry interests, has been engaged alongside Departmental officials in taking forward this new approach to delivering animal health and welfare policy.
- 1.6 Developed from contextual analysis and sub group discussions, the proposed Animal Health and Welfare Strategic Framework will provide an overarching and integrated framework for animal health and welfare programmes and activities in NI; establish linkages to the Outcomes Framework; and provide a mechanism for monitoring and reporting on performance using the outcomes-based approach. The suggested lifespan of the Framework is 10 years.

1.7 A set of animal health and welfare outcomes for the Framework is proposed:

- We keep our animals healthy and treat them well.
- We have a competitive, innovative livestock industry that contributes to our economic prosperity.
- We protect public health and our food from animal-related disease.
- We take a sustainable approach to the farming of animals that respects the environment.
- We have animal health and welfare safeguards that are widely recognised and trusted.

Animal health and welfare outcomes will help determine what ‘success’ looks like and will be supported by high-level indicators to help us measure progress.

- 1.8 It is envisaged that the Framework will not replace strategies and plans that have already been prepared, or are being developed, to address particular policy concerns (such as bovine TB, contingency planning and Antimicrobial Resistance) or sectoral interests (including relevant parts of the Draft Marine Plan for Northern Ireland¹). Instead, the Framework will provide a mechanism for establishing, agreeing and amending priorities and actions, as well as helping to identify any gaps in animal health and welfare policy and delivery.
- 1.9 The Framework will involve a joined-up approach to planning, monitoring and reporting. The production of an annual delivery plan is proposed, which will identify the priorities and related actions for delivery in a particular year. The delivery plan will also outline areas for policy development and would remain a live document, with priorities and actions reviewed, replaced and updated as we learn about their effectiveness or as circumstances change.
- 1.10 It is proposed that, under the Framework, a set of key principles will guide the way stakeholders work together to develop and deliver policy - prevention is better than cure; the concept of ‘One Health’; partnership and collaborative working; accepting roles and responsibilities; considering costs and benefits; strong and reliable evidence; and effective communications.
- 1.11 In line with the collaborative and co-design approach of the Outcomes Framework, a structure or body involving stakeholders would be required to provide oversight for the implementation of the Framework and a mechanism to agree, monitor and review the annual delivery plan. This body will also provide DAERA with access to stakeholder advice and expertise.
- 1.12 Statutory impact assessments, which provide detail on the proposals in terms of their impact on stakeholders and the general public, have been undertaken and are set out in separate, attached papers.

¹ Draft Marine Plan for Northern Ireland, April 2018

Purpose of Consultation

- 1.13 We are seeking your views on our proposals for the NI Animal Health and Welfare Strategic Framework. We have set out a number of questions, as summarised in Section 3 of this paper, to help structure your response but we welcome any additional comments you may wish to provide.

Structure of the Consultation Paper

- 1.14 This Consultation Paper on the draft NI Animal Health and Welfare Strategic Framework is structured as follows:
- Section One presents the case for a new approach to delivering animal health and welfare policy in NI, setting out the background as to why animal health and welfare matters and the context within which policy is developed and delivered.
 - Section Two sets out our proposals for the new NI Animal Health and Welfare Strategic Framework and poses a series of questions relating to these proposals.
 - Section Three explains how you can respond to our consultation and provide your views on our proposals.

Section One

A New Framework Approach to
Delivering Animal Health and
Welfare Policy in NI:

The Background

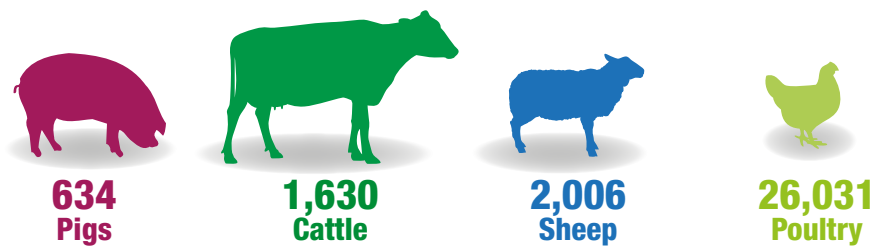


This section sets out the case for a new approach to delivering animal health and welfare policy in Northern Ireland (NI), setting out the background as to why animal health and welfare matters and the context within which policy is developed and delivered.

1.0 Why animal health and welfare matters

- 1.1 NI has almost 25,000 farms and, over the past 50 years, has changed from a mixed farming economy to one largely dependent on grazing livestock. The structure of the agriculture sector in NI is very different to that found in other parts of the UK, with cattle and sheep farms making up 80% of all farms², compared with 43% in England³.

Number of Livestock in NI ('000)



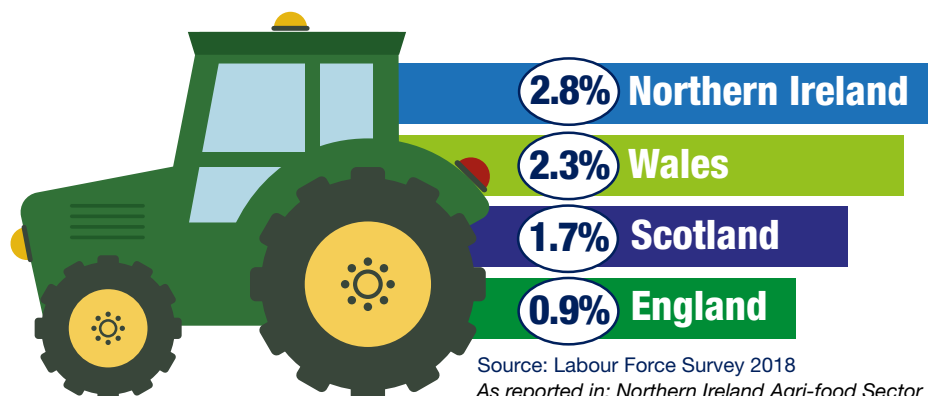
Source: Agricultural Census in NI 2018 (p.6)

The health and welfare status of NI's farmed animals is vital to the sustainability of the local livestock industry, the wider agri-food sector and the economy as a whole.

The contribution of the livestock industry to the NI economy

- 1.2 Primary agricultural production and processing are important economic activities within the NI context. There are almost 50,000 workers⁴ involved in primary agricultural production in NI. There is also a greater proportion of the working population here employed in agriculture compared to other parts of the UK.

Employment in Agriculture as a proportion of total Employment for each region of the UK



Source: Labour Force Survey 2018
As reported in: Northern Ireland Agri-food Sector
Key Statistics July 2019, DAERA, Table 2 (p.4)

² The Agricultural Census in Northern Ireland, Results for June 2018, DAERA 2019, Table4.3(p.40)

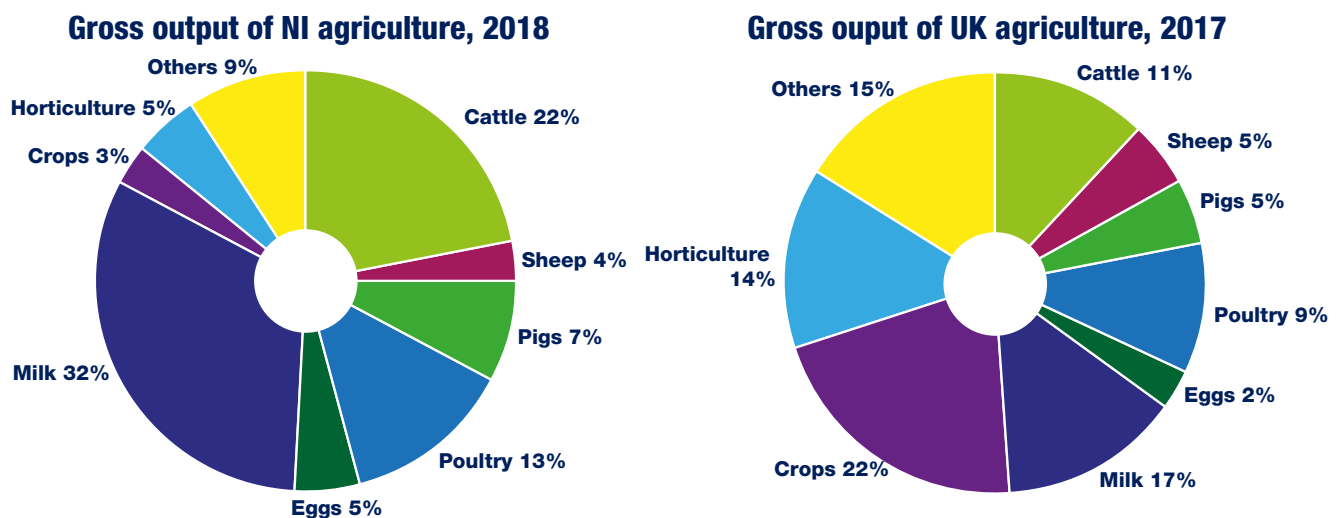
³ <https://www.gov.uk/governments/statistical-data-sets/structure-of-the-agricultural-industry-in-england-and-the-uk-at-2017>

⁴ This figure includes self-employed farmers, spouses, paid and unpaid employees and casual workers (Source: Agricultural Census in NI 2018).

Some 16,000⁵ people in NI are also employed directly in the processing of meat and animal products.

- 1.3 Livestock and related products (including milk and eggs) comprise almost 84% of NI agricultural gross output, estimated at a value of £1.79 billion for 2018⁶. In the UK as a whole, however, livestock and related products contribute less than 50% to total agricultural gross output (2017).

Comparing Gross Output of NI Agriculture with UK



Source: The Statistical Review of NI Agriculture 2018 (p.2)

- 1.4 Some 40,000 cattle and over 560,000 sheep are exported live annually for further production or slaughter in other regions of the United Kingdom and to other countries such as the Republic of Ireland (RoI) and Spain. The value of live cattle and sheep sales from NI is worth £65 million to local farm businesses each year, of which almost £41 million relates to sheep sales to the RoI⁷ - in 2018, 47% of NI produced lambs were exported for slaughter there⁸. Poultry sales outside of NI also contribute significantly to our economy at a value of almost £42 million.

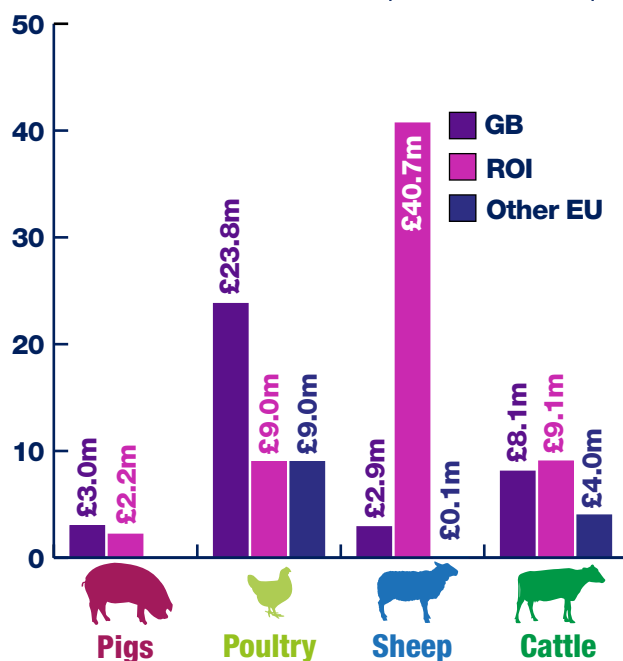
⁵ Size and Performance of the Northern Ireland Food and Drinks Processing Sector, Subsector Statistics 2017 with provisional estimates for 2018', DAERA, July 2019; *employment figures for processing of meat and animal products relate to 7 out of the 10 subsectors in the food and drinks processing sector, namely Animal By-Products, Beef and Sheepmeat, Eggs, Fish, Milk and Milk Products, Pigmeat and Poultrymeat*

⁶ Statistical review of NI Agriculture 2018, DAERA (p.10)

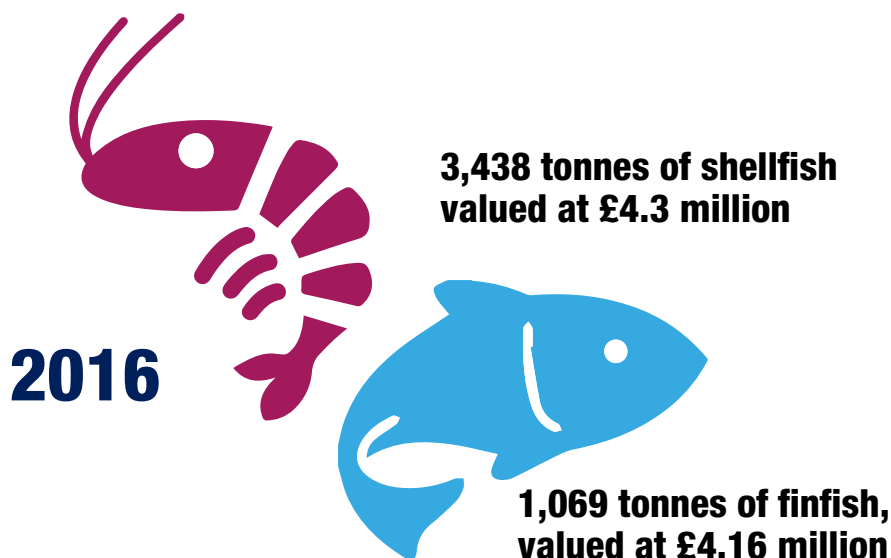
⁷ Statistical review of NI Agriculture 2018, DAERA (p.58)

⁸ Unpublished data, DAERA

External Sales of Live Animals from NI 2018 (Provisional)



- 1.5 The purchase of live pigs and cattle from the ROI to NI was valued in 2018 at £63.0 million and £25.5 million respectively⁹, with imported pigs (largely from the Republic) accounting for 27% of total pigs slaughtered in NI processing plants¹⁰.
- 1.6 Aquaculture also makes an important contribution to the NI agri-food sector.¹¹



- 1.7 The NI food and drinks processing sector, with a gross turnover of £4.8 billion in 2017, makes up 32.4% of all manufacturing sales, an increase from 2016 when it contributed 25% of sales. The sector is dominated by the sales of meat (including fish) and animal products, which accounted for £3.8 billion of gross turnover (79%) in 2017. Gross turnover of the food and drink processing sector increased by £462.5 million between

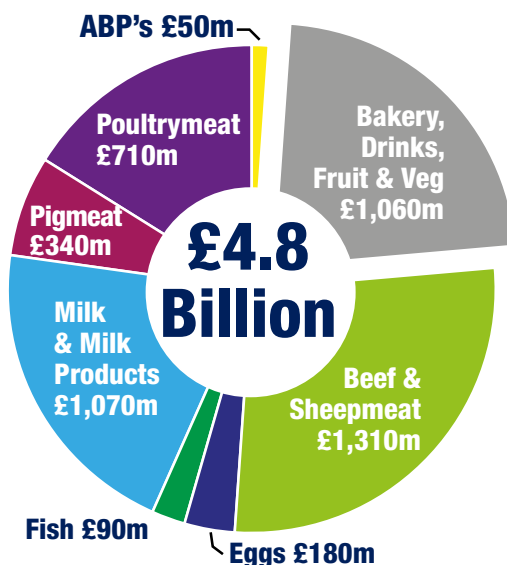
⁹ Unpublished data, DAERA

¹⁰ <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/slaughtering-pigs-2003>

¹¹ Draft Marine Plan for Northern Ireland, DAERA, April 2018 (p 82)

2016 and 2017, with the beef/sheepmeat (+ £121.9 million) and milk/milk products (+ £191.4 million) subsectors experiencing the largest increases.

Gross Turnover of NI Food and Drinks Processing Sector 2017

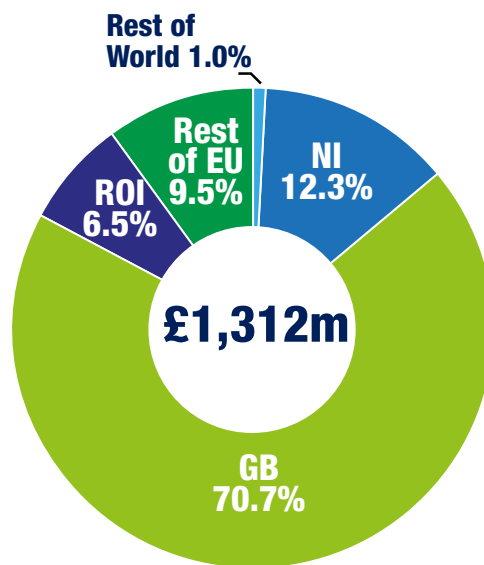


Source: Size & Performance of NI Food & Drinks Processing Sector - subsector statistics 2017

- 1.8 In 2017, the 'value added' by the food and drinks processing sector to the NI economy was estimated to be £904 million, to which the beef and sheepmeat (£172.1 million) and poultry meat (£201.2 million) subsectors made the largest contributions.
- 1.9 Sales of meat and animal products depend heavily on markets outside NI, with Great Britain (GB) continuing to provide the largest market and accounting for over 70% of NI beef and sheepmeat sales. The animal by-products, poultrymeat and fish subsectors are also reliant on markets outside NI.
- 1.10 The RoI and other EU countries are also significant market destinations for meat and animal products - sales in 2017 were valued at more than £790 million¹² - with UK exit from the EU potentially impacting NI producers in terms of future trade and market access.

¹² Size and Performance of the Northern Ireland Food and Drinks Processing Sector, Subsector Statistics 2017 with provisional estimates for 2018', DAERA, July 2019; Table 10b Destinations and values of subsector sales, 2017; figures relate to 7 out of the 10 subsectors, namely Animal By-Products, Beef and Sheepmeat, Eggs, Fish, Milk and Milk Products, Pigmeat and Poultrymeat but exclude Bakeries, Drinks and Fruit/Vegetables

Destination of Beef and Sheepmeat Sales 2017



Source: Size and Performance of NI Food & Drinks Processing Sector - subsector statistics 2017 (p.13)

- 1.11 The strong correlation between animal health and welfare is widely recognised - animals that are kept to high welfare standards are more healthy and productive. Safeguarding the health and welfare of animals is, however, about much more than economic output. Society has a responsibility to ensure that animals are properly cared for. As well as impacting on animals, their keepers and the livestock industry, animal health and welfare issues are of wider public concern.

Impact of animal health and welfare issues on the economy

- 1.12 According to the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), over 20% of animal production losses are linked to animal diseases¹³. At farm level, healthy animals increase productivity and reduce inefficiencies including mortality rates and veterinary costs, making farms more profitable. At an industry level, a healthy livestock population requires less intervention to tackle disease and provides enhanced opportunities for trade and market access.
- 1.13 Measures to control and eradicate endemic disease can have major and costly consequences for the economy, the environment and society as a whole. Bovine Tuberculosis (bTB) has proved a challenging problem for the NI livestock industry. Substantial costs have been incurred attempting to eradicate the disease - annual public expenditure on the bTB Eradication Programme is currently around £40m. It is estimated that Bovine Viral Diarrhoea (BVD) costs industry here in the region of £24m each year¹⁴. An industry-led BVD eradication scheme has been operating since 2013, which became compulsory in March 2016 with the introduction of legislation by the Department.

¹³ Animal Health: A multi-faceted challenge, OIE August 2015

¹⁴ Cost to industry was estimated prior to the commencement of the NI BVD eradication programme as provided by Animal Health and Welfare NI (AHWNI).

- 1.14 The potential impact of a major animal disease outbreak can be considerable. It is estimated that the 2001 Foot and Mouth outbreak cost the UK economy (agriculture, the food industry and the public purse) £3.1 billion directly, with losses to supply industries and tourism resulting in indirect additional costs of a similar level¹⁵. Many sporting, community and public events were also affected causing significant inconvenience for the general public. An independent review produced by PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC) in 2002¹⁶ considered the impact of the Foot and Mouth outbreak in NI and estimated the direct cost here at over £24 million.

Impact of animal health and welfare on public health

- 1.15 Animal disease can pose a significant threat to public health. Many human infectious diseases are caused by zoonotic pathogens and are transmitted to humans from animals or wildlife through direct contact (such as rabies) or vectors (avian influenza). According to the OIE, 60% of pathogens that affect humans are of animal origin¹⁷. Zoonoses can result in high fatality rates and have the potential to cause major epidemic outbreaks, with very considerable impacts on the economy and wider society.
- 1.16 Disease and infection can also be transmitted to the general population through the food chain from infected meat and meat products. Resulting lost consumer confidence in food production can have long-term economic consequences for the agri-food sector, as was the case following the well-publicised health scares relating to Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) and salmonella in eggs.
- 1.17 Government, supported by industry, has systems in place to prevent disease outbreak and to ensure that diseases are rapidly detected if an incursion occurs, including horizon-scanning, checks at ports, routine surveillance inspections and testing. Exercises in contingency planning and preparedness are undertaken routinely to ensure that the impact of any disease outbreak is minimised.

Impact of animal health and welfare on the environment

- 1.18 Agriculture is recognised as a major contributor to greenhouse gas emissions, mainly methane and nitrous oxide from grazing livestock and fertiliser, which in turn are linked to climate change and potentially harmful consequences for the environment and human health. In 2017, agriculture was the largest sector in terms of NI emissions (27%) and, due to the greater relative importance of agriculture to the NI economy, accounted for a higher proportion of greenhouse gas emissions compared with other parts of the UK¹⁸. Poor cattle health and diseases such as BVD lead to production inefficiencies and increased greenhouse gas emissions from livestock.

¹⁵ Economic costs of the foot and mouth disease outbreak in the United Kingdom in 2001, OIE 2002

¹⁶ Independent Review of Foot and Mouth Disease in Northern Ireland, PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC) June 2002

¹⁷ Animal Health: A multi-faceted challenge, OIE August 2015

¹⁸ Northern Ireland greenhouse gas inventory 1990-2017 statistical bulletin, published by DAERA 11 June 2019

- 1.19 Ammonia is an air pollutant arising mainly from agricultural practices. The agriculture sector accounted for the majority of ammonia emissions in NI in 2017¹⁹. Of the ammonia emissions from agriculture, 92% came from livestock. Since 2001, ammonia emissions from livestock in NI have increased by 7.4%. Good animal husbandry and farm management practices can help reduce environmental pressures from livestock farming.
- 1.20 Animal waste and animal by-products (ABPs) are potential environmental pollutants and are heavily regulated to ensure their safe disposal. The efficiency and value of production can be enhanced through the processing or rendering of ABPs into food products, fertiliser or fuel. Agri-food processing companies in NI are increasingly investing in new technology such as anaerobic digestors and waste management to improve environmental performance.

Impact of animal health and welfare issues on wider society

- 1.21 The 'One Health' approach, endorsed by the European Commission (EC), the World Health Organisation (WHO), the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) and the OIE, focuses on zoonotic disease control, food safety and vulnerability to disease as a result of climate change. 'One Health' recognises that there is a direct link between the health of people, animals and the environment in which they live. It involves designing and implementing programmes and policies in which multiple sectors collaborate to reduce health risks and achieve better public health outcomes.
- 1.22 There is increasing recognition that 'prevention is better than cure' - healthy animals require less veterinary intervention which in turn reduces costs for the keeper. The unnecessary use of antibiotics, leading to Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR), and the reduced effectiveness of medicines in combating disease, is a growing concern for animal as well as public health policy and is also linked to the 'One Health' concept.
- 1.23 Consumers are demanding not only good quality and value, but safer, traceable and ethical food products. Food companies and retailers are responding to this demand by way of product specification requirements and quality assurance schemes. High standards of animal health and welfare are recognised as presenting a marketing opportunity for producers.

¹⁹ Northern Ireland Environmental Statistics Report, DAERA May 2019 p.29

2.0 Delivering animal health and welfare policy in NI - the strategic and policy context

- 2.1 NI's animal health and welfare system has a strong international reputation, underpinning trade and external sales in animal and related products. Government, industry and other stakeholders work in close collaboration to deliver disease control programmes and health assurance schemes that contribute to achieving and maintaining these high standards, which in turn deliver a range of broader environmental and societal benefits.

Strategic Direction

The Outcomes Framework

- 2.2 The draft Programme for Government (PfG), prepared for the mandate following the 2016 Assembly election, had set out the strategic direction for the work of the NI Executive and introduced the concept of outcomes-based accountability. This has resulted in the development of a framework of 12 outcomes - the Outcomes Framework²⁰ - consulted on and refined during 2016-2017, with the overall stated objective of ***'Improving well-being for all - by tackling disadvantage and driving economic growth'***.
- 2.3 The Outcomes Framework reflects population conditions in 12 key areas of economic and societal wellbeing that people said mattered most to them. Taken together, these outcomes provide a direction for the work of departments which fully reflects and respects the strategic direction set by the former Executive, has wide political support and is welcomed by people in every sector - public, private and community/voluntary²¹.
- 2.4 Of the 12 outcomes, 5 are considered to be of particular relevance to animal health and welfare in terms of the economy and investment, environment, and public health and safety:



²⁰ Programme for Government - Working Draft, The Executive Office, January 2018

²¹ Outcomes Delivery Plan 2018-19, The Executive Office, June 2018

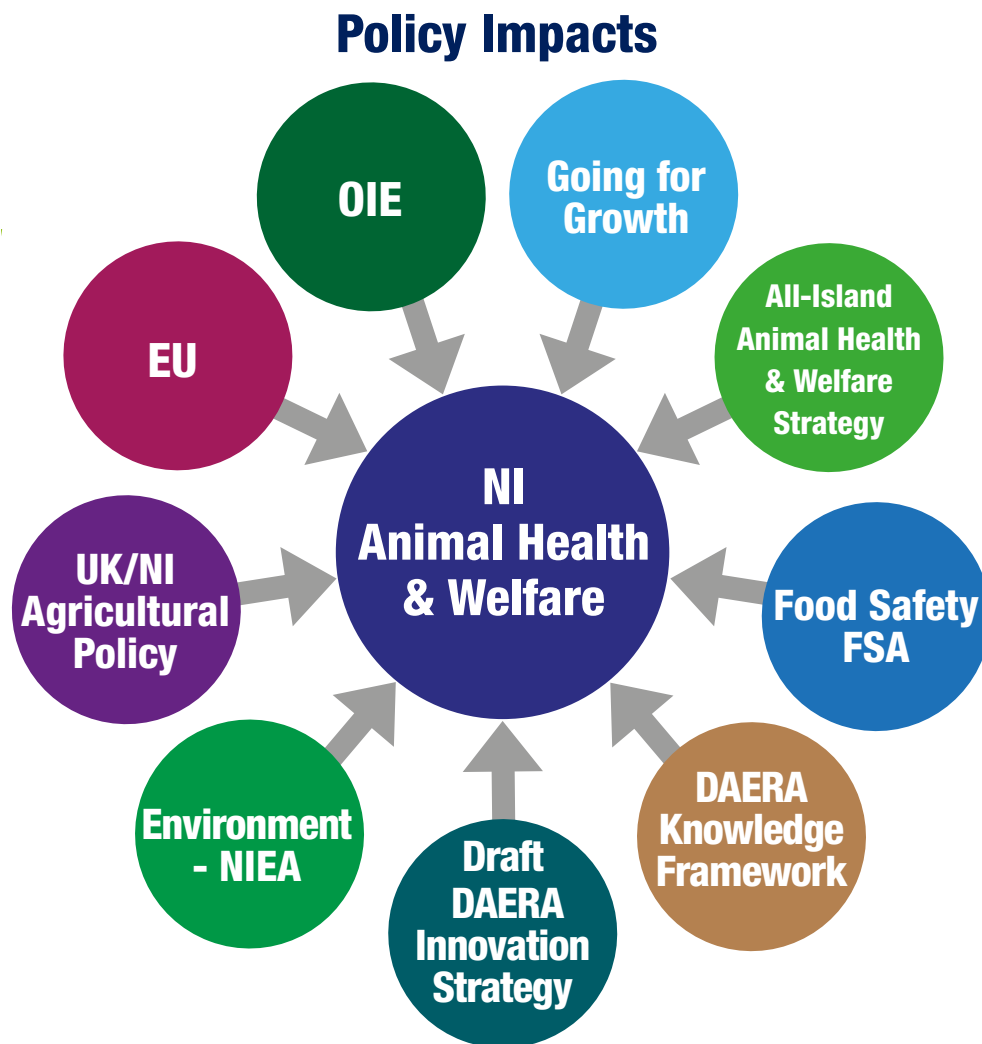
- 2.5 These outcomes represent a long-term vision for society and their relevance will extend beyond Assembly mandates. They are supported by a wide range of indicators, which represent clear statements for change, against which progress can be evaluated.
- 2.6 The NI Budget 2019-20 (announced in February 2019) recognises the financial constraints facing departments, and reinforces the need for departments and the wider public sector to work collaboratively to achieve outcomes for all.

The role of DAERA

- 2.7 Responsibility for animal health and welfare policy and strategic direction in NI rests with DAERA. DAERA's purpose is to support '*a living, working, active landscape valued by everyone*'. Animal health and welfare policy plays a primary role in contributing to the achievement of the DAERA purpose.
- 2.8 The DAERA purpose recognises that a balance between environmental sustainability and the continued economic growth of the farming, fishing, and wider food industries is central to achieving a prosperous society. DAERA works with industry and other stakeholders to promote innovative ways of producing and distributing high quality goods, produced to the highest and safest standards.
- 2.9 DAERA policy recognises the importance of helping the agri-food industry address the economic challenges it will face in the coming decades, including a shifting trading landscape with tough competition, and increasing consumer and environmental demands and expectations. As affirmed by the DAERA Knowledge Strategy and work currently underway on the draft DAERA Innovation Strategy, adaptability is vital to sustainability and growth, with innovation needed to stimulate and support the industry.
- 2.10 DAERA is the 'Competent Authority' responsible for implementing EU and domestic animal health and welfare legislation and has budgetary responsibility for public funds allocated to animal health and welfare activities. The role of the Department includes inspecting, auditing and verifying animal health and welfare standards in order to ensure, and reassure, the public and customers of the integrity, safety and quality of local food production.
- 2.11 DAERA has introduced and has been developing a number of animal health and welfare strategies and action plans to address the prevention or management of particular diseases (such as bTB), contingency planning in the event of an epizootic outbreak (including FMD and ASF), sectoral interests (including relevant parts of the draft Marine Plan for NI) and other aspects of animal health and welfare related policy areas (for example, surveillance and AMR).

Regulatory Context

- 2.12 Compliance with regulatory requirements is necessary in order to demonstrate disease freedom, appropriate standards of animal welfare and quality assurance for trade purposes. The current regulatory framework arises largely from EU legislation and international obligations (including OIE standards). The EU (Withdrawal Act 2018) will convert the relevant EU law, as it stands on the day of exit, into domestic law and will preserve laws made in NI (and the rest of the UK) to implement EU obligations.



Policy Context

- 2.13 Animal health and welfare in NI is influenced by animal health and welfare policy and standards set at an international and EU level, as well as by broader UK and NI agricultural, environmental and food safety policy.

Policy Impacts

OIE World Organisation for Animal Health	The OIE is the WTO reference organisation for standards relating to animal health and zoonoses; it aims to assure the sanitary safety of international trade in terrestrial animals and aquatic animals, and their products. The OIE supports its member countries and helps them strengthen and improve the structure of their national animal health systems in line with intergovernmental standards. The OIE recognises that prevention and control of animal diseases constitutes a 'Public Good' and, along with FAO and the WHO, has endorsed the 'One Health' concept, recognising that human health is intrinsically linked to animal health and the environment.
EU policy on animal health	EU animal health policy seeks to ensure a smooth and safe internal EU market, facilitating introduction into the EU of live animals and products of animal origin, by legislative and non-legislative measures. The Animal Health Strategy for the European Union 2007-2013 (still valid) aims to reduce the incidence of potentially devastating animal diseases, to minimise the impact of outbreaks and to protect food safety and public health. It adopts the motto 'prevention is better than cure'. The Strategy has resulted in the introduction of the new EU Animal Health Law, applicable from 2021, which provides for a single policy and legal framework for animal health.
Northern Ireland Future Agricultural Policy Framework	The UK Government (Defra) launched a consultation in February 2018, Health and Harmony, setting out its proposals for the future of food, farming and the environment after UK exit from the EU. As agricultural policy is a devolved matter, DAERA ran a stakeholder engagement exercise, from August 2018 to October 2018, on a future agriculture policy framework for NI. This aimed to help shape the debate on future agriculture support arrangements following exit from the EU, after which the Common Agriculture Policy (CAP) will no longer apply. Proposals include focusing on the long-term objectives of increased productivity, improved resilience, environmental sustainability and supply chain functionality.
The All-Island Animal Health and Welfare Strategy	The island of Ireland is considered a distinct epidemiological unit and, in recognition of this, an All-Island Animal Health and Welfare Strategy was commissioned in 2001 by the North-South Ministerial Council. The Strategy committed both jurisdictions to focusing on high standards of animal health and welfare, improved public health and an effective capacity to deal with emergency situations. Historically, both parts of the island have enjoyed a high animal health and welfare status but face common challenges, including persistent animal health problems, the potential for a major disease outbreak and increasing vulnerability to disease arising from climate change and the growing international movement of people and products.

Going for Growth	The Agri-Food Strategy Board published <i>Going for Growth in 2013</i> , which sets out a vision to ‘ <i>grow a sustainable, profitable and integrated agri-food supply chain, focused on delivering the needs of the market</i> ’. It aims to deliver ambitious growth targets, including a 60% increase in sales, 75% increase in external sales and 15,000 additional jobs. In 2014, the NI Executive committed to working in partnership with the agri-food industry to help deliver recommendations. DAERA has taken the lead on a range of key actions, including the publication of the long term strategy for bTB eradication and securing recognition that NI is an area of negligible risk for BSE, and continues to meet with industry and government partners to support export growth.
Food Safety - Food Standards Agency (FSA)	The FSA is a non-ministerial government department working across England, Wales and NI to protect public health and consumers’ wider interests in food, and has responsibility for the main body of feed and food safety law in those jurisdictions. The FSA’s strategic outcomes for NI are set out in <i>Food we Can Trust - Food Standards Agency in Northern Ireland, Strategic Plan 2015-20</i> . The FSA works closely with DAERA, which delivers official controls in the areas of meat, dairy, egg and primary production hygiene on its behalf. Food standards and official controls are largely determined at EU level.
Environment – Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA)	The NIEA is an Executive Agency within DAERA with the primary purpose of protecting and enhancing NI’s environment, and in doing so, delivering health and well-being benefits and supporting economic growth. Current policy aimed at reducing greenhouse gases, reducing ammonia, addressing waste (for example, from ABPs and manure) and protecting the natural environment is based largely on EU requirements. DAERA is working closely with stakeholders to achieve sustained and tangible reductions in ammonia emissions, whilst supporting a sustainable and prosperous agri-food sector.
DAERA Knowledge Framework	Published in January 2019, the Knowledge Framework aims to ensure that individuals, organisations and businesses within the agri-food industry have access to high quality, relevant and accessible education, training and technology exchange to improve productivity, resilience, environmental performance and sustainability. The Framework acts as the point of reference against which all of DAERA’s current and future knowledge interventions can be tested and anchored. Animal health and welfare education, training and technology exchange are key elements of the Department’s knowledge provision.
Draft DAERA Innovation Strategy	As part of DAERA’s Science Transformation Programme, a draft Science Strategic Framework is being developed, which will set out high level, long-term principles to ensure that the science provided, managed and used by DAERA is innovative, collaborative and transformative. The Framework will underpin a number of key operational strategies, including an Innovation Strategy. The draft DAERA Innovation Strategy, currently being prepared for public consultation, will focus on creating an enabling environment to support innovation. Emerging cross-cutting themes include Big Data, the Bioeconomy and Artificial intelligence.

3.0 Approaches to delivering animal health and welfare in other jurisdictions and internationally

Great Britain

- 3.1 Following the devolution of animal health budgets in GB in 2011, separate approaches to animal health and welfare strategy have been developed by each administration, tailored to their own specific needs.
- 3.2 The Wales Assembly introduced its 'Animal Health and Welfare Framework - Achieving High Standards Together' in 2014, which focuses on delivering shared outcomes. Implementation of the Framework is supported by the Wales Animal Health and Welfare Framework Group, whose responsibilities include considering the delivery of outcomes and priorities and the continuous review of progress.
- 3.3 The Animal Health and Welfare Board for England was established in 2011 as *'the principal source of departmental advice'* to Defra ministers on strategic animal health and welfare matters. Defra has developed proposals for a new agriculture policy for England, which includes proposals for animal health and welfare, following a consultation exercise in early 2018²². A number of these proposals were subsequently contained within the UK Agriculture Bill (September 2018).
- 3.4 In Scotland, the 'Animal Health and Welfare in the Livestock Industry: Strategy 2016 to 2021' sets out the priorities of the Scottish Government. The Scotland Animal Health and Welfare Stakeholder Group has been established to advise on how actions arising from the Strategy are implemented.

Republic of Ireland

- 3.5 The 'National Farmed Health Strategy 2017-2022: A framework for collective action by stakeholders' sets out wide ranging actions and outcomes / indicators for the RoI. An Animal Health Strategy Review Body has been established to support strategy implementation there.

Internationally

- 3.6 There are a number of international examples of frameworks and strategies (such as those in Switzerland, Canada, Australia and New Zealand) that have been prepared to support the development and delivery of animal health and welfare policy. Similar to the approach taken in the UK and the RoI, these focus largely on improving animal health, tackling disease and enhancing trade opportunities.
- 3.7 There is, however, considerable divergence in terms of the sharing of roles and responsibilities between government and industry in the delivery of animal health and welfare policy. Various models of governance and oversight have been adopted in different countries. These range from formal mechanisms that provide an advisory,

²² Health and Harmony: the future for food, farming and the environment in a Green Brexit, February 2018

communications and review function (such as the Wales Framework Group and the NFAHW Council of Canada) and those that include responsibilities for budget prioritisation and funding of policies (for example, AHWB for England), to independent not-for-profit companies (such as AHA in Australia and OSPRI in New Zealand) which have responsibility for the delivery of national programmes and raise much of their funding from industry.

3.8 A review of models of governance and oversight for the development and delivery of animal health and welfare policy elsewhere have identified the importance of a number of recurrent themes:

- Collaboration and partnership-working;
- Sharing of responsibility between government and other stakeholders;
- Accountability and measuring performance.

4.0 Relationship with other administrations and main trading partners

- 4.1 DAERA works closely with the other administrations (England, Scotland and Wales) to develop animal health and welfare policy, ensuring a coordinated approach to tackling disease, and participates in UK-wide exercises to rehearse the response to a major disease outbreak. As the island of Ireland is considered a distinct epidemiological unit, DAERA also works closely with DAFM in the RoI, particularly with regard to preparedness and contingency planning in the event of an epizootic outbreak.
- 4.2 Many of the rules relating to surveillance, disease control, welfare standards, certification of animal and related products and trade have been set at EU level and are applied UK-wide. This has generally resulted in a common approach to addressing animal health and welfare issues within the UK and in other EU countries.
- 4.3 As exit from the EU approaches, the devolved administrations and the UK government are working together to determine where common frameworks to maintain UK-wide approaches need to be established in areas currently governed by EU law but that are otherwise devolved.
- 4.4 The NI livestock industry relies heavily on the export of live animals and animal products. It is important that our approach is coordinated with our main trading partners, particularly in view of the challenges that may arise following the departure of the UK from the EU.

5.0 The need for a new approach to delivering animal health and welfare policy in NI

- 5.1 At present, there is no overall framework or strategy in place for animal health and welfare in NI. It is, therefore, timely within the context of the Outcomes Framework and exit from the EU that a new approach is developed.
- 5.2 A stakeholder sub group, comprising seven members representative of sectoral and industry interests in animal health and welfare, was established to work alongside DAERA officials in the development of proposals. The sub group met for the first time in January 2018. See Annex B for the list of sub group members.
- 5.3 Contextual analysis and sub group discussions have led us to conclude that a new approach is needed in order to:
- provide an overarching and integrated framework for animal health and welfare programmes and activities in NI;
 - set out a vision for animal health and welfare in NI, agreed and delivered by government and stakeholders working together;
 - establish linkages with the Outcomes Framework;
 - develop a strong evidence base to support the challenges and opportunities, particularly in relation to trade, arising as result of exit from the EU;
 - support wider agri-food and economic strategies for NI that link to trade and growth;
 - support the concept of 'One Health' which recognises that animal health and livestock management impact significantly on public health and environmental sustainability;
 - ensure public monies are allocated strategically and efficiently and provide a strong evidence base to underpin bids for public funding allocations;
 - provide a mechanism for monitoring, evaluation and reporting that supports the decision-making process;
 - improve stakeholder engagement and build upon partnerships and collaborative working arrangements.

Consultation Question 1:

Do you agree that a new approach to developing and delivering animal health and welfare policy in NI is needed?

Please provide any comments you would wish to make to support your response.

Section Two

A New Framework Approach to
Delivering Animal Health and
Welfare Policy in NI:

Our Proposals



This section sets out our proposals for a new approach to animal health and welfare policy in Northern Ireland (NI), summarised as follows:

- the implementation of a long-term framework, with a lifespan of ten years, for animal health and welfare, agreed and delivered by government and stakeholders working together;
- the adoption of an outcomes-based accountability model;
- the identification of animal health and welfare outcomes, to help determine what ‘success’ looks like and to provide direction for animal health and welfare policy, aiming to encourage a stronger focus on impact rather than delivery;
- the introduction of an annual cycle of planning, monitoring and reporting; and
- the establishment of a new structure to facilitate stakeholder engagement and oversight of delivery of the framework.

This section also sets out our proposals for:

- the scope of the framework; and
- key principles to guide the way stakeholders work together to develop and deliver policy.

Questions relating to the proposals are set out and we invite your response to them and any other feedback you may wish to offer.

1.0 A proposed long-term framework approach

- 1.1 It is suggested that, rather than developing an animal health and welfare strategy when a number of related strategies and plans have already been produced, a high-level framework is required. In line with the Outcomes Framework, it is proposed that this strategic framework should focus on the delivery of agreed outcomes, partnership working, measuring performance and monitoring progress. It is not recommended that the animal health and welfare framework document should set out priorities and actions but rather should provide a mechanism for establishing, agreeing and amending them.
- 1.2 It is proposed that a framework document will be prepared which will:
- consider animal health and welfare policy in the context of long-term societal outcomes for NI;
 - project a vision for animal health and welfare in NI as described through a set of long-term animal health and welfare outcomes, supported by indicators to help measure progress;
 - set out guiding principles to underpin the way in which stakeholders and government work together to deliver the framework;
 - guide the policy-making process by focusing on the development and utilisation of a strong evidence base to identify priorities and actions for delivery;
 - help identify linkages and synergies between programmes and actions in order to ensure a coordinated and cohesive approach to implementation;
 - ensure appropriate structures are in place to facilitate stakeholder engagement, and collaboration and co-design of animal health and welfare policy; and
 - establish a framework for monitoring, reporting and evaluation to measure progress, hold delivery partners accountable and ensure responsiveness to changing or emerging circumstances.
- 1.3 Following meetings with the stakeholder sub group, the title '**The Northern Ireland Animal Health & Welfare Strategic Framework**' (AHWSF) was agreed. The sub group also suggested that the framework document should be short, concise and easily understood.

Aim of the proposed NI Animal Health & Welfare Strategic Framework

- 1.4 *To set out a vision and framework for animal health and welfare in Northern Ireland, agreed and delivered by government and stakeholders working together.*

Lifespan

- 1.5 It is proposed that the Framework will be delivered over 10 years and will be subject to formal annual monitoring, reporting and review to ensure that:
- it is responsive to and takes account of contextual changes and policy developments (including new and emerging diseases and the outworking of exit from the EU); and
 - the performance of actions being delivered under the Framework are continually measured to ensure their contribution to broader societal outcomes.

Consultation Question 2:

Do you agree with the proposal to introduce a long-term framework approach, with a lifespan of ten years, for developing and delivering animal health and welfare policy in NI?

Please provide any comments you would wish to make to support your response.

2.0 Adopting an Outcomes-Based Accountability model

- 2.1 It is proposed that the Framework will adopt an outcomes-based accountability (OBA) methodology as used in the Outcomes Framework.
- 2.2 The basic tenet of the OBA approach is determining whether the activities we are undertaking are making a difference. It has been adopted widely with the aim of producing measurable change and moving organisations away from a focus on 'process' towards making better outcomes the primary objective.
- 2.3 The outcomes model starts by defining desired ends and involves working backwards to identify deliverable means of achieving those ends. It poses the question: *What would success look like?* OBA uses an evidence base to identify priorities and involves a coordinated and systematic approach to monitoring, measuring the impact of activities and progress towards achieving agreed outcomes.
- 2.4 Outcomes-based accountability makes a fundamental distinction between conditions of well-being at a societal level, which no single stakeholder or level of government can deliver alone, and performance measuring which considers how well government and non-governmental services are delivered.
- 2.5 The OBA approach sets out a series of questions to help identify priorities and actions:
 - What is the problem or issue and what is its impact - *the baseline position?*
 - How has this problem or issue arisen - *the story behind the baseline?*
 - Who can help us do better - *who are the delivery partners?*
 - Is there sound evidence for a particular approach - *what works best?*
 - What actions are being prioritised, who is responsible for their delivery and what is the delivery timetable - *what are we going to do?*
 - Is appropriate data being collected or is additional evidence required to measure:
 - ▶ How much did we do?
 - ▶ How well did we do it?
 - ▶ Is anyone better off?
- 2.6 Outcomes represent conditions we want to create in the long-term. Indicators are what we want to impact on or change and help determine whether we are making progress towards the achievement of the outcomes.

- 2.7 It is proposed that the Framework document will set out outcomes to help determine what 'success' looks like and to provide direction for animal health and welfare policy, supported by indicators to help measure progress towards achieving these outcomes.

Consultation Question 3:

It is proposed that this Framework will adopt the outcomes-based approach.

What benefits or challenges do you feel would result from this approach?

3.0 Scope

- 3.1 Although it is proposed that the Animal Health and Welfare Strategic Framework should be concerned mainly with farmed livestock, it would extend to other animals including companion animals and wildlife where there is a potential impact on human health or on the health of farmed animals.
- 3.2 It is suggested that the scope of the Framework should include the following:
- **Farmed animals**
Livestock including beef and dairy cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, poultry (including egg production) and all other animals reared for food, breeding or other animal products (such as fleece and hides).
 - **Companion animals**
Dogs, cats, horses and other animals (including exotic species) kept by people as companions.
 - **Animals used for work, sport, recreation or display**
Non-farmed animals kept in zoos, by circuses, pet shops and for display such as ornamental fowl, as well as animals bred for sporting and other recreational pursuits, including game animals and birds initially reared in captivity, which may pose a risk of transmitting disease to farmed animals or humans, or to and from wildlife.
 - **Wildlife**
Including wild birds and other wild animals where there is a risk of disease transmission to farmed animals or humans and where the health and welfare of wildlife may be affected by animal disease control practices.
 - **Aquaculture**
The hatching and rearing of fish and shellfish, not only for food but also for sale in the ornamental trade and for eventual release into stocked fisheries.
- 3.3 Recognising the relationship between animal health and welfare and food safety, public health and environmental sustainability, it is proposed that the Framework should also include:
- Animal feed and veterinary medicines where animal and human health may be impacted;
 - Animal by-products and waste where there may be consequences for animal and human health, and the environment.
- 3.4 It is not intended that the scope of the Framework extend to bees - they fall within the remit of plant health policy - nor that it would address angling, shooting for sport, hunting, or the use of animals in research, although it is recognised that circumstances may arise where linkages with animals affected by these activities may need to be considered.

Consultation Question 4:

Do you agree with the proposed scope of the Framework?

Please provide any comments you would wish to make to support your response.

4.0 Animal Health & Welfare Outcomes and Indicators

Animal Health and Welfare (AHW) Outcomes

- 4.1 It is proposed that the Animal Health and Welfare Strategic Framework will set out outcomes that represent a long-term vision for animal health and welfare in NI.
- 4.2 The following AHW outcomes have been drafted and express, as statements, the impact we hope to achieve as a result of our policy, programmes and activities, developed and delivered by stakeholders working together in partnership:
- We keep our animals healthy and treat them well.
 - We have a competitive, innovative livestock industry that contributes to our economic prosperity.
 - We protect public health and our food from animal-related disease.
 - We take a sustainable approach to the farming of animals that respects the environment.
 - We have animal health and welfare safeguards that are widely recognised and trusted.

Animal Health & Welfare (AHW) Indicators

- 4.3 AHW outcomes are intended to provide direction for our work and aim to encourage a stronger focus on impact, rather than delivery. The outcomes are supported by a set of AHW indicators, against which progress can be evaluated. The indicators identify what we propose to measure, although data development may be required for some indicators in order to establish a baseline and how we measure progress.
- 4.4 In general, each of the AHW indicators will contribute to the achievement of the five AHW outcomes. Where possible, the AHW indicators will also provide linkages to the population indicators that have been established in the Outcomes Framework, helping to determine progress at a broader, societal level.
- 4.5 Indicators may be reviewed, updated or amended during the lifetime of the Framework, and replaced by more appropriate indicators if necessary. The proposed indicators are set out in the table overleaf, with further detail provided in Annex C.

Consultation Question 5:

- (i) Do you think that the 5 proposed AHW outcomes work as a set? Please provide any comments you would wish to make to support your response.
- (ii) For each individual outcome, please let us know whether it should be included (kept), excluded (removed) or amended. Please provide any comments you would wish to make to support your response.
- (iii) For each individual indicator, please let us know whether it should be included (kept), excluded (removed) or amended. Please provide any comments you would wish to make to support your response.

How do we measure success?

The Outcomes Framework *see p.15*

We prosper through a strong, competitive regionally balanced economy (Outcome 1).

We live and work sustainably - protecting the environment (Outcome 2).

We enjoy long, healthy, active lives (Outcome 4).

We have a safe community where we respect the law and each other (Outcome 7).

We have created a place where people want to live and work, to visit and invest (Outcome 10).

Proposed AHW Outcomes

- We keep our animals healthy and treat them well.
- We have a competitive, innovative livestock industry that contributes to our economic prosperity.
- We protect public health and our food from animal-related disease.
- We take a sustainable approach to the farming of animals that respects the environment.
- We have animal health and welfare safeguards that are widely recognised and trusted.

Proposed AHW Indicators

- Livestock mortality
- Incidence of enzootic disease
- Freedom from epizootic and notifiable zoonotic disease
- Antibiotic usage
- Compliance with animal welfare legislation
- Controls for animal identification, registration and movement
- Emergency preparedness

This list is not exhaustive

5.0 Guiding Principles

5.1 It is proposed that, under the Framework, a set of key principles should guide the way stakeholders work together to develop and deliver policy.

5.2 Guiding principles are as follows:

- **‘Prevention is better than cure’** aims to change the focus from response to management, benefitting keepers, industry and government by reducing the cost of disease impacts and increasing productivity, as well as improving animal well-being. Preventing the spread of endemic and zoonotic disease and improving health and welfare are achieved through animal health planning, high welfare standards, biosecurity, surveillance, contingency planning and responsible use of veterinary medicines.
- **‘One Health’** recognises that the health of people, animals and the environment are directly linked and that collaborative approaches are required to address risks originating at their interface. It has particular relevance in zoonotic disease control, food safety, reducing anti-microbial resistance and greenhouse gas emissions.
- **Partnership and Collaborative-working**, based on trust and transparency, is fundamental to implementing an outcomes-based approach to public policy. This requires government and other stakeholders to work together to deliver agreed animal health and welfare outcomes, with mechanisms put in place to enable effective and meaningful stakeholder engagement.
- **Accepting Roles and Responsibilities** recognises that, although government plays an essential role in preventing disease and responding to outbreaks as well as protecting public health and animal welfare, responsibility for animal health and welfare lies primarily with keepers who are best placed to deal with many disease risks and welfare issues. For effective partnership, clarity is required in terms of the roles and responsibilities of keepers, industry, private vets and government.
- **Considering costs and benefits** requires that, as well as understanding the costs and benefits of government intervention, there should be a balance between the cost to the taxpayer of such intervention and the extent to which keepers may be held responsible for the cost of animal health and welfare. Understanding the link between good husbandry practices and proactive health management will help prevent disease and improve productivity.
- **Strong and reliable evidence** is essential to support effective decision-making. The outcomes-based model requires collecting, recording and managing relevant, reliable and timely data to help establish a baseline position, identify priorities and target resources. Measuring and reporting on performance and progress helps determine whether actions are making a difference and whether changes are required.
- **Effective communications** are required in the development and implementation of programmes and in the delivery of key messages to the wider public (for instance, when there is a disease outbreak or a food safety issue). Information should be clear and easily understood, consistent and timely, and shared appropriately. This principle is also underpinned by effective stakeholder engagement.

Consultation Question 6:

(i) Do you think the proposed guiding principles work as a set?

Please provide any comments you would wish to make to support your response.

(ii) For each individual principle, please let us know whether it should be included (kept), excluded (removed) or amended. Please provide any comments you would wish to make to support your response.

6.0 Implementation - annual planning, monitoring and reporting cycle

Annual Delivery Plan

- 6.1 It is proposed that an agreed Animal Health and Welfare Strategic Framework **Annual Delivery Plan** will be produced, setting out the priorities and related actions for delivery in that year.
- 6.2 A number of strategies and action plans have been prepared by DAERA, or are being developed, to address particular policy concerns or sectoral interests. It is suggested that relevant actions already set out under these strategies should be incorporated into the delivery plan, as appropriate. Some priorities (such as bTB eradication) will remain in place over a number of years and it is anticipated that these will appear in successive delivery plans, whilst others could be delivered in a shorter timeframe.
- 6.3 The proposed Framework planning and reporting structure provides a joined-up approach allowing synergies to be achieved - biosecurity for example is a common concern across a number of programmes - and potential policy gaps to be more readily identified.
- 6.4 The proposed delivery plan will also set out areas for policy development and would remain a live document, with priorities and actions reviewed, replaced and updated as we learn about their effectiveness or as circumstances change.

Measuring Performance

- 6.5 It is proposed that the OBA approach will be used to measure whether actions or programmes undertaken as part of the annual delivery plan have contributed to the achievement of outcomes as intended and will involve consideration of the three basic OBA performance-related questions:
 - How much did we do?
 - How well did we do it?
 - Is anyone better off?
- 6.6 A simple report card could be used to capture performance measurements which would provide a basis for formal reporting.

Monitoring and Reporting

- 6.7 It is proposed that a formal review of the progression of the delivery plan will be undertaken mid-year and at the year-end. These reviews can consider how the performance measures have been impacted as a result of actions taken and will feed into Departmental and NICS reporting cycles. The reviews will also inform the selection of priorities and actions for the following year's delivery plan.

Evidence-base

- 6.8 The outcomes-based approach requires the collection and use of relevant and reliable data. Gaps in the data may exist or new improved data may be required to assist in the decision-making process (referred to as the '*data development agenda*').

Consultation Question 7:

Do you agree with the proposal for an annual planning, monitoring and reporting cycle?

Please provide any comments you would wish to make to support your response.

7.0 Oversight and Stakeholder Engagement

- 7.1 Progress on delivering animal health and welfare priorities and outcomes will only be achieved through collaboration and co-design involving government and other stakeholders. A structure for governance and stakeholder engagement is required to facilitate meaningful stakeholder engagement and to oversee the implementation of the Framework. It is proposed that a partnership body should be established to support governance, comprising government and non-government stakeholder representation.

Purpose and Role of the Partnership Body

- 7.2 The purpose of the proposed **NI Animal Health & Welfare Strategic Framework Partnership** is to support and oversee the implementation of the NI Animal Health and Welfare Strategic Framework and to build effective working relationships between government and other stakeholders. It is proposed that the Partnership will fulfil an advisory and consultative role but will not have a decision-making function nor have responsibility for the allocation of resources.
- 7.3 It is suggested that the role of the Partnership should be to:
- contribute to animal health and welfare planning and priority setting with the aim of delivering shared animal health and welfare outcomes;
 - consider existing or emerging issues, opportunities and threats that may impact on the achievement of animal health and welfare outcomes;
 - liaise with industry, expert groups and public bodies to access advice and information to help inform decision-making;
 - support the Framework's delivery planning process and oversee the monitoring, review and reporting on the annual delivery plan;
 - identify areas for data development and improving the evidence base;
 - provide advice, disseminate information and communicate key messages on issues relating to the development of animal health and welfare policy, strategies, programmes and initiatives;
 - liaise with sectoral and non-sectoral stakeholder sub groups to share information and to take account of their views and concerns in the implementation of the Strategic Framework; and
 - champion the aim and shared outcomes of the Strategic Framework among wider stakeholders and the general public.
- 7.4 The work of the proposed Partnership in helping to develop and deliver policy would be guided by the set of principles laid out in the Framework.

Membership of the Partnership

- 7.5 It is proposed that the Partnership will have a maximum of six members, two from DAERA Veterinary Service Animal Health Group (VSAHG) and four non-government stakeholders.
- 7.6 It is envisaged that non-government stakeholders on the Partnership should serve in an individual capacity, as non-executive members, and would not represent the interests of any particular group, organisation or sector. They could be drawn from industry, academia or veterinary bodies and should bring knowledge and broad experience of animal health and welfare issues to the Partnership. It is proposed that the non-government stakeholders will be selected by the Minister for a fixed term through a public appointment process. The Minister will also appoint one of the four non-government stakeholders to be the Chair of the Partnership.
- 7.7 In the absence of a Minister, it is unlikely that the Department would be able to bring forward the public appointment process. In the interim, the Department may consider asking the sub group of the Animal Health and Welfare Stakeholders' Forum advising on the Framework to contribute to the development of the first annual delivery plan. This would have the benefit of serving as a pilot in advance of the formal establishment of the Partnership.
- 7.8 The government officials on the Partnership will be the NI Chief Veterinary Officer (CVO) and the Director of AHW policy and they will serve as ex-officio members. Other DAERA VSAHG officials and representatives from other parts of DAERA (such as Science and Innovation and CAFRE), or other government bodies such as the FSA, could be requested to attend particular Partnership meetings in an advisory capacity.

Resources available to the Partnership

- 7.9 It is anticipated that the Partnership will not have a delegated budget. If, however, it is considered that a specific piece of work or research would help support the delivery of the Framework or the working of the Partnership, it is envisaged that the Partnership could seek financial support from DAERA and / or industry or other stakeholders.
- 7.10 It is suggested that an annual Animal Health and Welfare Stakeholders' Conference could be facilitated by the Partnership (see para 7.13). It is anticipated that funding for this could be provided by DAERA and / or industry or other stakeholders.
- 7.11 It is proposed that the Secretariat for Partnership meetings should be provided by DAERA VSAHG. This role would extend to:
- assisting in the preparation of the annual delivery plan, progress reports and the end-year review;
 - providing the secretariat for the annual Animal Health and Welfare Stakeholders' Conference;
 - maintaining the evidential base and collation of monitoring data; and
 - coordinating communications and information dissemination.

Meetings of the Partnership

- 7.12 It is envisaged that the Partnership should meet formally four times a year, and meetings would align with the planning, monitoring and review cycles for delivery of the Framework. Additional ad hoc meetings could also be agreed by the Partnership.

Facilitating Stakeholder Engagement

- 7.13 It is proposed that an Animal Health and Welfare Stakeholders' Conference will be held annually, providing an important meeting place for stakeholders to engage and share information on animal health and welfare activities. More importantly, the Conference would provide the Partnership with the opportunity to update stakeholders on the delivery of the Framework and annual delivery plan, and to consider key issues and priorities for inclusion in the next year's delivery plan.
- 7.14 At present, a quarterly Animal Health and Welfare Stakeholders' Forum is the main conduit for sharing information between the Department and other stakeholders. A review of the Forum has recently taken place. It is envisaged that an improved Forum will remain an important means of enabling discussions to take place in a formal way and complement the work of the proposed conference.
- 7.15 In addition, it is envisaged that the Partnership will liaise directly with a number of sectoral stakeholder sub groups or representative bodies (cattle, sheep, poultry, pigs, aquaculture, etc). These groups will be managed by the relevant sector, providing links and a channel of communication into their own specific stakeholder groups and co-ordinating views on strategic policy issues relevant to the sector.
- 7.16 Non-sectoral expert groups could also be established by the Partnership to take forward particular themes or initiatives, which may include biosecurity, AMR and trade.

Consultation Question 8:

Do you agree with the proposals, including the interim proposal, for the oversight of Framework delivery and the proposed approach to stakeholder engagement?

Please provide any comments you would wish to make to support your response.

Section Three

A New Framework Approach to
Delivering Animal Health and
Welfare Policy In NI:

Capturing Your Views



We would welcome your views on the proposals for the NI Animal Health and Welfare Strategic Framework as contained within this paper. This section explains how you can respond to our consultation and provide your views on our proposals.

1.0 Capturing stakeholder views - How to Respond

- 1.1 The paper sets out a number of questions, as listed below, to help you respond to our proposals. We would, however, welcome any additional comments you may wish to provide.

Consultation Questions

1. Do you agree that a new approach to developing and delivering animal health and welfare policy in NI is needed? Please provide any comments you would wish to make to support your response.
2. Do you agree with the proposal to introduce a long-term framework approach, with a lifespan of ten years, for developing and delivering animal health and welfare policy in NI? Please provide any comments you would wish to make to support your response.
3. It is proposed that this Framework will adopt the outcomes-based approach. What benefits or challenges do you feel would result from this approach?
4. Do you agree with the proposed scope of the Framework? Please provide any comments you would wish to make to support your response.
5. (i) Do you think that the 5 proposed AHW outcomes work as a set? Please provide any comments you would wish to make to support your response.
- (ii) For each individual outcome, please let us know whether it should be included (kept), excluded (removed) or amended. Please provide any comments you would wish to make to support your response.
- (iii) For each individual indicator, please let us know whether it should be included (kept), excluded (removed) or amended. Please provide any comments you would wish to make to support your response.
6. (i) Do you think that the proposed guiding principles work as a set? Please provide any comments you would wish to make to support your response.
- (ii) For each individual principle, please let us know whether it should be included (kept), excluded (removed) or amended. Please provide any comments you would wish to make to support your response.
7. Do you agree with the proposal for an annual planning, monitoring and reporting cycle? Please provide any comments you would wish to make to support your response.

8. Do you agree with the proposals, including the interim proposal, for the oversight of Framework delivery and the proposed approach to stakeholder engagement? Please provide any comments you would wish to make to support your response.

- 1.2 You can view and respond to this consultation online at the Northern Ireland Hub - Citizen Space at:

<https://consultations.nidirect.gov.uk/daera-animal-health-and-welfare-policy-division/ni-animal-health-and-welfare-strategic-framework>

- 1.3 If you are unable to respond to the consultation online, written responses will also be accepted and should be sent to:

AHS & TSE Branch
Department for Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (NI)
Ballykelly House
111 Ballykelly Road
Limavady
BT49 9HP

- 1.4 Copies of the consultation can be made available on request or in alternative formats.

Tel: 028 7744 2104

Deadline for responses

- 1.5 The closing date for responses is 30 September 2019. Please ensure your response is submitted by that date.

2.0 Statutory Impact Assessments

- 2.1 Statutory impact assessments, which provide detail on the proposals in terms of their impact on industry/stakeholders and the general public, are also included in this consultation package.

3.0 Publication of Responses

- 3.1 The Department will publish a summary of responses following the closing date for receipt of views. Your response, and all other responses to this publication, may be disclosed on request. The Department can only refuse to disclose information in exceptional circumstances. Before you submit your response, please read the paragraphs below on the confidentiality of responses and they will give you guidance on the legal position about any information given by you in response to this publication. Any confidentiality disclaimer generated by your IT system in e-mail responses will not be treated as such a request.

- 3.2 Section 8(e) of the Data Protection Act 2018 permits processing of personal data when necessary for an activity that supports or promotes democratic engagement. Information provided by respondents to this consultation exercise will be held and used for the purposes of the administration of this current exercise and subsequently disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the Data Protection Act 2018 and General Data Protection Regulation.
- 3.3 The Freedom of Information Act gives the public a right of access to any information held by a public authority, namely, the Department in this case. This right of access to information includes information provided in response to a consultation exercise. The Department cannot automatically consider, as confidential, information supplied to it in response to a stakeholder engagement exercise. However, it does have the responsibility to decide whether any information provided by you in response to this consultation exercise, 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.
- 3.4 This means that information provided by you in response to this consultation is unlikely to be treated as confidential, except in very particular circumstances. The Lord Chancellor's Code of Practice on the Freedom of Information Act provides that:
- The Department should only accept information from third parties in confidence if it is necessary to obtain that information in connection with the exercise of any of the Department's functions and it would not otherwise be provided;
 - The Department should not agree to hold information received from third parties "in confidence" which is not confidential in nature; and
 - Acceptance by the Department of confidentiality provisions must be for good reasons, capable of being justified to the Information Commissioner.
- 3.5 For further information about confidentiality of responses please contact the Information Commissioner's Office (or see website at: <http://www.informationcommissioner.gov.uk/>)

ANNEX A

Abbreviations/Acronyms

ABPs	Animal By-products
AFBI	Agri-Food & Biosciences Institute
AHWSF	Animal Health and Welfare Stakeholder Forum
AHA	Animal Health Australia
AHWBE	Animal Health and Welfare Board for England
AMR	Antimicrobial Resistance
APHIS	Animal and Public Health Information System database
ASF	African Swine Fever
BSE	Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy
bTB	Bovine Tuberculosis
CAFRE	College of Agriculture, Food and Rural Enterprise, DAERA
BVD	Bovine Viral Diarrhoea
DAERA	Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs
DAFM	Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and the Marine (RoI)
Defra	Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs
EC	European Commission
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
FSA	Food Standards Agency
GB	Great Britain
NFAHW	National Farmed Animal Health and Welfare Council of Canada
NI	Northern Ireland
NIEA	Northern Ireland Environment Agency
NIFAIS	Northern Ireland Food Animal Information System
OBA	Outcomes-based Accountability
OIE	World Organisation for Animal Health
OSPRI	Partnership between industry and government in New Zealand managing national animal health programmes
PfG	Programme for Government
RoI	Republic of Ireland
RUMA	Responsible Use of Medicines in Agriculture Alliance
UK	United Kingdom
VSAHG	Veterinary Service Animal Health Group, DAERA
WHO	World Health Organisation
WTO	World Trade Organisation

ANNEX B

Stakeholder Sub Group of Animal Health and Welfare Stakeholder Forum

Organisation	Name
Holstein UK	John Martin
National Sheep Association (NSA)	Edward Adamson
NI Poultry Federation	Margaret Hardy
NI Pork and Bacon Forum	Deirdre McIvor
Ulster Farmers Union (UFU)	Geoff Thompson
Ulster Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (USPCA)	Tim Kirby
North of Ireland Veterinary Association (NIVA)	Aurelie Moralis

ANNEX C

Proposed Animal Health & Welfare (AHW) Indicators

Indicators: What we propose to measure	How we propose to measure progress	Links to The Outcomes Framework and broader DAERA policy objectives
Livestock mortality	Livestock mortality can help measure the health and welfare status of the national herd/flock/fish stock. Factors include young animal mortality rates and the impact of livestock management and breeding practices on mortality. DAERA holds substantial data relating to animal mortality (on APHIS/NIFAIS), whilst AFBI gathers data relating to surveillance and post-mortem testing of animals. Data development may be required to establish appropriate baselines for measuring livestock mortality and the collation of relevant data.	Progress on AHW Indicators will contribute to the achievement of broader DAERA policy objectives, and societal outcomes as established in the Outcomes Framework. For example: Outcome 1: We prosper through a strong, competitive, regionally balanced economy By keeping our animals healthy and treating them well, and having safeguards in place that are widely recognised and trusted, we ensure our livestock industry is competitive and trades successfully, contributing to our economic prosperity. The Outcomes Framework identifies 'External Sales' as a measure under Outcome 1. DAERA collates sub sector data relating to the size and performance of the NI food and drinks processing sector (including estimates of the value of sales, value added, profitability and exports). Seven of the sector's ten constituent sub sectors relate to the livestock industry - Animal By-Products, Beef and Sheepmeat, Eggs, Fish, Milk and Milk Products, Piguemeat and Poultrymeat.
Incidence of enzootic disease	DAERA works with industry to deliver on-going disease management and eradication programmes, involving the treatment or removal of unhealthy or 'at risk' animals. Examples of cattle schemes include the bTB eradication programme and the BVD Eradication Scheme. Extensive data is already available with regard to incidence rates for enzootic disease such as bTB and BVD in cattle, but data development may be required for other diseases and livestock sectors.	
Freedom from epizootic and notifiable zoonotic disease	In compliance with EU obligations and OIE disease control codes, DAERA has responsibility for activities (such as surveillance, portal interventions and veterinary certification) which contribute to the prevention, detection and eradication of epizootic diseases e.g. Bluetongue virus, Classical Swine Fever, Foot & Mouth, epizootic avian influenza and notifiable aquatic disease), as well as other notifiable zoonotic diseases such as Brucellosis and TSEs (e.g.	By adopting knowledge-based and innovative approaches, as supported by the DAERA Knowledge Framework and DAERA draft Innovation Strategy, we contribute to economic prosperity. 'Rate of Innovation Activity' is a measure under Outcome 1 of the Outcomes Framework.

	<p>Scrapie and BSE). Extensive data is collected by DAERA as required under EU legislation for surveillance purposes and to provide assurance of disease-free status. Industry also plays a key role in disease surveillance and the production of safe food. Data collected by producers, processors, food business operators and private veterinary practitioners contributes to surveillance data collated by DAERA.</p>	<p>Outcome 2: We live and work sustainably - protecting the environment</p> <p>By keeping our animals healthy and treating them well, and having safeguards in place that are widely recognised and trusted, we ensure a sustainable approach to the farming of animals that respects the environment. The Outcomes Framework identifies greenhouse gas emissions as a measure under Outcome 2. Agriculture is the largest greenhouse gas emitting sector in NI with emissions affected by the number of livestock and animal health. Animal health and livestock management practices contribute to DAERA's policy objectives on reducing carbon emissions.</p> <p>Agriculture accounts for the majority of ammonia emissions in NI, with 92% of agricultural emissions attributed to livestock. Animal health and livestock management practices also contribute to DAERA's policy objectives on reducing ammonia emissions.</p> <p>Outcome 4: We enjoy long, healthy, active lives</p> <p>By keeping our animals healthy and treating them well, and having safeguards in place that are widely recognised and trusted, we protect public health and our food from animal-related diseases. Measures that demonstrate freedom from epizootic and notifiable zoonotic disease (such as surveillance activities), antibiotic usage, IRM controls and emergency preparedness will contribute to Outcome 4 of the Outcomes Framework.</p>
Antibiotic usage	<p>The UK government has committed to introducing targets for the reduction of antibiotic use in livestock and fish farmed for food, and has produced a 20-Year Vision to 2040 to address AMR. This Vision will be supported by a 5-Year UK National Action Plan, for which targets are currently being developed in line with RUMA objectives. DAERA is undertaking data development to establish baseline antimicrobial use and AMR in each of the NI livestock sectors and to identify the level of antimicrobials used per animal species, and is working with the livestock industry to refine and implement NI sector-specific targets.</p>	
Compliance with animal welfare legislation	<p>In compliance with standards laid down in legislation, DAERA undertakes a programme of inspections and sampling to safeguard farmed animal welfare. Checks are carried out at farm premises, markets, slaughterhouses and on animal transportation, and enforcement action is taken where necessary. DAERA gathers data relating to farmed animal welfare inspections; levels of non-compliance are categorised by EU legislation. DAERA also collates data (e.g. on complaints received; prosecutions taken) relating to the welfare of non-farmed animals such as domestic</p>	

	pets and horses (enforced by Councils) and wildlife crime and other criminal activity such as dog fighting (enforced by the PSNI).	Outcome 7: We have a safe community where we respect the law and each other By keeping our animals healthy and treating them well, and having safeguards in place that are widely recognised and trusted, we contribute to a safer community. Animal health and welfare is protected through regulatory schemes and legislative compliance.
Controls for animal identification, registration and movement (IRM)	Rules for identifying and registering animals vary according to species and cover the need to use ear tags, herd registers, flock registers and movements documents. DAERA collects data relating to compliance with IRM requirements. DAERA's Information System databases (APHIS/NIFAIS) provide the primary repository for information on animals and their keepers, and have a critical role in delivering statutory IRM responsibilities. It is essential that the information held on our systems is accurate and timely, ensuring traceability of all livestock to aid disease control, and to provide public health and trade assurances to local and international product markets.	Outcome 10: We have created a place where people, want to live and work, to visit and invest. By keeping our animals healthy and treating them well, by having a competitive, innovative livestock industry that contributes to our economic prosperity, and by taking a sustainable approach to the farming of animals that respects the environment, animal health and welfare impacts on wider society, particularly with regard to 'One Health', and contributes to broader NI environmental and rural development policy objectives.
Emergency preparedness	Contingency planning ensures that safeguards are in place to coordinate an effective response to an epizootic disease outbreak in NI. DAERA has a Generic Contingency Plan for controlling, eradicating and recovering from an outbreak of epizootic disease and has development control strategies in place for diseases such as African Horse Sickness, African Swine Fever, Aujeszky's Disease, Bluetongue, Classical Swine Fever, Foot & Mouth Disease and Avian Influenza. DAERA delivers a programme of annual contingency exercises designed to rehearse and test emergency preparedness, which follow a 3 year rolling cycle covering ruminant, pig and avian disease. The effectiveness of these exercises is measured and audited.	

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Department of
**Agriculture, Environment
and Rural Affairs**

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**INVESTORS
IN PEOPLE**

Consultation Questions

1. Q. Do you agree that a new approach to developing and delivering animal health and welfare policy in NI is needed?
A. Mid Ulster District Council agrees that a new approach to developing and delivering animal health and welfare policy in Northern Ireland is needed.
2. Q. Do you agree with the proposal to introduce a long-term framework approach, with a lifespan of ten years, for developing and delivering animal health and welfare policy in NI?
A. Mid Ulster District Council would agree with this proposal.
3. Q. It is proposed that this Framework will adopt the outcomes-based approach. What benefits or challenges do you feel would result from this approach?
A. Mid Ulster District Council agrees with the outcomes based approach. Any performance measuring targets selected should not increase the regulatory burden on the Council, and where possible should be taken from current Statutory returns.
4. Q. Do you agree with the proposed scope of the Framework?
A. Mid Ulster District Council would agree with the scope of the framework.
5. Q. Do you think that the five proposed AHW outcomes work as a set?
A. Mid Ulster District Council is content that the AHW outcomes work as a set and that each should be retained.
6. Q. Do you think that the proposed guiding principles work as a set?
A. Mid Ulster District Council is content that the guiding principles work as a set.
7. Q. Do you agree with the proposal for an annual planning, monitoring and reporting cycle?
A. Mid Ulster District Council agrees with the proposal for an annual planning, monitoring and reporting cycle. However, such requirements should not increase the regulatory burden currently placed on the Council. All reporting etc. should be taken from statutory returns already submitted by the Council in this regard.
8. Q. Do you agree with the proposals, including the interim proposal, for the oversight of Framework delivery and the proposed approach to stakeholder engagement?
A. Mid Ulster District Council agrees with the proposal for the oversight of framework delivery and the proposed approach to stakeholder engagement.

Report on	Street Naming and Property Numbering
Date of Meeting	10 th September 2019
Reporting Officer	William Wilkinson

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

1.0	Purpose of Report
1.1	For Members to consider the street naming of new residential Housing Developments within Mid-Ulster.
2.0	Background
2.1	In accordance with the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) NI Order 1995 – Article 11 the Council is tasked with the responsibility of approving Street Naming and Numbering of buildings erected thereon.
2.2	The Policy for Street Naming and Numbering, as adopted (see Appendix 1) forms the basis for considering proposals for the street naming of new developments.
3.0	Main Report
3.1	The Building Control Department have received requests for the naming of streets within proposed residential development as follows:
3.2	<p>I. Site off Gallion Heights, Moneymore</p> <p>An application has been submitted by McAlister Builders for the naming of a new street within a proposed residential development off Gallion Heights, Moneymore. The developer has submitted the following options for consideration (See Appendix 2).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gallion Drive 2. Gallion Avenue 3. Gallion Close <p>As the options submitted are linked to the locality in each case, it is considered that each option demonstrates compliance with the policy as adopted.</p>

3.3	<p>II. Site off Coleraine Road, Maghera</p> <p>An application has been submitted by Mr C Quinn for the naming of a new street within a proposed residential development off Coleraine Road, Magherafelt. The developer has submitted the following options for consideration (See Appendix 4).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Blackberry Hill 2. Blackberry Lane <p>As the options submitted are linked to the locality in each case, it is considered that each option demonstrates compliance with the policy as adopted.</p>
3.4	<p>III. Site off Castledawson Road, Magherafelt</p> <p>An application has been submitted by Mr P Forbes for the naming of a new street within a proposed industrial development off Castledawson Road, Magherafelt. The developer has submitted the following options for consideration (See Appendix 3).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ardpatrik Retail Complex 2. Ardpatrik Industrial Estate 3. Ardpatrik Business Park <p>As the options submitted are linked to the locality in each case, it is considered that each option demonstrates compliance with the policy as adopted.</p>
4.0	Other Considerations
4.1	<p>Financial, Human Resources & Risk Implications</p> <p>Financial: None</p> <p>Human: None</p> <p>Risk Management: None</p>
4.2	<p>Screening & Impact Assessments</p> <p>Equality & Good Relations Implications: None</p> <p>Rural Needs Implications: None</p>

5.0	Recommendation(s)
5.1	<p>It is recommended that consideration is given to the approval of the following proposals for the Street Naming of each street within a new residential development within Mid Ulster.</p> <p>I. Site off Gallion Heights, Moneymore</p> <p>Either Gallion Drive Or Gallion Avenue Or Gallion Close</p> <p>II. Site off Coleraine Road, Maghera</p> <p>Either Blackberry Hill Or Bluebell Lane</p> <p>III. Site off Castledawson Road, Magherafelt</p> <p>Either Ardpatrick Retail Park Or Ardpatrick Industrial Estate Or Ardpatrick Business Park</p>
6.0	Documents Attached & References
6.1	Appendix 1 – Policy for Street Naming and Numbering
6.2	Appendix 2 – Pro-forma containing street naming proposals, location map and site layout plan for new street off Gallion Heights, Moneymore
6.3	Appendix 3 – Pro-forma containing street naming proposals, location map and site layout plan for new street off Coleraine Road, Maghera
6.4	Appendix 4 – Pro-forma containing street naming proposals, location map and site layout plan for new street off Castledawson Road, Magherafelt.

Policy on Street Naming and Numbering

Document Control			
Policy Owner	Director of Public Health & Infrastructure		
Policy Author	Director of Public Health & Infrastructure		
Version	Version 1		
Consultation	Senior Management Team	Yes / No	
	Trade Unions	Yes / No	
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Review Date		By Whom	
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

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

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

2.0 Policy Aim & Objectives

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

2.2 Policy Objectives:

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

3.0 Policy Scope and Legislative Framework

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

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

Interpretation and Definitions

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

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

4.0 Linkage to Corporate Plan

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

5.0 Naming of New Streets

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

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

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

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

6.0 Renaming and Renumbering Existing Streets

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

6.2 Criteria - General

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

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

7.0 Roles and Responsibilities

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

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

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

Street names and numbering of buildings

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

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

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

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

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

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

the purposes of any statutory provision.

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

(5) Any person who—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix B

Naming of New Streets and Housing Developments: *Procedure*

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

Appendix C

Renaming Existing Street Name: Procedures

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

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

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

MID ULSTER DISTRICT COUNCIL



New Street Name Proposals

Applicants Name & Address: **MCALISTER BUILDERS, 5 ANN STREET, BALLYCASTLE, BT54 6AA**

Description: **ERECTING OF 7 DWELLINGS OF GALLON HEIGHTS, MONEYMORE**

Ref: **F/2019/0945/MAST**

	Proposed Street Name	Linkage to Locality	Reason for Choice
Option 1	GALLON DRIVE	ADJOINS EXISTING DEVELOPMENT GALLON HEIGHTS	IN KEEPING WITH ADJACENT DEVELOPMENT
Option 2	GALLON AVENUE	ADJOINS EXISTING DEVELOPMENT GALLON HEIGHTS	IN KEEPING WITH ADJACENT DEVELOPMENT
Option 3	GALLON CLOSE	ADJOINS EXISTING DEVELOPMENT GALLON HEIGHTS	IN KEEPING WITH ADJACENT DEVELOPMENT

* 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

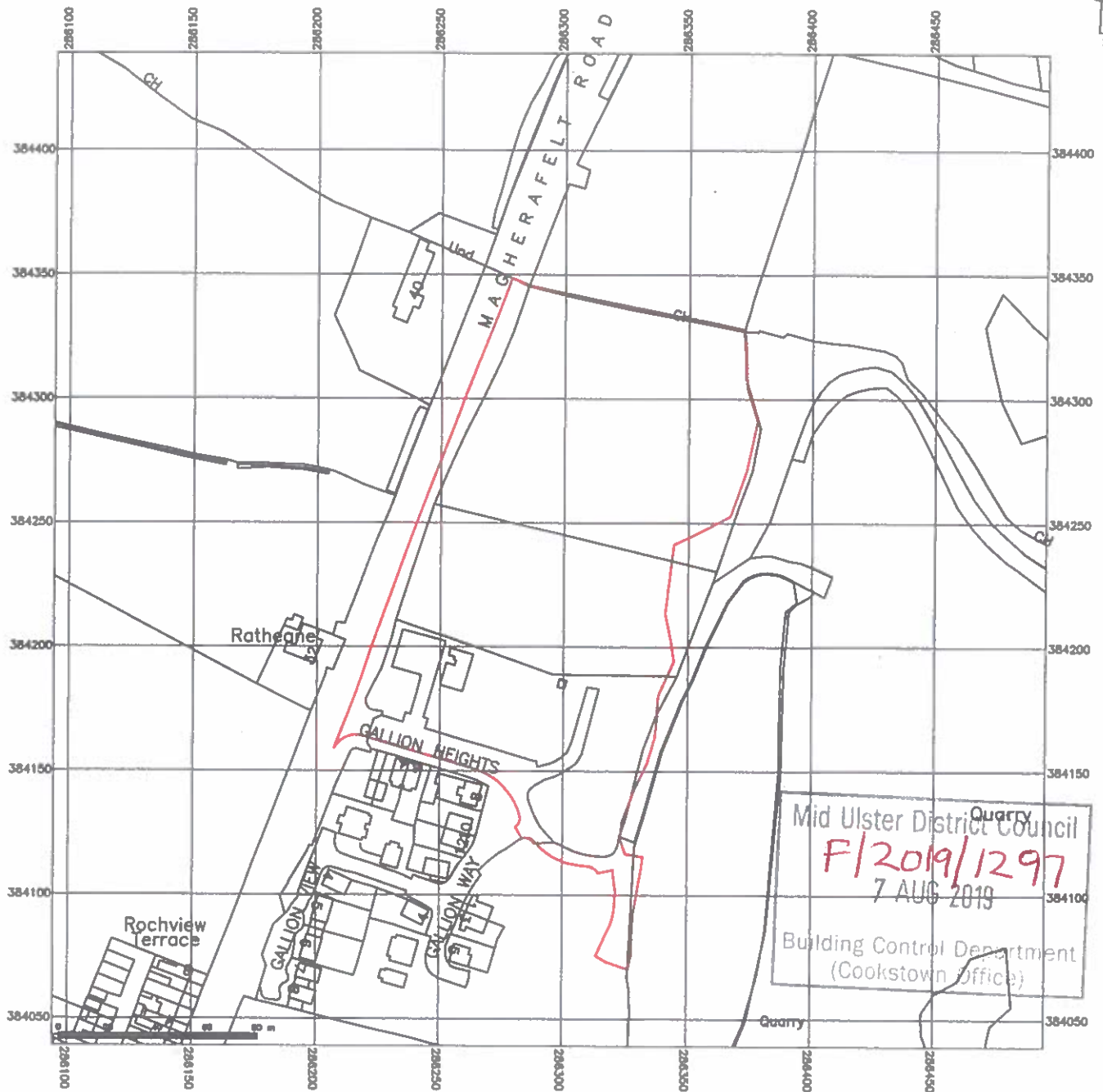
Dated 24/6/19



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Legend:

application area



Site Location Plan

Scale 1:2500 / A4

1:2500 0 50 100 150 250 m
+ A4

McAlister Builders Ltd

VISION
DESIGN | ARCHITECTURE

31 Rainey Street
Magherafelt
N. Ireland
BT45 5DA
visiondesign.org.uk
tel: 028 7930 0866

Gallion Heights,
Moneymore, Magherafelt

Proposed Residential Development

Site Location Plan

2845 - PL01

Revision	Drawn By	Chkd By	Date	Comments
-	-	-	-	-

Scale 1:2500 / A4
Area 2.367 Ha

Date October 2017
IG 10905NE

MID ULSTER DISTRICT COUNCIL

New Street Name Proposals

Applicants Name & Address: **FP McCann, 3 Drumard Rd, Knockloughrim, BT45 8QA**

Description: **New housing development at Coleraine Road, Maghera**

Ref: **F/2019/1058**



Comhairle Ceantair
Lár Uladh
Mid Ulster
District Council

Mid Ulster District Council

- 1 AUG 2019

Building Control Department
(Magherafelt Office)

	Proposed Street Name	Linkage to Locality	Reason for Choice
Option 1	Blackberry Hill	The name is linked to Seamus Heaney's popular poem 'Blackberry Picking'. Maghera is within close proximity to Seamus Heaney's homeplace.	According to Maghera 2017-2030 physical development framework & action plan "Maghera will use its heritage & historical assets to contribute to the wider visitor offer including Seamus Heaney Homeplace." 'Blackberry picking' is a popular poem written by Seamus Heaney & the term Hill has been used as the site is in a prominent location on the Coleraine Road.
Option 2	Bluebell Lane	Drumnaph wood is located approx. 2 miles from Maghera & provides a woodland stroll for many locals. Bluebells are the most prominent flowers in these woods in the summer.	Drumnaph woods provides an excellent walking route for local people. The term 'bluebell' has been used as it is the most prominent flower in the woods in the Summer months.
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 30 July 2019

Appendix 3



OFF OAK GLYNN

NOTES

REVISIONS:
No. Description: Date: By: Checked:

PROJECT NO: 742 DRAWING NO: PL02
PROJECT TITLE: Proposed Housing Development at
Coleraine Road
Maghera
for FP McCanns
DRAWING TITLE: Site Plan

DATE: Jan 18
DRAWN BY: SK
CHECKED BY:
SCALE: 1:500

NEWLINE
ARCHITECTS

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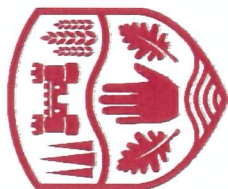
MID ULSTER DISTRICT COUNCIL

New Street Name Proposals

Applicants Name & Address: Mr Patsy Forbes, 14 Ballyronan Road, Magherafelt, Bt45 6BP

Description: Proposed naming of retail site on Castledawson Road, Magherafelt

Ref:



Comhairle Ceantair
Lár Uladh
Mid Ulster
District Council

Appendix 4

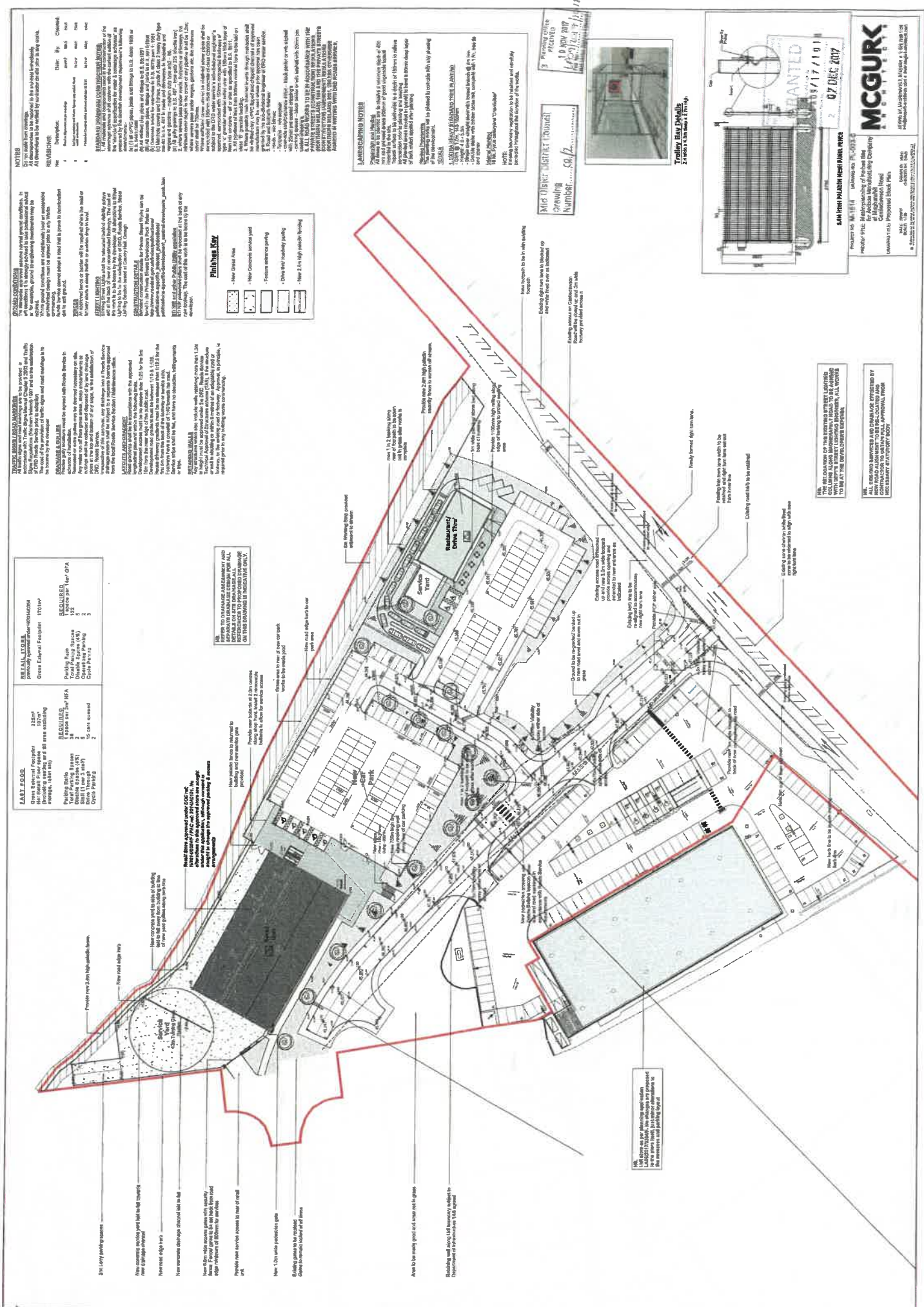
	Proposed Street Name	Linkage to Locality	Reason for Choice
Option 1	Ardpatrick Retail Complex	Site is adjacent to Polepatrick	Ard is the gaelic phrase for upland. The premises are retail
Option 2	Ardpatrick Business Park Complex	Site is adjacent to Polepatrick	
Option 3	Ardpatrick Industrial Estate	Site is adjacent to Polepatrick	

* 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 *Michael D. O'Connell* ON BEHALF OF PATSY FORBES

Dated 13/08/19



PROJECT NO: M-1513
SCALE: 1:2500
DATE: 13/08/19
DRAWING NO: PL-001
DRAWN BY: MMcC



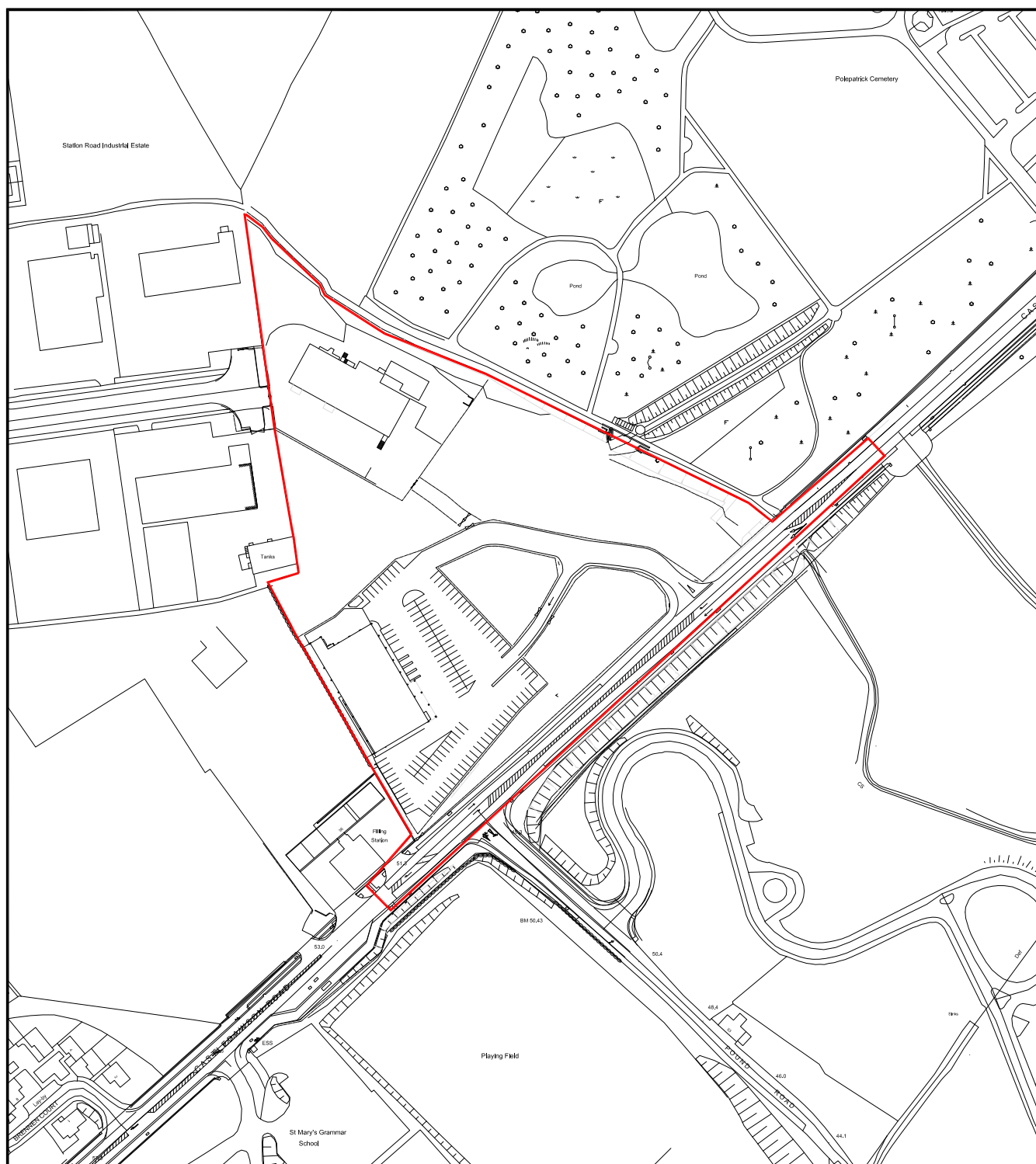
MCGURK
ARCHITECTS

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REVISIONS:

No: Description: Date: By:



Report on	Entertainment Licensing – DfC Correspondence
Date of Meeting	10 th September 2019
Reporting Officer	William Wilkinson

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

1.0	Purpose of Report
1.1	To advise Members on correspondence received from the “Department for Communities” regarding issues relating to Entertainment Licensing.
2.0	Background
2.1	Correspondence has been received from the Department for Communities (DfC) – see Appendix 1, on work that has re-commenced in relation to the review of Entertainment Licensing Legislation and associated Guidance.
2.2	In particular, the DfC has requested the views of the Council in relation to “Places of Religious Worship” and “Educational Institutions” and the current exemptions which are in place.
2.3	Currently within the “Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Northern Ireland) Order 1985, Schedule 1, Paragraph 1(3)(a), an exemption is set out in relation to “any music or singing – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) In a place used wholly or mainly for public religious worship; or (ii) Performed as an incident of a religious meeting or service”
2.4	In the case of educational institutions, it is set out in Schedule 1, paragraph 1(7)(b) that there is no requirement for an entertainment licence for “an educational institution while being used as such”.
3.0	Main Report
3.1	Within the correspondence as attached in Appendix 1, there are two specific areas where clarification is requested in relation to “Places of Religious Worship” and “Educational Institutions”.
3.2	<u>Places of Religious Worship</u> Firstly, there is currently no specific definition for “Places of Religious Worship” within the legislation.

3.3	<p>The Department has raised the question in relation to the activities, which may not be directly related to a Place of Religious Worship, and many of those attending may not be familiar with the premises.</p> <p>Within Mid Ulster, many of the applicable venues have a Church/Parochial Hall in close proximity that are used as a place of assembly. At present 30 Entertainment Licences are in place with 7 being full annual licences and 23 being 14 day occasional licences. In many cases the hall is used for such events as there are suitable facilities to serve the patrons attending the event.</p> <p>In addition, a place of religious worship is limited to the seating available and therefore numbers would not exceed the numbers that can be accommodated in usual circumstance.</p> <p>It should also be noted that in accordance with the Fire and Rescue Services (Northern Ireland) Order 2006 and the Fire Safety Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2010, a Fire Risk Assessment should be in place for places of worship which should ensure that premises are safe for those attending a particular function.</p> <p><u>Educational Institutions</u></p> <p>Secondly, in relation to Educational Institutions, there is currently no definitive description of what is actually meant by the term “an Educational Institution while being used as such”.</p> <p>While there is no definitive description of what this actually means, it is assumed that activities which are carried out as an extension of the school curriculum would be exempt from licensing requirements, for example, concerts and plays performed for fellow pupils.</p> <p>Similarly, end of term dances/discos for pupils during the school day (or in the evening) would not require a licence, unless it was open to the general public and a charge made either for entry or refreshments.</p> <p>If the premises are used by any other bodies or groups (i.e. hired or loaned) for licensable activity, then an entertainment licence will be required.</p> <p>Of course, if there is no entry charge to an event and any refreshments/ drinks are also free of charge then there is no need to licence the event.</p> <p>However, where plays/ concerts/ pantomimes are widely advertised and open to the general public a licence will be required.</p> <p>Currently there are 7 educational institutions which have an Entertainment Licence in place with all being 14 day occasional licence.</p> <p>The current arrangement for educational institutions appears to be adequate at present with the option being available to apply for an entertainment licence where considered appropriate.</p>
-----	---

3.4	It should also be noted that where an application is submitted under the current legislation for a 14 day occasional entertainment licence for a place of religious worship or an educational institution, there is a reduced fee of £50 and there is no requirement for the placing of a public advertisement in the local press.
3.5	A draft copy of the response to the Department for Communities has been attached - see Appendix 2.
4.0	Other Considerations
4.1	Financial, Human Resources & Risk Implications
	Financial: None
	Human: None
	Risk Management: None
4.2	Screening & Impact Assessments
	Equality & Good Relations Implications: N/A
	Rural Needs Implications: N/A
5.0	Recommendation(s)
5.1	It is recommended that Members give consideration to the following matters in responding to the Department of Communities on these issues in relation to Entertainment Licensing:
5.2	Places of religious worship <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) A definition for “A Place of Worship” should be included in any future legislation. (ii) The current arrangements for “Places of Religious Worship” are adequate. (iii) Places of Religious Worship should be licensed for activities not directly relating to religious worship.
5.3	Educational Institutions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) A definition for “An Educational Institution” should be included in any future legislation. (ii) The current arrangements for “Educational Institutions” are adequate. <p>A draft response has been included at Appendix 2 for this purpose .</p>

6.0	Documents Attached & References
6.1	Appendix 1 – Correspondence form Department for Communities on relation to Entertainment Licensing
6.2	Appendix 2 – Draft response to Department for Communities

Chief Executive

Department for Communities
Social Policy Unit
Level 8, Causeway Exchange
1-7 Bedford Street
Belfast BT2 7EG

(028) 90 823140

social.policy@communities-ni.gov.uk

09 July 2019

ENTERTAINMENT LICENSING – PLACES OF RELIGIOUS WORSHIP AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

The purpose of this letter is to update District Councils on work the Department is carrying out in respect of Entertainment Licensing and to seek your assistance with regard to the licensing of places of religious worship and educational institutions.

BACKGROUND

Article 3 of, and Schedule 1 to, the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Northern Ireland) Order 1985 provide for entertainment licensing in Northern Ireland. As you will be aware, in 2014 the then Minister of the Environment, Mark H Durkan MLA, announced a review of the entertainment licensing system. The Entertainment Licensing Review Group (the Review Group) was tasked with carrying out the review, and reported its findings in February 2015; the Department subsequently consulted on the Review Group's report and recommendations from 1 May 2015 to 26 June 2015.

The Department for Communities took on responsibility for this policy following the reorganisation of Departments and in 2016 a decision was made that, due to other Ministerial priorities, no further work be done at that time. In the absence of an Assembly and the appointment of a new Minister for Communities this remained the

Departmental policy. Following the tragic events at the Greenvale Hotel, Cookstown, in March, the Department recognises that this policy will now need to be reconsidered.

Changes to either the entertainment licensing legislation or model terms and conditions may be necessary and the Department is carrying out preparatory work to enable this to happen as soon as possible after the conclusion of the investigations by the PSNI and Mid Ulster District Council. This work will include consideration of the recommendations of the Review Group and engagement with local councils and other key stakeholders.

As part of this work we are also seeking to identify areas where there may be uncertainty in respect of the law to determine whether clarification is required. Two such matters are discussed further below and the Department would be grateful if District Councils could confirm how they implement these provisions.

LICENSING OF INDOOR PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT

In general, where an entertainment is being held indoors, those responsible for it must obtain an entertainment licence; there are however a number of locations where exemptions exist. Some concerns have been raised in respect of how these exemptions are applied and in considering the way forward regarding Entertainment Licensing it is important that these issues are clarified.

Places of religious worship - An exemption set out in Schedule 1, paragraph 1(3)(a), exists in relation to *“any music or singing -*

- (i) in a place used wholly or mainly for public religious worship; or*
- (ii) performed as an incident of a religious meeting or service”*

The effect of this provision is that places of religious worship are not required to obtain a license where the entertainment provided consists of music and/or singing, however other forms of entertainment such as dancing or theatrical performances do require a

licence. The Review Group considered these provisions but did not recommend any changes at that time

The Department is, however, aware that places used for religious worship are now also being used for a range of other activities and that many of those attending may not be familiar with the building. This raises potential safety issues particularly when considering older church buildings, which may for example have inward opening doors and escape widths which are narrow, presenting difficulties for those with disabilities.

The Department would therefore be grateful if Councils would set out their approach with regard to the licensing of such premises and their views regarding whether they believe it is now necessary to consider amending this provision.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

An exemption also exists in relation to educational institutions. In this case the relevant provision, set out in Schedule 1, paragraph 1(7)(b) states that there is no requirement for an entertainment licence for *“an educational institution while being used as such”*.

The issue is around how the phrase *“an educational institution while being used as such”* is interpreted – would this, for example, include the performance of plays by pupils but attended by others or end-of-term (or other) discos?

Councils are asked to set out their approach in respect of events being held in educational institutions and, if possible, provide any examples where uncertainty existed. The Department would also welcome any views the Council may have on how this provision might be amended to provide greater clarity to the licensing authority and Education Authority and to enhance the safety of those attending such events.

I would be grateful for responses to social.policy@communities-ni.gov.uk by 12 August 2019.



Department for

Communities

www.communities-ni.gov.uk

Yours sincerely

LIAM QUINN
SOCIAL POLICY UNIT



Our Ref:

„ September 2019

Mr Liam Quinn
Department for Communities
Social Policy Unit
Level 8, Causeway Exchange
1-7 Bedford Street
Belfast
BT2 7EG

Dear Mr Quinn,

Re: Entertainment Licensing – Places of Religious Worship and Educational Institutions

I refer to your correspondence of 9th July 2019 to the Chief Executive regarding Entertainment Licensing – Places of Religious Worship and Educational Institutions .

See comments in relation to the two subject areas specified and the approach which has been adopted by Mid Ulster District Council to date in each case.

Places of Religious Worship

There is currently an exemption for places used for religious worship (no definition of what this is - so could be any premises although generally taken to mean churches, chapels and similar buildings), and if music or singing is performed as an incident of a religious meeting or service, an entertainment licence is not required.

It is generally viewed that churches, chapels, mission halls and tents etc are not licensed if the singing is in relation to religious based songs, hymns etc. However, there is a grey area as to whether or not a musical performance such as by an orchestra or opera singing or band / musician in an actual church where it is clearly not a religious service and a charge is made is a licensable activity or not.

It has been the general position that the everyday meaning of a 'church/ religious' service should be taken as the exemption and anything outside of this would need to be licensed, if a charge was made.

However, many of the applicable venues have a church/Parochial Hall in close proximity which are used as a place of assembly and are in possession of an annual or occasional licence.

It should also be noted that in accordance with the Fire and Rescue Services (Northern Ireland) Order 2006 and the Fire Safety Regulations (Northern Ireland)

2010, a Fire Risk Assessment should be in place for Places of Worship which should ensure that premises are safe for those attending a particular function.

Educational Institutions

Secondly, in relation to Educational Institutions, there is currently no definitive description of what is actually meant by the term “an Educational Institution while being used as such”.

While there is no definitive description of what this actually means, it is assumed that activities which are carried out as an extension of the school curriculum would be exempt from licensing requirements, for example, concerts and plays performed for fellow pupils.

However, where plays / concerts / pantomimes are widely advertised and open to the general public a licence will be required.

Similarly, end of term dances/discos for pupils during the school day (or in the evening) would not require a licence, unless it was open to the general public and a charge made either for entry or refreshments.

If the premises are used by any other bodies or groups (i.e. hired or loaned) for licensable activity, then an entertainment licence will be required.

Of course, if there is no entry charge to an event and any refreshments/ drinks are also free of charge then there is no need to licence the event.

If you require any further information in relation to these matters please do not hesitate to contact us .

Yours sincerely,

**Minutes of Meeting of Environment Committee of Mid Ulster District Council
held on Monday 1 July 2019 in Council Offices, Ballyronan Road, Magherafelt**

Members Present

Councillor Buchanan, Chair

Councillors Brown, Burton, Cuthbertson, Glasgow (7.08 pm), Graham, McAleer, McFlynn, McGinley (7.03 pm), B McGuigan, S McGuigan, McNamee, Milne, O'Neill, Totten, Wilson

Officers in Attendance

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

The meeting commenced at 7.00 pm

E145/19 Apologies

None.

E146/19 Declarations of Interest

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

Councillor S McGuigan declared an interest in Agenda Item 19 – Entertainment Licensing Applications (Killeeshil Community Centre) and Agenda Item 31 – Capital Projects Update (Villages Programme).

Councillor McAleer declared an interest in Agenda Item 31 – Capital Projects Update (Knockmany Forest).

E147/19 Chair's Business

None.

Matters for Decision

E148/19 DfI Roads Proposal to Mid Ulster District Council – Proposed Provision of a Disabled Persons' Parking Bay at High Street, Moneymore

Members considered previously circulated report which sought agreement in relation to proposal from Department for Infrastructure Roads with regard to proposed provision of a Disabled Persons' Parking Bay at High Street, Moneymore.

Proposed by Councillor Cuthbertson
Seconded by Councillor Brown and

Resolved That it be recommended to Council to endorse the proposal submitted by Department for Infrastructure Roads in relation to proposed provision of a Disabled Persons' Parking Bay at High Street, Moneymore.

E149/19 DfI Roads Proposal to Mid Ulster District Council – Proposed Provision of a Disabled Persons' Parking Bay at King William III Crescent, Maghera

Members considered previously circulated report which sought agreement in relation to proposal from Department for Infrastructure Roads with regard to proposed provision of a Disabled Persons' Parking Bay at King William III Crescent, Maghera.

Proposed by Councillor Cuthbertson
Seconded by Councillor Brown and

Resolved That it be recommended to Council to endorse the proposal submitted by Department for Infrastructure Roads in relation to proposed provision of a Disabled Persons' Parking Bay at King William III Crescent, Maghera.

E150/19 DfI Roads Proposal to Mid Ulster District Council – Proposed Provision of a Disabled Persons' Parking Bay at Stewart Avenue, Cookstown

Members considered previously circulated report which sought agreement in relation to proposal from Department for Infrastructure Roads with regard to proposed provision of a Disabled Persons' Parking Bay at Stewart Avenue, Cookstown.

Proposed by Councillor Cuthbertson
Seconded by Councillor Brown and

Resolved That it be recommended to Council to endorse the proposal submitted by Department for Infrastructure Roads in relation to proposed provision of a Disabled Persons' Parking Bay at Stewart Avenue, Cookstown.

E151/19 The Roads Miscellaneous Provisions Act (NI) 2010

The Head of Environmental Health presented previously circulated report which sought determination on a road closure application in connection with a special event that is being held in August 2019.

Proposed by Councillor B McGuigan
Seconded by Councillor McNamee and

- Resolved** That it be recommended to Council to agree to the issue of a Road Closure Order as specified under the Roads Miscellaneous Provisions Act (NI) 2010 for Draperstown Busking Festival and Community Fun Day on Saturday 24 and Sunday 25 August 2019. The Order is to temporarily restrict all vehicular traffic using St. Patrick's Street, Draperstown from its junction with Cahore Terrace to its junction with Cahore Road at the following times –
- Saturday 24 August 2019 between the hours of 19.00 and 00.00
 - Sunday 25 August 2019 between the hours of 13.00 and 22.00
- Subject to no objections being received during the consultation process and DfI consent being granted.

E152/19 Revised Design Guide for Traveller sites and the revised Model Licence Conditions for Caravan Sites

The Head of Environmental Health presented previously circulated report which sought Members views on the revised Design Guide for Traveller Sites and the revised Model Licence Conditions for Caravan Sites. The Head of Environmental Health advised that further to the report, a regional officer meeting had taken place and that some amendments were proposed to the Council draft response to Model Licence Conditions for Caravan Sites. The officer requested that amendments be made to this consultation in line with the regional response.

Councillor McGinley entered the meeting at 7.03 pm during presentation of above report.

Following request from Member, the Director of Public Health and Infrastructure advised that amendments to the response would be forwarded to Members. The Director further advised that the Design Guide for Travellers Sites could be discussed at the Traveller Working Group on Tuesday night.

Proposed by Councillor B McGuigan
Seconded by Councillor McFlynn and

- Resolved** That it be recommended to Council to approve the draft responses to –
- The Design Guide for Travellers Sites (as circulated at appendix 3 of report)
 - Model Licence Conditions 2019 (as circulated at appendix 6 of report and subject to amendments to be circulated)

Matters for Information

E153/19 Minutes of Environment Committee held on 11 June 2019

Members noted minutes of Environment Committee held on 11 June 2019.

E154/19 Big Spring Clean 2019

Members noted previously circulated report which provided update on the Annual Big Spring Clean Campaign and clean-up activities.

Councillor McFlynn commended the community groups that came out and took part in clean ups, the Councillor stated that the problem with litter seemed to be endless and it would be good if communities could continue with clean up initiatives.

Councillor B McGuigan also commended the groups involved with clean ups and that more and more groups are becoming involved every year with the support of Council. Councillor B McGuigan stated that the clean ups make a significant difference however this does not last for long and it was a shame on those who throw litter out along the side of the road.

Councillor McGinley referred to litter pick along the Loughshore and stated that litter was a problem that affected all communities and was being caused by all age groups.

Councillor Glasgow entered the meeting at 7.08 pm.

Councillor McFlynn suggested a Schools poster competition highlighting the problem of litter, the Councillor stated that a similar competition regarding dog fouling had been effective.

Councillor Burton stated it was excellent that so many residents get involved with clean ups and felt that this was partly to do with the support Council gives to initiatives such as Ulster in Bloom in which several villages across the District are currently competing. Councillor Burton also referred to the Champion of Champions competition in which a village is competing against large towns and cities and appealed for all the support that can be given to the village is given. The Councillor also thanked Council officers who work tirelessly to support villages and groups.

The Chair, Councillor Buchanan stated that Council and communities work well together in relation to clean up initiatives and competitions.

Councillor O'Neill thanked officers who provide support and equipment for clean ups.

Councillor Milne asked how many people had been convicted for littering offences.

The Chair, Councillor Buchanan stated there was a paper relating to dog fouling and litter coming up later in the meeting.

E155/19 Tullyvar Joint Committee Update

Members noted previously circulated report which provided update on the business of Tullyvar Joint Committee.

E156/19 Council Dual Language Signage Damage

Members noted previously circulated report which provided update on the ongoing repairs and costs associated with damage to Council Dual Language Signage since April 2018.

Councillor McNamee referred to the request to meet with Police in relation to damage to Dual Language signage and asked when this meeting would take place. Councillor McNamee stated that a complete list of damage to Dual Language signage was required from when erection of this signage commenced. The Councillor stated that it was disappointing that damage to Dual Language signage was continuing and that it needed to stop and felt that a statement from the Unionist side of Council that such damage was wrong and should not be happening would go a long way.

Councillor Cuthbertson stated that tonight's report was detailed however it was a pity that Members had to wait such a long time for a report to be brought forward regarding how much it cost to erect Dual Language signage. The Councillor referred to the meeting called with the Police and stated that a report detailing damage to all signage should be brought to this meeting including vandalism at Drumcoo Bowling Green. Councillor Cuthbertson referred to the cost related to damage to Dual Language signage and proposed that until the meeting takes place with Police and proper tendering is carried out that no further Dual Language signage should be erected.

Councillor Brown seconded Councillor Cuthbertson's proposal.

The Chair, Councillor Buchanan asked if there was any counter proposal.

Councillor McNamee proposed that Council continue to erect Dual Language signage in line with Council policy.

Councillor McGinley asked if a counter proposal was needed and that Members should vote on Councillor Cuthbertson's proposal.

Members voted on Councillor Cuthbertson's proposal –

For – 7

Against - 9

Councillor Cuthbertson questioned whether damage to other Council property didn't matter.

Councillor Burton asked how often other road signage was assessed and that there was a large number of signs damaged.

The Chair, Councillor Buchanan advised that a further report in relation to damage to English signage would be brought before Committee in September.

Councillor McNamee stated that the meeting with Police was requested to discuss damage to Dual Language signage solely. The Councillor stated that a Member can raise issues relating to damage/vandalism to property through the PCSP or request an additional meeting with Police.

The Director of Environment and Property stated he would advise of date for meeting with Police to discuss damage to Dual Language signage.

Councillor Cuthbertson stated he had already raised issues of damage/vandalism at PCSP.

E157/19 Disposal/Sale of Assets – Fleet and Plant

Members noted previously circulated report which detailed the disposal/sale of surplus fleet, plant and other miscellaneous items from Mid Ulster District Council.

E158/19 Review of the Delivery Mechanism of the Affordable Warmth Scheme

Members noted previously circulated report which detailed the report received from Business Consultancy Services on the review of the delivery mechanism of the Affordable Warmth Scheme produced in December 2018 and presented to Council management on March 2019. The report also provided update on the funding available from the Department for Communities for delivery of Council's role in Affordable Warmth Scheme for 2019/20.

The Director of Public Health and Infrastructure referred to reduced funding package for delivery of Council's role in the Affordable Warmth Scheme which would impact on the service delivery of the scheme.

Councillor Wilson expressed his disappointment at the reduced funding to the Affordable Warmth Scheme which he stated would impact the most vulnerable in the community. The Councillor referred to the Warmer Home packs and suggested that due to the reduced funding for the Affordable Warmth Scheme some consideration be given to including other elements within the warmer home packs.

The Director of Public Health and Infrastructure stated it was hoped that distribution of the Warmer Home packs would continue and that the reduced funding package related to the Affordable Warmth Scheme.

Councillor McGinley stated that a lot of people benefitted from the Affordable Warmth Scheme and that Council should send a letter expressing its disappointment at the reduced funding package for the Scheme and that any additional resources that can be made available to the Scheme should be made available.

Councillor Burton stated that Clogher Valley had one of the highest populations of elderly people in the District and that all possible should be done to ensure funding is available for the Affordable Warmth Scheme.

Councillor S McGuigan referred to the report by Business Consultancy Services on the Review of the Delivery Mechanism of the Affordable Warmth Scheme as appended to report and the difficulty in establishing value for money due to commercial confidentiality.

The Director of Public Health and Infrastructure stated that a letter would be sent to the Permanent Secretary expressing Council's disappointment at the reduced funding for the Affordable Warmth Scheme and that additional resources should be made available.

In response to Councillor McFlynn's question the Director of Public Health and Infrastructure advised that as the funding for the Scheme is to be reduced the number of referrals will also be reduced.

Councillor Milne asked if there was a criteria for selection to the Affordable Warmth Scheme.

The Head of Environmental Health advised that the Affordable Warmth Scheme is a targeted scheme to geographical areas, those outside the target area would not be eligible for the Scheme however some self-referrals can be accepted for high priority cases.

E159/19 Animal Welfare

Members noted previously circulated report which provided an update on the levels of activity in the Animal Welfare function within Mid Ulster District Council area and beyond over the last financial year.

Councillor Burton referred to recent incident in which Council officers saved a dog from the Canal in Coalisland and stated that the officers involved should be commended for their actions. Councillor Burton stated that instances of animal cruelty appeared to be on the increase and that Council needed to work closely with other agencies and the media.

Councillor Milne referred to case a number of months ago involving horses, the Councillor advised that the animal welfare officer and DAERA staff were in attendance at the time and that a horse had to be put down. Councillor Milne advised that the horse was still lying in the river and that no one department will take responsibility for the removal of the horse, the Councillor stated that there was a need to find solutions for the removal of animals.

The Head of Environmental Health advised that she was aware of the case and that a horse had to be put down however due to the type of ground and health and safety concerns for staff at the time the horse was not able to be relocated prior to being put down.

Councillor Milne stated that the farmer who owned the land on which the horse was lying was willing to take responsibility for its removal but was told he could not do so.

The Head of Environmental Health advised that it would have been DAERA who decided this.

Councillor Milne felt that the whole situation seemed to fall under a lot of bureaucracy.

The Director of Public Health and Infrastructure stated that a meeting would be arranged with DAERA as it appeared to be unsatisfactory how the matter being spoken about was left.

Councillor Burton referred to similar situation involving horses in Clogher some years ago, the Councillor stated there was a lot of red tape involved in these type of cases and that the matter being talked about should be followed up. The Councillor also referred to the hazard of dead animals in a watercourse.

Councillor McAleer referred to incident at the weekend and commended staff who removed a deer from the side of the road today.

Councillor Glasgow stated there appeared to be a double standard in that if a farmer puts an animal down they would be taken to Court if the animal was not removed. The Councillor stated there were some cases that can be sorted out whilst other cases were having the goalposts moved.

The Director of Public Health and Infrastructure advised that officers would follow up with all relevant agencies to seek a resolution to matters discussed.

E160/19 Sunbed Test Purchasing Exercise

Members noted previously circulated report which advised of the outcome of a sunbed test purchase exercise which was carried out on Saturday 9 March 2019 under the Sunbeds Act (Northern Ireland) 2011.

E161/19 Dog Fouling and Litter

Members noted previously circulated report which outlined issues of littering and dog fouling in the District and the steps that the Environmental Health Service have taken in response to these.

Councillor Milne referred to earlier comments in relation to communities who take part in clean ups but stated there was a responsibility on Council to take to task those who drop litter. Councillor Milne asked if any convictions had been taken against those who were issued with Fixed Penalty Notices.

The Head of Environmental Health stated that when a Fixed Penalty Notice is issued there is an option to pay the fine, the officer advised that in the majority of cases the fine is paid and therefore no further action is taken however if the fine is not paid Council can proceed with further legal action.

Councillor Burton referred to pilot scheme in Aughnacloy regarding dog fouling and asked if it was felt the scheme had been successful and would be rolled out to further locations.

The Head of Environmental Health stated that the pilot scheme had taken place in Aughnacloy and Castledawson, the officer advised that she had been involved in early morning and late evening patrols in Aughnacloy in which the opportunity was

taken to speak with dog owners and give out dog bags. The officer advised that no instances of dog fouling had been found during the patrols and that during discussions with dog owners it was apparent that people were reluctant to come forward with information even though it was advised this could be done anonymously.

Councillor Cuthbertson referred to request at last month's meeting in relation to increasing the number of staff who can issue Fixed Penalty Notices.

The Director of Public Health and Infrastructure advised that there were some statistics within tonight's report and a further report regarding staffing would be brought to September Environment Committee.

Councillor O'Neill referred to recently held run in Coalisland in which part of the route was along the Canal, the Councillor stated that participants were advised to dispose of their empty bottles etc in the bins however Councillor O'Neill stated a number of bins and seating had been removed along the Canal.

The Director of Environment and Property stated he would raise the Councillors concerns with the Head of Parks.

Councillor Wilson referred to dogs that are off the lead and that it can be difficult to prosecute in those circumstances however Council should be doing all it can to lessen the problem of dog fouling.

The Head of Environmental Health advised that legislation states that a dog has to be under control but this does not necessarily mean on a lead. The officer advised that if dogs are let out and are straying they are clearly not under control and advised that people should come forward with detailed information of such occurrences.

E162/19 Building Control Workload

Members noted previously circulated report which provided update on the workload analysis for Building Control.

E163/19 Entertainment Licensing Applications

Members noted previously circulated report which provided update on Entertainment Licensing Applications across the Mid Ulster District.

In response to question from Councillor Cuthbertson the Head of Building Control advised that the application received for 38 Trewmount Road was a first time application however he was aware of other issues relating to planning regarding the application.

Councillor Cuthbertson stated that there was no planning permission for the premises at 38 Trewmount Road, Dungannon.

E164/19 Dual Language Signage Requests

Members noted previously circulated report which advised of requests for Dual Language Signage from residents on streets/roads in the District.

E165/19 Dual Language Signage Surveys

Members noted previously circulated report which advised on the results of surveys undertaken on all applicable residents on the streets/roads in response to Dual Language Signage nameplate requests. Where more than 51% of occupiers that respond indicate that they are in favour of the erection of Dual Language Signage, nameplates will be erected.

Local Government (NI) Act 2014 - Confidential Business

Proposed by Councillor S McGuigan
Seconded by Councillor McNamee 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 E166/19 to E175/19.

Matters for Decision

- E166/19 General Power of Competence Update
- E167/19 Tender report for the appointment of Vehicle Suppliers
- E168/19 Public Toilet Provision – Dungannon and Clogher
- E169/19 Environmental Revitalisation Improvement Scheme to
Railway Park, Dungannon
- E170/19 Connecting Pomeroy – ICT Appointment
- E171/19 Increased ICT fees for Seamus Heaney Trails

Matters for Information

- E172/19 Confidential Minutes of Special Environment Committee
held on 16 April 2019
- E173/19 Confidential Minutes of Environment Committee held on
11 June 2019
- E174/19 Entertainment Licensing Update
- E175/19 Capital Projects Update

E176/19 Duration of Meeting

The meeting was called for 7.00 pm and ended at 8.12 pm.

CHAIR _____

DATE _____

Report on	The Environmental Health Department's Food Service Plan for 2019/20
Date of Meeting	10 th September 2019
Reporting Officer	Fiona McClements, Head of Environmental Health

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

1.0	Purpose of Report
1.1	To inform Members about the Environmental Health Food Service Plan 2019/20.
2.0	Background
2.1	The Food Standards Agency (FSA) requires each competent authority to have an up-to-date, documented Food Service Plan, which is readily available to food business operators (FBOs) and consumers. The plan must be subject to regular review and clearly state the period of time during which the plan has effect.
2.2	The plan must cover all areas of food law that the competent authority has a duty to enforce and set out how it intends to deliver official controls within its area.
2.3	The FSA requires the competent authority to have regard to any advice issued by the FSA in Northern Ireland when drafting the Food Service Plan.
3.0	Main Report
3.1	The Food Standards Agency's 'Framework Agreement on Local Authority Law Enforcement' sets out what the FSA expects from local authorities in their delivery of official controls on feed and food law, based on the existing statutory Codes of Practice.
3.2	<p>Therefore, the Environmental Health Food Service Plan for 2019/20 has been developed in order to meet the requirements outlined in the Framework Agreement, and covers in detail:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The aims and objectives of the food service • The profile of the Council, including the organisational structure and the scope of the service provided • The ways in which the service will be delivered and the targets for its delivery • The human and financial resources involved in providing the service • The ways in which the quality of the service will be monitored and improved upon • The ways in which the service will be reviewed and improved upon.

3.3	The Food Service Plan also includes a review of the delivery of the food service during the period April 2018 – March 2019.
4.0	Other Considerations
4.1	Financial, Human Resources & Risk Implications
	Financial: N/A
	Human: N/A
	Risk Management: N/A
4.2	Screening & Impact Assessments
	Equality & Good Relations Implications: N/A
	Rural Needs Implications: N/A
5.0	Recommendation(s)
5.1	It is recommended that Members note the content of the attached Food Service Plan for 2019/20.
6.0	Documents Attached & References
6.1	Appendix 1 – Food Service Plan April 2019 – March 2020 for Mid Ulster District Council's Environmental Health Service.



Comhairle Ceantair
Lár Uladh
Mid Ulster
District Council

Mid Ulster District Council

Food Service Plan

April 2019 – March 2020

Foreword

This Plan sets out Mid Ulster District Council's Food Service Delivery priorities for the coming twelve months. The plan is developed in order to meet the requirements of the "Food Standards Agency's Framework Agreement on Local Authority Food Law Enforcement" and covers in detail:

- The Food Service Aims and Objectives
- The profile of the Council, including the organisational structure and the scope of the services provided
- The ways in which the service will be delivered and the targets for its delivery
- The human and financial resources involved in providing the service
- The ways in which the quality of the service will be monitored and improved upon
- The ways in which the service will be reviewed and improved upon

The Food Service takes account of the principles of the Government's Better Regulation agenda when planning and delivering these services; these include:

- Targeting
- Proportionality
- Accountability
- Consistency
- Transparency

1.0 Service Aims and Objectives

1.1 Aims and Objectives

The Food Service delivered on behalf of the Council aims to:-

- Reduce the risk to consumers by striving to ensure that all food produced, manufactured, processed, imported or sold within the district is fit for human consumption, is of genuine quality and composition, correctly labelled and free from contamination.

The overarching objectives of the Food Service are:

- To achieve our aim through helping food businesses deliver products which are safe and are produced from premises, which are hygienic and properly controlled.
- To provide information to consumers to help them make informed choices about what and where to eat, through education and promotion.

1.2 Links to the Corporate Objectives and Plans

The objectives of the Food Service are in harmony with the goals and objectives of the Environmental Health Business Plan and our Service Improvement Plan. In the delivery of the Food Service, officers strive to take into account the Council's vision, values and corporate themes.

The Council's vision is:

'Mid Ulster District Council aspires to be at the heart of our community.'

The Council's values are at the core of what is done and these values guide how services are delivered. The Council values are:

- **Professional** – consistently striving to exceed the expectations of our customers by knowing what to do, how to do it, when to do it and why we do it
- **Trustworthy** – working for our communities in a spirit of friendliness and openness by delivering fair, transparent, equitable and ethical services
- **Quality Driven** – delivering the best services we can, making the best use of the resources we have
- **Team focussed** – working together to deliver the best results possible for Mid Ulster District Council
- **Innovative** – New and better ways of doing what we do
- **Customer Focussed** – Designing and delivering our services in response to, and around the needs of our customers.

The Council's Corporate Themes are:

- Delivering for Our People
- Creating Growth
- Building Unity

- Sustaining our Environment

Links are drawn with the Food Standards Agency Strategic Plan 2015-2020, the underpinning definition of which is that:

'Food is safe and what it says it is, and we have access to an affordable healthy diet, and can make informed choices about what we eat, now and in the future'.

This Food Service Plan includes areas which demonstrate how the Food Service actively contributes to and assists in meeting the key aims of the Food Standards Agency's Strategic Plan.

The Food Service will engage, as appropriate, in the Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety (DHSSPS) Strategic Framework for Public Health 2013-2023, 'Making Life Better', regarding input in respect of health and well-being issues.

2.0 Background

2.1 Profile of the District

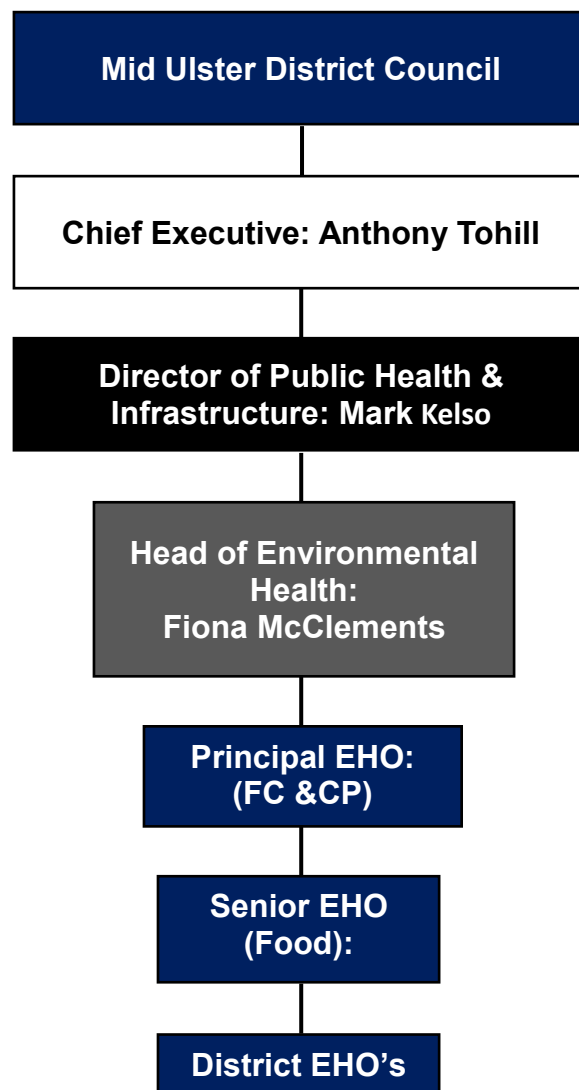
Mid Ulster District Council straddles two counties, running from Swatragh in the north to Fivemiletown in the south and from the Sperrin Mountains in the west to the shores of Lough Neagh in the east. The area is represented by 40 councillors across 7 District Electoral Areas including Carntogher, Clogher Valley, Cookstown, Dungannon, Magherafelt, Moyola and Torrent. Offices are located at Cookstown, Dungannon and Magherafelt.

As the seventh largest of the new Council areas, Mid Ulster District Council covers a geographical area of 1714km² and serves a population of over 146,000, accounting for 7.8% of the NI Population. (Source: NISRA Estimated Population 30.6.2017)

One third of the residents live in urban areas, whilst two thirds inhabit rural areas. The main towns are Cookstown, Coalisland, Dungannon, Magherafelt and Maghera.

Employment concentrates on manufacturing, engineering, construction and agri-food industries. A total of 73% of the population aged between 16 to 64 are economically active (Source: NISRA Labour Force Survey 2015). Mid Ulster District Council will seek to avail of every opportunity to positively contribute towards everyone's quality of life.

2.2 Organisational Structure



2.3 Scope of the Food Service

The Food Service covers a range of legislative and advisory functions all of which are undertaken by staff employed directly by Mid Ulster District Council. Food Service activities are either planned or reactive.

Planned	Reactive
<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ Food Hygiene Interventions◆ Food Standards Interventions◆ Sampling◆ Health Promotion◆ Partnerships◆ Student training◆ Alternative Enforcement Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ Food/Water borne illness◆ Food Complaints◆ Food Alerts◆ Consultations◆ Liaison with other organisations◆ Reactive Health Promotion◆ Reactive revisit requests/appeals under the FHRS

Food Hygiene interventions are generally carried out on their own, but low risk premises may be inspected in conjunction with Food Standards, Health & Safety and targeted promotional initiatives. With the introduction of the smoke free legislation in April 2007, food inspections also encompass checks in relation to premises remaining smoke free. In line with Environmental Health Northern Ireland (EHNI) vision, food officers should embrace health, well-being and sustainability. New premises are registered for Health & Safety as well as food.

2.4 Demands on the Food Service

2.4.1 Establishment Profile

Mid Ulster District Council has food enforcement responsibility for 1685 food premises.

The food premises fall into the following categories: -

Category Breakdown	Number of Premises	Percentage of Total Premises
Primary Producers	2	0.12
Manufacturers/Packers	128	7.6
Importers/Exporters	1	0.06
Distributors/Transporters	49	3
Retailers	296	17.6
Restaurants and Caterers	1209	71.8
Total	1685	100

2.4.2 Approved and Registered Premises

Of the 1685 food premises in the Council area, 1659 are registered with the department as required under Regulation (EC) No 852/2004, whilst the remaining 26 premises are approved, as required under the Regulation (EC) No 853/2004.

2.4.2.1 Approved Premises

The following table provides a breakdown of the number of each Approved product specific establishment. These premises due to the nature of the processes and activities require additional time spend to other premises as outlined in the following table:

	Total	Task time	Total hours
Meat Products	10	25	250
Meat Preparations	2	25	50
Dairy Products	4	25	100
Egg Products	1	25	25
Fishery Products	3	25	75
Edible Co-Products	2	25	50
Cold Stores	4	25	100

Where premises are approved for more than one product; the above figures relate to the largest percentage of output from the premises.

2.4.2.2 Home Authority Premises (excluding EC)

As well as Approved Premises, the Council has a number of manufacturers and packers for which they act as Home Authority, providing additional advice and guidance on legislative requirements.

	Total	Task time	Total hours
Home Authority Premises	51	10	510

2.4.2.3 Local Specialist / Complex Processes

A number of large scale manufacturing premises are located within the District, exporting product worldwide. One premises holds Protected Geographical Indication status for its product.

Where necessary, queries on specialist or complex processes are directed to the Northern Ireland Food Managers Group (NIFMG) or the Northern Ireland Approvals Forum for opinion to ensure competent and consistent enforcement of legislation. Advice may also be sought from other external agencies as necessary.

2.4.2.4 Imported Foods

The Mid Ulster District Council area does not have a port of entry. However, the Department would have enforcement responsibility as an inland authority for imported foods where;

- Imported food not of animal origin (FNAO) does not comply with food law or fails to meet food safety requirements.
- Products of Animal Origin (POAO) have been brought into NI other than through a Border Inspection Post (BIP)
- POAO have been removed from border inspection post without a common veterinary entry document (CVED) or the authority of the official veterinary surgeon.
- POAO have been transported from the border inspection post to a destination other than that specified on the common veterinary entry document.

2.4.3 Service Delivery Points

The service is available from Monday to Friday inclusive from 0900hrs to 1700hrs at the three offices of Mid Ulster District Council. The addresses of these offices are:

Cookstown Office - Burn Road, Cookstown, BT80 8DT

Dungannon Office - Circular Road, Dungannon, BT71 6DT

Magherafelt Office - Ballyronan Rd, Magherafelt, BT45 6EN

During the hours outlined above, officers can be accessed by telephoning **03000 132 132** or by direct access e-mail. The Environmental Health email address is environmentalhealth@midulstercouncil.org.

Planned out of hours work is carried out as agreed by the Head of the Environmental Health. The Department currently does not operate an out of hours service.

2.4.4 Specialist Services

Mid Ulster District Council avails of the following external services:

- Public Health laboratory Services (PHLS)
- Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA)
- Public Analyst Scientific Services Ltd. (PASS), Wolverhampton.
- Public Health Agency (PHA)
- Food Standards Agency (FSA)
- Northern Ireland Water (NIW)
- Safe food
- Education Authority
- NIFMG and associated subgroups
- NIEA – Drinking Water Inspectorate

2.4.5 Factors likely to impact on Food Service Delivery

Current issues that may impact on the demands of the service in the forthcoming year are:

- Continued work on allergen management within businesses following outcome of the evaluation of the regional Allergen Management Strategy undertaken in 2017/18 and 2018/19.

- Working jointly with the FSA to consider Nutrition and Dietary Health priorities in line with the FSA strategic Plan 2015-2020. This will include the continued promotion and implementation of the Calorie Wise Scheme.
- Implementation of the recommendations of the report, which resulted from the review of the EC approved premises and approval procedures as part of a NI wide project.
- The FSA's ongoing review of the delivery of the food service, 'Regulating our Future'.
- Continuation of consistency exercises across the three offices to ensure ongoing consistency in the application of the statutory FHRS.
- Preparation of businesses for the online aspect of the Statutory Food Hygiene Rating Scheme, the Regulations for which are currently in draft form.
- Continued adherence and review of the competency frameworks for staff as required by the Food Law Code of Practice for Northern Ireland.

2.5 Enforcement Policy

The Council has adopted a Generic Regulatory and Enforcement Policy, which has an appendix specific to Food Law enforcement issues. Food businesses and the general public will have the opportunity to access the Enforcement Policy on the Environmental Health section of the Council's website at www.midulstercouncil.org.

3.0 Service Delivery

3.1 Programmed Interventions

The Council intends to carry out food hygiene and food standards interventions at a minimum frequency as outlined in the Food Law Code of Practice (Northern Ireland). It will also register, and where necessary approve, new premises that open within the District throughout the year. All food interventions will be conducted according to the following policies:

- Mid Ulster District Council Regulatory and Enforcement Policy
- Enforcement Concordat
- Home Authority Principle / Primary Authority
- The Statutory Food Hygiene Rating Scheme Guidance for District Councils

The Food Law Code of Practice (COP) allows local authorities greater flexibility in how to secure compliance with food safety legislation, particularly in relation to lower risk premises.

Interventions are defined as activities that are designed to monitor, support and increase food law compliance within a food establishment. Interventions can be divided into 2 categories, official controls and other interventions.

Official Controls	Other Interventions
Inspections (Full or partial)	Education
Audits	Advice
Sampling visits	Coaching
Monitoring visits	Information and intelligence gathering
Surveillance visits	
Verification visits	

The majority of due inspections/interventions for the year 2019-2020 will be carried out as inspections as these are businesses which would be included within the scope of the statutory FHRS. However, due to the flexibility provided in the COP, lower risk establishments may receive an intervention other than inspection. These visits may be any of the official controls listed in the above table, and may take the form of an alternative enforcement strategy e.g. information gathering via questionnaires. This approach would be taken with lower risk establishments which are not included in the statutory FHRS e.g. childminders, pharmacies etc.

The following interventions are planned for the 2019-20 year.

3.1.1 Food Hygiene

Risk Category	Planned Interventions	Task Time (hrs)	Total Hours
A	1	7	7
B	31	6	186
C	190*	5	950
D	263*	4	1052
E	161*	2	322
Unrated	22	4	88

* Includes carryover from 17-18

3.1.2 Food Standards

Risk Category	Planned Interventions	Task Time (hrs)	Total Hours
A	9	7	63
B	116	5	580
C	324	2	648
Unrated	19	2	38
Outside Programme	11	1	11

The number of 'unrated' establishments will vary throughout the year as new businesses open or businesses change ownership. These businesses will be inspected within 28 days of starting or from when the Council becomes aware that the establishment is in operation.

Businesses within the 'outside the programme' category relate to those where the risk is considered to be so low that there is effectively no inspectable risk, or where a mobile food unit is registered in the District but trades in other Council area(s) and where the Council is responsible for managing the Food Hygiene Rating for the Business. Businesses such as primary producers which are outside the programme for food hygiene but included for food standards are also included in this category.

3.1.3 Revisits

Revisits may be required for a number of reasons:

- Compliance monitoring following a programmed intervention
- Revisit following submission of a Request for Revisit form under Food Hygiene Rating Scheme
- Other revisit not related to the above

The number of planned revisits under each category for food hygiene and food standards (based on figures from 2018/19) are outlined in the tables below:

3.1.3.1 Food Hygiene Revisits

	Planned Interventions	Task Time	Total Hours
FHRV	58	2	116
FHO	49	2	98
FHRSRV	8	2	16

3.1.3.2 Food Standards Revisits

	Planned Interventions	Task Time	Total Hours
FSRV	53	2	106
FSO	8	2	16

3.1.3.3 Food Standards Focused Inspections

Based on 2018/19 figures, the following number of additional inspections were carried out focusing on food allergens as part of the allergen management strategy. This work will continue into 2019/20.

	Planned Interventions	Task Time	Total Hours
FSFI	208	2	416

3.1.4 Sampling

The Council undertakes routine sampling in accordance with the Food Law Code of Practice (Northern Ireland) and the Council's Chemical and Microbiological Sampling Programmes. Follow up action in response to unsatisfactory sample results are contained within the sampling programmes.

The Public Health Laboratory at Belfast City Hospital will complete microbiological examination of food samples. The Public Analyst appointed by the Council to carry out chemical analysis of food samples is Public Analyst Scientific Services Ltd. (PASS), Wolverhampton.

The Council also undertakes water sampling on behalf of the Drinking Water Inspectorate for food businesses using private water supplies.

The estimated number of samples is outlined in the following table:

	Planned Interventions	Task Time (hrs)	Total Hours
Microbiological Sampling	384	1.0	384
DWI	61	1.0	61
DWI Risk Assessments	24	3.0	72
Chemical Sampling	203	2.5	507.5

It may also be necessary to submit samples or swabs as part of complaint investigations or in the investigation of foodborne illness.

3.2 Reactive Work

3.2.1 New Premises / Advisory Visits

Throughout the year a number of businesses change ownership and new businesses open. This requires a new premises inspection to be completed within 28 days of opening. A number of advisory visits are also completed for both new and existing businesses as outlined in the table below. (Figures based on those for 2018/19)

	New and Advisory Visits	Task Time (hrs)	Total Hours
New Premises Inspections	155	3	465
Advisory Visits	28	2	56

3.2.2 Food Complaint

Food complaints will be investigated according to the food complaints procedure. The estimated number of complaints for the 2019/20 year is outlined below (based on figures for 18/19). On occasion, requests will be received from another Council area for a Home Authority report to assist with a food complaint investigation. This is considered under Section 2.4.2.2 on the Home Authority Premises.

	Complaints	Task Time	Total Hours
Food hygiene & Food standards	96	8	768

3.2.3 Food Alerts / Incidents

The Council will respond to alerts in accordance with the Food Law Code of Practice (Northern Ireland) and the Food Alerts Procedure. The estimated number of alerts for the 2019/20 year is outlined below (based on figures for 2018/19). Other alerts for information and Allergy Alerts will be considered by the Principal Food Officer and actioned where necessary.

	Number	Task Time	Total Hours
Food Alerts for Action	3	5	15
Localised Food Incidents	12	5	60

3.2.4 Food Related Illness and Infectious Disease

The Council completes investigations, alleged and confirmed, on behalf of the Public Health Agency for Infectious Disease Notifications through the completion of questionnaires and follow up action with implicated food businesses as necessary. The estimated number of food related illness for the 2019/20 year is outlined below (based on figures for 2018/19).

	Planned Interventions	Task Time (hrs)	Total Hours
Sporadic Investigations including ID notifications from Public Health Agency	96	4	384

3.3 Enforcement Action

Follow up enforcement action may be required as a result of either programmed or reactive work which involves additional officer time. Whilst it is not possible to predict how often each enforcement action will be required for 2019/20, the estimated time spend for each type of enforcement action is outlined in the following table:

	Follow Up Action	Task Time Hrs/premises	Total Hours
Hygiene Improvement Notice	1	2	5
Hygiene Emergency Prohibition Notice	1	14	14
Caution	1	10	10
Voluntary Closure (Based on 2018/19)	2	4	8
Voluntary Surrender (Based on 2018/19)	4	6	24
Detention Notice	1	4	4
Remedial Action Notice	1	2	2
Prosecution	1	40	40

3.4 Food Safety and Standards Promotion

Throughout the year the Council participates in promotional campaigns in partnership with the Food Standards Agency, other Council departments and external partners to deliver promotional messages through various projects, including:

Promotional Activity	Total Hours
Food Safety Week	10
Christmas Food Safety Campaign	10
Presentations to Schools / Community Groups	25
Participation in Health Fairs	10
Promotion of calorie wise	40
Business seminars (e.g.) assisting with Allergen compliance	30

3.5 Additional Resource Requirements

In addition to delivery of the inspection programme a number of administrative and management duties must be completed for the delivery of the service. These are outlined in the following table (not an exhaustive list).

Additional Resource Requirements	Total Hours
Food Hygiene Rating Scheme including database/portal management, consistency training, weeks of action etc.	180
Food Hygiene Rating Scheme Appeals / Right to Reply	20
LAEMS Return	100
KPI performance statistics	20
Food Service Plan	100
Preparation of papers for the Environment Committee	100
Sample Plans	30
Advising/preparing for PACE interviews, preparation of legal files	200
Freedom of Information Requests	150
Food Officers CPD Personal Development/Competency Framework/Internal Monitoring	400
MUDC updating of policies/procedures/forms etc.	100
Representation at NIFMG, NI Approvals Forum, Food Standards and Food Fraud Subgroup, FHRS Implementation Group and similar steering groups	140
Food Management – staff review and recruitment	100
Participation in the continuation of NI Allergen Strategy	400
EU Exit contingency preparation	400

EU Exit

DAERA is the competent authority for export health certification of live animals, product of animal origin and animal by-product including fishery products. However, SOLACE has indicated that whilst export certification is not a Council statutory duty, District Council's would be prepared to provide the certification service, subject to funding. Therefore, as part of contingency preparations for EU exit and the consequent increase in demand for EHCs when the UK leaves the EU (particularly if there is a no-deal Brexit), the 11 District Councils have been working with DAERA to identify local businesses that supply products of animal origin (POAO) to other EU member states (mainly the Republic of Ireland).

As part of this preparatory work, calculations have been carried out and it has been estimated that Mid Ulster District Council will require an additional resource of **1.2** officers to undertake the certification service on behalf of DAERA for fishery and egg products.

4.0 Financial Allocation

A Generic Costs Framework for Food Safety is utilized to derive direct and support costs for delivery of the Food Function, in accordance with standard accounting practice. The estimated level of expenditure provided by the Council towards delivery of the food service for the financial year 2018/19 is as outlined in the table below:

	Total
Staffing	£300,232 (EH)
Travel and Subsistence	£7,599
Equipment	£500
Sampling Budget	£27,000
Total	£335,331

4.1 Staffing Allocation

Officer	Total
PEHO	0.5
SEHO	1.0
DEHO	5.2 (includes 1.1 FTE vacant)
Support Staff	N/A
Clerical Staff	1.0
Total	6.7 EHO; 1.0 administration

The total number of estimated Environmental Health Officer hours required to deliver the food service for 2019/20 as outlined in this plan is **11,288.5** hours. This equates to **7.02** full time equivalent environmental health officers (based on 1606 hours per FTE). This does not account for the additional requirement of **1.2** officers required to carry out the export certification in the event of Brexit, nor does it reflect that while the allocation of EHO resource above is **6.7** FTE, the food team has been operating with vacant posts equivalent to **1.1** FTE officers since October 2018. To deliver the food service for 2019/20 as outlined above, there is a current shortfall of **1.72** FTE officers. In the event of EU Exit and EHOs undertaking the export certification duties as detailed under 3.5 above, the shortfall will be **2.92** FTE officers.

4.2 Staff Development Plan

All staff within the Food Section are encouraged to identify training needs via the competency framework and in conjunction with the Principal and Senior EHOs (Food and Consumer Protection) on an annual basis at the PDP meetings. These needs are recorded and prioritised.

All lead and authorised officers are required to undertake at least 20 hours of Continuing Professional Development each year. Food Officers are required to complete at least 10 core hours in food training.

In addition training needs may arise outside the annual review due to changing workloads, staff movement and legislation. Such additional training needs may be accommodated in house.

The programmes for training courses are assessed for relevance by the PEHO for Food to ensure the training objectives have been met and implemented. These are then signed off as necessary by the Director of Public Health and Infrastructure.

5.0 Quality Assessment

The PEHO/SEHO (Food) will carry out management checks on planned vs actual inspections, examine workload distribution and file management and review performance at food team meetings. Accompanied inspections will be carried out as and when necessary to include E.C. premises, and/or Home Authority premises.

Additionally, the Principal Officer/Senior Officer will carry out periodic documentation checks of files, letters etc. Consistency exercises will be undertaken with all staff to ensure uniformity in enforcement and scoring of premises.

6.0 Review

6.1 Review against the Service Plan

The following reviews will be undertaken against the work carried out to ensure consistent implementation of the component parts of the Food Service Plan:

- Review KPI's within the Business Plan and Service Improvement Plan
- Annual Report to Council against Plan

6.2 Identification of any variation from the Service Plan

A review will be carried out at the end of the year to identify variation from the plan.

The review of the 2018/19 Service plan is summarised in the table below.

Food Hygiene		2018/19
New premise inspections		155
FH programmed inspections		448
Other Food Hygiene visits		344
Infectious Disease investigations		77
Food Standards		2018/19
New premise inspections		153
FS programmed inspections		207
Other Food Standards visits		344
Food hygiene & food standards service requests		2018/19
Service request including FOIs		320
Food complaints		95

6.3 Areas of Improvement

The work carried out by the food team was impacted throughout the year by a number of factors.

During the year, additional food work was carried out in the areas of nutrition and allergen management. The Department participated in the Calorie Wise scheme, a scheme developed by the Food Standards Agency NI in partnership with District Councils which encourages food businesses to display calorie information on their menus. Advisory and assessment visits were made to several food businesses, and an information seminar was delivered to promote the scheme. This resulted in a Mid Ulster business becoming one of the first businesses in Northern Ireland to receive the Calorie Wise award.

The Department also participated in the NI wide strategy to improve compliance with allergen management. This strategy was devised by the Northern Ireland Food Managers group and aims to improve compliance with the FIR allergen requirements across Northern Ireland and to provide a consistent approach to addressing issues relating to known allergens added to foods as allergenic ingredients and also those introduced by cross contamination. Several additional visits have been made to businesses in order to assess management controls and actions have been taken where non-compliance has been found. A series of seminars were delivered to local businesses regarding allergen management, which were well attended and showed business engagement. These seminars served to further educate businesses on the requirements and on the consequences of non-compliance.

Areas of improvements are raised and discussed at quarterly food team meetings. The improvements may at the suggestion of district officers undertaking food duties or at the suggestion of the PEHO/SEHOs. Areas of improvement the food section are currently working on include streamlining procedures to improve efficiencies (e.g.) sending letters out within timeframes, electronic signatures shared across the administration team so letters can be issued from any of the three locations, allocation of workloads per ward and proportionate to the full time equivalent time allocated to undertaking food duties.

Other areas for improvement will be identified throughout the year via quality assessment procedures (as outlined in section 5.0), at team meetings and PDPs. Plans to action such improvements will be developed and implemented to address these as they arise.

Report on	Award Winning Tooth Whitening Awareness Project
Date of Meeting	10 th September 2019
Reporting Officer	Fiona McClements, Head of Environmental Health

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

1.0	Purpose of Report
1.1	To inform Members about a recent project undertaken by the Environmental Health Service at Mid Ulster District Council in collaboration with the other 10 District Councils, the Department for Economy, and the Trading Standards Service for Northern Ireland, supported by the General Dental Council. The project highlighted the dangers of illegal tooth whitening.
2.0	Background
2.1	Tooth whitening is now one of the most popular cosmetic treatments in the UK with products available widely through retailers online. The practice involves bleaching the teeth using a whitening product usually containing hydrogen peroxide.
2.2	Whilst whitening is perfectly safe if carried out by a registered dental professional, an untrained person could cause permanent damage to teeth and gums. The law is clear that tooth whitening should be carried out within the practice of dentistry. This means that it is a criminal offence for anyone other than a registered dentist, or dental hygienist, dental therapist or clinical dental technician acting to the prescription of a dentist, to offer or provide it. Criminal prosecutions for the illegal practice of dentistry can carry significant fines because of the risk these treatments pose to members of the public.
2.3	One of the most common injuries happens when the mouth-guard containing the bleaching gel (peroxide) does not fit properly and some of it leaks causing painful chemical burns to the mouth, lips, gums and tongue. In extreme cases, it has been reported that people have been sick after swallowing the bleaching product.
2.4	While only dental professionals can provide a tooth whitening service, it is perfectly legal for anyone to treat themselves with an over-the-counter kit, provided it contains less than 0.1% hydrogen peroxide. However, according to the General Dental Council, dentists are trained to know what whitening products will be safe for teeth and gums, whilst products provided by non-dentists often do not have enough safety data and evidence to support their use. This can result in burned gums and or blistered lips or even more serious consequences. The General Dental Council has also indicated that products available to buy online or from high street shops often don't declare the chemicals they contain so they may not be safe to use.

3.0	Main Report
3.1	In addressing the shared concerns of the Environmental Health Departments of the eleven District Councils in NI, the Department for the Economy, and the Trading Standards Service for NI and the General Dental Council, a joint project was undertaken.
3.2	<p>The aims of this project were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To support businesses through the provision of information on safe tooth whitening practices; • To protect citizens through the delivery of a consumer education initiative, highlighting the health risks of buying tooth whitening products which are unsafe and/or using unregistered practitioners for treatment
3.3	In October 2018, a focused regulatory and consumer education initiative was developed, to help ensure a consistent approach towards businesses and message for consumers.
3.4	A regulatory guidance circular was produced for businesses, which clearly identified the statutory framework for each of the co-regulators. The purpose of the guidance was to provide all those involved in the provision of tooth whitening products and services in Northern Ireland with the necessary information to encourage and promote compliance and to be clear on their statutory obligations. In February 2019, the guidance was sent to 116 premises in Mid Ulster District Council area (1715 businesses across Northern Ireland).
3.5	The second part of the project involved the production of a video, aimed at the public, highlighting the risks of tooth whitening products and services and advising people to 'protect their smile' by speaking to their dentist before getting their teeth whitened. The video was launched on 6th June 2019 and can be viewed at the link: https://www.nidirect.gov.uk/tooth-whitening .
3.6	This project effectively maximised the use of financial and staff resource available from the three regulatory partners. Social media was used to communicate with the public about the dangers associated with tooth whitening.
3.7	The success of the project was recognised recently at the Regulatory Excellence Awards 2019. The project was announced winner in the Product Safety category. These awards are organised by the Office of Project Safety and Standards (OPSS) and recognise regulatory organisations, individuals, businesses and trade associations that have enhanced protections for consumers by making regulation work for them, while also supporting businesses to comply.
3.8	The Chief Executive for OPSS, Graham Russell, said: "Our judges found the entries to be very diverse in scope and of very high quality. They wanted to recognise the innovation and sheer hard work being done by regulatory teams in an increasingly complex and challenging world."

4.0	Other Considerations
4.1	Financial, Human Resources & Risk Implications
	Financial: £200 towards overall costs of project
	Human: Officer time
	Risk Management: N/A
4.2	Screening & Impact Assessments
	Equality & Good Relations Implications: N/A
	Rural Needs Implications: N/A
5.0	Recommendation(s)
5.1	That Members note the contribution made by the Environmental Health Service of Mid Ulster District Council in collaboration with other partner organisations to help make this project a success among relevant businesses and members of the public.
6.0	Documents Attached & References
	None

Report on	Litter and Dog Fouling Update
Date of Meeting	10 th September 2019
Reporting Officer	Fiona McClements, Head of Environmental Health

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

1.0	Purpose of Report
1.1	To provide Members with a further update on the steps taken to deal with Dog fouling and litter issues across the District.
2.0	Background
2.1	Members will recall that a report was presented at the Environment Committee meeting on 1 st July 2019 outlining the work ongoing in respect of tackling litter and dog fouling issues in Mid Ulster.
2.2	The report included information on the ongoing work in these areas including education initiatives, enforcement and the Keep NI Beautiful "Live Here Love Here" campaign which is supported by the Council.
3.0	Main Report
3.1	<p>In addition to the actions reported in July 2019 the following actions are currently being progressed.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An article on litter /dog fouling has featured in the summer edition of Council's Insight magazine recently circulated to all residents in the District. The article entitled 'Don't Mess Up Mid Ulster' highlights a new campaign starting this autumn with 3 key messages: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For our dog walkers – 'bag it and bin it' • For our drivers – 'drive your rubbish home' • For everyone else who mistakes our roads, streets and open spaces for bins – 'litter costs, you pay the price'. 2. A further meeting of the cross departmental working group has been arranged. 3. Further liaison has taken place with the Council Parks team who have agreed to refer any observed litter and dog fouling offences to Environmental Health for further investigation and issue of Fixed Penalty Notices if appropriate. Books to record relevant details have been provided for use by the Parks staff.

	<p>4. Environmental Health staff also refer any observed offences to the enforcement team for further investigation and issue of Fixed Penalty Notices where appropriate. Since the date of the last report in July 2019 there are a further 4 litter cases currently being investigated and two further Fixed Penalty Notices have been issued (one for dog fouling and one for litter).</p> <p>5. Live Here Love Here Small grant applications have been judged and successful applications will be progressed across the Mid Ulster area.</p> <p>6. A report on the dog fouling and litter monitoring which took place at Castledawson and Aughnacloy has been completed and is attached at Appendix 1.</p>
4.0	Other Considerations
4.1	Financial, Human Resources & Risk Implications
	Financial: LHLH contribution. Signage costs are contained within the Environmental Health Service budget
	Human: The issue of monitoring for these offences is resource intensive.
	Risk Management: No additional risk management implications beyond routine Enforcement Officer work.
4.2	Screening & Impact Assessments
	Equality & Good Relations Implications: N/A
	Rural Needs Implications: N/A
5.0	Recommendation(s)
5.1	Members note the content of this report.
6.0	Documents Attached & References
6.1	Appendix 1 – Dog Fouling Monitoring – Aughnacloy & Castledawson March 2019

Dog Fouling Monitoring- Aughnacloy & Castledawson March 2019

The Environmental Health Service received a number of complaints relating to dog fouling in the Aughnacloy and Castledawson village areas. In response to this an out of hours monitoring programme was put in place for two weeks in March 2019.

The monitoring programme was complimented by the erection of 'watching eyes' posters on lampposts in the villages. These were erected for a number of months around the period of the monitoring. The posters build on the fact the dog fouling has become stigmatised. When people consequently feel like they are being watched, they are more likely to pick up the dog mess after their dog. While the effect is likely to be of a short duration it reinforces the psychology that people know someone is paying attention.

Those conducting the monitoring also approached dog walkers they encountered and explained that monitoring was being undertaken further to complaints being received. They also advised that there was a Fixed Penalty of £50 for those owners observed letting their dog foul and not cleaning up after it. Dog walkers were also given a package of dog poo bags as a way of promoting the issue in a positive manner with them.

Aughnacloy

Monitoring in Aughnacloy took place in the period of 11th March 2019 until 22nd March 2019. The monitoring was undertaken seven times in the evening commencing between 18:25hrs and 20:50 hrs. The monitoring took place along the route identified below. In total is route is approximately 1.8KM long.

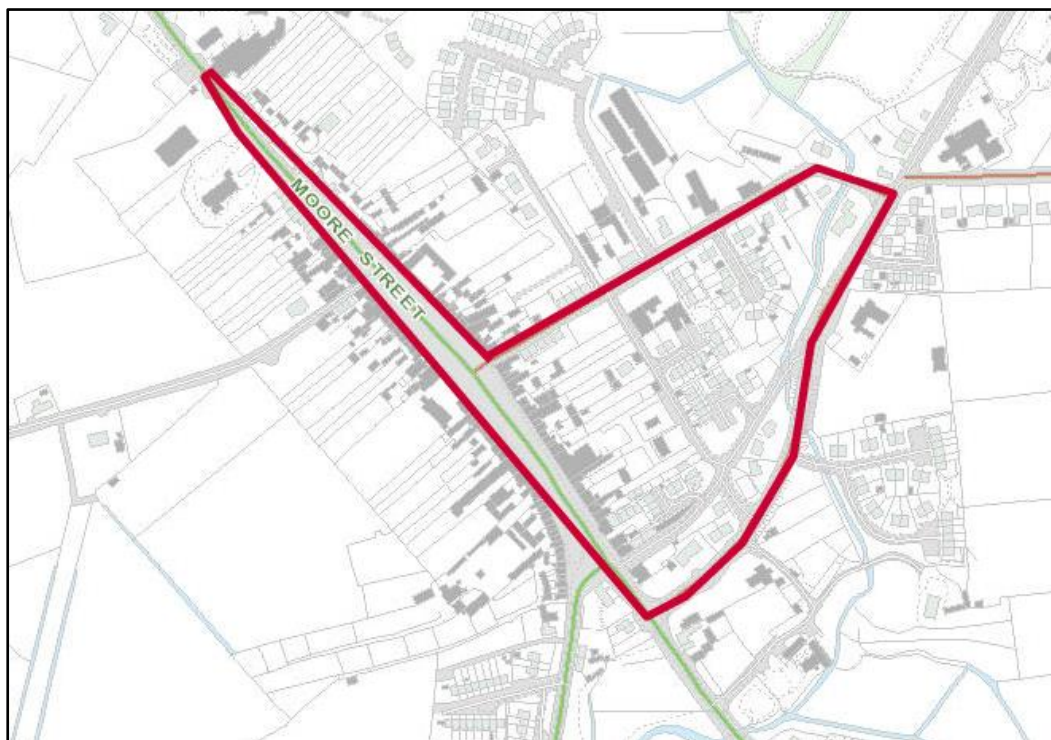


Fig 1. Monitoring Route for Aughnacloy

The route was chosen as it encompasses the areas complained of and forms a circular route likely to be followed by people out exercising their dogs. Again the times chosen were felt to be times of the early morning and evening when it is likely that dog walkers would be out and about with their dogs.

During the monitoring no dogs were observed committing a fouling offence. In total ten separate dog walkers were approached during the monitoring. None of those approached had allowed their dogs to foul. Advice was given and 'pooh bags' were distributed as required. Although a number of historical dog fouls were observed during most of the visits, in general the level of cleanliness of the streets in relation to this matter was found to be good.

Castledawson

Monitoring in castledawson took place during the period of 11th March 2019 until 19th March 2019. The monitoring was undertaken four times in the evening commencing between 18:10 hrs and 20:20 hrs. The monitoring took place along the route identified below. In total is route is approximately 1.5KM long.

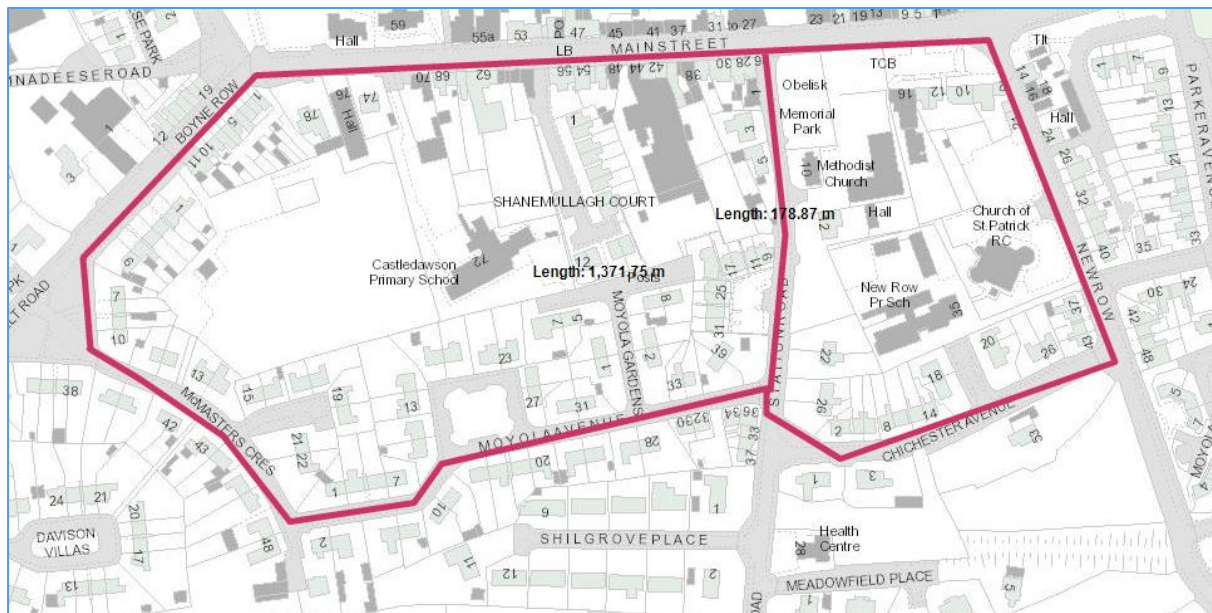


Fig 2. Monitoring Route for Castledawson

Once again, the route chosen encompassed the area complained of and formed a figure of eight route likely to be followed by people out exercising their dogs. The monitoring was undertaken in a manner similar to that outlined for Aughnacloy above. Once again no active cases of dog fouling were observed, and a total of seven dog walkers were approached regarding the monitoring programme. Officers noted that although they observed a number of historical dog fouls, the streets in general could be best described as clean.

Watching Eyes Posters

The 'watching eyes posters' also received some attention. Several people mentioned them when discussing dog fouling. 'Castledawson Life' also mentioned them in the course of one of its posts (see below). To this end it would seem they were effective in highlighting the issue of dog fouling.



Fig 3. Post appearing in Castledawson Life

Summary

In general the out of hours monitoring programme could be said to have been successful in highlighting the issue of dog fouling in two areas where the EHS had received a number of complaints over the preceding months. Once again it highlighted the difficulty in observing people actually committing an offence. However on a more positive note it was heartening that a number of people who were approached during the programme expressed support for the work being undertaken. The most incidents of observed historical foul recorded during any of the visits was seven over a 1.5KM route. This was referred to Environmental Services for a routine clean. In general the areas monitored were found to have a good level of cleanliness. No further dog fouling complaints were received by the Environmental Health Service between 1st April 2019, and the compilation of this report on 7th August 2019.

Report on	Drinking Water Quality Report for Northern Ireland 2018 – Mid Ulster District Council
Date of Meeting	10 th September 2019
Reporting Officer	Fiona McClements, Head of Environmental Health

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

1.0	Purpose of Report
1.1	To advise Elected Members of the availability of the Drinking Water Quality Report for Northern Ireland 2018 (MUDC).
2.0	Background
2.1	This local council report is designed to demonstrate water quality by individual council area based on the percentage Compliance at Customer Tap (including Supply Points) over the water supply zones associated with Mid Ulster District Council area.
3.0	Main Report
3.1	For monitoring purposes NI Water's supply area is divided into water supply zones. These are areas serving not more than 100,000 people, each of which are normally supplied from a single water supply source or combination of sources. There are areas where owing to topography and dispersal of population, it is not practicable to provide a mains water supply. Currently over 99.9% of Northern Ireland's population receive public water supplies.
3.2	In a number of cases water supply zones overlap council boundaries and therefore, the information does not mirror the council boundary exactly but relates to a zone determined by the Drinking Water Inspectorate.
3.3	The information is based on samples taken randomly from customer taps in each water supply zone and from planned samples at authorised supply points.
3.4	The report also details capital works programmes affecting the council area which directly related to water quality during the reporting period.
3.5	Small variations in water quality compliance performance occur across Northern Ireland. This reflects the need to continue to invest in and to maintain water treatment works, and to improve the water mains network.
3.6	A change to the Drinking Water Quality Regulations in 2017 resulted in a reduction of testing frequencies for some parameters at Authorised Supply Points for 2018 onwards.

3.7	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.
3.8	The overall compliance for Northern Ireland in 2018 was 99.9% with Mid Ulster compliance also at this level.
3.9	The report highlights water quality events, water quality standards, where samples are taken and what happens when a test fails, number of samples, individual parameters, results obtained and a water supply commentary.
4.0	Other Considerations
4.1	Financial, Human Resources & Risk Implications
	Financial: None
	Human: None
	Risk Management: None
4.2	Screening & Impact Assessments
	Equality & Good Relations Implications: None
	Rural Needs Implications: None
5.0	Recommendation(s)
5.1	Note the Drinking Water Quality Report 2018 for Mid Ulster District Council area and the overall compliance at Customer Tap (including supply points) for Mid Ulster District Council was 99.9%.
6.0	Documents Attached & References
6.1	Appendix 1 – Drinking Water Quality Report for Northern Ireland 2018 (MUDC)

Drinking Water Quality Report for Northern Ireland 2018

Mid-Ulster District Council

Water Quality by Northern Ireland Council Area

This local council report is designed to demonstrate water quality by individual council area based on the percentage Compliance at Customer Tap (including Supply Points) over the water supply zones associated with that council area, as shown on the enclosed map.

For monitoring purposes, NI Water's supply area is divided into water supply zones. These are areas serving not more than 100,000 people, each of which are normally supplied from a single water supply source or combination of sources. There are areas where owing to topography and dispersal of population, it is not practicable to provide a mains water supply. Currently over 99.9% of Northern Ireland's population receive public water supplies.

In a number of cases, water supply zones overlap council boundaries. The council reports indicate which water supply zones are wholly or partially contained within the council areas, including those zones that may have a relatively small area within the council area. Separation of data within these water supply zones across council boundaries is not practicable, therefore the information used in calculating the zonal and council compliance relates to the whole zone and not merely the part included within a council boundary. Following discussions with the Drinking Water Inspectorate, water supply zones with fewer than 40 properties within the council area have not been used to calculate the individual council compliance. The information is based on samples taken randomly from customer taps in each water supply zone and from planned samples at authorised supply points. Due to the nature of random sampling, there may be fluctuations in water quality across the water supply zones.

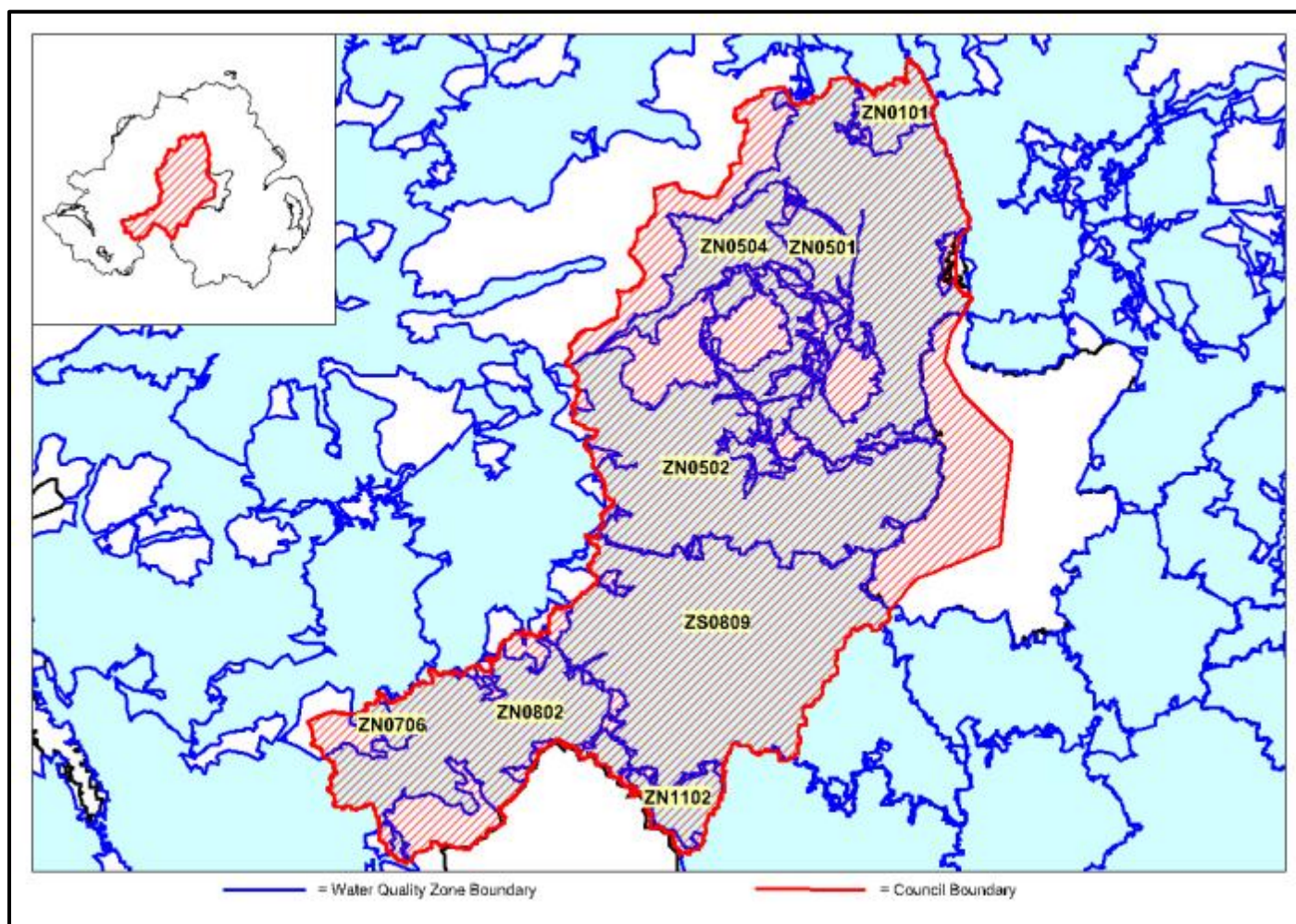
The report also details Capital Work Programmes affecting the council area, which directly related to water quality during the reporting period.

Small variations in water quality compliance performance occur across Northern Ireland. This reflects the need to continue to invest in and to maintain water treatment works, and to improve the water mains network.

A change to the Drinking Water Quality Regulations in 2017 resulted in a reduction of testing frequencies for some parameters at Authorised Supply Points for 2018 onwards. This has slightly lowered the percentage Compliance at Customer Tap at council level, but has not affected the overall compliance.

NI Water has identified the need to deliver a significant volume of water mains rehabilitation and other works across its ageing network. The works are necessary to ensure the efficient and cost effective operation of its water supply system in the immediate future and longer term as well as ensuring adequate levels of water quality and customer supply. To achieve this goal, NI Water has implemented a Water mains Rehabilitation Framework, within which it undertakes work on a Northern Ireland wide basis as identified by the zonal study programme of work.

Mid-Ulster District Council



% Compliance at Customer Tap (including Supply Points)

	Target	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Overall Northern Ireland Compliance	99.7%	99.8%	99.7%	99.8%	99.9%	99.9%
Mid-Ulster Compliance	99.7%	99.7%	99.8%	99.8%	99.9%	99.9%

2018 Water Supply Zones wholly or partially within the council area:

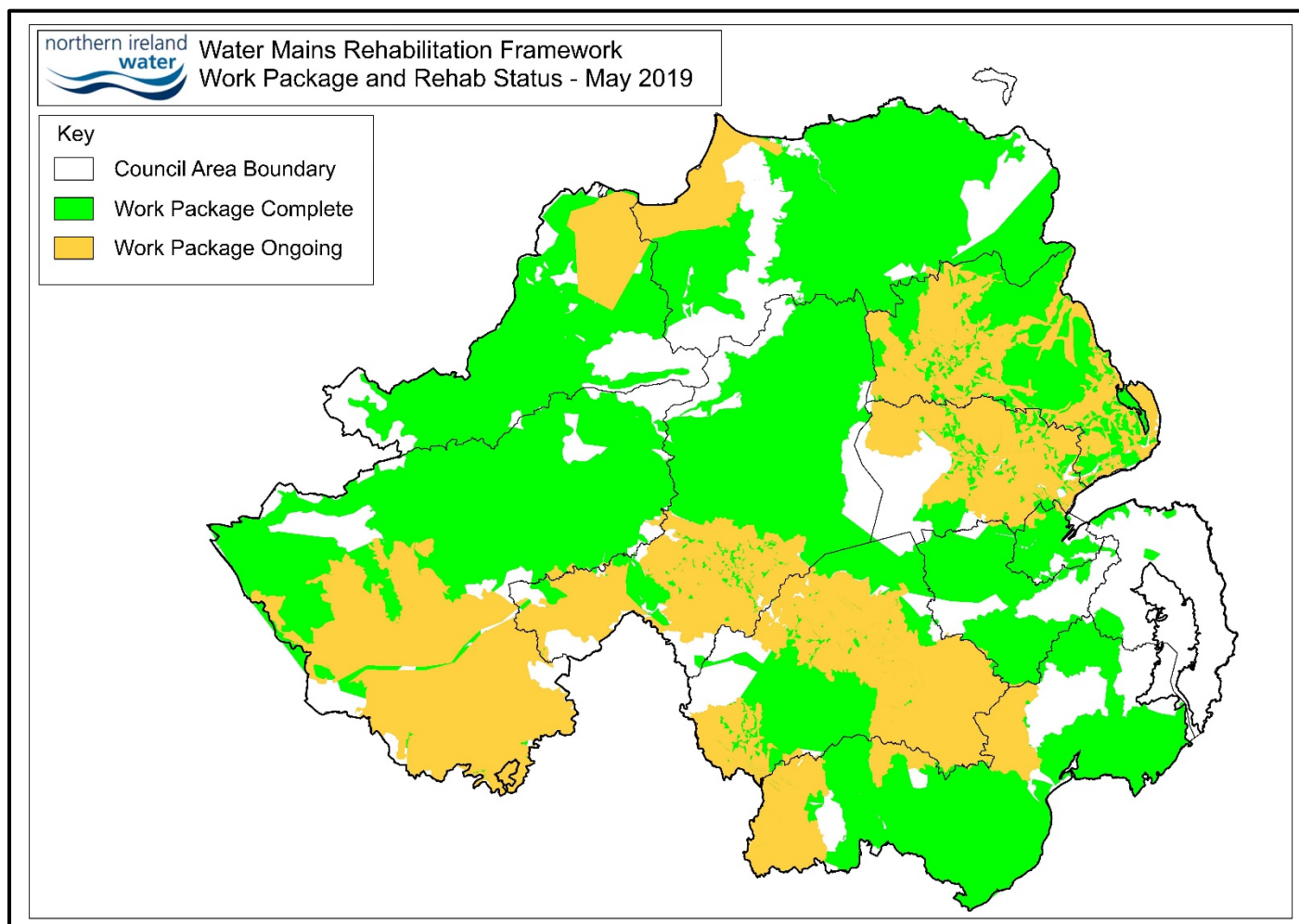
Zone Code	Zone Name	Zone Code	Zone Name
ZN0101	Ballinrees Coleraine	ZN0706	Lough Macrory Killyclogher
ZN0501	Moyola Magherafelt	ZN0802	Killyhevin Enniskillen
ZN0502	Lough Fea Cookstown	ZN1102	Seagahan Armagh
ZN0504	Moyola Unagh Morneal	ZS0809	Castor Bay Dungannon
ZN0705	Lough Macrory Beragh		

2018 Water Quality Capital Works Programmes affecting the council area:

A6 Castledawson to Randalstown
 Antrim North WIIM 2.1 Work Package
 Castor Bay Outage Feasibility Studies
 Castor Bay to Dungannon Strategic Trunk Mains
 Central Zone Resilience
 Compiling Prioritised Lead Comms Pipe Workpackages Phase 2
 Cookstown Phase 3 Watermain Improvements
 Hydraulic Model Rebuilds & Project Management (PC15 Year 2)
 Lough Fea CWB Capacity Increase

NIW Historic Estate Condition Assessments
PC15 Abstraction Monitoring
PC15 Lead Communication Pipe Replacement Programme
PC15 Service Reservoir Sample Taps
PC15 Year 1 Base Maintenance - Chlorine Dosing Sites
Professional Services Framework Watermains Network PC15
Review benefits of UV Disinfection treatment within NIW clean water.
SEMD Surveys PC10 Water
Service Reservoir Security Phase 1
Southern Zone Resilience
Tyrone North WIIM 2.1 Work Package
Water Resource and Supply Resilience Plan
Water Treatment Sites - Water Regulation Compliance & Energy Efficiency Programme
Water Treatment Works Treatability Study
Watermains Rehabilitation, New & Replacement Incorporating First Time Services
WIIM Phase 2 Lough Fea WP
WIIM Phase 2 Moyola Magherafelt WP

Water Mains Rehabilitation Framework Current Work Package Status



The map above shows the extent of the current Water Mains Rehabilitation Framework covering most of Northern Ireland. To assist clarity, whilst the council boundaries are shown, the individual councils are not named. Regions in white on the map are largely watercourses or upland areas that do not receive public water supply.

Water Quality Events

Major Drinking Water Quality Events in 2018

Date of Major Event	Area and Estimate of Population/ Properties Potentially Affected	Nature and Cause of Major Event	Associated Council Area(s)
12/06/18 - 02/07/18	Castor Bay WTW (415,293 population)	Algal bloom in Lough Neagh led to a major drinking water quality event with widespread taste and odour complaints. The treatment available at the time of this event was inadequate.	Armagh Banbridge Craigavon District; Belfast City; Lisburn & Castlereagh City; Mid-Ulster District; and Newry Mourne & Down District

Serious Drinking Water Quality Events in 2018

Date of Serious Event	Area and Estimate of Population/ Properties Potentially Affected	Nature and Cause of Serious Event	Associated Council Area(s)
15/02/18 - 22/02/18	Drumroad WTW (408,595 population)	Treatment difficulties following power spikes led to aluminium contraventions in the works final water and the related supply area. A Consideration of Provisional Enforcement Order (CPEO) has been issued by the Inspectorate.	Belfast City; Lisburn & Castlereagh City; Newry Mourne & Down District; and North Down & Ards Borough
28/06/18 - 19/07/19	Northern Ireland (1.8m population)	A prolonged spell of hot weather resulted in significant increased demand on the water network throughout N. Ireland. Tankering was required to keep people on supply, and a hosepipe ban was in place for 3 weeks.	All council areas
29/07/18 - 07/08/18	Carn Road & Green Road, Meigh (43 properties)	Consumers experienced a significant hydrocarbon odour after the mains water was contaminated with oil.	Newry Mourne & Down District
13/12/18 – 16/12/18	Finaghy Area (16,603 population)	Consumer complaints of discoloured water were received following operational work by NI Water. There were also contraventions of the iron and manganese standards.	Belfast City

Significant Drinking Water Quality Events in 2018

Date of Significant Event	Area and Estimate of Population/ Properties Potentially Affected	Nature and Cause of Significant Event	Associated Council Area(s)
03/01/18 - 09/01/18	Lough Bradan WTW (48,158 population)	Contraventions of the taste parameter occurred in the works final water. NI Water's investigation was unable to determine a cause for the contraventions.	Fermanagh & Omagh District
05/01/18	Killylane WTW (51,120 population)	Contraventions of the aluminium, iron, and turbidity standards occurred in the works final water. The most probable cause for this event was the use of a chemical past its recommended shelf life.	Mid & East Antrim Borough
16/01/18 - 21/01/18	Drummaroad WTW (556,706 population)	Contraventions of the aluminium parameter occurred in the works final water following treatment difficulties. The treatment difficulties were caused by a telecommunications failure. A CPEO has been issued by the Inspectorate.	Belfast City; Lisburn & Castlereagh City; Newry Mourne & Down District; and North Down & Ards Borough
19/01/18 - 26/01/18	Bleary Road, Portadown (2 properties)	Coliform bacteria contraventions led to "Boil Water before Use until Further Notice" advice being issued to two properties. NI Water's investigation was unable to determine a cause for the contraventions, and resamples were satisfactory.	Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon Borough
02/02/18 - Present	Friary Road, Armoy (6 properties)	Consumer complaints of discoloured water were received by NI Water. Samples taken in response to this event contravened the aluminium, iron and manganese standards and were above the Health Notification Values (HNVs).	Causeway Coast & Glens Borough
09/02/18 - 14/02/18	Killyglen SR (9,500 properties)	A large number of consumers complained about discoloured water following a burst main at the inlet to the reservoir. A contravention of the turbidity standard (above the HNV) was reported.	Mid & East Antrim Borough
28/02/18 - 09/03/18	Northern Ireland (1.8m population)	Severe weather event. Interruptions to water supply occurred over many areas of Northern Ireland primarily due to frozen and burst pipes, necessitating the use of alternative water supplies.	Most council areas
02/03/18	Drummaroad WTW (408,595 population)	Elevated aluminium levels occurred in the works final water following treatment difficulties. These were caused by a generator failure. A CPEO has been issued by the Inspectorate.	Belfast City; Lisburn & Castlereagh City; Newry Mourne & Down District; and North Down & Ards Borough
04/03/18	Lough Fea WTW (43,872 population)	Contraventions of the aluminium, iron and turbidity parameters occurred in the works final water following treatment difficulties. This event was related to the "Severe weather event" reported previously.	Mid Ulster District
06/03/18 - 11/03/18	Drummaroad WTW (457,036 population)	A Cryptosporidium oocyst was detected in the works final water and a further one detected in Sampsons Stone SR. A warning letter was issued by the Inspectorate in relation to this matter.	Belfast City; Lisburn & Castlereagh City; Newry Mourne & Down District; and North Down & Ards Borough
09/04/18	Lough Fea WTW (43,872 population)	Contraventions of the aluminium and iron parameters occurred in the works final water following treatment difficulties. This event was related to the works not having	Mid Ulster District

Date of Significant Event	Area and Estimate of Population/ Properties Potentially Affected	Nature and Cause of Significant Event	Associated Council Area(s)
		fully returned to normal operation following the previous event in March and/or the CWT having been at a very low level.	
23/04/18 - Present	Rathlin Island (2 properties)	The elevated level of bromoform (produced by the disinfection of the raw water which has a high bromide level) in the works final water led to trihalomethane (THM) contraventions and WHO Index values for THMs > 1. An enforcement notice was issued by the Inspectorate in relation to this matter.	Causeway Coast & Glens Borough
02/05/18 - 04/05/18	Edenaveys SR (34,941 properties)	Chlorine was overdosed due to a component failure in the chlorinator. Elevated chlorine levels were detected in the related supply area. There is now a critical alarm in place to prevent a recurrence.	Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon Borough and Newry Mourne & Down District
15/05/18 - Sept. 18	Ballinrees WTW (111,856 population)	Taste & Odour complaints in the area supplied by Ballinrees WTW.	Causeway Coast & Glens Borough and Derry City & Strabane
23/05/18 - Present	Derg WTW (38,989 population)	Contraventions of the individual pesticide standard for MCPA occurred in the works final water due to insufficient treatment. An enforcement notice was issued by the Inspectorate in relation to this matter.	Derry City & Strabane and Fermanagh & Omagh District
28/06/18 - 06/07/18	Killyhevlin Enniskillen (2,502 properties)	Consumer complaints of discoloured water were received in the Glencuil SR supply area. Samples taken in response to this event contravened the aluminium, iron, manganese and turbidity standards. This event was related to the "high network demand event" reported previously.	Fermanagh & Omagh District
27/07/18 - 31/07/18	Unagh SR (2,432 properties)	E.coli were detected in the SR final water and in the related supply area. The chlorine levels were lower than normal at the time of these contraventions and all subsequent samples have been satisfactory.	Mid Ulster District
07/08/18 - 20/08/18	Glenelly Road, Plumbridge (6 properties)	E.coli and coliform bacteria contraventions led to "Boil Water before Use until Further Notice" advice being issued to three properties. NI Water's investigation was unable to specify a cause for the contraventions. Further resamples were satisfactory.	Derry City & Strabane
28/08/18	Drummaroad WTW (382,217 population)	Elevated aluminium levels occurred in the works final water following treatment difficulties caused by instrument failure. A CPEO has been issued by the Inspectorate.	Belfast City; Lisburn & Castlereagh City; Newry Mourne & Down District; and North Down & Ards Borough
04/09/18 - 18/09/18	Dungonnell WTW (Population 26,601)	A contravention of the trihalomethanes (THMs) parameter occurred in the works supply area after a period of sub-optimal treatment. Resamples were satisfactory.	Mid & East Antrim Borough

Date of Significant Event	Area and Estimate of Population/ Properties Potentially Affected	Nature and Cause of Significant Event	Associated Council Area(s)
26/09/18 - 27/09/18	Carmony WTW (51,470 population)	A low chlorine event occurred following the leakage of some filter-cleaning reagent into the works final water.	Derry City & Strabane
15/10/18 - 19/10/18	Caugh Hill WTW (75,020 population)	Contraventions of the aluminium, iron and turbidity parameters occurred in the works final water and iron contraventions occurred in the related supply area following treatment difficulties.	Causeway Coast & Glens Borough and Derry City & Strabane
09/10/18 - Present	Rathlin Island (4 props)	The elevated level of bromoform (produced by the disinfection of the raw water which has a high bromide level) in the works final water led to trihalomethane (THM) contraventions and WHO Index values for THMs > 1. An enforcement notice was issued by the Inspectorate in relation to this matter.	Causeway Coast & Glens Borough
19/10/18 - 21/10/18	Altnahinch WTW (31,903 population)	Contraventions of the aluminium, hydrogen ion (pH) and turbidity parameters occurred in the works final water.	Causeway Coast & Glens Borough
23/10/18 - 26/10/18	Dungonnell WTW (Population 26,601)	Contraventions of the aluminium parameter occurred in the works final water following treatment difficulties.	Mid & East Antrim Borough
02/11/18 - 09/11/18	Drummaroad WTW (408,919 population)	Contraventions of the aluminium parameter occurred in the works final water and the related supply area following treatment difficulties. The treatment difficulties were caused by chemical dosing problems. A CPEO has been issued by the Inspectorate.	Belfast City; Lisburn & Castlereagh City; Newry Mourne & Down District; and North Down & Ards Borough
30/12/18 - 02/01/19	Drummaroad WTW (428,690 population)	A contraventions of the aluminium parameter occurred in the works final water. NI Water's investigation was unable to specify a cause for the contravention. A CPEO has been issued by the Inspectorate.	Belfast City; Lisburn & Castlereagh City; Newry Mourne & Down District; and North Down & Ards Borough

After investigations during the reporting period, there were also eight events categorised by Drinking Water Inspectorate (DWI) as "Minor", and 12 events categorised as "Not Significant".

UNDERSTANDING YOUR WATER QUALITY RESULTS

Where the water quality standards come from

The water we supply for domestic use or food production must comply with the standards in The Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations (NI) 2017, which incorporate European Union standards and more stringent UK national standards. These Regulations detail the acceptable levels of certain characteristics, elements and substances allowed in drinking water. Usually, this is a maximum level; but, occasionally, a minimum is also set (e.g. pH). This permissible level is known as the Prescribed Concentration or Value (PCV). Some of the regulatory levels are set for aesthetic reasons and not for health (e.g. Colour).

Where we sample

Samples are taken from our service reservoirs, water treatment works and taps in customers' homes. Every year, our accredited laboratories carry out over 100,000 sophisticated tests to ensure quality standards are met. The Drinking Water Inspectorate (DWI) within the Northern Ireland Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA) also independently audits these tests and issues a report each year on its findings. DWI ensures that NI Water meets more than 50 legal standards for drinking water quality to match water companies across the rest of the UK. The standards are strict and generally include wide safety margins. They cover: bacteria; chemicals, such as nitrates and pesticides; metals, such as lead; and how water looks and tastes.

What happens if a test fails?

If a sample fails a test, this does not necessarily mean the water is unsafe to drink. Sometimes, the water in our mains or pipes and in the neighbouring properties is good, but the failure is caused by the householder's own plumbing system. However, we take all failures of these standards very seriously and these are dealt with by a team of specialists. All failures are recorded, investigated and action is taken to resolve the problem. If the contamination is found to be due to the tap or internal plumbing, NI Water will inform the customer in writing of the reason for the failure so that they can take appropriate action. A copy of the letter is also provided to the Public Health Agency, the local Environmental Health Officer and the DWI.

All PCV failures are also reported externally to the DWI, respective health boards, Environmental Health departments, the Consumer Council for Northern Ireland (CCNI), DRD Water Policy Unit and the Utility Regulator (NAIUR).

Units of measurement

The units of measurement used in this factsheet are as follows:

- 1 milligram per litre (mg/l) is one part per million (ppm)
- 1 microgram per litre (µg/l) is 1 part per billion (or thousand million)
- NTU – Nephelometric turbidity units (for turbidity measurement)
- Pt/Co – Platinum-cobalt units Standard (for colour measurement)
- µS/cm – micro siemens per centimetre (for conductivity measurement)

Concentration or value

Shown in three ways:

- **Min**(imum), the lowest result during the period
- **Mean**, the average of the results
- **Max**(imum), the highest result during the period.
- A '<' symbol means a result was less than the value at which a parameter can be detected.
- A '>' symbol means a result was greater than the range within which a parameter is normally detected.

Number of samples

- Total taken – the number of samples tested for each parameter
- Contravening – shows the number of samples that exceeded the PCV
- % of samples contravening PCV – the number of samples that contravened the PCV compared to the total number of samples taken expressed as a percentage.

INDIVIDUAL PARAMETERS / SUBSTANCES

Hardness

Total Hardness is normally caused by dissolved calcium and, to a lesser extent, magnesium in rocks through which the water has passed. In Northern Ireland, our water is predominantly soft to moderately soft or slightly to moderately hard. Hardness means you may have to use more soap when washing as hard water lathers less than soft water. It has not been proven to have adverse effects on health and is safe to drink. There is no standard specified in the current regulations. Dependent upon the origin and manufacturer of your dishwasher, you may require a specific parameter, such as Clarke degrees (a.k.a. English degrees) or French or German degrees. GH is general hardness, while KH is Carbonate, or temporary hardness.

pH (listed under 'Hydrogen Ion')

This is a scientific term used to describe the acidity or alkalinity of a fluid. We need to control the pH of water because:

- If water is too acidic, it may corrode metal pipes in the distribution system
- If water is too alkaline, it may cause deposits to form in the pipes. The standard is to keep water pH levels in the 6.5-9.5 range

Colour

The colour of drinking water is usually dependent on the presence of naturally- occurring dissolved organic matter. For example, the higher the peat content of a catchment, (e.g. the Mourne Catchment), the higher the level of colour in the raw water. However, colour may also be due to the presence of iron contributed by old cast-iron mains.

- PCV for colour is 20 mg/l Pt/Co.

Sometimes, the water coming out of the tap has a milky or cloudy appearance, which is usually caused by excess air dissolved in the water as micro bubbles. This is not harmful and, if the water is left to stand for a few minutes, it will clear from the bottom upwards (i.e. the bubbles of air rise to the top of the glass and escape).

Turbidity

Turbidity is caused by very fine insoluble materials that may be present in water. Levels are closely monitored during the treatment processes.

- PCV at the customer's tap is 4 NTU

Odour and taste

Customer complaints quite often relate to taste and odour. Quality control tests are carried out to measure the level of taste and odour and are performed by a specialist testing panel.

- PCV for each = Dilution Number >0

Conductivity

Conductivity is proportional to the dissolved solids content of the water and is often used as an indication of the presence of dissolved minerals, such as calcium, magnesium and sodium.

- PCV is 2500 μ S/cm at 20°C

Chlorine (Cl - listed under Free-Residual disinfectant)

Chlorine is added to water to ensure water is free from bacteria. When chlorine is added, not all of it is used up in the process. Some remains as 'free chlorine' to make sure the water remains safe as it passes through the distribution system.

No PCV is prescribed for chlorine in the regulations and these levels are set to ensure that a small concentration remains at the end of the distribution system to maintain customer safety.

***E. coli* and enterococci**

If present, these indicate a possible breach in the integrity of the water supply system. An effective treatment process will kill any organisms present.

PCV standards are:

- 0 /100ml for *E. Coli*
- 0 /100ml for Enterococci

Coliform bacteria

These are naturally present in the environment. Their presence may indicate a possible breach in the integrity of the supply system or contamination from the kitchen sink or taps.

Nitrite and nitrate (NO₂ and NO₃)

Normally only trace amounts of these compounds are found in water.

- PCV for nitrite = 0.5 mg NO₂/l
- PCV for nitrate = 50 mg NO₃/l

Chloride (Cl)

Chloride in water originates from natural sources such as mineral deposits. It can contribute to taste that may be unacceptable to customers if the standard is exceeded.

- PCV = 250 mg Cl/l

Fluoride (F)

NI Water does not add fluoride to any water supply in Northern Ireland. Fluoride can occur naturally in some raw water supplies at low levels.

- PCV = 1.5 mg F/l

Sulphate (SO₄)

Sulphate occurs naturally in water and originates from mineral deposits. High concentrations may give rise to taste problems and, in the long-term, damage pipe work.

- PCV = 250 mg SO₄/l

Copper (Cu)

Copper can occur naturally in some water sources, and is normally found in low concentrations in drinking water.

- PCV = 2 mg Cu/l

Iron (Fe)

This is one of the most abundant metals found naturally in surface and ground waters. After treatment, it is normally reduced to trace concentrations in drinking water. Increased levels can occur due to the corrosion of old cast-iron water mains. There is no known health risk associated with high iron concentrations, but staining of clothing in washing machines can occur.

- PCV = 200 µg Fe/l

Manganese (Mn)

Manganese occurs naturally in water. High concentrations of manganese in tap water may cause discolouration and possible staining of clothing in washing machines.

- PCV = 50 µg Mn/l

Aluminium (Al)

Aluminium can occur naturally in water within certain catchments. However, aluminium compounds are used in the treatment process to help remove impurities. Any aluminium compounds added during the treatment process are removed before the final treated water leaves the treatment works.

- PCV = 200 µg Al/l

Sodium (Na)

Sodium occurs naturally in trace amounts in water. High concentrations may impart a level of taste that is unacceptable to customers.

- PCV = 200 mg Na/l

Lead (Pb)

Lead is not normally present in water sources, but significant concentrations may be present at customers' taps if lead or copper pipes with lead joints have been used in the plumbing system. More information is available [here](#).

- PCV = 10 µg Pb/l

Trihalomethanes (THMs)

THMs occur in drinking water as by-products of the reaction of chlorine with naturally occurring dissolved organic materials. In drinking water, only four compounds out of the group of THMs have health significance, the most common of which is chloroform. The PCV is based on the sum of the concentrations of all four constituents.

- PCV = 100 µg/l

Other substances

In addition to those listed and explained above, we also test for substances such as hydrocarbons, pesticides and herbicides, phenols and organic carbon. We also carry out extensive monitoring of our supplies for cryptosporidium through sampling of raw and final treated water.

Home-brewers may be interested in the Calcium, Magnesium, Carbonate, Sodium, Sulphate, Chloride and pH levels of their water supply. If you cannot locate the information you require, please contact us at waterline@niwater.com

Zonal Commentaries and Public Registers

2018 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) 2017.

WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZN0101 - Ballinrees Coleraine										
Printed On 16-JAN-2019 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2018 to 31-DEC-2018 incl.										
Parameter		U/A & Freq.	No. of samples planned per annum	No. of samples taken in year	PCV	No. Of samples contraven ing PCV	% of samples contraven ing PCV	Concentration or value (all samples)		
								Min.	Mean	Max.
1,2 Dichloroethane	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100
2,4-D	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.003	0.013
2,4-DB	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Aluminium	ug Al/l	S	76	76		0	0.000	< 1.000	< 23.845	72.010
Ammonium	mg NH4/l	S	76	77		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	0.014
Antimony	ug/l Sb	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.030	0.078	0.103
Arsenic	ug/l As	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.300	< 0.319	0.409
Asulam	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005
Bentazone	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.002	< 0.007
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	0.002	0.006	0.011
Bromate	ug BrO3/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.300	< 0.374	0.610
Bromoxynil	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004
Cadmium	ug/l Cd	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.010	0.015	0.044
Chloride	mg Cl/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	14.089	22.794	25.267
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	< 0.003
Chromium	ug/l Cr	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.337	0.848
Clopyralid	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.010	0.033
Clostridium perfringens (sulph red)	No./100 ml	AS	8	11		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Clostridium perfringens (sulph red)	No./100 ml	AS	1	1		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Colony Counts 22	No./1 ml	S	76	76		0	0.000	0.000	4.211	247.000
Colony Counts 37 (48hrs)	No./1 ml	S	76	76		0	0.000	0.000	4.579	198.000
Colour	mg/l Pt/Co	S	76	76		0	0.000	< 1.000	< 1.433	5.380
Conductivity	uS/cm 20 C	S	76	76		0	0.000	134.000	306.171	360.000
Copper	mg Cu/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.001	0.003	0.005
Cyanide	ug/l CN	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 1.700	< 1.700	< 1.700
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	< 0.001	< 0.001
Diffenican	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	< 0.003
E. coli	No./100 ml	S	228	228		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	< 0.002	< 0.002
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	< 0.020	< 0.020	< 0.020
Fluroxypyr	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.005	< 0.011	0.018
Free - Residual disinfectant	mg Cl/l	S	228	228		0	0.000	0.050	0.166	0.960
Glyphosate	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Hydrogen Ion	pH value	S	76	76		0	0.000	6.840	7.618	7.950
Iron	ug Fe/l	S	76	76		1	1.316	< 2.000	< 29.822	293.300
Isoproturon	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Lead	ug Pb/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.147	0.368
Linuron	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.006	< 0.006	< 0.006
MCPA	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	0.005	0.018	0.052
MCPB	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004
Manganese	ug Mn/l	S	76	76		0	0.000	0.410	1.848	12.880
Mecoprop	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	0.001	0.005	0.011
Mercury	ug/l Hg	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.023	0.098
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	< 0.003	< 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	< 0.002	< 0.003
Nickel	ug Ni/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	1.150	3.563	18.166
Nitrate	mg/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.400	< 1.548	2.700
Nitrite	mg/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.010	< 0.010
Odour	Diln No	S	76	76		2	2.632	0.000	0.158	9.000
PAH - Sum of four substances	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.000	< 0.000	< 0.000
Pendimethalin	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	0.006
Pesticides - Total Substances	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.050	< 0.059	0.104
Phorate	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.005

WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZN0101 - Ballinrees Coleraine										
Printed On 16-JAN-2019 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2018 to 31-DEC-2018 incl.										
Parameter		U/A	No. of	No. of	PCV	No. Of	% of	Concentration or value		
		Freq.	samples	samples		samples	samples	(all samples)		
			per annum	taken in year	Auth Dep	ing PCV	ing PCV	Min.	Mean	Max.
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	< 0.005
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	< 0.002	< 0.002
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	< 0.286	0.472
Sodium	mg Na/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	8.281	14.865	16.389
Sulphate	mg SO4/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 2.000	< 45.871	74.070
Taste	Diln No	S	76	76		2	2.632	0.000	0.066	3.000
Tebuconazole	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Tetrachloroethene/Trichloroethene - S	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.200	< 0.200	< 0.200
Tetrachloromethane	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100
Total - Residual disinfectant	mg Cl/l	S	228	228		0	0.000	0.120	0.286	1.210
Total Indicative Dose	mSv/year	AS	1	2		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100
Total Organic Carbon	mg C/l	S	8	9		0	0.000	1.690	2.222	2.800
Total Trihalomethanes	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	25.000	58.750	87.000
Total coliforms	No./100 ml	S	228	228		1	0.439	0.000	0.004	1.000
Triclopyr	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	0.006
Tritium	Bq/l	AS	1	2		0	0.000	< 10.000	< 10.000	< 10.000
Turbidity	NTU	S	76	76		0	0.000	0.110	0.216	1.750

Commentary on Water Quality:

A: Supply point authorisation for pesticides and related products.

Population of zone = 93780

This zone has a surface water source :R1701

PCV Exceedances:

Sample failed 28-AUG-2018 (ZN0101AE) Iron = 290 ug Fe/.
Sample failed 02-JUL-2018 (ZN0101AE) Odour = 9 Diln No.
Sample failed 23-JUL-2018 (ZN0101AE) Odour = 3 Diln No.
Sample failed 23-JUL-2018 (ZN0101AE) Taste = 2 Diln No.
Sample failed 06-AUG-2018 (ZN0101AE) Taste = 3 Diln No.
Sample failed 12-OCT-2018 (ZN0101AE) Total coliforms = 1 No./100.

Notes:

PCV = Prescribed Concentration or Value

U = Undertaking

S = Standard Sampling Frequency

R = Reduced Sampling Frequency

A = Authorised Supply Point

2018 WATER SUPPLY COMMENTARY

ZN0501 - Moyola Magherafelt

The water supplied in this zone within the Mid Ulster council area complied with all the physical-chemical and microbiological standards laid down in the Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2017 except for the following parameter(s):-

Total coliforms – 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.

WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZN0501 - Moyola Magherafelt										
Printed On 16-JAN-2019 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2018 to 31-DEC-2018 incl.										
Parameter	U/A	No. of samples planned	No. of samples taken in year	PCV	No. Of samples contravening PCV	% of samples contravening PCV	Concentration or value (all samples)			
							Min.	Mean	Max.	
1,2 Dichloroethane	ug/l	S	8	9	0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100	
2,4-D	ug/l	AS	16	17	0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.002	0.008	
2,4-DB	ug/l	AS	16	17	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003	
Aluminium	ug Al/l	S	36	36	0	0.000	3.760	28.566	74.920	
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	0.095	0.111	0.120	
Arsenic	ug/l As	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.300	< 0.335	0.397	
Asulam	ug/l	AS	16	17	0	0.000	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.006	
Bentazone	ug/l	AS	16	17	0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.007	
Benzene	ug/l	S	8	9	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	0.002	0.009	0.014	
Bromate	ug BrO3/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.300	< 0.300	< 0.300	
Bromoxynil	ug/l	AS	16	17	0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	0.004	
Cadmium	ug/l Cd	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.014	0.024	
Chloride	mg Cl/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	11.974	23.135	25.254	
Chlorotoluron	ug/l	AS	16	17	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002	
Chlorpyrifos	ug/l	AS	16	17	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.003	
Chromium	ug/l Cr	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.111	0.311	0.535	
Clopyralid	ug/l	AS	16	17	0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.009	0.033	
Clostridium perfringens (sulph red)	No./100 ml	AS	16	19	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Colony Counts 22	No./1 ml	S	36	36	0	0.000	0.000	0.250	3.000	
Colony Counts 37 (48hrs)	No./1 ml	S	36	36	0	0.000	0.000	0.611	7.000	
Colour	mg/l Pt/Co	S	36	36	0	0.000	< 1.000	< 1.208	1.960	
Conductivity	uS/cm 20 C	S	36	36	0	0.000	131.000	383.167	421.000	
Copper	mg Cu/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.002	0.015	0.041	
Cyanide	ug/l CN	AS	16	17	0	0.000	< 1.700	< 1.935	3.400	
Dicamba	ug/l	AS	16	17	0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012	
Dichlorprop	ug/l	AS	16	17	0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	
Diiflufenican	ug/l	AS	16	17	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	0.004	
Diuron	ug/l	AS	16	17	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003	
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	16	17	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	0.003	
Fenpropimorph	ug/l	AS	16	17	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003	
Fluoride	mg F/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.020	< 0.021	0.028	
Fluroxypyr	ug/l	AS	16	17	0	0.000	< 0.005	< 0.010	0.016	
Free - Residual disinfectant	mg Cl/l	S	108	108	0	0.000	< 0.050	< 0.431	0.900	
Glyphosate	ug/l	AS	16	17	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.004	0.010	
Hydrogen Ion	pH value	S	36	36	0	0.000	7.490	7.828	8.060	
Iron	ug Fe/l	S	36	36	0	0.000	< 2.000	< 16.044	108.300	
Isoproturon	ug/l	AS	16	17	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002	
Lead	ug Pb/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.103	0.120	
Linuron	ug/l	AS	16	17	0	0.000	< 0.006	< 0.006	< 0.006	
MCPA	ug/l	AS	16	17	0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.010	0.045	
MCPB	ug/l	AS	16	17	0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	0.005	
Manganese	ug Mn/l	S	36	36	0	0.000	0.100	0.697	2.720	
Mecoprop	ug/l	AS	16	17	0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.004	0.014	
Mercury	ug/l Hg	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.018	0.061	
Metalaxyl	ug/l	AS	16	17	0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004	
Metamitron	ug/l	AS	16	17	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003	
Metazachlor	ug/l	AS	16	17	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.004	
Metoxuron	ug/l	AS	16	17	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002	
Metribuzin	ug/l	AS	16	17	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.003	
Nickel	ug Ni/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	1.442	2.879	7.013	
Nitrate	mg/l	S	8	9	0	0.000	< 0.400	< 2.190	6.100	
Nitrite	mg/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.010	< 0.010	
Odour	Diln No	S	36	36	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
PAH - Sum of four substances	ug/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.000	< 0.000	< 0.000	
Pendimethalin	ug/l	AS	16	17	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003	
Pesticides - Total Substances	ug/l	AS	16	17	0	0.000	< 0.050	< 0.055	0.089	
Phorate	ug/l	AS	16	17	0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.005	
Pirimicarb	ug/l	AS	16	17	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.003	

WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZN0501 - Moyola Magherafelt										
Printed On 16-JAN-2019 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2018 to 31-DEC-2018 incl.										
Parameter		U/A	No. of	No. of	PCV	No. Of	% of	Concentration or value		
		Freq.	samples	samples		samples	samples	(all samples)		
			per annum	taken in year	Auth Dep	ing PCV	ing PCV	Min.	Mean	Max.
Propachlor	ug/l	AS	16	17		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.005
Propiconazole	ug/l	AS	16	17		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Propyzamide	ug/l	AS	16	17		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Prothioconazole	ug/l	AS	16	17		0	0.000	< 0.006	< 0.006	< 0.006
Selenium	ug/l Se	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.200	< 0.325	0.459
Sodium	mg Na/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	6.012	15.054	17.000
Sulphate	mg SO4/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	28.784	77.154	94.254
Taste	Diln No	S	36	36		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tebuconazole	ug/l	AS	16	17		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	0.003
Tetrachloroethene/Trichloroethene - S	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.200	< 0.200	< 0.200
Tetrachloromethane	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100
Total - Residual disinfectant	mg Cl/l	S	108	108		0	0.000	0.190	0.574	1.040
Total Indicative Dose	mSv/year	AS	2	3		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100
Total Organic Carbon	mg C/l	S	8	7		0	0.000	1.000	2.163	3.000
Total Trihalomethanes	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	33.000	46.125	65.000
Total coliforms	No./100 ml	S	108	108		1	0.926	0.000	0.009	1.000
Triclopyr	ug/l	AS	16	17		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	0.008
Tritium	Bq/l	AS	2	3		0	0.000	< 10.000	< 10.000	< 10.000
Turbidity	NTU	S	36	36		0	0.000	0.100	0.130	0.300

Commentary on Water Quality:

A: Supply point authorisation for pesticides and related products.

Population of zone = 44814

This zone has a surface water source :R1301

PCV Exceedances:

Sample failed 06-AUG-2018 (ZN0501AE) Total coliforms = 1 No./100.

Notes:

PCV = Prescribed Concentration or Value

U = Undertaking

S = Standard Sampling Frequency

R = Reduced Sampling Frequency

A = Authorised Supply Point

2018 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) 2017 except for the following parameter(s):-

Odour – three exceedances

One of the exceedances was likely due to being at the end of the distribution system, with little turnover of water leading to the water being stale. The second was fed directly from the clear water basin at the treatment works with no obvious reason for the exceedance. Resamples were all satisfactory. The other exceedance was determined to be due to contamination on the customer's premises.

Taste – two exceedances

One of the exceedances was likely due to being at the end of the distribution system, with little turnover of water leading to the water being stale. The second was fed directly from the clear water basin at the treatment works with no obvious reason for the exceedance. Resamples were all satisfactory.

WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZN0502 - Lough Fea Cookstown
 Printed On 16-JAN-2019 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2018 to 31-DEC-2018 incl.

Parameter	U/A & Freq.	No. of samples planned per annum	No. of samples taken in year	PCV	No. Of samples contraven- ing PCV	% of samples contraven- ing PCV	Concentration or value (all samples)		
							Min.	Mean	Max.
1,2 Dichloroethane	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100
2,4-D	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001
2,4-DB	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Aluminium	S	24	24		0	0.000	6.100	29.116	170.900
Ammonium	S	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	0.017
Antimony	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.060	0.107	0.215
Arsenic	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.300	< 0.300	< 0.300
Asulam	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.006
Bentazone	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001
Benzene	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.020	< 0.020	< 0.020
Benzo(a)pyrene	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001
Boron	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.001	0.002	0.005
Bromate	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.300	< 0.300	< 0.300
Bromoxynil	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	0.004
Cadmium	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.010	0.013
Chloride	S	8	8		0	0.000	10.000	10.986	11.991
Chlorotoluron	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Chlorpyrifos	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Chromium	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.110	0.171	0.253
Clopyralid	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.008	0.032
Clostridium perfringens (sulph red)	AS	8	10		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Colony Counts 22	S	24	24		0	0.000	0.000	0.417	5.000
Colony Counts 37 (48hrs)	S	24	24		0	0.000	0.000	0.167	3.000
Colour	S	24	24		0	0.000	< 1.000	< 1.066	1.500
Conductivity	S	24	24		0	0.000	114.000	147.833	415.000
Copper	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.003	0.013	0.053
Cyanide	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 1.700	< 2.200	3.400
Dicamba	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Dichlorprop	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001
Diiflufenican	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Diuron	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
E. coli	S	60	60		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Enterococci	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Epoxiconazole	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	0.003
Fenpropimorph	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Fluoride	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.020	< 0.020	< 0.020
Fluroxypyr	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.007
Free - Residual disinfectant	S	60	60		0	0.000	0.060	0.545	1.100
Glyphosate	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Hydrogen Ion	S	24	24		0	0.000	7.040	7.271	7.600
Iron	S	24	24		0	0.000	< 2.000	< 39.824	160.900
Isoproturon	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Lead	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.183	0.713
Linuron	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.006	< 0.006	< 0.006
MCPA	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.002	0.010
MCPB	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	0.005
Manganese	S	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 1.123	7.420
Mecoprop	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.002	0.006
Mercury	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.019	0.080
Metalaxyl	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004
Metamitron	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Metazachlor	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Metoxuron	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Metribuzin	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Nickel	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.651	0.917	1.364
Nitrate	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.400	< 0.591	1.700
Nitrite	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.010	< 0.010
Odour	S	24	25		3	12.000	0.000	0.720	8.000
PAH - Sum of four substances	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.000	< 0.000	< 0.000
Pendimethalin	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Pesticides - Total Substances	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.050	< 0.050	< 0.050
Phorate	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004
Pirimicarb	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002

WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZN0502 - Lough Fea Cookstown											
Printed On 16-JAN-2019 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2018 to 31-DEC-2018 incl.											
Parameter		U/A	No. of	No. of	PCV	No. Of	% of	Concentration or value			
		Freq.	samples	samples		samples	samples	(all samples)			
			per annum	taken in year	Auth Dep	ing PCV	ing PCV	Min.	Mean	Max.	
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	
Propyzamide	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002	
Prothioconazole	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.006	< 0.006	< 0.006	
Selenium	ug/l Se	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.200	< 0.204	0.228	
Sodium	mg Na/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	5.600	6.336	8.987	
Sulphate	mg SO4/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	26.757	29.008	30.818	
Taste	Diln No	S	24	24		2	8.333	0.000	0.333	5.000	
Tebuconazole	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002	
Tetrachloroethene/Trichloroethene - S	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.200	< 0.200	< 0.200	
Tetrachloromethane	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100	
Total - Residual disinfectant	mg Cl/l	S	60	60		0	0.000	0.110	0.614	1.140	
Total Indicative Dose	mSv/year	AS	1	1		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100	
Total Organic Carbon	mg C/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.796	1.323	2.200	
Total Trihalomethanes	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	29.000	40.250	58.000	
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	1		0	0.000	< 10.000	< 10.000	< 10.000	
Turbidity	NTU	S	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.149	0.450	

Commentary on Water Quality:

A: Supply point authorisation for pesticides and related products.

Population of zone = 25682

This zone has a surface water source :R1302

PCV Exceedances:

Sample failed 20-MAR-2018 (ZN0502AE) Odour = 3 Diln No.
Sample failed 15-MAY-2018 (ZN0502AE) Odour = 7 Diln No.
Sample failed 22-AUG-2018 (ZN0502AE) Odour = 8 Diln No.
Sample failed 20-MAR-2018 (ZN0502AE) Taste = 3 Diln No.
Sample failed 15-MAY-2018 (ZN0502AE) Taste = 5 Diln No.

Notes:

PCV = Prescribed Concentration or Value
U = Undertaking
S = Standard Sampling Frequency
R = Reduced Sampling Frequency
A = Authorised Supply Point

2018 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) 2017 except for the following parameter(s):-

Iron – single exceedance

Investigations found that this exceedance was most likely caused by a disturbance of mains deposits from older iron mains, 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.

WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZN0504 - Moyola Unagh Mormeal										
Printed On 16-JAN-2019 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2018 to 31-DEC-2018 incl.										
Parameter	U/A & Freq.	No. of samples planned per annum	No. of samples taken in year	PCV	No. Of samples contravening PCV	% of samples contravening PCV	Concentration or value (all samples)			
							Min.	Mean	Max.	
1,2 Dichloroethane	ug/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100	
2,4-D	ug/l	AS	16	17	0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.002	0.008	
2,4-DB	ug/l	AS	16	17	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003	
Aluminium	ug Al/l	S	24	24	0	0.000	13.000	25.615	35.980	
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	0.099	0.115	0.128	
Arsenic	ug/l As	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.300	< 0.329	0.391	
Asulam	ug/l	AS	16	17	0	0.000	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.006	
Bentazone	ug/l	AS	16	17	0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.007	
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	0.007	0.009	0.014	
Bromate	ug BrO3/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.300	< 0.331	0.550	
Bromoxynil	ug/l	AS	16	17	0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	0.004	
Cadmium	ug/l Cd	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.012	0.014	
Chloride	mg Cl/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	20.328	24.217	26.894	
Chlorotoluron	ug/l	AS	16	17	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002	
Chlorpyrifos	ug/l	AS	16	17	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.003	
Chromium	ug/l Cr	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.160	0.371	0.783	
Clopyralid	ug/l	AS	16	17	0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.009	0.033	
Clostridium perfringens (sulph red)	No./100 ml	AS	16	20	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Colony Counts 22	No./1 ml	S	24	24	0	0.000	0.000	0.625	14.000	
Colony Counts 37 (48hrs)	No./1 ml	S	24	24	0	0.000	0.000	0.042	1.000	
Colour	mg/l Pt/Co	S	24	24	0	0.000	< 1.000	< 1.116	1.560	
Conductivity	uS/cm 20 C	S	24	24	0	0.000	307.000	377.958	439.000	
Copper	mg Cu/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.003	0.020	0.068	
Cyanide	ug/l CN	AS	16	17	0	0.000	< 1.700	< 1.935	3.400	
Dicamba	ug/l	AS	16	17	0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012	
Dichlorprop	ug/l	AS	16	17	0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	
Diiflufenican	ug/l	AS	16	17	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	0.004	
Diuron	ug/l	AS	16	17	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	16	17	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	0.003	
Fenpropimorph	ug/l	AS	16	17	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003	
Fluoride	mg F/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.020	< 0.022	0.026	
Fluroxypyr	ug/l	AS	16	17	0	0.000	< 0.005	< 0.010	0.016	
Free - Residual disinfectant	mg Cl/l	S	60	60	0	0.000	0.070	0.451	1.090	
Glyphosate	ug/l	AS	16	17	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.004	0.010	
Hydrogen Ion	pH value	S	24	24	0	0.000	7.350	7.710	7.920	
Iron	ug Fe/l	S	24	24	1	4.167	< 2.000	< 29.616	304.400	
Isoproturon	ug/l	AS	16	17	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002	
Lead	ug Pb/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.106	0.146	
Linuron	ug/l	AS	16	17	0	0.000	< 0.006	< 0.006	< 0.006	
MCPA	ug/l	AS	16	17	0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.010	0.045	
MCPB	ug/l	AS	16	17	0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	0.005	
Manganese	ug Mn/l	S	24	24	0	0.000	0.230	2.302	36.820	
Mecoprop	ug/l	AS	16	17	0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.004	0.014	
Mercury	ug/l Hg	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.017	0.042	
Metalaxyl	ug/l	AS	16	17	0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004	
Metamitron	ug/l	AS	16	17	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003	
Metazachlor	ug/l	AS	16	17	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.004	
Metoxuron	ug/l	AS	16	17	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002	
Metribuzin	ug/l	AS	16	17	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.003	
Nickel	ug Ni/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	1.472	1.976	2.931	
Nitrate	mg/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.400	< 1.832	4.400	
Nitrite	mg/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.010	< 0.010	
Odour	Diln No	S	24	24	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
PAH - Sum of four substances	ug/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.000	< 0.000	< 0.000	
Pendimethalin	ug/l	AS	16	17	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003	
Pesticides - Total Substances	ug/l	AS	16	17	0	0.000	< 0.050	< 0.055	0.089	
Phorate	ug/l	AS	16	17	0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.005	
Pirimicarb	ug/l	AS	16	17	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.003	

WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZN0504 - Moyola Unagh Mormeal										
Printed On 16-JAN-2019 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2018 to 31-DEC-2018 incl.										
Parameter		U/A	No. of	No. of	PCV	No. Of	% of	Concentration or value		
		Freq.	planned	taken in		samples	samples	(all samples)		
			per annum	year	Auth Dep	ing PCV	ing PCV	Min.	Mean	Max.
Propachlor	ug/l	AS	16	17		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.005
Propiconazole	ug/l	AS	16	17		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Propyzamide	ug/l	AS	16	17		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Prothioconazole	ug/l	AS	16	17		0	0.000	< 0.006	< 0.006	< 0.006
Selenium	ug/l Se	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.200	< 0.306	0.399
Sodium	mg Na/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	13.539	17.795	22.000
Sulphate	mg SO4/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 2.000	< 65.705	90.893
Taste	Diln No	S	24	24		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tebuconazole	ug/l	AS	16	17		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	0.003
Tetrachloroethene/Trichloroethene - S	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.200	< 0.200	< 0.200
Tetrachloromethane	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100
Total - Residual disinfectant	mg Cl/l	S	60	60		0	0.000	0.190	0.587	1.210
Total Indicative Dose	mSv/year	AS	2	3		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100
Total Organic Carbon	mg C/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	1.600	2.336	3.000
Total Trihalomethanes	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	37.000	51.000	69.000
Total coliforms	No./100 ml	S	60	60		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Triclopyr	ug/l	AS	16	17		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	0.008
Tritium	Bq/l	AS	2	3		0	0.000	< 10.000	< 10.000	< 10.000
Turbidity	NTU	S	24	24		0	0.000	0.100	0.150	0.380

Commentary on Water Quality:

A: Supply point authorisation for pesticides and related products.

Population of zone = 13371

This zone has a surface water source :R1301

PCV Exceedances:

Sample failed 05-JUL-2018 (ZN0504AE) Iron = 300 ug Fe/.

Notes:

PCV = Prescribed Concentration or Value

U = Undertaking

S = Standard Sampling Frequency

R = Reduced Sampling Frequency

A = Authorised Supply Point

2018 WATER SUPPLY COMMENTARY

ZN0705 - Lough Macrory Beragh

The water supplied in this zone within your council area complied with all the physical-chemical and microbiological standards laid down in the Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2017.

WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZN0705 - Lough Macrory Beragh
Printed On 16-JAN-2019 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2018 to 31-DEC-2018 incl.

Parameter	U/A & Freq.	No. of samples planned per annum	No. of samples taken in year	PCV	No. Of samples contraven ing PCV	% of samples contraven ing PCV	Concentration or value (all samples)		
							Min.	Mean	Max.
1,2 Dichloroethane	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100
2,4-D	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001
2,4-DB	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Aluminium	S	24	24		0	0.000	< 1.000	< 7.927	19.000
Ammonium	S	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Antimony	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.023	0.031	0.049
Arsenic	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.300	< 0.300	< 0.300
Asulam	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005
Bentazone	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001
Benzene	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.020	< 0.020	< 0.020
Benzo(a)pyrene	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001
Boron	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.001	0.002	0.004
Bromate	S	8	8		0	0.000	2.100	2.600	3.300
Bromoxynil	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.005	0.009
Cadmium	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.010	< 0.010
Chloride	S	8	8		0	0.000	12.872	14.340	16.696
Chlorotoluron	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Chlorpyrifos	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Chromium	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.113	0.175	0.311
Clopyralid	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.005	0.016
Clostridium perfringens (sulph red)	AS	8	11		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Colony Counts 22	S	24	24		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Colony Counts 37 (48hrs)	S	24	24		0	0.000	0.000	0.042	1.000
Colour	S	24	24		0	0.000	< 1.000	< 1.083	2.100
Conductivity	S	24	24		0	0.000	130.000	156.646	370.000
Copper	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.001	0.010	0.066
Cyanide	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 1.700	< 1.813	2.500
Dicamba	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Dichlorprop	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001
Diiflufenican	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Diuron	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
E. coli	S	36	36		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Enterococci	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Epoxiconazole	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Fenpropimorph	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Fluoride	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.020	< 0.020	< 0.020
Fluroxypyr	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.005	< 0.006	0.012
Free - Residual disinfectant	S	36	36		0	0.000	0.060	0.553	0.900
Glyphosate	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	0.004
Hydrogen Ion	S	24	24		0	0.000	7.390	7.580	7.770
Iron	S	24	24		0	0.000	< 2.000	< 10.359	29.700
Isoproturon	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Lead	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.109	0.171
Linuron	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.006	< 0.006	< 0.006
MCPA	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.004	0.009
MCPB	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004
Manganese	S	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.252	0.470
Mecoprop	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001
Mercury	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.022	0.086
Metalaxyl	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004
Metamitron	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Metazachlor	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Metoxuron	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Metribuzin	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Nickel	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.490	0.577	0.669
Nitrate	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.400	< 1.132	1.938
Nitrite	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.010	< 0.010
Odour	S	24	25		2	8.000	0.000	0.320	4.000
PAH - Sum of four substances	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.000	< 0.000	< 0.000
Pendimethalin	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Pesticides - Total Substances	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.050	< 0.050	< 0.050
Phorate	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004
Pirimicarb	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002

WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZN0705 - Lough Macrory Beragh										
Printed On 16-JAN-2019 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2018 to 31-DEC-2018 incl.										
Parameter	U/A & Freq.	No. of samples planned per annum	No. of samples taken in year	PCV	No. Of samples contravening PCV	% of samples contravening PCV	Concentration or value (all samples)			
							Auth Dep	Min.	Mean	Max.
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
Propyzamide	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000		< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Prothioconazole	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000		< 0.006	< 0.006	< 0.006
Selenium	ug/l Se	S	8	8	0	0.000		< 0.200	< 0.209	0.250
Sodium	mg Na/l	S	8	8	0	0.000		8.280	9.447	11.025
Sulphate	mg SO4/l	S	8	8	0	0.000		21.399	26.814	35.590
Taste	Diln No	S	24	24	0	0.000		0.000	0.000	0.000
Tebuconazole	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000		< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Tetrachloroethene/Trichloroethene - S	ug/l	S	8	8	0	0.000		< 0.200	< 0.200	< 0.200
Tetrachloromethane	ug/l	S	8	8	0	0.000		< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100
Total - Residual disinfectant	mg Cl/l	S	36	36	0	0.000		0.150	0.646	1.020
Total Indicative Dose	mSv/year	AS	1	1	0	0.000		< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100
Total Organic Carbon	mg C/l	S	8	9	0	0.000		0.780	1.073	1.310
Total Trihalomethanes	ug/l	S	8	8	0	0.000		16.000	30.125	46.000
Total coliforms	No./100 ml	S	36	36	0	0.000		0.000	0.000	0.000
Triclopyr	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000		< 0.004	< 0.004	0.005
Tritium	Bq/l	AS	1	1	0	0.000		< 10.000	< 10.000	< 10.000
Turbidity	NTU	S	24	24	0	0.000		< 0.100	< 0.120	0.390

Commentary on Water Quality:

A: Supply point authorisation for pesticides and related products.

Population of zone = 11969

This zone has a surface water source :R4523

PCV Exceedances:

Sample failed 06-AUG-2018 (ZN0705AE) Odour = 4 Diln No.

Sample failed 08-OCT-2018 (ZN0705AE) Odour = 4 Diln No.

Notes:

PCV = Prescribed Concentration or Value

U = Undertaking

S = Standard Sampling Frequency

R = Reduced Sampling Frequency

A = Authorised Supply Point

2018 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) 2017.

WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZN0706 - Lough Macrory Killyclogher

Printed On 16-JAN-2019 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2018 to 31-DEC-2018 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)		
				Auth Dep			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	< 0.001	0.002
2,4-DB	ug/l	AS	24	24	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Aluminium	ug Al/l	S	24	24	0	0.000	1.350	15.379	129.400
Ammonium	mg NH4/l	S	24	24	0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	0.015
Antimony	ug/l Sb	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.030	0.035	0.041
Arsenic	ug/l As	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.300	< 0.339	0.521
Asulam	ug/l	AS	24	24	0	0.000	< 0.005	< 0.006	0.016
Bentazone	ug/l	AS	24	24	0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001
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	< 0.001	< 0.002	0.005
Bromate	ug BrO3/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	1.000	2.038	2.700
Bromoxynil	ug/l	AS	24	24	0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	0.009
Cadmium	ug/l Cd	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.012	0.025
Chloride	mg Cl/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	12.588	13.810	16.667
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	< 0.002	< 0.002
Chromium	ug/l Cr	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.160	0.244	0.496
Clopyralid	ug/l	AS	24	24	0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.005	0.025
Clostridium perfringens (sulph red)	No./100 ml	AS	24	29	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Colony Counts 22	No./1 ml	S	24	24	0	0.000	0.000	0.083	2.000
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	< 1.000	< 1.168	2.440
Conductivity	uS/cm 20 C	S	24	24	0	0.000	140.000	149.558	171.400
Copper	mg Cu/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.004	0.007
Cyanide	ug/l CN	AS	24	24	0	0.000	< 1.700	< 2.271	3.700
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	< 0.001	< 0.001
Diiflufenican	ug/l	AS	24	24	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Diuron	ug/l	AS	24	24	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	24	24	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Fenpropimorph	ug/l	AS	24	24	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Fluoride	mg F/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.020	< 0.020	< 0.020
Fluroxypyr	ug/l	AS	24	24	0	0.000	< 0.005	< 0.006	0.016
Free - Residual disinfectant	mg Cl/l	S	60	60	0	0.000	0.060	0.439	0.840
Glyphosate	ug/l	AS	24	24	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.004	0.025
Hydrogen Ion	pH value	S	24	24	0	0.000	7.450	7.703	8.040
Iron	ug Fe/l	S	24	24	1	4.167	< 2.000	< 53.668	1018.00
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	< 0.193	0.781
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	< 0.006	0.067
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	0.210	2.369	44.160
Mecoprop	ug/l	AS	24	24	0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.002	0.010
Mercury	ug/l Hg	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.010	0.013	0.030
Metalaxyl	ug/l	AS	24	24	0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004
Metamitron	ug/l	AS	24	24	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Metazachlor	ug/l	AS	24	24	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
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	< 0.002	< 0.002
Nickel	ug Ni/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.404	0.548	0.776
Nitrate	mg/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.521	1.161	1.652
Nitrite	mg/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.010	< 0.010
Odour	Diln No	S	24	24	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
PAH - Sum of four substances	ug/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.000	< 0.000	< 0.000
Pendimethalin	ug/l	AS	24	24	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Pesticides - Total Substances	ug/l	AS	24	24	0	0.000	< 0.050	< 0.053	0.087
Phorate	ug/l	AS	24	24	0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004
Pirimicarb	ug/l	AS	24	24	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002

WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZN0706 - Lough Macrory Killiclogher										
Printed On 16-JAN-2019 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2018 to 31-DEC-2018 incl.										
Parameter		U/A	No. of	No. of	PCV	No. Of	% of	Concentration or value		
		Freq.	samples	samples		samples	samples	(all samples)		
			per annum	taken in year	Auth Dep	ing PCV	ing PCV	Min.	Mean	Max.
Propachlor	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004
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	< 0.002	< 0.002
Prothioconazole	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.006	< 0.006	< 0.006
Selenium	ug/l Se	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.197	0.225	0.288
Sodium	mg Na/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	4.800	8.571	9.699
Sulphate	mg SO4/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 2.000	< 25.117	33.000
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	< 0.002	< 0.002
Tetrachloroethene/Trichloroethene - S	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.200	< 0.200	< 0.200
Tetrachloromethane	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100
Total - Residual disinfectant	mg Cl/l	S	60	60		0	0.000	0.120	0.536	0.930
Total Indicative Dose	mSv/year	AS	3	3		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100
Total Organic Carbon	mg C/l	S	8	7		0	0.000	0.947	1.331	1.800
Total Trihalomethanes	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	22.000	40.875	67.000
Total coliforms	No./100 ml	S	60	60		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Triclopyr	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.005	0.021
Tritium	Bq/l	AS	3	3		0	0.000	< 10.000	< 10.000	< 10.000
Turbidity	NTU	S	24	24		0	0.000	0.100	0.227	2.810

Commentary on Water Quality:

A: Supply point authorisation for pesticides and related products.

Population of zone = 23716

This zone has a surface water source :R4513

PCV Exceedances:

Sample failed 05-APR-2018 (ZN0706AE) Iron = 1000 ug Fe.

Notes:

PCV = Prescribed Concentration or Value

U = Undertaking

S = Standard Sampling Frequency

R = Reduced Sampling Frequency

A = Authorised Supply Point

2018 WATER SUPPLY COMMENTARY

ZN0802 - Killyhevlin Enniskillen

The water supplied in this zone within your council area complied with all the physical-chemical and microbiological standards laid down in the Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2017.

WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZN0802 - Killyhevlin Enniskillen

Printed On 16-JAN-2019 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2018 to 31-DEC-2018 incl.

Parameter	U/A & Freq.	No. of samples planned per annum	No. of samples taken in year	PCV	No. Of samples contraven ing PCV	% of samples contraven ing PCV	Concentration or value (all samples)		
							Min.	Mean	Max.
1,2 Dichloroethane	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100
2,4-D	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.001	0.003
2,4-DB	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Aluminium	S	52	52		0	0.000	7.520	29.869	84.350
Ammonium	S	52	52		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Antimony	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.051	0.067	0.079
Arsenic	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.300	< 0.424	0.635
Asulam	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005
Bentazone	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001
Benzene	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.020	< 0.020	0.022
Benzo(a)pyrene	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001
Boron	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.007	0.009	0.013
Bromate	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.790	1.524	2.300
Bromoxynil	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004
Cadmium	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.010	< 0.010
Chloride	S	8	8		0	0.000	17.514	19.643	20.568
Chlorotoluron	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Chlorpyrifos	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Chromium	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.180	0.365	0.627
Clopyralid	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.006	0.017
Clostridium perfringens (sulph red)	AS	8	12		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Colony Counts 22	S	52	52		0	0.000	0.000	0.404	11.000
Colony Counts 37 (48hrs)	S	52	52		0	0.000	0.000	0.115	3.000
Colour	S	52	52		0	0.000	< 1.000	< 1.311	2.890
Conductivity	S	52	52		0	0.000	363.000	419.596	460.000
Copper	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.001	0.002	0.004
Cyanide	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 1.700	< 1.950	3.100
Dicamba	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Dichlorprop	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001
Diiflufenican	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Diuron	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
E. coli	S	192	192		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Enterococci	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Epoxiconazole	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Fenpropimorph	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	0.003
Fluoride	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.031	0.042	0.054
Fluroxypyr	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005
Free - Residual disinfectant	S	192	192		0	0.000	0.090	0.447	0.940
Glyphosate	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Hydrogen Ion	S	52	52		0	0.000	7.510	8.169	8.540
Iron	S	52	52		0	0.000	4.800	21.357	120.000
Isoproturon	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Lead	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100
Linuron	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.006	< 0.006	< 0.006
MCPA	AS	8	8		0	0.000	0.005	0.013	0.020
MCPB	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004
Manganese	S	52	52		0	0.000	0.440	2.985	18.070
Mecoprop	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.002	0.006
Mercury	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.029	0.123
Metalaxyl	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004
Metamitron	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Metazachlor	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Metoxuron	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Metribuzin	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Nickel	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.991	1.285	1.654
Nitrate	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.743	2.134	4.500
Nitrite	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.010	< 0.010
Odour	S	52	52		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
PAH - Sum of four substances	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.000	< 0.000	< 0.000
Pendimethalin	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Pesticides - Total Substances	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.050	< 0.050	< 0.050
Phorate	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004
Pirimicarb	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002

WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZN0802 - Killyhevlin Enniskillen										
Printed On 16-JAN-2019 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2018 to 31-DEC-2018 incl.										
Parameter		U/A	No. of	No. of	PCV	No. Of	% of	Concentration or value		
		Freq.	samples	samples		samples	samples	(all samples)		
			per annum	taken in	Auth Dep	ing PCV	ing PCV	Min.	Mean	Max.
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
Propyzamide	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
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	0.199	0.277	0.404
Sodium	mg Na/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	18.000	23.270	36.489
Sulphate	mg SO4/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	94.028	110.958	120.000
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	< 0.002	< 0.002
Tetrachloroethene/Trichloroethene - S	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.200	< 0.200	< 0.200
Tetrachloromethane	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100
Total - Residual disinfectant	mg Cl/l	S	192	192		0	0.000	0.130	0.568	1.070
Total Indicative Dose	mSv/year	AS	1	1		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100
Total Organic Carbon	mg C/l	S	8	7		0	0.000	1.490	2.501	3.500
Total Trihalomethanes	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	26.000	56.000	88.000
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	< 0.004	0.005
Tritium	Bq/l	AS	1	1		0	0.000	< 10.000	< 10.000	< 10.000
Turbidity	NTU	S	52	52		0	0.000	0.110	0.183	0.470

Commentary on Water Quality:

A: Supply point authorisation for pesticides and related products.

Population of zone = 80001

This zone has a surface water source :R4701

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

2018 WATER SUPPLY COMMENTARY

ZN1102 - Seagahan Armagh

The water supplied in this zone within your council area complied with all the physical-chemical and microbiological standards laid down in the Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2017.

WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZN1102 - Seagahan Armagh										
Printed On 16-JAN-2019 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2018 to 31-DEC-2018 incl.										
Parameter	U/A	No. of samples planned	No. of samples taken in year	PCV	No. Of samples contravening PCV	% of samples contravening PCV	Concentration or value (all samples)			
							Min.	Mean	Max.	
1,2 Dichloroethane	ug/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100	
2,4-D	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.003	0.009	
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	< 1.000	< 10.642	31.820	
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	0.089	0.102	0.126	
Arsenic	ug/l As	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.300	< 0.332	0.416	
Asulam	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	
Bentazone	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.001	0.005	
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	0.003	0.007	0.014	
Bromate	ug BrO3/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.300	< 0.300	< 0.300	
Bromoxynil	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004	
Cadmium	ug/l Cd	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.011	0.014	
Chloride	mg Cl/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	22.212	23.724	26.699	
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	< 0.002	< 0.002	
Chromium	ug/l Cr	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.129	0.299	0.688	
Clopyralid	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.009	0.037	
Clostridium perfringens (sulph red)	No./100 ml	AS	8	10	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Colony Counts 22	No./1 ml	S	36	36	0	0.000	0.000	1.111	20.000	
Colony Counts 37 (48hrs)	No./1 ml	S	36	36	0	0.000	0.000	0.028	1.000	
Colour	mg/l Pt/Co	S	36	36	0	0.000	< 1.000	< 1.344	2.640	
Conductivity	uS/cm 20 C	S	36	36	0	0.000	324.000	372.306	438.000	
Copper	mg Cu/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.003	0.017	0.059	
Cyanide	ug/l CN	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 1.700	< 4.863	9.600	
Dicamba	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.014	0.027	
Dichlorprop	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	
Diiflufenican	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003	
Diuron	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003	
E. coli	No./100 ml	S	96	96	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Enterococci	No./100ml	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Epoxiconazole	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002	
Fenpropimorph	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003	
Fluoride	mg F/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.020	< 0.020	0.022	
Fluroxypyr	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	0.011	0.015	0.023	
Free - Residual disinfectant	mg Cl/l	S	96	96	0	0.000	< 0.050	< 0.537	1.510	
Glyphosate	ug/l	AS	8	9	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.018	0.083	
Hydrogen Ion	pH value	S	36	36	0	0.000	7.040	7.439	7.870	
Iron	ug Fe/l	S	36	36	0	0.000	< 2.000	< 16.905	107.700	
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	< 0.190	0.639	
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	0.023	0.076	
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	< 0.675	1.700	
Mecoprop	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	0.006	0.015	0.039	
Mercury	ug/l Hg	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.016	0.038	
Metalaxyl	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004	
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	< 0.003	< 0.003	
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	< 0.002	< 0.002	
Nickel	ug Ni/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	0.246	1.710	2.272	
Nitrate	mg/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.400	< 3.820	8.400	
Nitrite	mg/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.010	< 0.010	
Odour	Diln No	S	36	36	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
PAH - Sum of four substances	ug/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.000	< 0.000	< 0.000	
Pendimethalin	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003	
Pesticides - Total Substances	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.050	< 0.085	0.200	
Phorate	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004	
Pirimicarb	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002	

WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZN1102 - Seagahan Armagh										
Printed On 16-JAN-2019 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2018 to 31-DEC-2018 incl.										
Parameter	U/A & Freq.	No. of samples planned per annum	No. of samples taken in year	PCV	No. Of samples contravening PCV	% of samples contravening PCV	Concentration or value (all samples)			
							Min.	Mean	Max.	
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	
Propyzamide	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002	
Prothioconazole	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.006	< 0.006	< 0.006	
Selenium	ug/l Se	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.200	< 0.297	0.369	
Sodium	mg Na/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	22.721	39.676	57.190	
Sulphate	mg SO4/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 2.000	< 61.531	91.280	
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	< 0.002	< 0.002	
Tetrachloroethene/Trichloroethene - S	ug/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.200	< 0.200	< 0.200	
Tetrachloromethane	ug/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100	
Total - Residual disinfectant	mg Cl/l	S	96	96	0	0.000	0.120	0.720	1.800	
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	7	0	0.000	1.540	2.323	3.440	
Total Trihalomethanes	ug/l	S	8	8	0	0.000	29.000	48.625	63.000	
Total coliforms	No./100 ml	S	96	96	1	1.042	0.000	0.042	4.000	
Triclopyr	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.014	0.024	
Tritium	Bq/l	AS	1	1	0	0.000	< 10.000	< 10.000	< 10.000	
Turbidity	NTU	S	36	36	0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.145	0.360	

Commentary on Water Quality:

A: Supply point authorisation for pesticides and related products.

Population of zone = 37940

This zone has a surface water source :R2514

PCV Exceedances:

Sample failed 26-NOV-2018 (ZN1102AE) 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

2018 WATER SUPPLY COMMENTARY

ZS0809 - Castor Bay Dungannon

The water supplied in this zone within the Mid Ulster council area complied with all the physical-chemical and microbiological standards laid down in the Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2017 except for the following parameter(s):-

Iron – single exceedance

Investigations found that this exceedance was most likely caused by a disturbance of mains deposits from older iron mains, 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.

WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZS0809 - Castor Bay Dungannon
 Printed On 16-JAN-2019 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2018 to 31-DEC-2018 incl.

Parameter	U/A & Freq.	No. of samples planned per annum	No. of samples taken in year	PCV	No. Of samples contraven- ing PCV	% of samples contraven- ing PCV	Concentration or value (all samples)		
							Min.	Mean	Max.
1,2 Dichloroethane	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100
2,4-D	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.004	0.014
2,4-DB	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Aluminium	S	52	52		0	0.000	10.760	32.078	140.800
Ammonium	S	52	52		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	0.014
Antimony	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.120	0.132	0.148
Arsenic	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.300	< 0.365	0.452
Asulam	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005
Bentazone	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.007
Benzene	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.020	< 0.020	< 0.020
Benzo(a)pyrene	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001
Boron	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.009	0.014
Bromate	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.300	< 0.365	0.570
Bromoxynil	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004
Cadmium	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.012	0.016
Chloride	S	8	8		0	0.000	25.055	26.507	27.942
Chlorotoluron	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Chlorpyrifos	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Chromium	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.316	0.638
Clopyralid	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.010	0.048
Clostridium perfringens (sulph red)	AS	24	35		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Colony Counts 22	S	52	52		0	0.000	0.000	7.365	264.000
Colony Counts 37 (48hrs)	S	52	52		0	0.000	0.000	0.135	3.000
Colour	S	52	52		0	0.000	< 1.000	< 1.246	3.100
Conductivity	S	52	52		0	0.000	356.000	395.673	444.000
Copper	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.004	0.024	0.080
Cyanide	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 1.700	< 1.700	< 1.700
Dicamba	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	0.016
Dichlorprop	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.001	0.005
Diiflufenican	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	0.004
Diuron	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
E. coli	S	168	168		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Enterococci	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Epoxiconazole	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Fenpropimorph	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Fluoride	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.020	< 0.021	0.024
Fluroxypyr	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.005	< 0.011	0.020
Free - Residual disinfectant	S	168	168		0	0.000	< 0.050	< 0.417	0.930
Glyphosate	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.005	0.035
Hydrogen Ion	S	52	52		0	0.000	7.250	7.587	8.270
Iron	S	52	52		1	1.923	< 2.000	< 20.918	211.800
Isoproturon	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Lead	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.213	0.742
Linuron	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.006	< 0.006	< 0.006
MCPA	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.014	0.031
MCPB	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004
Manganese	S	52	52		0	0.000	0.220	1.997	20.100
Mecoprop	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.001	< 0.006	0.052
Mercury	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.021	0.059
Metalaxyl	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004
Metamitron	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Metazachlor	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Metoxuron	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Metribuzin	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Nickel	S	8	8		0	0.000	1.142	1.962	2.464
Nitrate	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.400	< 1.806	4.773
Nitrite	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.010	< 0.010
Odour	S	52	52		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
PAH - Sum of four substances	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.000	< 0.000	0.002
Pendimethalin	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Pesticides - Total Substances	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.050	< 0.059	0.099
Phorate	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004
Pirimicarb	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002

WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZS0809 - Castor Bay Dungannon										
Printed On 16-JAN-2019 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2018 to 31-DEC-2018 incl.										
Parameter	U/A & Freq.	No. of samples planned per annum	No. of samples taken in year	PCV	No. Of samples contravening PCV	% of samples contravening PCV	Concentration or value (all samples)			
							Auth Dep	Min.	Mean	Max.
Propachlor	ug/l	AS	24	25	0	0.000		< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004
Propiconazole	ug/l	AS	24	25	0	0.000		< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Propyzamide	ug/l	AS	24	25	0	0.000		< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Prothioconazole	ug/l	AS	24	25	0	0.000		< 0.006	< 0.006	< 0.006
Selenium	ug/l Se	S	8	8	0	0.000		< 0.200	< 0.346	0.491
Sodium	mg Na/l	S	8	8	0	0.000		18.159	21.226	25.362
Sulphate	mg SO4/l	S	8	8	0	0.000		65.274	78.727	92.498
Taste	Diln No	S	52	52	0	0.000		0.000	0.000	0.000
Tebuconazole	ug/l	AS	24	25	0	0.000		< 0.002	< 0.002	0.003
Tetrachloroethene/Trichloroethene - S	ug/l	S	8	8	0	0.000		< 0.200	< 0.200	< 0.200
Tetrachloromethane	ug/l	S	8	8	0	0.000		< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100
Total - Residual disinfectant	mg Cl/l	S	168	168	0	0.000		0.120	0.617	1.230
Total Indicative Dose	mSv/year	AS	1	2	0	0.000		< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100
Total Organic Carbon	mg C/l	S	8	8	0	0.000		1.500	2.530	3.670
Total Trihalomethanes	ug/l	S	8	8	0	0.000		36.000	52.625	71.000
Total coliforms	No./100 ml	S	168	168	0	0.000		0.000	0.000	0.000
Triclopyr	ug/l	AS	24	25	0	0.000		< 0.004	< 0.005	0.009
Tritium	Bq/l	AS	1	2	0	0.000		< 10.000	< 10.000	< 10.000
Turbidity	NTU	S	52	52	0	0.000		0.100	0.199	0.690

Commentary on Water Quality:

A: Supply point authorisation for pesticides and related products.

Population of zone = 76884

This zone has a surface water source :R2308

PCV Exceedances:

Sample failed 13-SEP-2018 (ZS0809AE) Iron = 210 ug Fe/.

Notes:

PCV = Prescribed Concentration or Value

U = Undertaking

S = Standard Sampling Frequency

R = Reduced Sampling Frequency

A = Authorised Supply Point

Report on	Building Control Workload
Date of Meeting	10 th September 2019
Reporting Officer	William Wilkinson

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

1.0	Purpose of Report		
1.1	To provide Members with an update on the workload analysis for Building Control across Mid-Ulster District Council.		
2.0	Background		
2.1	<p>Building Control applications are received in three different forms:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a Full Applications - submitted with detailed working drawings. b Building Notices - minor work not usually requiring detailed plans, e.g. provision of insulation to roof space, etc. c Regularisation Applications – where work has been carried out without an approval, an application must be submitted for retrospective approval. 		
3.0	Main Report		
3.1	Workload Analysis	July/August 2019	Accumulative 2019/20
	Total number of Applications	327	699
	Full plans applications received	141	318
	Building Notices applications received	157	291
	Regularisation applications received	29	90
	Estimated value of works submitted	£40,240,061	£82,271,984
	Number of inspections carried out by Building Control Officers	1614	3710

	Commencements	331	772
	Domestic Dwellings	129	270
	Domestic alterations and Extensions	162	418
	Non-Domestic work	40	84
	Completions	220	625
	Domestic Dwellings	111	277
	Domestic alterations and Extensions	103	306
	Non-Domestic work	12	42
	Property Certificates Received	308	815
4.0	Other Considerations		
4.1	Financial, Human Resources & Risk Implications		
	Financial: Within Current Resources		
	Human: Within Current Resources		
	Risk Management: None		
4.2	Screening & Impact Assessments		
	Equality & Good Relations Implications: None		
	Rural Needs Implications: None		
5.0	Recommendation(s)		
5.1	Members are requested to note the content of this report.		
6.0	Documents Attached & References		
6.1	Appendix 1 - List of significant applications received by Building Control.		

Significant Developments - July/ August 2019

Applicant	Location of Development	Details of Development	Estimated value of development
FP McCann Development	Blackberry Hill/ Oak Glynn, Maghera.	Erection of 36no. Dwellings & Garages (Ave Floor Area 150m2) B.C. fee - £6,219	£3,429,000
PK Murphy Developments Ltd	Off Aghareany Road, Donaghmore.	Erection of 39no. Dwellings (Ave Floor Area 114m2) B.C. fee - £6,507	£2,957,195
Michael Glass	Opposite Whitewater, Draperstown.	Erection of 14no. Dwellings & Garages B.C. fee - £3,299	£1,600,200
Killeen Developments Ltd	Kileen Cross Roads, Lisaclore Road, Coalisland.	Erection of 20no. Dwellings (Ave Floor Area 115m2) B.C. fee - £3,955	£1,363,980
J & V Construction Ltd	Off Killymeal Road, Dungannon.	Erection of 23no. Dwellings (Ave Floor Area 98m2) B.C. fee - £4,787	£1,294,720

Appendix 1

Firtree Development (NI) Ltd	Blackberry Lane, Newmills.	Erection of 16no. Dwellings (Ave Floor Area 118m2) B.C. fee - £3,279	£1,198,880
Mallaghan Engineering	Unit 4, Tyrone Crystal Complex, 115 Coalisland Road, Dungannon.	Extensions to Industrial Unit (Floor Area 1410m2 & 652m2) B.C. fee - £6,615	£1,146,600
Hydepark Educational Trust	23 Rocktown Road, Knockcloghrim, Magherafelt.	Extension to School (Floor Area 125m2) B.C. fee - £4,615	£834,750
P Booth (ASDA)	4 Sweep Road, Cookstown.	Alterations to Supermarket B.C. fee - £3,110	£533,650
M McAllister	Off Gallion Heights, Moneymore.	Erection of 5no. Dwellings (Ave Floor Area 165m2) B.C. fee - £1,362	£525,000
Jackay Ltd	Church View, Ballygawley.	Erection of 8no. Dwellings (Ave Floor Area 103m2) B.C. fee - £1,995	£519,230
D Murray	Culbane Avenue, Portglenone.	Erection of 4no. Dwellings & Garages (Floor Area 103m2) B.C. fee - £3,124	£513,080

Appendix 1

Solo Direct Ltd	Hanover Square, Coagh.	Erection of 2 Shop Units & 1 st Floor Apartment (Floor Area 540m2) B.C. fee - £2,420	£400,000
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Report on	Entertainment Licensing Applications
Date of Meeting	10 th September 2019
Reporting Officer	William Wilkinson

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

1.0	Purpose of Report
1.1	To update Members on Entertainment Licensing applications across Mid Ulster District Council.
2.0	Background
2.1	The Council has responsibility for licensing places of entertainment in accordance with The Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) (NI) Order 1985.
2.2	Entertainment Licensing applications are received on a continued basis across the District.
2.3	Statutory consultations are carried out with PSNI and NIFRS for each Entertainment Licence application (grant or renewal) submitted.
3.0	Main Report
3.1	As previously agreed a list of applications for all grant/renewal of Entertainment Licences in Mid Ulster District Council is attached (see Appendix 1). The number of applications received on a monthly basis will vary depending on the date of expiry of the current licence.
3.2	<p>Each application is accompanied by the following documentation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 A current Fire Risk Assessment detailing the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) means of escape from premises (b) management responsibilities for day to day safety aspects (c) details of review on an annual basis <p>The fire risk assessment submitted is audited by the inspecting officer.</p> 2 Electrical certification is required for the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) General electrical installation (b) Emergency lighting system (c) Fire alarm system

	<p>3 Details of current public liability insurance for premises</p> <p>4 Copy of public advertisement in local press</p>
3.3	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.
3.4	<p>Areas which would be inspected are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Means of escape from the venue i.e. Final Exit Doors and Easy Opening Devices are satisfactory and escape routes are free from obstruction etc. 2. All floor, wall, and ceiling coverings are in compliance and in good condition 3. All firefighting equipment are correctly positioned and serviced as required 4. The general condition of the premises is satisfactory 5. All management documentation is in place
4.0	Other Considerations
4.1	Financial, Human Resources & Risk Implications
	Financial: Within Current Resources
	Human: Within Current Resources
	Risk Management: None
4.2	Screening & Impact Assessments
	Equality & Good Relations Implications: None
	Rural Needs Implications: None
5.0	Recommendation(s)
5.1	Members are requested to note the content of this report.
6.0	Documents Attached & References
6.1	Appendix 1 – Schedule of applications received for the Grant/Renewal of Entertainment Licences.
6.2	Appendix 2 – Schedule of Entertainment Licence applications which have been granted/renewed.

Appendix 1

Schedule of applications received for the Grant/Renewal of Entertainment Licences in July/August 2019

Name of Applicant	Name of Premises	Address of Premises	Type of Licence	Days and Hours proposed	Max No of Patrons
P McCann	Brewery Lane Bar	58 William Street Cookstown	Annual	Monday To Saturday From: 11.30 To: 01.00 Sunday From: 12.00 To: 00.00	80
Brispa Leisure Ltd	Hagan's Bar & Bar Bella	39 Irish Street Dungannon	Annual	Monday To Sunday From: 11.00 To: 01.30	530
L Boyle	The Parochial Hall	81 Moneyhaw Road Moneymore	14 Unspecified Days	Monday to Sunday From: 08.00 To: 01.00	300

Name of Applicant	Name of Premises	Address of Premises	Type of Licence	Days and Hours proposed	Max No of Patrons
Glasgowbury	The Cornstore	20A High Street Draperstown	Annual	Monday To Thursday From: 19.00 To: 23.00 Friday & Saturday From: 19.00 To: 01.00 Sunday From: 19.00 To: 22.00	200
E O'Neill	Coalisland Parochial Centre	12 Stewartstown Road, Coalisland	Annual	Monday – Sunday From: 19.30 To: 01.00	600
P Murray	Moygashel Orange Hall	59 Main Street Dungannon	Annual	Monday To Saturday From: 10.30 To: 01.00	100

Appendix 2

Schedule of applications issued for the Grant/Renewal of Entertainment Licences in July/August 2019

Name of Applicant	Name of Premises	Address of Premises	Type of Licence	Days and Hours Granted
E O'Neill	St Mary's Hall	St Mary's Hall West Street, Stewartstown	14 Unspecified Days	Monday To Sunday From: 10.00 To: 01.00
V Stewart	Lissan Parish Hall	69 Turnaface Road , Moneymore	14 Unspecified Days	Monday To Sunday From: 09.00 To: 01.00
E McGovern	Tirgan Community Recreation & Social Club	36 Tirgan Road , Moneymore	Annual	Monday To Sunday From: 10.00 To: 01.00
P Gervin	Gervin's Bar	1 Barrack Square , Coalisland	Annual	Monday To Saturday From: 11.30 To: 01.00 Sunday From: 12.00 To: 24.00

Name of Applicant	Name of Premises	Address of Premises	Type of Licence	Days and Hours Granted
R Bloomfield	Killygullib Orange Hall	1 Tamlaght Road , Kilrea	Annual	Friday From: 20.00 To: 01.00
P Bryson	Bryson's Bar & Restaurant	28 Union Road , Magherafelt	Annual	Monday To Saturday From: 11.30 To: 02.00 Sunday From: 11.30 To: 24.00
P Worrall	Cohannon Inn	212 Ballynakelly Road, Dungannon	Annual	Monday To Sunday From: 11.00 To: 01.00

Name of Applicant	Name of Premises	Address of Premises	Type of Licence	Days and Hours Granted
L Wilson	Royal British Legion	54b Scotch Street , Dungannon	Annual	Monday To Wednesday From: 18.00 To: 22.30 Thursday From: 15.00 To: 23.00 Friday From: 17.00 To: 22.30 Saturday From: 12.00 To: 23.00
Mid Ulster District Council	Meadowbank Sports Arena	45 Ballyronan Road, Magherafelt	14 Unspecified Days	Monday To Sunday From: 09.00 To: 23.00
Mid Ulster District Council	Hill of O'Neill and Ranfurly House - Towers and Good Weather Space	26 Market Square, Dungannon	Annual	Monday To Sunday From: 08.00 To: 02.00

Name of Applicant	Name of Premises	Address of Premises	Type of Licence	Days and Hours Granted
S Mallon	Killeshil Community Centre	216 Ballygawley Road, Dungannon	14 Unspecified Days	Monday To Sunday From: 11.00 To: 02.00
R J Carmichael	The Jungle	60 Desertmartin Road, Magherafelt	14 Unspecified Days	Monday to Sunday From: 09.00 To: 01.00
A Sleeth	Integrated College Dungannon	21 Gortmerron Link Road, Dungannon	14 Unspecified Days	Monday To Sunday From: 08.00 To: 01.00
M Marcus	Parkanaur Manor House	57 Parkanaur Road, Dungannon	Annual	Monday To Sunday From: 08.00 To: 01.00

Name of Applicant	Name of Premises	Address of Premises	Type of Licence	Days and Hours Granted
J & L Forbes	LJ's Tavern	62 Rainey Street, Magherafelt	Annual	Monday To Saturday From: 11.30 To: 01.00 Sunday From: 12.30 To: 24.00
M Roulston	Ardtara Country House	8 Gorteade Road, Upperlands	Annual	Monday To Sunday From: 18.00 To: 01.00
P Murray	Moygashel Orange Hall	59 Main Street, Dungannon	Annual	Monday to Saturday From: 10.30 To: 01.00
Desertmartin Select Vestry (S Hudson)	Desertmartin Parish Hall	19 Dromore Road, Desertmartin	14 Unspecified Days	Monday To Sunday From: 12.00 To: 24.00

Name of Applicant	Name of Premises	Address of Premises	Type of Licence	Days and Hours Granted
Knocknagin Hall Committee	St Mary's Parochial Hall	53 Knocknagin Road, Desertmartin	Annual	Monday To Sunday From: 09.00 To: 02.00
M & J Hughes	The Gables Bar and Restaurant	40 Cookstown Road, Dungannon	Annual	Monday To Saturday From: 11.00 To: 01.30 Sunday From: 12.00 To: 24.00
C Doyle	St Treas GAA Hall	246 Shore Road, Magherafelt	Annual	Monday To Sunday From: 09.00 To: 01.00

Name of Applicant	Name of Premises	Address of Premises	Type of Licence	Days and Hours Granted
K McNally	Dan's Bar	35 North Street Stewartstown	Annual	Monday To Friday From: 11.30 To: 23.30 Saturday From: 12.30 To: 23.30 Sunday From: 12.30 To: 22.30
B McAnenly	The Auction Rooms	24 The Square , Moy	Annual	Monday To Sunday From: 11.30 To: 01.00
S Loughrin	Lissan House Trust	8 Drumgrass Road , Cookstown,	14 Unspecified Days	Monday To Sunday From: 12.00 To: 01.30

Name of Applicant	Name of Premises	Address of Premises	Type of Licence	Days and Hours Granted
F O'Donnell	Galbally Community Centre	40 Lurgylea Road , Dungannon	Annual	Monday To Saturday From: 09.00 To: 01.00 Sunday From: 09.00 To: 24.00

Report on	Dual Language Signage Requests
Date of Meeting	10 th September 2019
Reporting Officer	William Wilkinson

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

1.0	Purpose of Report
1.1	To advise Members of requests for Dual Language Signage from residents on the streets/roads in question.
2.0	Background
2.1	In accordance with the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) NI Order 1995 – Article 11 the Council is tasked with the responsibility to erect dual language signs or second nameplates, adjacent to the nameplate in English.
2.2	The Policy for Dual Language Nameplate Signage – as adopted (See Appendix 1) forms the basis for considering requests expressing the name in a language other than English, to both existing and new streets.
2.3	In accordance with the Policy as adopted, the Environment Committee will be informed of requests which have been validated and are proceeding to survey.
3.0	Main Report
3.1	<p>The Building Control Service within the Public Health and Infrastructure Directorate have received valid letters signed by occupiers of the street in each case requesting signage to be erected in a second language being “Irish” in each case adjacent to the nameplate in English as follows:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cluaneo Meadows, Coalisland (See Appendix 2) 2. Tirowen Gardens, Coalisland (See Appendix 3) 3. Westclare Court, Coalisland (See Appendix 4) 4. Coney Park, Coalisland (See Appendix 5) 5. Meenagh Park, Coalisland (See Appendix 6) 6. Colliers Lane, Coalisland (See Appendix 7) 7. Gortin Heights, Dungannon (See Appendix 8) 8. Clonabay, Coalisland (See Appendix 9) 9. Creenagh Road, Coalisland (See Appendix 10) 10. Gortgonis Terrace, Coalisland (See Appendix 11) 11. Annaghmore Road, Cookstown (See Appendix 12) 12. Tullydraw Road, Dungannon (See Appendix 13) 13. Annaghmore Road, Coalisland (See Appendix 14)

	14. Coole Road, Coalisland(See Appendix 15) 15. Drummurrer Lane, Coalisland(See Appendix 16) 16. Claremount Drive, Coalisland(See Appendix 17) 17. Glebe Park, Dungannon(See Appendix 18)
3.2	The occupiers signing the requests in each case have been confirmed as residents of their particular street which has been evidenced by their listing on the current Electoral Register as required in accordance with the Policy as adopted (see Appendix 1).
3.3	The requests which have been validated are proceeding to survey and are currently being processed on a date received basis.
4.0	Other Considerations
4.1	Financial, Human Resources & Risk Implications
	Financial: Within Current Resources
	Human: Within Current Resources
	Risk Management: None
4.2	Screening & Impact Assessments
	Equality & Good Relations Implications: None
	Rural Needs Implications: None
5.0	Recommendation(s)
5.1	That Members note the content of this report
6.0	Documents Attached & References
6.1	Appendix 1 – The Policy for Dual Language Nameplate Signage
6.2	Appendix 2 – Letter received from a resident of Cluaneo Meadows, Coalisland
6.3	Appendix 3 – Letter received from a resident of Tirowen Gardens, Coalisland
6.4	Appendix 4 – Letter received from a resident of Westclare Court, Coalisland
6.5	Appendix 5 – Letter received from a resident of Coney Park, Coalisland
6.6	Appendix 6 – Letter received from a resident of Meenagh Park, Coalisland
6.7	Appendix 7 – Letter received from a resident of Colliers Lane, Coalisland

6.8	Appendix 8 – Letter received from a resident of Gortin Heights, Dungannon
6.9	Appendix 9 – Letter received from a resident of Clonabay, Coalisland
6.10	Appendix 10 – Letter received from a resident of Creenagh Road, Coalisland
6.11	Appendix 11 – Letter received from a resident of Gortgonis Terrace, Coalisland
6.12	Appendix 12 – Letter received from a resident of Annaghmore Road, Cookstown
6.13	Appendix 13 – Letter received from a resident of Tullydraw Road, Dungannon
6.14	Appendix 14 – Letter received from a resident of Annaghmore Road, Coalisland
6.15	Appendix 15 – Letter received from a resident of Coole Road, Coalisland
6.16	Appendix 16 – Letter received from a resident of Drummurrer Lane, Coalisland
6.17	Appendix 17 – Letter received from a resident of Claremount Drive, Coalisland
6.18	Appendix 18 – Letter received from a resident of Glebe Park, Dungannon

Policy on Dual Language Nameplate Signage

Document Control			
Policy Owner	Director of Public Health & Infrastructure		
Policy Author	Director of Public Health & Infrastructure		
Version	Version 1		
Consultation	Senior Management Team	Yes / No	
	Trade Unions	Yes / No	
Equality Screened by	Principal Building Control Officer	Date	20/02/2019
Equality Impact Assessment	N/A	Date	
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Approved By	Environment Committee	Date	12/03/2019
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6.0	Roles & Responsibilities	
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1.0 Introduction

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

- (i) Erection of dual language Street signage

2.0 Policy Aim & Objectives

2.1 **Policy Aim:** To ensure that requests for the erection of dual language nameplate signage for existing streets are delivered in in a fair, equitable and consistent manner.

2.2 Policy Objectives:

- To facilitate Mid Ulster District Council in meeting its statutory obligations with regard to local government Street Signage requirements.
- To lay out and facilitate a process whereby residents may request that their street be named in any other language other than English.
- To facilitate a process that considers requests from residents to have their street sign displayed in their chosen language as well as in English.

3.0 Policy Scope and Legislative Framework

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

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

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

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

4.0 Linkage to Corporate Plan

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

5.0 Dual Language Signage Nameplates

- 5.1 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.
- 5.2 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.
- 5.3 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, surveys will be issued to all occupiers (the age of 18 or over) of each dwelling where any person resides in a dwelling, including a house, flat, maisonette or house in multiple occupancy and which is numbered directly off the adjoining street, hereafter referred to as 'property'. Only the views of the occupiers aged 18 or over for 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.

- 5.4 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.
- 5.5 Where an applicant does not have English as their first language, information in relation to this policy can be provided in an alternative language. Applications can be accepted in alternative languages if required by the applicant. Please see Appendix D for details.
- 5.6 Applications for Dual Language Signage will be processed in accordance with the Procedure as outlined in Appendix B
- 6.0 Roles and Responsibilities**
- 6.1 **Director of Public Health and Infrastructure:** shall have responsibility for implementation of this policy by Mid Ulster District Council, through the Building Control Service.
- 6.2 **Building Control Service:** shall be responsible for implementing arrangements to administer requests to have an existing name of a Street erected in a language other than English;
- 7.0 IMPACT ASSESSMENTS**
- 7.1 **Equality Screening & Impact**
- 7.1.1 This policy has been subject to equality screening in accordance with the Council's equality scheme screening process. It has been 'screened out' for an Equality Impact Assessment.
- 7.2 **Rural Needs Impact**
- 7.2.1 This policy has been subjected to a rural needs impact assessment and thus can demonstrate regard to rural needs when delivering this public service.
- 7.3 **Staff & Financial Resources**
- 7.3.1 No issues have been identified which will impact on the delivery of Council business as a result of this policy being implemented.
- 8.0 Support and Advice**
- 8.1 Advice and guidance on the implementation of this should be sought from the Head of Building Control

9.0 Communication

- 9.1 The Building Control Service within the Public Health & Infrastructure Department of Council is responsible for the communication, delivery and adherence to this policy

10.0 Monitoring and Review Arrangements

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

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

Street names and numbering of buildings

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

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

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

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

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

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

the purposes of any statutory provision.

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

(5) Any person who—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix B

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 letter, signed by an occupier of the street must be made to Council to enable this matter to be considered. Requests should be made to the Building Control Service within the Public Health and Infrastructure Department. A letter of 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 applicant's address is referenced on the letter and; the individual's name is clearly stated and the letter has been signed by the petitioner (who must be an occupier of premises on the street). A 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 letters as referenced at 1, above. A letter will be deemed to be valid where it is submitted by a minimum of one householder on that street. The Environment Committee will be informed of requests which have been validated and are proceeding to survey.
3. Following validation, the Council will canvass, by post, each occupier within a household as listed on the Electoral Register; seeking their views on the request to erect a dual-language street nameplate. Each household will receive a letter accompanied by survey forms based on the number of occupiers listed on the Electoral Register. The requisite number of survey forms for individuals registered at that address will be forwarded to each household (See Appendix E)
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 which has been signed and name printed as required, 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 occupiers that respond indicate that they are in favour of the erection of a dual language street nameplate, then the results of the survey will be forwarded to the Environment Committee for information confirming that the dual language nameplate will be erected

6. For purposes of assessment where 51 % (rounded to nearest whole number) of occupiers that respond indicate that they are not in favour of the erection of a dual-language street nameplate, then the results of the survey will be forwarded to the Environment Committee for information confirming that the dual language nameplate will not be approved or erected
7. In specific circumstances a report may be brought to the Environment Committee to determine an application where there are particular issues requiring the Members consideration
8. 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.
9. Where a request for Irish Language signage, the Irish Language Section within Department of Culture and Arts and/or an approved translator will provide the translation 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 second language will not be used to express the name of the street for statutory purposes.
10. The layout, font and size of lettering of the second language shall be in accordance with that as shown in Appendix C.
11. Following the Council's decision with regards to the request on Dual Language Signage for a particular street/road, the outcome will be published on the Council Website. Where requested, written confirmation of the decision will be forwarded to relevant households.
12. 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 C Name Plate Layout

AGREED: 11th September 2018 Environment Committee
23rd September 2018 Full Council

Mono-Lingual New Road / Street Signage

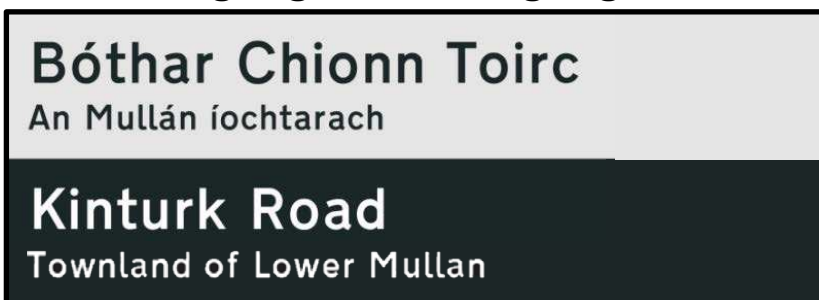


Example signage

Specification

- Name Plate Dimensions: 200mm x length to suit road name
- Background Colour: White
- Font & Colour: Transport Medium; Black
- Road Name font size: Upper case; 70mm Lower case; 50mm
- Townland font size: Upper case; 30mm Lower case; 22mm
- Text Justification: Left hand

Dual Language Street Signage



Example signage

Specification

- Name Plate Dimensions: 460mm x length to suit road name
- Background Colour: Dark Grey Value; C:77 M:63 Y:64 K:69
Light Grey Value; C:0 M:0 Y:0 K:10
- Font Type: Transport Medium
- Font Colour: Dark Grey Value; C:77 M:63 Y:64 K:69
Standard White
- Road Name font size: Upper case; 63mm Lower case; 50mm
- Townland font size: Upper case; 40mm Lower case; 30mm
- Text Justification: Left hand

Appendix D- Accessibility Statement

The information included in this policy can be made available in alternative formats, such as audio, braille, easy read or large print and may be provided in alternative languages, upon request. Please contact Mid Ulster District Council's Corporate Policy & Equality Officer on 03000 132 132 Ex 24612 or via ann.mcaleer@midulstercouncil.org



Comhairle Ceantair
Lár Uladh
Mid Ulster
District Council

Appendix E

18 February 2019

Our Ref:- «Ref»

The Occupier
50 Ballymore Road
Townpark of Magherafelt
Magherafelt
BT45 6EN

Ref: Application for Dual Language signs at Name of Street/Development

Dear Sir/Madam

Mid Ulster District Council have received an application to erect street nameplates in ??? in addition to the current name for the street as indicated above.

The Council's Policy on Street Naming & Dual Language Signage outlines that individuals who meet the following criteria are eligible to register their preference on this matter:

A person who resides on the street in question and appears on the Electoral Register as maintained by the Electoral Office for Northern Ireland.

Our records would indicate that you meet the above criteria.

In accordance with these arrangements I would be grateful if you would complete the attached survey form and indicate your preference in this matter. The completed survey form should be returned to these offices in the addressed envelope provided by **Tuesday 19 March 2019**. *Survey forms received after this date will not be considered.*

On completion of this survey Council will provide a determination on this request on the basis of the majority preference as submitted. For approval to be considered, at least 51% of respondents must be in favour of the proposal (i.e. street nameplates being erected in ???, in addition to English for Name of Street/Development).

If you have any queries on the above please contact Willie Wilkinson in the Magherafelt Office by either:

Tel: 03000 132 132 (Ext 22208)

Email: willie.wilkinson@midulstercouncil.org

Yours faithfully

W Wilkinson
Head of Building Control

Enc

Cookstown Office
Bun. Road
Cookstown
BT85 8DT

Dungannon Office
Lipton Road
Dungannon
BT17 6LJ

Magherafelt Office
Ballymore Road
Magherafelt
BT45 6EN

Telephone 03000 132 132
willie.wilkinson@midulstercouncil.org
www.midulstercouncil.org



Comhairle Ceannair
Lár Uladh
Mid Ulster
District Council

19 February 2019

Our Ref:- MUDL0078

The Occupier (1)
50 Ballyronan Road
Townparks of Magherafelt
Magherafelt
BT45 6EN

Ref: Application for Dual Language signs at Name of Street/Development

Dear Sir/Madam

Please read the following statements below carefully. Tick your preferred option in the appropriate box, print your name and address and sign the document. Then return this letter which has your reply in the addressed envelope provided by 19 March 2019.

Thank you for your time completing this survey.

Yours faithfully

W Wilkinson

Head of Building Control

Options

1. I WISH to have a Dual Language nameplate erected at Name of Street/Development, the additional language being ???

☐

2. I DO NOT WISH to have a Dual Language nameplate erected at Name of Street/Development, the additional language being ???

☐

Print Name: _____

Address: _____

Signature: _____

The results of this survey will be available to view on www.midulstercouncil.org but should you wish to receive written correspondence detailing the outcome of the survey please tick this box.

☐

Appendix 2

Willie Wilkinson
C/O Mid-Ulster District Council

7th May 2019

Dear Mr Wilkinson,

RE: Dual Language Signage

I am writing to ask you to initiate the Council Procedure for dual language signage, in Irish and English on,

- Cluanaeo Meadows Clonoe, BT715ENX

In accordance with the Policy I am giving consent, as a resident of the road, to now carry out the relevant Procedure recently agreed by Council.

Yours sincerely,



Appendix 3

Willie Wilkinson
C/O Mid-Ulster District Council

7th May 2019

Dear Mr Wilkinson,

RE: Dual Language Signage

I am writing to ask you to initiate the Council Procedure for dual language signage, in Irish and English on,

Tirowen Gardens Coalisland BT71 4SX

In accordance with the Policy I am giving consent, as a resident of the road, to now carry out the relevant Procedure recently agreed by Council.

Yours sincerely,



Appendix 4

Willie Wilkinson
C/O Mid-Ulster District Council

7th May 2019

Dear Mr Wilkinson,

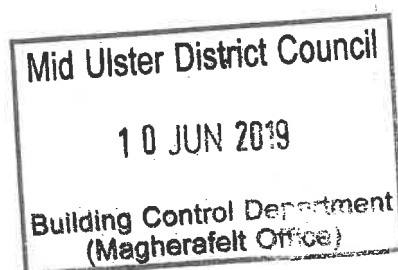
RE: Dual Language Signage

I am writing to ask you to initiate the Council Procedure for dual language signage, in Irish and English on,

*Westclare Court, Coalisland, Co Tyrone
BT71 5BF*

In accordance with the Policy I am giving consent, as a resident of the road, to now carry out the relevant Procedure recently agreed by Council.

Yours sincerely,



Coney Park
COALISLAND
DUNGANNON
BT714RT
CO.TYRONE

FAO - Willie Wilkinson

I'm writing to you as a resident of Coney Park in Clonoe, and requesting for a Dual Language name plate signage in Irish to be placed at the housing development.

Thanks,

Signed



Meenagh Park
Coalisland
Co Tyrone
BT71 4NG.

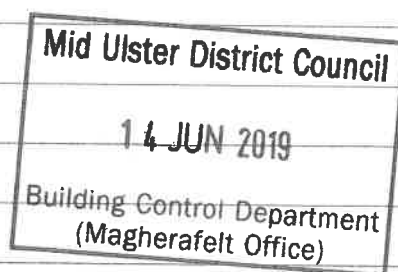
12 June 2019.

To whom it may concern.

I wish to make a request
to be considered for bilingual signage both
Irish and English for the residents of Meenagh
Park.

Thank-you for taking
time to consider this proposal.

Yours Sincerely



Building Control Service,
Mid Ulster Council,
Ballyroan Road,
Magherafelt,
BT45 6EN

To whom this may concern,

I am writing to you today to request the lane's signage be provided with an Irish Translation on the sign.

The lane was previously recognized for years as 'Cnoc an Bhille' although I understand the current translation would be under the new Irish name of Colliers Lane.

I am a resident of Colliers Lane and I am also part of the electoral register.

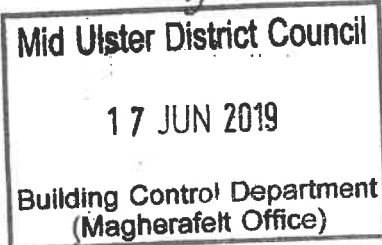
I eagerly await your response on this matter as the language is of great importance to my family and also other families who live on the lane, who I have no doubt will support this request without any issues.

Many Thanks,

Address:

Colliers Lane,
Coalisland,
BT71 4GP
Co. Tyrone.

Cnoc an Bhille
Oileán an Ghnail
BT71 4GP
Co. Thír Eoghain



20th June 2019

Gortin Heights
Dungannon
Co Tyrone
BT71 6EL

Mid Ulster Council
Building Control
Ballyronan Road
Magherafelt
BT45 6EN

Re: Irish Language Road Sign

Dear sir/madam

Can you please supply and erect a dual language road sign in Irish/English for Gortin Heights, Dungannon, BT71 6EL

~~Yours~~ sincerely



Clonabay,
Coalisland
Co. Tyrone
BT 71 4XE
25/06/19

A chara,

Ba mhian liom, , tacú leis an
iarratas fá choinne comharthaí dátheangacha i
gClonabay, Oileán an Ghnail.

Tá an Ghaeilge fíor-thábhachtach dom agus sílím gur
ceart go mbeidh sé le feiceáil ar na comharthaí
sráide i gceantar s'againne.

I, , would like to support the
request for bilingual signage in Clonabay, Coalisland.
The Irish language is very important to me and I
believe it is right that it should be visible on the
signage in our area.

Go raibh maith agat.

Is mise le meas,



Greenagh Road
Dungannon
Co. Tyrone

Dear Mr. W. Wilkinson,
Further to your letter to me, I would ~~not~~ like to clarify that it is Gaeilge (Irish) that I would like to see on the Dual language Signage on the top of the road leading to the Bush road and the bottom of the road leading to the Coalisland - Tannamore road. I hope this clarifies everything for you. Feel Free to Contact me if you need any other information.

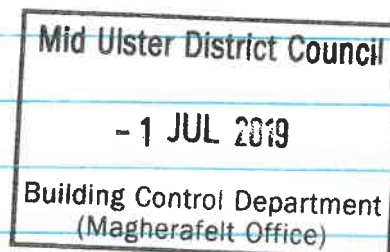
Mid Ulster District Council
- 1 JUL 2019
Building Control Department
(Magherafelt Office)

Fortgonis Terrace
Coalisland
Co. Tyrone
BT71 4RB

Dear Mr W. Wilkinson,

Further to your letter
I recieved I would like to clarify that it is
Gaeilge (Irish) the language I would like to
see on the sign and as per my request for
dual ~~sign~~ language signage.

Thanking you



Appendix 12

Annaghmore Rd

Cookstown

BT80 0JQ

Mid Ulster District Council

25 JUN 2019

Building Control Department
(Cookstown Office)

Ref: Dual Language Signage Request – Annaghmore Road

With response to the attached letter the specific dual language I am enquiring about is Irish. Also it states that only residents residing on the street can make the request. My request relates to a road and I am a resident on the road.

Many Thanks

Tullydraw Road

Dungannon

BT70 1RE

County Tyrone

25/06/19

To whom it may concern,

As a resident of the Tullydraw Road, Dungannon, I wish to express my strong interest in requesting for a dual language sign (Irish and English) on the stated road.

If any further information is required, please do not hesitate to contact me at the above address.

Regards,



Appendix 14

Willie Wilkinson
C/O Mid-Ulster District Council

7th May 2019

Dear Mr Wilkinson,

RE: Dual Language Signage

I am writing to ask you to initiate the Council Procedure for dual language signage, in Irish and English on, *ANNAGHMORE ROAD, CLONOE, BT71 4QZ*

In accordance with the Policy I am giving consent, as a resident of the road, to now carry out the relevant Procedure recently agreed by Council.

Yours sincerely,



Appendix 15

Willie Wilkinson
C/O Mid-Ulster District Council

7th May 2019

Dear Mr Wilkinson,

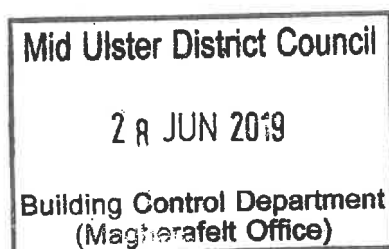
RE: Dual Language Signage

I am writing to ask you to initiate the Council Procedure for dual language signage, in Irish and English on,

Coole Road,
Bogside Avenue . BT71 5DP

In accordance with the Policy I am giving consent, as a resident of the road, to now carry out the relevant Procedure recently agreed by Council.

Yours sincerely,



Drummurrer Lane
Coalisland
BT714QJ

Building Control Service,
Mid Ulster Council
Ballyronan Road,
Magherafelt,
BT45 6EN

28th June 2019

To whom it may concern

I would like to request a dual language sign for Drummurrer Lane, Coalisland. There are currently several signs for the roads leading into the townland and some of the current signs were erected in the wrong places the last time. I would be willing to meet with any MUDC representative to show the signs which were erected in the incorrect places. I would also request the signage for Cloghog Moss Road (postal address Drummurrer Lane – only one house on it) which leads to Drummurrer Lane be also included in this dual language sign request.

Regards



4th July 2019

Dear Sir/Madam

I am writing to Request for Dual Language
Signs in IRISH and English Language For
Claremount Drive Killen Coalisland BT715JX also
the Killen area thank you go raibh maith agat

Claremount Drive
Killen
Coalisland
BT715JX



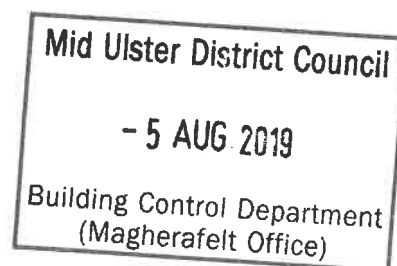
To whom it may concern we would like OUR SIGNS TO BE BILINGUAL IRISH AND ENGLISH

GLEBE PARK

RESIDENTS OF THIS DEVELOPMENT

KIND REGARD

Glebe Park
Mullaghconnon
Dungannon
Co, Tyrone
BT70 3PS



Report on	Dual Language Signage Surveys
Date of Meeting	10 th September 2019
Reporting Officer	William Wilkinson

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

1.0	Purpose of Report
1.1	To advise Members on the result of surveys undertaken on all applicable residents on the streets/roads in response to Dual Language Signage Nameplate requests.
2.0	Background
2.1	In accordance with the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) NI Order 1995 – Article 11 the Council is tasked with the responsibility to erect dual language signs or second nameplates, adjacent to the nameplate in English.
2.2	The Policy for 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.
2.3	In accordance with the Policy as adopted, all occupiers as listed on the Electoral Register residing on the streets/roads as noted below were canvassed, by post seeking their views on the request to erect dual-language street nameplates in the Irish Language as requested in each case.
3.0	Main Report
3.1	The Building Control Service within the Public Health and Infrastructure Directorate issued occupiers of the undernoted streets, correspondence seeking their views on the request to erect a dual-language street nameplate.
3.2	Completed surveys were received by the return date and the outcome is as follows in each case:

3.3

Name of Street	Lisnahull Gardens, Dungannon
Language Requested	Irish
Date Request Validated	09/04/2019
Survey Request Reported to Environment Committee	11/06/2019
Surveys Issued	06/06/2019
Surveys returned by	04/07/2019
Survey Letters Issued	32
Survey Letters Returned	7
Replies in Favour	7
Replies not in Favour	0
Invalid	0
Valid Returns	7
Percentage in Favour	100%

In accordance with the Dual Language Signage Nameplates Policy, where more than 51% of the completed replies returned by occupiers indicate that they are in favour of the erection of a dual language street nameplate, it is confirmed that the dual language nameplates at Lisnahull Gardens, Dungannon will be erected.

3.4

Name of Street	Pomeroy Road, Cookstown
Language Requested	Irish
Date Request Validated	20/03/2019
Survey Request Reported to Environment Committee	11/06/2019
Surveys Issued	06/06/2019
Surveys returned by	04/07/2019
Survey Letters Issued	54
Survey Letters Returned	27
Replies in Favour	11
Replies not in Favour	16
Invalid	0
Valid Returns	27
Percentage in Favour	41%

In accordance with the Dual Language Signage Nameplates Policy, where more than 51% of the completed replies returned by occupiers indicate that they are not in favour of the erection of a dual language street nameplate, it is confirmed that the dual language nameplates at Pomeroy Road, Cookstown will not be approved or erected.

3.5

Name of Street	Lisnahull Park, Dungannon
Language Requested	Irish
Date Request Validated	01/04/2019
Survey Request Reported to Environment Committee	11/06/2019
Surveys Issued	06/06/2019
Surveys returned by	04/07/2019
Survey Letters Issued	130
Survey Letters Returned	25
Replies in Favour	25
Replies not in Favour	0
Invalid	0
Valid Returns	25
Percentage in Favour	100%

In accordance with the Dual Language Signage Nameplates Policy, where more than 51% of the completed replies returned by occupiers indicate that they are in favour of the erection of a dual language street nameplate, it is confirmed that the dual language nameplates at Lisnahull Park, Dungannon will be erected.

3.6

Name of Street	Dunavon Park, Dungannon
Language Requested	Irish
Date Request Validated	01/04/2019
Survey Request Approved by Environment Committee	11/06/2019
Surveys Issued	06/06/2019
Surveys returned by	04/07/2019
Survey Letters Issued	114
Survey Letters Returned	28
Replies in Favour	28
Replies not in Favour	0
Invalid	0
Valid Returns	28
Percentage in Favour	100%

In accordance with the Dual Language Signage Nameplates Policy, where more than 51% of the completed replies returned by occupiers indicate that they are in favour of the erection of a dual language street nameplate, it is confirmed that the dual language nameplates at Dunavon Park, Dungannon will be erected.

3.7

Name of Street	The Brambles, Coalisland
Language Requested	Irish
Date Request Validated	05/04/2019
Survey Request Reported to Environment Committee	11/06/2019
Surveys Issued	06/06/2019
Surveys returned by	04/07/2019
Survey Letters Issued	59
Survey Letters Returned	29
Replies in Favour	27
Replies not in Favour	0
Invalid	2
Valid Returns	27
Percentage in Favour	100%

In accordance with the Dual Language Signage Nameplates Policy, where more than 51% of the completed replies returned by occupiers indicate that they are in favour of the erection of a dual language street nameplate, it is confirmed that the dual language nameplates at The Brambles, Coalisland will be erected.

3.8

Name of Street	Ardbeg, Dungannon
Language Requested	Irish
Date Request Validated	05/04/2019
Survey Request Reported to Environment Committee	11/06/2019
Surveys Issued	06/06/2019
Surveys returned by	04/07/2019
Survey Letters Issued	37
Survey Letters Returned	11
Replies in Favour	11
Replies not in Favour	0
Invalid	0
Valid Returns	11
Percentage in Favour	100%

In accordance with the Dual Language Signage Nameplates Policy, where more than 51% of the completed replies returned by occupiers indicate that they are in favour of the erection of a dual language street nameplate, it is confirmed that the dual language nameplates at Ardbeg, Dungannon will be erected.

3.9

Name of Street	Drummullan Road, Moneymore
Language Requested	Irish
Date Request Validated	24/04/2019
Survey Request Reported to Environment Committee	11/06/2019
Surveys Issued	19/06/2019
Surveys returned by	17/07/2019
Survey Letters Issued	70
Survey Letters Returned	21
Replies in Favour	18
Replies not in Favour	3
Invalid	0
Valid Returns	21
Percentage in Favour	86%

In accordance with the Dual Language Signage Nameplates Policy, where more than 51% of the completed replies returned by occupiers indicate that they are in favour of the erection of a dual language street nameplate, it is confirmed that the dual language nameplates at Drummullan Road, Moneymore will be erected.

3.10

Name of Street	Lurgylea Road, Dungannon
Language Requested	Irish
Date Request Validated	24/04/2019
Survey Request Reported to Environment Committee	11/06/2019
Surveys Issued	19/06/2019
Surveys returned by	17/07/2019
Survey Letters Issued	181
Survey Letters Returned	70
Replies in Favour	68
Replies not in Favour	0
Invalid	2
Valid Returns	68
Percentage in Favour	100%

In accordance with the Dual Language Signage Nameplates Policy, where more than 51% of the completed replies returned by occupiers indicate that they are in favour of the erection of a dual language street nameplate, it is confirmed that the dual language nameplates at Lurgylea Road, Dungannon will be erected.

3.11

Name of Street	Spring Road, Coagh
Language Requested	Irish
Date Request Validated	25/04/2019
Survey Request Reported to Environment Committee	11/06/2019
Surveys Issued	19/06/2019
Surveys returned by	17/07/2019
Survey Letters Issued	42
Survey Letters Returned	12
Replies in Favour	8
Replies not in Favour	0
Invalid	4
Valid Returns	8
Percentage in Favour	100%

In accordance with the Dual Language Signage Nameplates Policy, where more than 51% of the completed replies returned by occupiers indicate that they are in favour of the erection of a dual language street nameplate, it is confirmed that the dual language nameplates at Spring Road, Coagh will be erected.

3.12

Name of Street	Ronan Manor, Ballyronan
Language Requested	Irish
Date Request Validated	25/04/2019
Survey Request Approved by Environment Committee	11/06/2019
Surveys Issued	19/06/2019
Surveys returned by	17/07/2019
Survey Letters Issued	61
Survey Letters Returned	26
Replies in Favour	26
Replies not in Favour	0
Invalid	0
Valid Returns	26
Percentage in Favour	100%

In accordance with the Dual Language Signage Nameplates Policy, where more than 51% of the completed replies returned by occupiers indicate that they are in favour of the erection of a dual language street nameplate, it is confirmed that the dual language nameplates at Ronan Manor, Ballyronan will be erected.

3.13

Name of Street	Shore Road, Ballyronan
Language Requested	Irish
Date Request Validated	25/04/2019
Survey Request Reported to Environment Committee	11/06/2019
Surveys Issued	19/06/2019
Surveys returned by	17/07/2019
Survey Letters Issued	246
Survey Letters Returned	104
Replies in Favour	59
Replies not in Favour	31
Invalid	14
Valid Returns	90
Percentage in Favour	66%

In accordance with the Dual Language Signage Nameplates Policy, where more than 51% of the completed replies returned by occupiers indicate that they are in favour of the erection of a dual language street nameplate, it is confirmed that the dual language nameplates at Shore Road, Ballyronan will be erected.

3.14

Name of Street	Ashleigh Park, Ballyronan
Language Requested	Irish
Date Request Validated	25/04/2019
Survey Request Approved by Environment Committee	11/06/2019
Surveys Issued	19/06/2019
Surveys returned by	17/07/2019
Survey Letters Issued	49
Survey Letters Returned	9
Replies in Favour	9
Replies not in Favour	0
Invalid	0
Valid Returns	9
Percentage in Favour	100%

In accordance with the Dual Language Signage Nameplates Policy, where more than 51% of the completed replies returned by occupiers indicate that they are in favour of the erection of a dual language street nameplate, it is confirmed that the dual language nameplates at Ashleigh Park, Ballyronan will be erected.

3.15

Name of Street	Ballymoyle Road, Coagh
Language Requested	Irish
Date Request Validated	01/05/2019
Survey Request Reported to Environment Committee	11/06/2019
Surveys Issued	27/06/2019
Surveys returned by	25/07/2019
Survey Letters Issued	47
Survey Letters Returned	33
Replies in Favour	15
Replies not in Favour	18
Invalid	0
Valid Returns	33
Percentage in Favour	45%

In accordance with the Dual Language Signage Nameplates Policy, where more than 51% of the completed replies returned by occupiers indicate that they are in favour of the erection of a dual language street nameplate, it is confirmed that the dual language nameplates at Ballymoyle Road, Coagh will not be approved or erected.

3.16

Name of Street	Belagherty Road, Magherafelt
Language Requested	Irish
Date Request Validated	01/05/2019
Survey Request Approved by Environment Committee	11/06/2019
Surveys Issued	27/06/2019
Surveys returned by	25/07/2019
Survey Letters Issued	95
Survey Letters Returned	39
Replies in Favour	26
Replies not in Favour	11
Invalid	2
Valid Returns	37
Percentage in Favour	70%

In accordance with the Dual Language Signage Nameplates Policy, where more than 51% of the completed replies returned by occupiers indicate that they are in favour of the erection of a dual language street nameplate, it is confirmed that the dual language nameplates at Belagherty Road, Magherafelt will be erected

3.17

Name of Street	Lindsay Ville, Ballyronan
Language Requested	Irish
Date Request Validated	01/05/2019
Survey Request Reported to Environment Committee	11/06/2019
Surveys Issued	27/06/2019
Surveys returned by	25/07/2019
Survey Letters Issued	56
Survey Letters Returned	10
Replies in Favour	10
Replies not in Favour	0
Invalid	0
Valid Returns	10
Percentage in Favour	100%

In accordance with the Dual Language Signage Nameplates Policy, where more than 51% of the completed replies returned by occupiers indicate that they are in favour of the erection of a dual language street nameplate, it is confirmed that the dual language nameplates at Lindsay Ville, Ballyronan will be erected

3.18

Name of Street	Carnagh, Coagh
Language Requested	Irish
Date Request Validated	22/05/2019
Survey Request Approved by Environment Committee	11/06/2019
Surveys Issued	27/06/2019
Surveys returned by	25/07/2019
Survey Letters Issued	25
Survey Letters Returned	10
Replies in Favour	10
Replies not in Favour	0
Invalid	0
Valid Returns	10
Percentage in Favour	100%

In accordance with the Dual Language Signage Nameplates Policy, where more than 51% of the completed replies returned by occupiers indicate that they are in favour of the erection of a dual language street nameplate, it is confirmed that the dual language nameplates at Carnagh, Coagh will be erected

3.19

Name of Street	Brookmount Road, Moneymore
Language Requested	Irish
Date Request Validated	01/05/2019
Survey Request Approved by Environment Committee	11/06/2019
Surveys Issued	27/06/2019
Surveys returned by	25/07/2019
Survey Letters Issued	65
Survey Letters Returned	21
Replies in Favour	13
Replies not in Favour	8
Invalid	0
Valid Returns	21
Percentage in Favour	62%

In accordance with the Dual Language Signage Nameplates Policy, where more than 51% of the completed replies returned by occupiers indicate that they are in favour of the erection of a dual language street nameplate, it is confirmed that the dual language nameplates at Brookmount Road, Moneymore will be erected

3.20

Name of Street	Gausen Villas, Ballyronan
Language Requested	Irish
Date Request Validated	01/05/2019
Survey Request Reported to Environment Committee	11/06/2019
Surveys Issued	27/06/2019
Surveys returned by	25/07/2019
Survey Letters Issued	14
Survey Letters Returned	9
Replies in Favour	9
Replies not in Favour	0
Invalid	0
Valid Returns	9
Percentage in Favour	100%

In accordance with the Dual Language Signage Nameplates Policy, where more than 51% of the completed replies returned by occupiers indicate that they are in favour of the erection of a dual language street nameplate, it is confirmed that the dual language nameplates at Gausen Villas, Ballyronan will be erected

3.21

Name of Street	Lakeview Park, Coalisland
Language Requested	Irish
Date Request Validated	01/05/2019
Survey Request Approved by Environment Committee	11/06/2019
Surveys Issued	05/07/2019
Surveys returned by	02/08/2019
Survey Letters Issued	55
Survey Letters Returned	38
Replies in Favour	38
Replies not in Favour	0
Invalid	0
Valid Returns	38
Percentage in Favour	100%

In accordance with the Dual Language Signage Nameplates Policy, where more than 51% of the completed replies returned by occupiers indicate that they are in favour of the erection of a dual language street nameplate, it is confirmed that the dual language nameplates at Lakeview Park, Coalisland will be erected

3.22

Name of Street	Ardstewart, Stewartstown
Language Requested	Irish
Date Request Validated	02/05/2019
Survey Request Reported to Environment Committee	11/06/2019
Surveys Issued	05/07/2019
Surveys returned by	02/08/2019
Survey Letters Issued	89
Survey Letters Returned	28
Replies in Favour	23
Replies not in Favour	4
Invalid	1
Valid Returns	27
Percentage in Favour	85%

In accordance with the Dual Language Signage Nameplates Policy, where more than 51% of the completed replies returned by occupiers indicate that they are in favour of the erection of a dual language street nameplate, it is confirmed that the dual language nameplates at Ardstewart, Stewartstown will be erected

3.23

Name of Street	Benburb Road, Moy
Language Requested	Irish
Date Request Validated	10/05/2019
Survey Request Approved by Environment Committee	11/06/2019
Surveys Issued	05/07/2019
Surveys returned by	02/08/2019
Survey Letters Issued	115
Survey Letters Returned	52
Replies in Favour	23
Replies not in Favour	28
Invalid	1
Valid Returns	51
Percentage in Favour	45%

In accordance with the Dual Language Signage Nameplates Policy, where more than 51% of the completed replies returned by occupiers indicate that they are in favour of the erection of a dual language street nameplate, it is confirmed that the dual language nameplates at Benburb Road, Moy will not be approved or erected.

3.24

Name of Street	Redford Park, Dungannon
Language Requested	Irish
Date Request Validated	20/05/2019
Survey Request Reported to Environment Committee	01/07/2019
Surveys Issued	05/07/2019
Surveys returned by	02/08/2019
Survey Letters Issued	64
Survey Letters Returned	24
Replies in Favour	22
Replies not in Favour	1
Invalid	1
Valid Returns	23
Percentage in Favour	96%

In accordance with the Dual Language Signage Nameplates Policy, where more than 51% of the completed replies returned by occupiers indicate that they are in favour of the erection of a dual language street nameplate, it is confirmed that the dual language nameplates at Redford Park, Dungannon will be erected

3.25

Name of Street	Glebe Mews, Dungannon
Language Requested	Irish
Date Request Validated	23/05/2019
Survey Request Approved by Environment Committee	01/07/2019
Surveys Issued	05/07/2019
Surveys returned by	02/08/2019
Survey Letters Issued	32
Survey Letters Returned	19
Replies in Favour	19
Replies not in Favour	0
Invalid	0
Valid Returns	19
Percentage in Favour	100%

In accordance with the Dual Language Signage Nameplates Policy, where more than 51% of the completed replies returned by occupiers indicate that they are in favour of the erection of a dual language street nameplate, it is confirmed that the dual language nameplates at Glebe Mews, Dungannon will be erected

3.26

Name of Street	Mullantain View, Stewartstown
Language Requested	Irish
Date Request Validated	16/05/2019
Survey Request Reported to Environment Committee	01/07/2019
Surveys Issued	05/07/2019
Surveys returned by	02/08/2019
Survey Letters Issued	17
Survey Letters Returned	6
Replies in Favour	6
Replies not in Favour	0
Invalid	0
Valid Returns	6
Percentage in Favour	100%

In accordance with the Dual Language Signage Nameplates Policy, where more than 51% of the completed replies returned by occupiers indicate that they are in favour of the erection of a dual language street nameplate, it is confirmed that the dual language nameplates at Mullantain View, Stewartstown will be erected

4.0	Other Considerations
4.1	Financial, Human Resources & Risk Implications
	Financial: Within Current Resources
	Human: Within Current Resources
	Risk Management: None
4.2	Screening & Impact Assessments
	Equality & Good Relations Implications: None
	Rural Needs Implications: None
5.0	Recommendation(s)
5.1	That Members note the results of the surveys for application of Dual Language Nameplates in Irish for the streets/roads as detailed below.
5.2	Where more than 51 % of occupiers that respond indicated that they were in favour of the erection of a dual language signage, nameplates will be erected. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lisnahull Gardens, Dungannon 2. Lisnahull Park, Dungannon 3. Dunavon Park, Dungannon 4. The Brambles, Coalisland 5. Ardbeg, Dungannon 6. Drummullan Road, Cookstown 7. Lurgylea Road, Dungannon 8. Spring Road, Coagh 9. Ronan Manor, Ballyronan 10. Shore Road, Ballyronan 11. Ashleigh Park, Ballyronan 12. Belagherty Road, Magherafelt 13. Lindsay Ville, Ballyronan

5.3	<p>14. Carnagh, Coagh</p> <p>15. Brookmount Road, Moneymore</p> <p>16. Gaussen Villas, Ballyronan</p> <p>17. Lakeview Park, Coalisland</p> <p>18. Ard Stewart, Stewartstown</p> <p>19. Redford Park, Dungannon</p> <p>20. Glebe Mews, Dungannon</p> <p>21. Mullantain View, Stewartstown</p> <p>Where less than 51 % of occupiers that responded indicate that they were not in favour of the erection of a dual-language street nameplate, then the dual language nameplate will not be approved or erected.</p> <p>1. Pomeroy Road, Cookstown</p> <p>2. Ballymoyle Road, Coagh</p> <p>3. Benburb Road, Moy</p>
6.0	Documents Attached & References
6.1	Appendix 1 – Street Naming and Dual Language Signage – Section 6.0: Dual Language Signage Nameplates Policy
6.2	Appendix 2 – Dual Language Nameplate Translation for each street/road

Policy on Dual Language Nameplate Signage

Document Control			
Policy Owner	Director of Public Health & Infrastructure		
Policy Author	Director of Public Health & Infrastructure		
Version	Version 1		
Consultation	Senior Management Team	Yes / No	
	Trade Unions	Yes / No	
Equality Screened by	Principal Building Control Officer	Date	20/02/2019
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6.0	Roles & Responsibilities	
7.0	Impact Assessment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equality Screening & Impact • Staff & Financial Resources 	
8.0	Support & Advice	
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10.0	Monitoring & Review Arrangements	

Appendices	Description	Page Number
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B	Dual Language Signage Nameplates: <i>Procedure</i>	
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1.0 Introduction

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

- (i) Erection of dual language Street signage

2.0 Policy Aim & Objectives

2.1 **Policy Aim:** To ensure that requests for the erection of dual language nameplate signage for existing streets are delivered in in a fair, equitable and consistent manner.

2.2 Policy Objectives:

- To facilitate Mid Ulster District Council in meeting its statutory obligations with regard to local government Street Signage requirements.
- To lay out and facilitate a process whereby residents may request that their street be named in any other language other than English.
- To facilitate a process that considers requests from residents to have their street sign displayed in their chosen language as well as in English.

3.0 Policy Scope and Legislative Framework

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

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

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

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

4.0 Linkage to Corporate Plan

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

5.0 Dual Language Signage Nameplates

- 5.1 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.
- 5.2 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.
- 5.3 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, surveys will be issued to all occupiers (the age of 18 or over) of each dwelling where any person resides in a dwelling, including a house, flat, maisonette or house in multiple occupancy and which is numbered directly off the adjoining street, hereafter referred to as 'property'. Only the views of the occupiers aged 18 or over for 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.

- 5.4 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.
- 5.5 Where an applicant does not have English as their first language, information in relation to this policy can be provided in an alternative language. Applications can be accepted in alternative languages if required by the applicant. Please see Appendix D for details.
- 5.6 Applications for Dual Language Signage will be processed in accordance with the Procedure as outlined in Appendix B
- 6.0 Roles and Responsibilities**
- 6.1 **Director of Public Health and Infrastructure:** shall have responsibility for implementation of this policy by Mid Ulster District Council, through the Building Control Service.
- 6.2 **Building Control Service:** shall be responsible for implementing arrangements to administer requests to have an existing name of a Street erected in a language other than English;
- 7.0 IMPACT ASSESSMENTS**
- 7.1 **Equality Screening & Impact**
- 7.1.1 This policy has been subject to equality screening in accordance with the Council's equality scheme screening process. It has been 'screened out' for an Equality Impact Assessment.
- 7.2 **Rural Needs Impact**
- 7.2.1 This policy has been subjected to a rural needs impact assessment and thus can demonstrate regard to rural needs when delivering this public service.
- 7.3 **Staff & Financial Resources**
- 7.3.1 No issues have been identified which will impact on the delivery of Council business as a result of this policy being implemented.
- 8.0 Support and Advice**
- 8.1 Advice and guidance on the implementation of this should be sought from the Head of Building Control

9.0 Communication

- 9.1 The Building Control Service within the Public Health & Infrastructure Department of Council is responsible for the communication, delivery and adherence to this policy

10.0 Monitoring and Review Arrangements

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

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

Street names and numbering of buildings

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

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

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

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

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

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

the purposes of any statutory provision.

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

(5) Any person who—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix B

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 letter, signed by an occupier of the street must be made to Council to enable this matter to be considered. Requests should be made to the Building Control Service within the Public Health and Infrastructure Department. A letter of 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 applicant's address is referenced on the letter and; the individual's name is clearly stated and the letter has been signed by the petitioner (who must be an occupier of premises on the street). A 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 letters as referenced at 1, above. A letter will be deemed to be valid where it is submitted by a minimum of one householder on that street. The Environment Committee will be informed of requests which have been validated and are proceeding to survey.
3. Following validation, the Council will canvass, by post, each occupier within a household as listed on the Electoral Register; seeking their views on the request to erect a dual-language street nameplate. Each household will receive a letter accompanied by survey forms based on the number of occupiers listed on the Electoral Register. The requisite number of survey forms for individuals registered at that address will be forwarded to each household (See Appendix E)
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 which has been signed and name printed as required, 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 occupiers that respond indicate that they are in favour of the erection of a dual language street nameplate, then the results of the survey will be forwarded to the Environment Committee for information confirming that the dual language nameplate will be erected

6. For purposes of assessment where 51 % (rounded to nearest whole number) of occupiers that respond indicate that they are not in favour of the erection of a dual-language street nameplate, then the results of the survey will be forwarded to the Environment Committee for information confirming that the dual language nameplate will not be approved or erected
7. In specific circumstances a report may be brought to the Environment Committee to determine an application where there are particular issues requiring the Members consideration
8. 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.
9. Where a request for Irish Language signage, the Irish Language Section within Department of Culture and Arts and/or an approved translator will provide the translation 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 second language will not be used to express the name of the street for statutory purposes.
10. The layout, font and size of lettering of the second language shall be in accordance with that as shown in Appendix C.
11. Following the Council's decision with regards to the request on Dual Language Signage for a particular street/road, the outcome will be published on the Council Website. Where requested, written confirmation of the decision will be forwarded to relevant households.
12. 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 C Name Plate Layout

AGREED: 11th September 2018 Environment Committee
23rd September 2018 Full Council

Mono-Lingual New Road / Street Signage

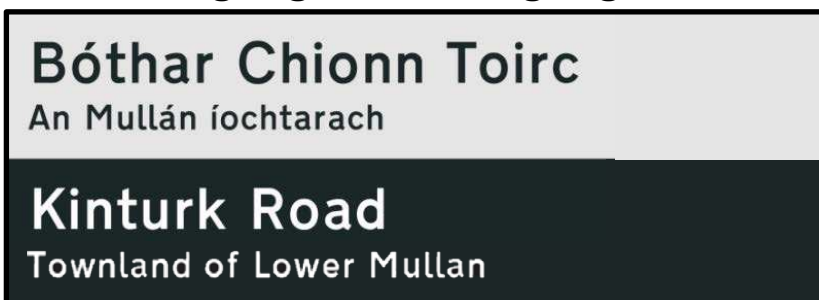


Example signage

Specification

- Name Plate Dimensions: 200mm x length to suit road name
- Background Colour: White
- Font & Colour: Transport Medium; Black
- Road Name font size: Upper case; 70mm Lower case; 50mm
- Townland font size: Upper case; 30mm Lower case; 22mm
- Text Justification: Left hand

Dual Language Street Signage



Example signage

Specification

- Name Plate Dimensions: 460mm x length to suit road name
- Background Colour: Dark Grey Value; C:77 M:63 Y:64 K:69
Light Grey Value; C:0 M:0 Y:0 K:10
- Font Type: Transport Medium
- Font Colour: Dark Grey Value; C:77 M:63 Y:64 K:69
Standard White
- Road Name font size: Upper case; 63mm Lower case; 50mm
- Townland font size: Upper case; 40mm Lower case; 30mm
- Text Justification: Left hand

Appendix D- Accessibility Statement

The information included in this policy can be made available in alternative formats, such as audio, braille, easy read or large print and may be provided in alternative languages, upon request. Please contact Mid Ulster District Council's Corporate Policy & Equality Officer on 03000 132 132 Ex 24612 or via ann.mcaleer@midulstercouncil.org



Comhairle Ceantair
Lár Uladh
Mid Ulster
District Council

Appendix E

18 February 2019

Our Ref:- «Ref»

The Occupier
50 Ballyronan Road
Townparks of Magherafelt
Magherafelt
BT45 6EN

Ref: Application for Dual Language signs at Name of Street/Development

Dear Sir/Madam

Mid Ulster District Council have received an application to erect street nameplates in ??? in addition to the current name for the street as indicated above.

The Council's Policy on Street Naming & Dual Language Signage outlines that individuals who meet the following criteria are eligible to register their preference on this matter:

A person who resides on the street in question and appears on the Electoral Register as maintained by the Electoral Office for Northern Ireland.

Our records would indicate that you meet the above criteria.

In accordance with these arrangements I would be grateful if you would complete the attached survey form and indicate your preference in this matter. The completed survey form should be returned to these offices in the addressed envelope provided by **Tuesday 19 March 2019**. *Survey forms received after this date will not be considered.*

On completion of this survey Council will provide a determination on this request on the basis of the majority preference as submitted. For approval to be considered, at least 51% of respondents must be in favour of the proposal (i.e. street nameplates being erected in ???, in addition to English for Name of Street/Development).

If you have any queries on the above please contact Willie Wilkinson in the Magherafelt Office by either:

Tel: 03000 132 132 (Ext 22208)

Email: willie.wilkinson@midulstercouncil.org

Yours faithfully

W Wilkinson
Head of Building Control

Enc

Cookstown Office
Bun. Road
Cookstown
BT85 8DT

Dungannon Office
Lipton Road
Dungannon
BT17 6LJ

Magherafelt Office
Ballyronan Road
Magherafelt
BT45 6EN

Telephone 03000 132 132
willie.wilkinson@midulstercouncil.org
www.midulstercouncil.org



Comhairle Ceannair
Lár Uladh
Mid Ulster
District Council

19 February 2019

Our Ref:- MUDL0078

The Occupier (1)
50 Ballyronan Road
Townparks of Magherafelt
Magherafelt
BT45 6EN

Ref: Application for Dual Language signs at Name of Street/Development

Dear Sir/Madam

Please read the following statements below carefully. Tick your preferred option in the appropriate box, print your name and address and sign the document. Then return this letter which has your reply in the addressed envelope provided by 19 March 2019.

Thank you for your time completing this survey.

Yours faithfully

W Wilkinson

Head of Building Control

Options

1. I WISH to have a Dual Language nameplate erected at Name of Street/Development, the additional language being ???

☐

2. I DO NOT WISH to have a Dual Language nameplate erected at Name of Street/Development, the additional language being ???

☐

Print Name: _____

Address: _____

Signature: _____

The results of this survey will be available to view on www.midulstercouncil.org but should you wish to receive written correspondence detailing the outcome of the survey please tick this box.

☐

Appendix 2

Dual Language Nameplates

	Current Name	Irish Translation
Road	Lisnahull Gardens	Gairdíní Lios an Choill
Townland	Lisnahull	Lios an Choill

	Current Name	Irish Translation
Road	Lisnahull Park	Páirc Lios an Choill
Townland	Lisnahull	Lios an Choill

	Current Name	Irish Translation
Road	Dunavon Park	Páirc Dhún Abhann
Townland	Mullaghadun	Mullach an Dúin

	Current Name	Irish Translation
Road	The Brambles	Na Driseoga
Townland	Annagher	Eanach Thoir

	Current Name	Irish Translation
Road	Ardbeg	An tArd Beag
Townland	Drumcoo	Droim Cuach

	Current Name	Irish Translation
Road	Drummullan Road	Bóthar Dhroim Maoláin
Townlands	Drummullan Ballydawley	Droim Maoláin Baile Uí Dhálaigh

	Current Name	Irish Translation
Road	Lurgylea Road	Bóthar na Lorga Léith
Townlands	Galbally Crannogue	Gallbhuaile An Chrannóg

	Current Name	Irish Translation
Road	Spring Road	Bóthar an Tobair
Townlands	Ballylifford Ballyneill Beg	Baile Leifir Baile Uí Néill Beag

	Current Name	Irish Translation
Road	Ronan Manor	Máinéar Rónáin
Townland	Ballyronan More	Baile Uí Rónáin Mór

	Current Name	Irish Translation
Road	Shore Road	Bóthar Cois Chládaigh
Townlands	Killymuck Ballymaguigan	Coill na Muc Baile Mhic Guaigín

	Current Name	Irish Translation
Road	Ashleigh Park	Páirc Bhán na Fuinseoige
Townland	Ballyronan More	Baile Uí Rónáin Mór

	Current Name	Irish Translation
Road	Belagherty Road	Bóthar Bhaile Eachmharcaigh
Townlands	Ballyneill More Killymuck	Baile Uí Néill Mór Coill na Muc

	Current Name	Irish Translation
Road	Lindsay Ville	Baile Uí Loingsigh
Townland	Ballyronan More	Baile Uí Rónáin Mór

	Current Name	Irish Translation
Road	Carnagh	Carranach
Townland	Killymuck	Coill na Muc

	Current Name	Irish Translation
Road	Brookmount Road	Bóthar Mhullach an tSrutháin
Townlands	Ballyneill More Killymuck	Baile Uí Néill Mór Coill na Muc

	Current Name	Irish Translation
Road	Gausсен Villas	Bailtíní Gausсен
Townland	Ballyronan More	Baile Uí Rónáin Mór

	Current Name	Irish Translation
Road	Lakeview Park	Páirc Radharc an Locha
Townland	Killeen	An Cillín

	Current Name	Irish Translation
Road	Ardstewart	Ard Stiúbhaird
Townland	Boyds Farm	Gort na Cille

	Current Name	Irish Translation
Road	Redford Park	Páirc an Átha Dheirg
Townland	Altnavannog	Allt na bhFeannóg

	Current Name	Irish Translation
Road	Glebe Mews	Eachlann na Gléibe
Townland	Mullaghconor Glebe	Mullach Chonchobhair

	Current Name	Irish Translation
Road	Mullantain View	Radharc Mhullach an tSiáin
Townland	Common Moss	An Mhóin Choiteann

Report on	Eco Speak Competition 2019
Date of Meeting	10 th September 2019
Reporting Officer	Mark McAdoo, Head of Environmental Services
Contact Officer(s)	Recycling/Education Officer

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

1.0	Purpose of Report
1.1	To update members on the annual Eco Speak Competition for Mid Ulster Primary Schools.
2.0	Background
2.1	Eco Speak helps to raise awareness of environmental issues by giving young people the opportunity to research environmental issues such as waste and recycling, to present their views and to develop their confidence and skills in public speaking. All primary schools in Mid Ulster were invited to enter one pupil from either primary six or seven. Schools were contacted via email with an information leaflet and a competition entry form
2.2	The topic which pupils were invited to speak on (for a maximum of 4 minutes) was "Don't be a zero be a Mid Ulster Recycling Hero". Entrants were asked to demonstrate what they did every day to recycle more in their school or home and how they would encourage more people to become Mid Ulster Recycling Heroes. This topic was chosen on the back of Mid Ulster Council's current Recycling Heroes campaign which aims to encourage more of us to become Recycling Heroes for Mid Ulster by simply maximising what we can recycle in our blue and brown bins and through our local recycling centres.
3.0	Main Report
3.1	The competition was held in the Burnavon on the morning of Wednesday 5 th June 2019. Council Chair, Cllr Martin Kearney, welcomed everyone to the event before participants were split into two heats which ran simultaneously. The judging panel for Heat 1 included Cllr Frances Burton, and a member of the Recycling Officer Team, while Heat 2 was judged by Council Officer Karl McGowan and another member of the Recycling Team.
3.2	Two finalists were selected from each heat who then went on to compete in the final which was judged by: Cllr Martin Kearney (Chair of the Council), Mark McAdoo (Head of Environmental Services) and Celine Magill (Natural World Products Ltd.).
3.3	A list of all 17 primary schools which entered the competition is as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aughnacloy Primary School • Bush Primary School • Donaghey Primary School • Holy Family Primary School • Knockloughrim Primary School • Knocknagin Primary School

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Row Primary School • Orritor Primary School • St. John's Primary School, Swatragh • St. Macartan's Primary School, Clogher • St. Malachy's Primary School, Glencull • St. Mary's Primary School, Aughnacloy • St. Patrick's Primary School, Loup • Carntall Primary School • Churchtown Primary School • Magherafelt PS • Richmond PS 																				
3.4	<p>All participants received a certificate and a goody bag from the Council. The four finalists were: Ruth Wilson, Carntall PS, Anna Donnelly, St. Mary's PS, Aughnacloy, Aife McKee, Holy Family PS and Sam Kelly, Bush PS. All four finalists received a £30 Argos voucher in addition to their goody bag and certificate. The overall winner of the competition was Anna Donnelly of St. Mary's PS, Aughnacloy who received a crystal trophy. The winning school, St. Mary's PS, Aughnacloy also received 3 Eco-Depo recycling stations for their buildings.</p>																				
3.5	<p>A press release and accompanying photos (see Appendix 2) appeared in the local press. The competition was given coverage on the Council's website and social media pages. Also the four finalists were videoed to create podcasts by Carn Media and this coverage can be viewed on the Mid Ulster Council YouTube channel – available via below link:</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC9btn-SYudcZJqqvW4j3wfw?view_as=subscriber</p>																				
4.0	Other Considerations																				
4.1	<p>Financial, Human Resources & Risk Implications</p> <p>Sponsorship of £3,000 was kindly provided by Natural World Products Ltd (NWP) which covered the cost of the event (as detailed in the table below)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Item</th><th>Cost (£)</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Venue/catering</td><td>900.00</td></tr> <tr> <td>Video and production of podcasts</td><td>400.00</td></tr> <tr> <td>Photography</td><td>100.00</td></tr> <tr> <td>Vouchers for Heat Winners (4 x £30)</td><td>120.00</td></tr> <tr> <td>Trophy for Overall Winner</td><td>55.00</td></tr> <tr> <td>Prize for School – Eco-Depo Recycling Stations</td><td>318.00</td></tr> <tr> <td>Drawstring bags</td><td>317.00</td></tr> <tr> <td>Water Bottles</td><td>690.00</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>2900.00</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Human: The Recycling, Education and Awareness Officers spent a considerable amount of time in the planning and delivery of the event.</p>	Item	Cost (£)	Venue/catering	900.00	Video and production of podcasts	400.00	Photography	100.00	Vouchers for Heat Winners (4 x £30)	120.00	Trophy for Overall Winner	55.00	Prize for School – Eco-Depo Recycling Stations	318.00	Drawstring bags	317.00	Water Bottles	690.00		2900.00
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Water Bottles	690.00																				
	2900.00																				
4.2	Screening & Impact Assessments																				
	<p>Risk Management: Consent forms were obtained for each pupil involved for photography/filming purposes.</p>																				

	Equality & Good Relations Implications: The entries received were from a wide range of schools across Mid Ulster with representation from the three former legacy areas. The event was a great success and the feedback from the teachers and parents very positive.
	Rural Needs Implications: N/A
5.0	Recommendation(s) Members are asked to note the success of the Eco Speak event as outlined in this report.
6.0	Documents Attached & References
6.1	Appendix 1 – Eco Speak Flyer
6.2	Appendix 2 – Photos of participants, finalists, winner and Judges.

Mid Ulster

EcoSpeak 2019



**‘Don’t be a zero,
be a Mid Ulster
Recycling Hero!’**



NATURAL WORLD
PRODUCTS
Page 303 of 352



Comhairle Ceantair
Lár Uladh
Mid Ulster
District Council

We are delighted to invite your school to participate in the 4th Annual Mid Ulster EcoSpeak for 2019

The competition, which helps to raise awareness of environmental issues, gives young people the opportunity to research environmental issues such as waste and recycling, biodiversity and energy usage, as well as to present their views and to develop their confidence and skills in public speaking.

Wednesday 5 June - The Burnavon, Cookstown

9.30am (registration) **for 10am** (competition start)

* Competition to finish at approximately 1pm - lunch provided

Topic: Don't be a zero, be a Mid Ulster Recycling Hero!

Entrants should demonstrate what they do every day to recycle more in their school or home. How would entrants encourage others to recycle more to become recycling heroes like them.

- Pupils in Primary 6 and 7 are invited to take part with a maximum of 1 pupil per school.
- Entrants are asked to speak for a maximum of 4 minutes.
- Hand held props may be used but there will be no audio-visual facilities.

Closing date for entries is Friday 24 May 2019

Schools should note that they do not need to submit the name of the pupil participating by the closing date for entries. Any dietary requirements or allergies must be stated by this date to allow for appropriate catering arrangements to be made.

Final pupil details should be submitted no later than Friday 31 May 2019.

*In the case of a large volume of entries places may be limited, and as such will be allocated on a first come first serve basis.





Heat Winners and Judges.



Overall winner Anna Donnelly St. Mary's PS, Aughnacloy and Cllr Kearney.



Anna Donnelly Receives Eco-Depo Recycling Station from Cllr Kearney for her School.



Report on	Northern Ireland Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste Management (LACMW) - January to March 2019
Date of Meeting	10 September 2019
Reporting Officer	Mark McAdoo, Head of Environmental Services
Contact Officer	Mark McAdoo, Head of Environmental Services

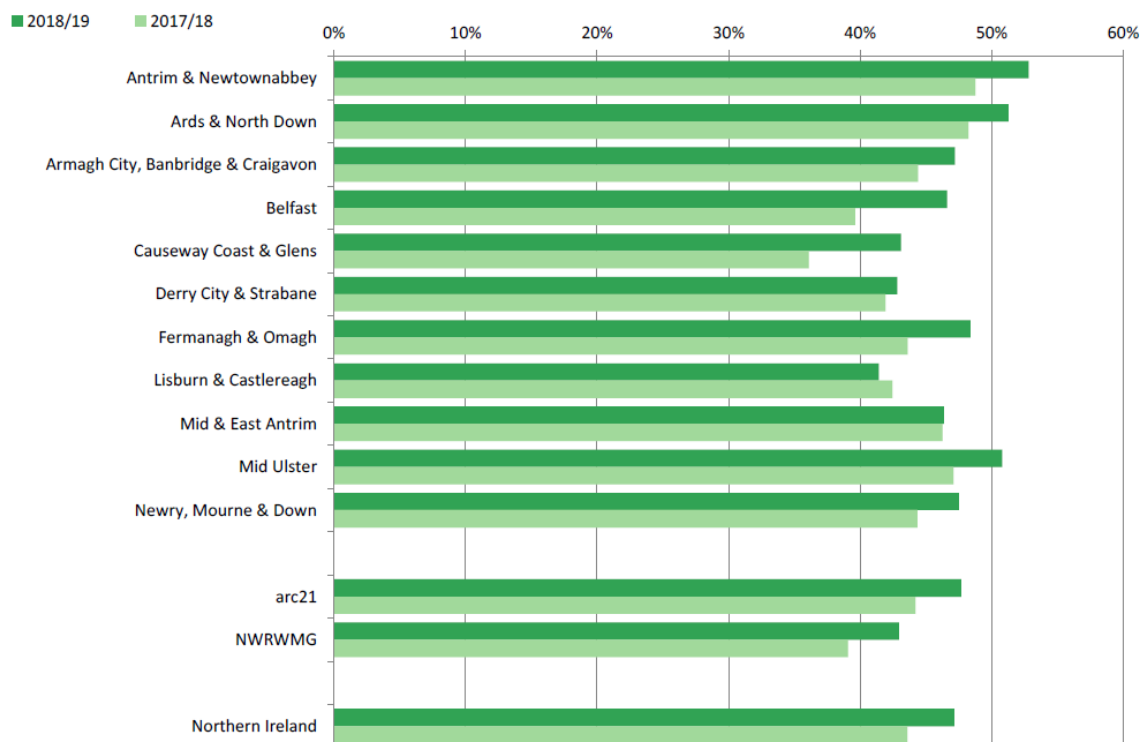
Is this report restricted for confidential business?	Yes	
If 'Yes', confirm below the exempt information category relied upon	No	X

1.0	Purpose of Report
1.1	To update members on the Council's performance in relation to recycling and landfill diversion targets as outlined in the NIEA Northern Ireland Local Authority Waste Management Statistics Report for Quarter four of 2019/20, January to March 2019.
2.0	Background
2.1	<p>The above (provisional) report was published on 25th July 2019 by the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA). The data in the report is based on quarterly returns made to Wastedataflow, a web based system, used by all local authorities throughout the UK to report on local authority collected municipal waste (LACMW). A full copy of the report (including appendices) can be accessed via below:</p> <p>https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/daera/lac-municipal-waste-q4-2018-19-report_0.pdf</p>
3.0	Main Report
3.1	<p><u>Waste Arisings:</u></p> <p>Northern Ireland's Councils collected 228,142 tonnes of Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste (LACMW) between January and March 2019, 2.5% higher than the 222,490 tonnes collected during the same three months of 2018.</p> <p><u>Recycling and Composting:</u></p> <p>The Northern Ireland household waste preparing for reuse, dry recycling and composting rate was 47.2% between January and March 2019, an increase on the 43.6% recorded during the same three months of 2018.</p> <p>At Council level, rates varied from 41.4% in Lisburn and Castlereagh to 52.8% in Antrim & Newtownabbey. Mid Ulster ranked 3rd out of the 11 councils, with a</p>

recycling rate of 50.1% for the quarter. This is a 3.7% increase on the recycling rate achieved for the same quarter last year. (Please see Fig. 1 below).

Fig. 1. Household waste preparing for reuse, dry recycling and composting rate by council and waste management group

Northern Ireland, Comparing January to March 2018 and January to March 2019



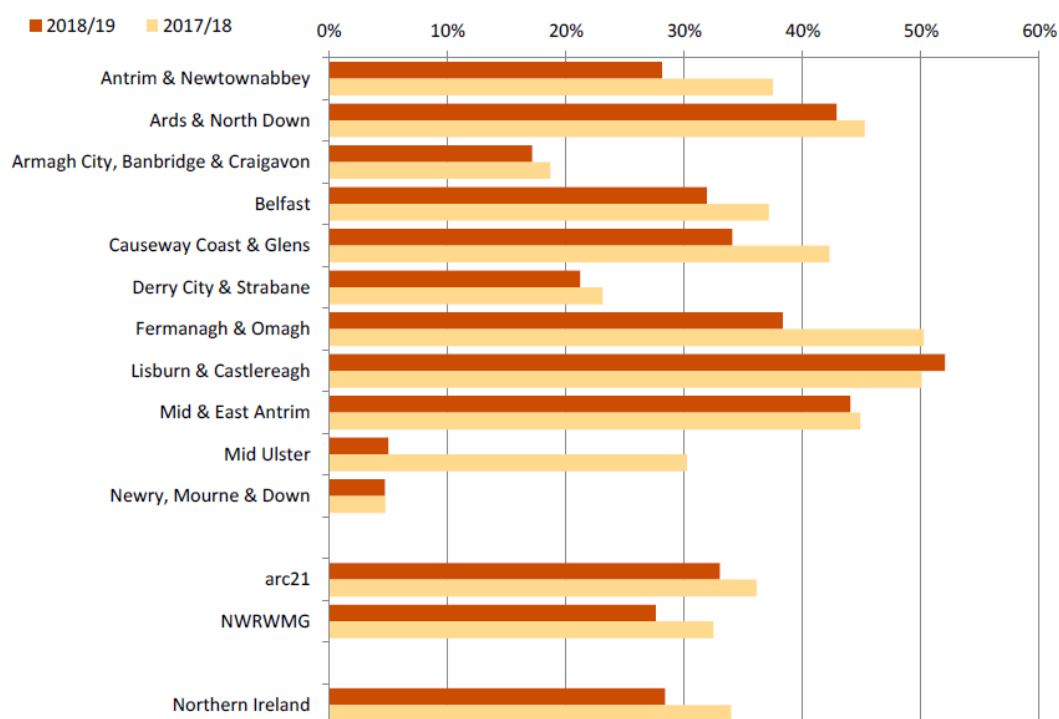
Waste to Landfill:

The quantity of Local Authority Municipal waste sent to landfill decreased by 13.6% from 76,977 tonnes during January to March 2018 to 66,524 tonnes between January and March 2019. This gave a quarterly landfill rate for Northern Ireland of 29.2%, a further reduction on the 34.6% recorded during the same quarter of 2018 and the lowest landfill rate ever for a January to March quarter.

Mid Ulster recorded a household waste landfill rate of 5%. This is a decrease of 25.2% compared to the same quarter in 2018, the largest drop in landfill rate ever recorded. Mid Ulster's landfill rate is the second lowest of all 11 councils, (only Newry, Mourne & Down Council had a lower landfill rate at 4.7%). As per the

previous quarterly report, the drop in the landfill rate in Mid Ulster is due to an increase in waste sent for energy recovery and the cessation of any waste being sent direct to landfill. (Please see Fig. 2 below):

Fig. 2. Household waste landfilled by council and waste management group, Northern Ireland, comparing January to March 2018 and January to March 2019.



Biodegradable Waste to Landfill:

The Landfill Allowance Scheme (NI) Regulations 2004 (as amended) place a statutory responsibility on councils, in each scheme year, to landfill no more than the quantity of biodegradable LAC municipal waste (BLACMW) for which they have allowances.

With regard to the Northern Ireland Landfill Allowance Scheme (NILAS) allocation Mid Ulster District Council utilised only 2.8% of the available annual allowance (18,032 tonnes) during the fourth quarter i.e. landfilled only 508 tonnes of Biodegradable Local Authority Collected Biodegradable Municipal Waste (BLACMW). A draft reconciliation received from NIEA (copy attached) confirms that for the 2018/19 scheme year, Mid Ulster District Council utilised only 31.53% of the available annual allowance. This was the second lowest utilisation of all eleven Councils (as illustrated in Fig. 3 below)

Fig. 3. Biodegradable LAC municipal waste allowance sent to landfill by council, Northern Ireland, April 2018 to March 2019.

	<div><div><div>■ Apr to Jun 2018</div><div>■ Jul to Sep 2018</div><div>■ Oct to Dec 2018</div><div>■ Jan to Mar 2019</div><div>□ remaining 2018/19 allowance</div></div><div><div>Thousands of tonnes</div><div>01020304050</div><div><div>Antrim & Newtownabbey</div><div>Ards & North Down</div><div>Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon</div><div>Belfast</div><div>Causeway Coast & Glens</div><div>Derry City & Strabane</div><div>Fermanagh & Omagh</div><div>Lisburn & Castlereagh</div><div>Mid & East Antrim</div><div>Mid Ulster</div><div>Newry, Mourne & Down</div></div><div><table><caption>Estimated data from the chart (Thousands of tonnes)</caption><thead><tr><th>Council</th><th>Apr to Jun 2018</th><th>Jul to Sep 2018</th><th>Oct to Dec 2018</th><th>Jan to Mar 2019</th><th>remaining 2018/19 allowance</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Antrim & Newtownabbey</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>Ards & North Down</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>18</td></tr><tr><td>Belfast</td><td>8</td><td>10</td><td>12</td><td>10</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>Causeway Coast & Glens</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>Derry City & Strabane</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>Fermanagh & Omagh</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>Lisburn & Castlereagh</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>Mid & East Antrim</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>Mid Ulster</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>Newry, Mourne & Down</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>18</td></tr></tbody></table></div></div></div>	Council	Apr to Jun 2018	Jul to Sep 2018	Oct to Dec 2018	Jan to Mar 2019	remaining 2018/19 allowance	Antrim & Newtownabbey	2	3	4	5	10	Ards & North Down	3	4	5	6	10	Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon	2	3	4	5	18	Belfast	8	10	12	10	10	Causeway Coast & Glens	3	4	5	6	10	Derry City & Strabane	3	4	5	6	10	Fermanagh & Omagh	3	4	5	6	10	Lisburn & Castlereagh	3	4	5	6	10	Mid & East Antrim	3	4	5	6	10	Mid Ulster	2	3	4	5	10	Newry, Mourne & Down	1	2	3	4	18
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	Financial: Failure to meet NILAS targets could result in NIEA fines and EU infraction proceedings.																																																																								
	Human: A significant amount of time is spent by the Recycling Officers in gathering, collating and submitting the necessary data for quarterly WDF and NILAS returns																																																																								
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6.1	NILAS draft reconciliation received from NIEA on 25 th July 2019																																																																								
6.2	LAC Municipal Waste Infographic for NI Councils January to March 2019																																																																								

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

25th July 2019

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 2018/19**

Dear Mr Cassells

**The Landfill Allowance Scheme (NI) Regulations 2004 (As amended)
14th Scheme Year 2018/19 – 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 2018/19. From these returns NIEA has calculated¹ the amount of Biodegradable Local Authority collected Municipal Waste (BLACMW) sent to landfill by each District Council for the scheme year 2018/19.

The total amount of BLACMW sent to landfill by Mid Ulster District Council for the scheme year 2018/19, was 5,686 tonnes* equating to 31.53 % utilisation of the 18,032 allocated allowances available for the scheme year.

To date, the Monitoring Authority has not received any requests for the transfer of allowances for the scheme year 2018/19. As this *scheme year precedes a scheme target year* the **borrowing of allowances is not permitted**.

*NB There may be more data changes required as a result of audits already carried out relating to the scheme year 2018/19, and therefore the draft reconciliation figures may be subject to change. NIEA recommend that the Council seeks transfers for further allowances beyond those required to cover the current deficit. This buffer should be sufficient (say at least 1% of the total expected allowances utilisation) to enable the Council to stay within its allocated allowances if the calculated BLACMW (available as a report on WDF) alters as a result of audits whose follow-up actions are not (fully) complete and / or the annual validation of the WDF figures.

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

Transfer requests must be completed i.e. NIEA must have received an appropriately authorised request - an original signature is required - on the official form no later than six months after the end of the scheme year i.e. by **Friday 27th September**.

Please do not hesitate to contact us with any queries.

Yours sincerely,



Adrian Gregory (Dr)

Control and Data Management

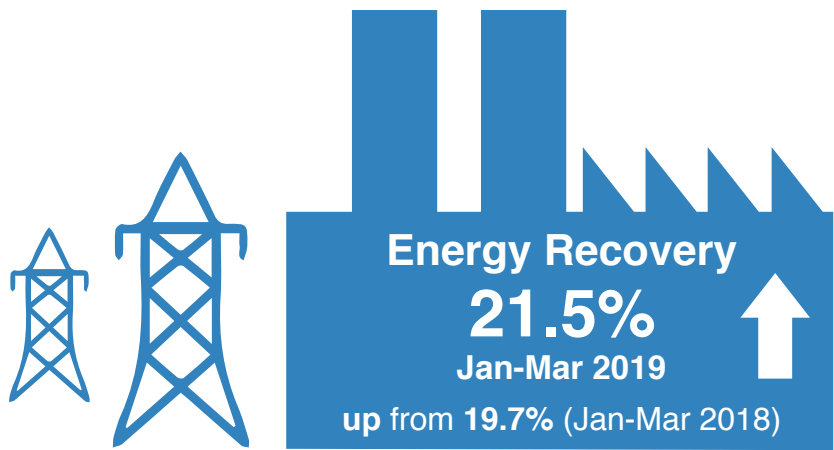
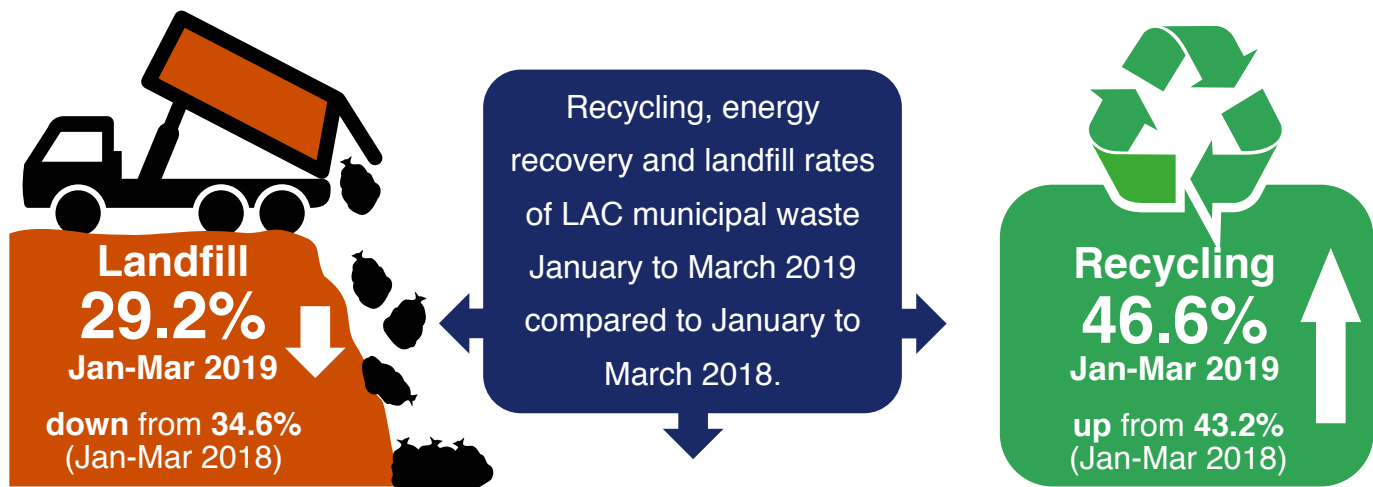
Cc: Regional Waste Management Group

¹The mass balance is detailed at:

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

LAC Municipal Waste Collections by NI Councils

January to March 2019



A living, working, active landscape valued by everyone

Report on	Maghera Walled Garden Green Flag Award 2019
Date of Meeting	10 th September 2019
Reporting Officer	Terry Scullion, Head of Property Services
Contact Officer	Eunan Murray, Grounds & Cemeteries Manager

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

1.0	Purpose of Report
1.1	To update Members of the recent success at the Green Flag Awards for Maghera Walled Garden.
2.0	Background
2.1	Council's Parks Team submitted Green Flag entries for three 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.
3.0	Main Report
3.1	Significant preparation and maintenance was carried out in Maghera Walled Garden for the 2019 judging. Grounds Maintenance staff are extremely pleased that Maghera Walled Garden has maintained its Green Flag status following the awards event on 23 rd July 2019.
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, and the other Council maintained sites over the summer period.

4.0	Other Considerations
4.1	Financial, Human Resources & Risk Implications
	<p>Financial:</p> <p>Awards application fees for the garden, and maintenance of the successful Council sites within the Property Services.</p>
	<p>Human:</p> <p>Officer and Operatives time in maintaining delivery standards across the respective sites</p>
	<p>Risk Management:</p> <p>None.</p>
4.2	Screening & Impact Assessments
	<p>Equality & Good Relations Implications:</p> <p>N/A</p>
	<p>Rural Needs Implications:</p> <p>N/A</p>
5.0	Recommendation(s)
5.1	Members are requested to note the content of this report.
6.0	Documents Attached & References
6.1	None.

Report on	Energy Management Update – Display Energy Certificates (DEC's)
Date of Meeting	10 th September 2019
Reporting Officer	Terry Scullion, Head of Property Services
Contact Officer	Eamon McDonnell, Technical/Compliance Officer

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

1.0	Purpose of Report
1.1	To update members on the current position on Energy Management Certification for eligible properties owned by Council.
2.0	Background
2.1	Under the Energy Performance of Buildings (Certificates and Inspection) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2008 and Amended Regulations 2014, Display Energy Certificates (DEC's) are required to be displayed in a prominent location where buildings are frequently visited by public and have a floor area of more than 250m ² .
2.2	A DEC is valid for 12 months (see appendix 1). An advisory report is produced in conjunction with a DEC and is valid for a period of seven years, this indicates recommendations to improve the energy performance of the building (see appendix 2).
2.3	The DEC gives visitors to the building an insight to the energy usage. DEC's provide an energy rating for the building from A to G, where A is very efficient, and G is the least efficient. The rating is based on the amount of energy used by the building over a 12-month period (within the validity period of the DEC).
3.0	Main Report
3.1	Twenty-six Council properties were surveyed and provided with an Energy Certificate for display. The survey assessment was carried out by a competent person accredited to produce DEC's. Historic fuel and energy consumption data was used for the assessment, and adjustments made according to typical occupancy, intensity of use, special energy uses, weather and climate. The majority of Council properties have remained within the same overall grade, please see the table below detailing the energy rating that was awarded to each property in 2018 compared to the rating received in 2019:

		Council Property	Rating 2018	Rating 2019	Annual Variation
	1	Meadow Bank Sports Arena, Magherafelt	F141	F150	+9
	2	Council Office, Magherafelt	E105	E110	+5
	3	Greenvale Leisure Centre, Magherafelt	G183	G174	-9
	4	Bridewell, Magherafelt	D81	D86	+5
	5	Leisure Centre, Maghera	D84	D80	-4
	6	Seamus Heaney Home Place, Bellaghy	C75	D92	+17
	7	Former Court House, Draperstown	B49	B47	-2
	8	Recreation Centre, Moneymore	A10	A16	+10
	9	Leisure Centre, Cookstown	G175	F143	-32
	10	Council Office, Cookstown	E107	E119	+12
	11	Burnavon, Cookstown	C62	C74	+12
	12	Council Office, Dungannon	E115	E101	-14
	13	Leisure Centre, Dungannon	G157	F131	-26
	14	Football Pavilion, Drumcoo	A13	A12	-1
	15	Bowling Pavilion, Drumcoo	B48	B38	-10
	16	Ranfurly House and Visitor Centre, Dungannon	G183	G200	+17
	17	Northland Row Office, Dungannon	E101	E111	+10
	18	Killymaddy Building, Killymaddy	C63	B48	-15
	19	Gortgonis Centre, Coalisland	B41	C53	+12
	20	Sports Pavilion, Castlecaulfield	A15	A21	+6
	21	Community Building & Toilets, Clogher	B39	B46	+7
	22	Gardeners Hall, Dungannon	A21	B26	+5
	23	Oaks Road Depot, Dungannon	n/a	G159	n/a
	24	Mid Ulster Sports Arena, Cookstown (Arena)	n/a	B43	n/a
	25	Mid Ulster Sports Arena, Cookstown (Main Reception)	n/a	C65	n/a
	26	Mid Ulster Sports Arena, Cookstown (Pavilion 2)	n/a	A16	n/a
3.4	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 positive change is with Cookstown Leisure Centre. The vast increase in efficiency is likely due to the biomass boiler back in operation.				
3.5	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.				
3.6	The AR (Advisory Reports) accompany each energy certificate (every seven years) listing recommendations for each property. Recommendations are listed under three headings, short payback, medium payback and long term pay back. The recommendations are general in nature and have been selected by the				

	assessor from a central list of recommendations based on his/her knowledge of the building fabric, building services, the operation of plant and equipment within the curtilage of the building. The majority of the recommendations detail the increase of insulation.
4.0	Other Considerations
4.1	Financial, Human Resources & Risk Implications
	Financial: DEC's assessments are carried out within existing Property Services budgets. Implementation of energy efficiency improvements is dependent on budget availability.
	Human: Within existing resources and available third-party resources to review the status of current DEC's and advisory reports.
	Risk Management: None
4.2	Screening & Impact Assessments
	Equality & Good Relations Implications: None.
	Rural Needs Implications: None.
5.0	Recommendation(s)
5.1	Members are requested to note the contents of the report.
6.0	Documents Attached & References
6.1	Appendix 1 – Sample DEC
6.2	Appendix 2 – Sample Advisory Report

Display Energy Certificate

How efficiently is this building being used?

Northern Ireland

Mid Ulster Council
Oaks Road Depot
Oaks Road
DUNGANNON
BT71 4AR

Certificate Reference Number:
9728-1066-0915-0600-6321

This certificate indicates how much energy is being used to operate this building. The operational rating is based on meter readings of all the energy actually used in the building including for lighting, heating, cooling, ventilation and hot water. It is compared to a benchmark that represents performance indicative of all buildings of this type. There is more advice on how to interpret this information on the Government's website www.finance-ni.gov.uk.

Energy Performance Operational Rating

This tells you how efficiently energy has been used in the building. The numbers do not represent actual units of energy consumed; they represent comparative energy efficiency. 100 would be typical for this kind of building.

More energy efficient

A 0-25

B 26-50

C 51-75

D 76-100

E 101-125

F 126-150

G Over 150

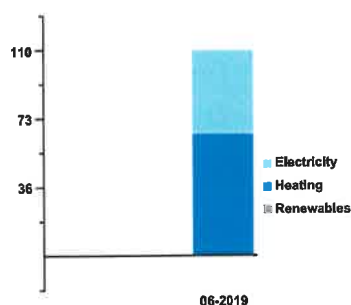
Less energy efficient

100 would be typical

159

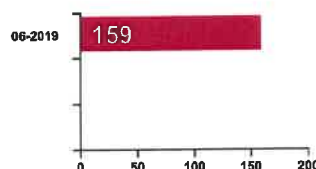
Total CO₂ Emissions

This tells you how much carbon dioxide the building emits. It shows tonnes per year of CO₂.



Previous Operational Ratings

This tells you how efficiently energy has been used in this building over the last three accounting periods.



Technical Information

This tells you technical information about how energy is used in this building. Consumption data based on actual meter readings.

Main heating fuel: Oil

Building environment: Heating and Natural Ventilation

Total useful floor area (m²): 914.3

Asset Rating: Not available

	Heating	Electricity
Annual Energy Use (kWh/m ² /year)	267	90
Typical Energy Use (kWh/m ² /year)	120	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:	785936620000
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:	11-07-2019
Nominated Date:	26-06-2019
Valid Until:	25-06-2020
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. - 0670-0621-2959-8626-3002.

Advisory Report**Northern Ireland****Report Reference Number: 0670-0621-2959-8626-3002****Building Occupier**

Mid Ulster Council

AddressOaks Road Depot
Oaks Road
DUNGANNON
BT71 4AR**Building Type(s): General Office**

ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION	
Issue Date:	2019-07-11
Valid Until:	2026-07-10
Total Useful Floor Area (m ²):	914.30
Assessment Software	SystemsLink, ORToolkit, v3.6
Property Reference	785936620000
Type of Inspection	Physical

ENERGY ASSESSOR DETAILS	
Assessor Name:	Campbell Morris
Employer/Trading Name:	MEA Ltd
Employer/Trading Address:	First Floor, MoBank House, 551 Antrim Road, BELFAST, BT15 3BU
Assessor Number	STRO001255
Accreditation Scheme:	Stroma Certification Ltd

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1. Background

Statutory Rules of Northern Ireland 2008 No. 170, The Energy Performance of Buildings (Certificates and Inspections) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2008 (as amended), transposes the requirements of Articles 11, 12 and 13 of the recast Energy Performance of Buildings Directive 2010/31/EU.

This report is an Advisory Report as required under regulation 11(3)(b) of the Statutory Rule SR2008 No. 170 (as amended).

This section provides general information regarding the building:

Total Useful Floor Area (m ²):	914.30
Building Description:	Building fabric dates from c1970s. Services from two floors.
Building Environment:	Heating and Natural Ventilation
On-site renewable energy sources:	None.
Separable energy uses discounted:	N/A.

Fuel Types:	Quantity Used (kWh)
Oil	244123
Electricity	82612
None	0

2. Introduction

This Advisory Report was produced in line with the Government's approved methodology and is based on assessment software SystemsLink, ORToolkit, v3.6. This advisory report was developed based on a physical visit of the building.

In accordance with Government's current guidance, the Energy Assessor did undertake a walk around survey of the building on inspection date prior to producing this Advisory Report.

3. Recommendations

The following sections list recommendations selected by the energy assessor for the improvement of the energy performance of the building. The recommendations are listed under four headings: short payback, medium payback, long payback, and other measures.

a) Recommendations with a short payback

This section lists recommendations with a payback of less than 3 years:

Recommendation	Potential Impact
Consider fitting zone controls to reduce over and under heating where structure, orientation, occupation or emitters have different characteristics.	HIGH
Consider upgrading major time controls to include optimum start/stop.	HIGH
If stratification occurs consider re-circulating the air during heating.	LOW
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 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
Clean windows and roof lights to maximise daylight entering building and reduce the need for artificial lighting.	LOW
Consider implementing a programme of planned lighting systems maintenance to maintain effectiveness and energy efficiency.	HIGH
Consider installing weather compensator controls on heating and cooling systems.	HIGH

b) Recommendations with a medium payback

This section lists recommendations with a payback of between 3 and 7 years:

Recommendation	Potential Impact
Consider engaging experts to review the condition of the building fabric and propose measures to improve energy performance. This might include building pressure tests for air tightness and thermography tests for insulation continuity.	HIGH
Consider introducing or improving wall insulation (internal lining) to solid single skin structures.	HIGH
Consider fitting secondary glazing and/or under glaze sky lights where appropriate.	LOW
Engage experts to propose specific measures to reduce hot water wastage and plan to carry this out.	MEDIUM
Where appropriate consider replacing heating boiler plant with a condensing type.	HIGH
Consider applying reflective coating to windows and/or fit shading devices to reduce unwanted solar gain.	LOW
Consider implementing regular inspections of the building fabric to check on the condition of insulation and sealing measures and removal of accidental ventilation paths.	HIGH

c) Recommendations with a long payback

This section lists recommendations with a payback of more than 7 years:

Recommendation	Potential Impact
Consider installing building mounted photovoltaic electricity generating panels.	HIGH
Consider introducing or improving insulation of flat roofs.	HIGH
Engage experts to review overall heating strategy and propose an investment programme for upgrading and/or switching to alternative solutions.	HIGH
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 constructing draught lobbies to reduce unwanted air infiltration.	HIGH

d) Other Recommendations

Recommendation	Potential Impact
The building manager should seek to prohibit staff from using portable electric room heaters within the already conditioned work environment.	HIGH
Re-site boiler to within building envelope in order to reduce linear pipe runs and resultant measured losses.	HIGH
Investigate cause of water staining to suspended ceiling and remediate, in order to limit further damage to building fabric.	HIGH
Building fabric is incomplete; appoint a competent contractor to replace damaged/broken/missing suspended ceiling tiles.	HIGH
Building services penetrate the fabric (walls) in an unsatisfactory manner. Investigate a remedial solution that limits scope for unwanted air infiltration.	HIGH
Mechanical exhaust within toilets appears to require cleaning. Building manager should consider appointing a competent person to clean, maintain and service this specific building service on a periodic basis.	LOW
The unnecessary use of internal lighting should be prohibited and monitored thereafter by the building manager.	HIGH
Consider converting all existing light fitting/luminaires to low energy LED type lamps as soon as is practically possible.	HIGH
Door/access to plant room is in poor condition and should be repaired/replaced as a priority.	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

This section lists other recommendations selected by the energy assessor, based on an understanding of the building, and / or based on a valid existing energy report.

4. Next Steps

a) Your Advisory Report

As the building occupier, regulation 11(3)(b) of SR2008/170 (as amended) requires that you have in your possession or control at all times a valid advisory report.

You must be able to produce a copy of this Advisory Report within seven days if requested by an Enforcement Authority under regulation 32(4) of SR2008/170 (as amended).

This Advisory Report has also been lodged on the Government's central register. Access to the report, to the data used to compile the report, and to previous similar documents relating to the same building can be obtained by request through the Non-Domestic Register (www.niepcregister.com) using the report reference number of this document.

You must commission a new Advisory Report within seven years from the issue date noted on this Advisory Report.

b) Implementing recommendations

The recommendations provided within this Advisory Report have been selected by the accredited assessor from a central list of recommendations, based on his / her knowledge of the building fabric, building services, the operation of plant and equipment within the curtilage of the building, and the general management of the building.

The building has been identified as being: one of special architectural or historical interest, in a conservation area, in a designated area of special character or appearance (e.g. a national park, an AoNB), or of traditional construction. Some of the recommendations provided with this report may not be suitable for such a building, some may need special consents, and other measures/alternatives may be available. Further information and guidance is available on national building heritage and conservation websites such as www.communities-ni.gov.uk/topics/historic-environment.

The accredited assessor may have inserted additional measures in section 3d (Other Recommendations). The recommendations are provided as an indication of opportunities that appear to exist to improve the buildings energy efficiency.

c) Legal disclaimer

The advice provided in this Advisory Report is intended to be for information only. Recipients of this Advisory Report are advised to seek further detailed professional advice before reaching any decision on how to improve the energy performance of the building.

d) Complaints

Details of the assessor and the relevant accreditation scheme are on this report and the display energy certificate. You can get contact details of the accreditation scheme from our website at www.finance-ni.gov.uk, together with details of their procedures for confirming authenticity of a report and for making a complaint.

5. Glossary

a) *Payback*

The payback periods are based on data collated through Carbon Trust energy survey reports. They provide a range of typical payback periods for different types of measures. They are likely payback periods, and may differ from the actual payback period for the building being assessed. Therefore, it is recommended that each suggested measure be further investigated before reaching any decision on how to improve the energy efficiency of the building.

b) *Carbon impact*

The High / Medium / Low carbon impact indicators against each recommendation are provided to distinguish, between the suggested recommendations, those that would most effectively reduce carbon emissions from the building. The carbon impact indicators are determined by the assessor based on his / her knowledge of the building. In most instances, the carbon impact has not been calculated accurately.

c) *Valid report*

A valid existing report is defined at the Energy Assessor's discretion.

Report on	RHS Britain in Bloom Awards
Date of Meeting	10 th September 2019
Reporting Officer	Terry Scullion, Head of Property Services
Contact Officer	Eunan Murray, Grounds & Cemeteries Manager

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

1.0	Purpose of Report
1.1	To inform Members of the RHS Britain in Bloom Awards Presentation in Lindley Hall, London, on Friday 25 th October 2019.
2.0	Background
2.1	Following the success of Castlecaulfield in recent years at the Britain in Bloom Awards, as a former winner it is recognised as a high-achieving Village and is competing in the 2019 Britain in Bloom 'Champion of Champions' category, with a select list of only four other areas from across the UK.
2.2	Following a clean sweep of all regional awards in 2018, Donaghmore went out to win Ireland's Best Kept Village 2019, and is competing in the 2019 Britain in Bloom 'Village' category.
2.3	Both local nominations to Britain in Bloom were approved by Council in January 2019. See appendix 1 for a full list of entries for 2019.
3.0	Main Report
3.1	Significant preparation for judging took place over the summer months by Council Operatives across the Environment and Property Services Directorate, in conjunction with the two respective Horticultural Societies in each village. Judging was carried out by the RHS Judges on Wednesday 31 st July 2019 in Castlecaulfield, and Thursday 8 August 2019 in Donaghmore.
3.2	Awards presentation invitations were subsequently received by Council on 21 st August 2019, having been issued in error to the local Horticultural Societies.
3.3	The Awards Presentation takes place on the evening of Friday 25 th October 2019, in Lindley Hall London. See appendix 2 for events details, including one-to-one judges feedback surgeries following the awards event on Saturday 26 th October 2019. Up to three Community representatives of both groups have confirmed arrangements to attend the Awards presentation evening on Friday 25 th October, and the one-to-one Judges Surgery the following morning. Council attendance will proceed through the normal Council approval process.

4.0	Other Considerations
4.1	Financial, Human Resources & Risk Implications
	<p>Financial:</p> <p>Attendance at the Awards presentation will include travel arrangements and overnight accommodation.</p>
	<p>Human:</p> <p>Officer time in making arrangements to attend and promotion of the outcome.</p>
	<p>Risk Management:</p> <p>None.</p>
4.2	Screening & Impact Assessments
	<p>Equality & Good Relations Implications:</p> <p>N/A</p>
	<p>Rural Needs Implications:</p> <p>N/A</p>
5.0	Recommendation(s)
5.1	Members are requested to note the content of this report.
6.0	Documents Attached & References
6.1	Appendix 1 – 2019 RHS Britain in Bloom Finalists
6.2	Appendix 2 – 2019 RHS Britain in Bloom Awards Presentation Invitation



RHS Britain in Bloom Finalists 2019

Entry Name	Category	Region / Nation
Amersham	Town	Thames & Chilterns
Antrim	Town	Ulster
The Bath BID Company	BIDs, Town Centres & City Centres	South West
Bexhill-on-Sea	Large Coastal	South East
Bicester	BIDs, Town Centres & City Centres	Thames & Chilterns
Biddulph	Large Town	Heart of England
Bridge of Earn	Large Village	Keep Scotland Beautiful
Canary Wharf	BIDs, Town Centres & City Centres	London
Castlecaulfield	Champion of Champions	Ulster
Catterall	Large Village	North West
City of Westminster	City	London
Cranbrook	Small Town	South East
Cranleigh	Town	South East
Cullybackey	Large Village	Ulster
Curry Rivel	Large Village	South West
Derry	Small City	Ulster
Desford	Small Town	East Midlands
Donaghmore	Village	Ulster
Dunfermline	BIDs, Town Centres & City Centres	Keep Scotland Beautiful
Durham	Champion of Champions	Northumbria
Farnham	BIDs, Town Centres & City Centres	South East
Filby	Village	Anglia
Garstang	Small Town	North West
Goring-on-Thames	Small Town	Thames & Chilterns
Green Moor	Village	Yorkshire
Haddington	Town	Keep Scotland Beautiful
Hale Village	Urban Community	London
Halstead	Town	Anglia
Ham & Petersham	Small Town	London
Harrogate	Small City	Yorkshire
Hunstanton	Coastal	Anglia
Kings Lynn	BIDs, Town Centres & City Centres	Anglia
Kingsbridge	Champion of Champions	South West
Kirkcaldy	Small City	Keep Scotland Beautiful
Llandudno	Large Coastal	Wales
Loughborough	Small City	East Midlands
Middleton-by-Wirksworth	Village	East Midlands
Morpeth	Town	Northumbria

New Milton	BIDs, Town Centres & City Centres	South
Newport	Town	Heart of England
Newquay	Large Coastal	South West
Norton in Hales	Village	Heart of England
Norwich	City	Anglia
Oldham	City	North West
Pateley Bridge	Large Village	Yorkshire
Penrith	Large Town	Cumbria
Perth	Champion of Champions	Keep Scotland Beautiful
Prestatyn	Large Town	Wales
Randalstown	Small Town	Ulster
Reading	City	Thames & Chilterns
Royal Tunbridge Wells	Large Town	South East
Rugby	Small City	Heart of England
Saltburn-by-the-Sea	Coastal	Northumbria
Sark	Coastal	Floral Guernsey
Sedgefield	Small Town	Northumbria
St Andrews	Coastal	Keep Scotland Beautiful
St Clement	Coastal	Natural Jersey
St Helier	Champion of Champions	Natural Jersey
St Just	Small Town	South West
St Aubin	Village	Natural Jersey
Stanwix	Urban Community	Cumbria
Tanfield	Village	Northumbria
Titchfield	Large Village	South
Whitby	Coastal	Yorkshire
Wilmslow	Large Town	North West
Wimborne	Town	South
Winshill	Urban Community	Heart of England
Yeovil	Large Town	South West
Ystradgynlais	Town	Wales



RHS Britain in Bloom Awards 2019

Awards Ceremony Friday 25 October, RHS Lindley Hall London

Judges Surgeries Saturday 26 October, Park Plaza Westminster Bridge London

Dear Britain in Bloom UK Finalist,

We are delighted to invite you to London for the **RHS Britain in Bloom Awards** on **Friday 25 October**. This is the opportunity for your group to celebrate all your achievements over the past 12 months.

We hope the following information will help you plan your visit to London, but please do not hesitate to contact the team if you require any additional assistance.

1. Venues

1.1 Awards Ceremony Venue – Friday 25th October

[RHS Lindley Hall](#), Westminster, London, SW1P 2PB

Timings: 17:00–22:30

The venue is fully wheelchair accessible with a wheelchair lift and bathroom facilities available.

1.2 Judges Surgery Venue – Saturday 26th October

[Park Plaza Hotel](#) Westminster Bridge London, 200 Westminster Bridge Road, London, SE1 7UT

Timings: 08.30-12:30 (timing depends on your group's allocated slot)

The hotel is fully wheelchair accessible with a wheelchair lift and bathroom facilities available.

2. Transport

As there are many good public transport options in London and guests will be staying in different parts of the city there will no coaches for this year's awards. We recommend looking at the [Transport for London website](#) for up to date journey planning around London.

2.1 Transport for the Awards

The nearest mainline train stations to the awards venue are:

- **Victoria station** (11-minute walk), step free access available;
- **Vauxhall station** (17-minute walk), step free access available.

The nearest tube stations to the awards venue are:

- **St James Park tube station** on the Circle and District lines, (9-minute walk), please note there is no step free access at this station;
- **Pimlico tube station** on the Victoria line, (11-minute walk), please note there is no step free access at this station;
- **Victoria tube station** on the Victoria, Circle and District lines, (11-minute walk), step free access available;
- **Westminster tube station** on the Circle, District and Jubilee lines, (16-minute walk), step free access available.

Contactless payment (on debit or credit card) is accepted throughout the bus and tube systems and is the cheapest and easiest way to get around the capital. (Please remember to use the same card to tap in/out on each journey to ensure you are only charged once).

We strongly recommend the use of public transport. Parking spaces close to the venue are very limited and usually taken up by residents. Further details are available here:

<http://www.rhonline.co.uk/visit>

2.2 Transport for the Judges Surgeries:

The nearest mainline train station to the awards venue is:

- **Waterloo station** (4-minute walk), step free access available.

The nearest tube stations to the awards venue are:

- **Westminster tube station** on the Circle, District and Jubilee lines, (7-minute walk), step free access available.
- **Waterloo tube station** on the Bakerloo, Jubilee, Northern, and Waterloo & City lines, (5-minute walk), step free access available

3. Accommodation

The hotel market is very competitive in London with options to suit most budgets. We have not arranged any specific hotels as there are so many choices available to guests.

Please note the awards do take place during half term week so demand will be high and we recommend booking as soon as possible. You may want to consider the following hotel chains and comparison sites to help secure best possible prices:

[Premier Inn](#)

Good quality hotels, many locations all across London.
Prices will vary from £49 upwards for a room only rate.

[Travelodge](#)

Budget chain, slightly more basic than Premier Inn. Many locations all across London.
Prices will vary from £49 upwards for a room only rate.

[Point A Hotels](#)

New chain, similar to Premier Inn, various locations across London. Prices from £69 upwards for room rate only.

[Air B&B](#)

Airbnb is an online marketplace which lets people rent out their properties or spare rooms to guests.

Price comparison sites can be a useful way to compare hotel deals:

- [Booking.com](#)
- [Expedia.co.uk](#)
- [Kayak.co.uk](#)

4. Places to Visit

There are a huge range of horticultural and indeed cultural highlights that you might want to consider visiting while you are in London.

The following gardens are offering free entry for Bloom finalists. Please show a copy of your Bloom award Eventbrite ticket to gain entry.

- [RHS Gardens Wisley](#) – the closest station is Woking, around 30 minutes from London Waterloo, and from here the gardens are a short taxi journey (which should cost around £13).
- [Chiswick House](#)

The Royal Parks are worth visiting and free to enter, more details can be found on their website: www.royalparks.org.uk/. RHS staff favourites include:

- Hyde Park - www.royalparks.org.uk/parks/hyde-park
- Kensington Gardens - www.royalparks.org.uk/parks/kensington-gardens
- Regents Park & Primrose Hill - www.royalparks.org.uk/parks/the-regents-park
- Richmond Park - www.royalparks.org.uk/parks/richmond-park
- St James' Park - <https://www.royalparks.org.uk/parks/st-jamess-park>

Free Roof Gardens:

London has a growing range of fantastic roof gardens; some also include a bar or cafe.

- [The Garden at 120 – Fenchurch Street](#) Open to the public on a first come - first serve basis
- [Crossrail Place Roof Garden](#) Open daily to the public until 9pm
- [The Sky Garden](#) Requires pre-booking, very popular at weekends
- [Aga Khan](#) Pre-booked tours are available Mondays and Thursdays.
- [Japanese Roof Garden – School of Oriental & African Studies](#) The garden is open to the public when the Brunei Gallery is open, normally Tuesday to Saturday, check website for details.

Other Places of Interest:

- [Kew Gardens](#)
- [Chelsea Physic Garden](#)
- [Holland Park](#)

- [Hampton Court Palace & Gardens](#)
- [Barbican Conservatory](#) (Open on selected Sundays and Bank Holidays)

5. Social Media

In the lead up to the Awards, you may like to connect with your fellow finalists through [the closed Facebook group](#). Or share your news more widely on [Facebook](#) and on [Twitter](#), using the #ourbloom or #BritainInBloom hashtag.

Please do not hesitate to contact us should you have any queries. We look forward to seeing you in London.

With very best wishes and happy gardening,

Tom Robin
Bloom Programme Lead

Report on	Cemetery Memorial Safety Programme Update
Date of Meeting	10 th September 2019
Reporting Officer	Terry Scullion, Head of Property Services
Contact Officer	Eunan Murray, Grounds & Cemeteries Manager

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

1.0	Purpose of Report
1.1	This report is to update members on Council's Memorial Safety programme in Council's Cemeteries.
2.0	Background
2.1	<p>Members have been previously advised of the ongoing work in aligning the administration of burials in how it's delivered to the public. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating a common set of rules and regulations in a policy for Council's operational cemeteries following stakeholder engagement; • Establishing maintenance agreements for grass cutting in eight historic cemeteries not owned by Council, and • Implementing a Memorial Safety Programme.
2.2	<p>In relation to Memorial Safety, Council are bound by legislation to ensure that its burial grounds are safe places to work and visit. Managing Memorial Safety is therefore an essential part of controlling the risks to health and safety. Whilst council has overall responsibility of the operational cemeteries, including risk from unstable memorials, however they do not own the memorials. The owner of the memorial is the Deed Holder (grave owner with exclusive right of burial) or their successor in title.</p>
3.0	Main Report
3.1	<p><u>Unstable Memorials</u></p> <p>If Council find a memorial to be unstable a letter will be issued to the Deed holder at their last known address within 10 days of the inspection. This letter will inform the owner that their memorial has been found to be unstable, and detail the action needed to be taken by the memorial owners to make the memorial safe. See appendix 1 for an illustration of what action is taken, depending on the stability of the memorial. This will continue for a three month period to address the problem.</p>

	<p>If after three months have passed and a response hasn't been received from the grave owner, or an acceptable timebound plan of action to remedy the unstable memorial, Cemetery staff will the necessary steps to make safe the memorial, subject to resource availability.</p> <p>Wherever possible the memorial or its components will be left in the grave space in a way where by full repair of the memorial to BS 8415 is possible by a competent memorial mason. This action will involve any of the following.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removing the memorial from its foundation and partially sinking it into the ground at the head of the grave at least 25% of the memorial will be below ground, or • Laying the memorial flat in the grave space. <p>If Council receive a request to reopen the grave for a burial, were a permanent repair is pending, this must carried out by the Deed holder first.</p>
3.2	<p><u>Unsafe Memorials</u></p> <p>When a memorial poses a significant or immediate risk, such as likely collapse in a way that could lead to serious injury, Council will take one or more of the following actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It may temporarily make safe the memorial using a staking and banding structural support method or fence it off. It will put up a safety notice to tell people that the memorial is unsafe and the action to be taken by the grave owner or their heir(s) will be displayed on or near to the memorial. • The memorial will be partially buried into the ground at the head of the grave. • Memorials will be laid flat if there is no other practical way of making them safe. • It will try to contact the owner of the grave as soon as possible to agree a repair time frame. <p>If council find a large number of memorials aren't safe within a section of burial ground, it may fence off the whole area. Signs will be displayed to inform visitors of the danger and provide contact details for further information.</p> <p>Where a memorial is thought to have historical or social significance, Council will do its best to consult with the relevant conservation or heritage association before any remedial works are carried out.</p>
3.3	<p><u>Unauthorised Memorials</u></p> <p>Where Council find a memorial to be unauthorised, that is has been erected without permission, or where no fees have been paid.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council will send a letter to the Deed holder at their last known address within 10 days of the unauthorised memorial being discovered. Council will

3.4	<p>ask for an application for retrospective permission, and will charge an administration fee for this process.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If after a further three months has passed, if it still hasn't received and approved valid application, cemetery staff will remove the memorial. <p>If council haven't been able to contact the owner of a grave with an unauthorised memorial on it and subsequently someone wants to open the grave for a burial or to bury cremated remains, any outstanding fees owed to council must be paid before a burial can take place in line with the application process to erect a memorial.</p> <p><u>Communication</u></p> <p>Given the sensitive nature of the programme, a specific communications plan has been developed which aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create awareness and build understanding of the safety check programme among those who own or visit the graves of loved ones in Council-maintained cemeteries. • Ensure key stakeholders (e.g. funeral directors, memorial masons, churches) are aware of the safety check programme and able to manage and/or signpost enquiries. • Ensure a proactive, open, empathetic process which minimises any distress for those who may be affected. <p>A programme of memorial safety inspection has been ongoing across Council cemeteries. However its visibility and impact will intensive in Council's five operational cemeteries, and old burial grounds from November 2019.</p>
4.0	Other Considerations
4.1	<p>Financial, Human Resources & Risk Implications</p> <p>Financial: Further roll out of the Memorial Safety Inspection Programme is subject to a current funding request from reserves. A limited budget is available in year for training the operatives on Memorial Safety however additional funds will need to be secured for specialist equipment and external expertise.</p> <p>Human: Staff time in the administration of burials, cemetery inspections including training of operatives, and managing third party contractors working in the cemeteries.</p> <p>Other client service support through Council's Marketing and Communications team to help implement the Communication Plan associated with the Programme.</p> <p>Risk Management: There have been approximately nine deaths in the UK since 2004 and serious injuries caused by unsafe memorials.</p>

	As the burial authority in control of cemeteries, we are bound by the conditions of the Public Health (Ireland) Act 1878 Part III; Burial Grounds Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1992 Part II No. 5; Local Authorities Cemeteries Order 1977, and we have a legal duty under the Health and Safety at Work Order (NI) 1978; and Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations (NI) 2000 to ensure that our burial grounds are safe places to work and visit.
4.2	Screening & Impact Assessments
	Equality & Good Relations Implications: None.
	Rural Needs Implications: None.
5.0	Recommendation(s)
5.1	Members are requested to note the content of the report.
6.0	Documents Attached & References
6.1	Appendix 1 - Memorial Safety Inspection Illustrations

Appendix1 – Sample of Memorial Safety Inspection Illustrations

1. Unsafe memorials may need to be Stake & Banded



2. If a number of adjacent graves are unsafe it may be necessary to section the area off.



3. Headstone may need to be laid flat



www.alamy.com - BXFT5T

4. Unstable memorials will be have a sign placed on them to inform the family



www.alamy.com - E52H12

Report on	Update Report on Monolingual Road Nameplates
Date of Meeting	10 th September 2019
Reporting Officer	Terry Scullion, Head of Property Services
Contact Officer	Cormac McGinley, Building Maintenance Officer

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

1.0	Purpose of Report
1.1	To update Members on the condition status of monolingual Road name plates across the district and associated repair costs following the annual summer survey.
2.0	Background
2.1	Repairs and replacements to road nameplates have been undertaken as a result of an annual inspection survey carried out by grounds maintenance operatives when cutting around nameplates. The 2019 summer survey was completed using mobile tablet technology which provides digitised results for the status of each sign and its respective location using mapping technology.
2.2	Reports of damage or missing signs have also continue to come from the public, elected members, or staff in the course of their normal work duties. Bi-lingual nameplate approvals come through Building Control following Council approval, and most often are for replacement signage.
3.0	Main Report
3.1	The survey and general tidy up around each sign commenced in late May and finished in June. In total there was 4,537 road name plate signs surveyed and trimmed around to improve visibility.
3.2	Approximately 89% of the signs surveyed have been reported as being in good condition and free from any defects. With 11% either reported as missing or damaged. A summary breakdown is included in table 1 in appendix 1.
3.3	Following a recent procurement quotation exercise, the cost for the supply of a monolingual road name plate is £72 per sign. Installation costs remain consistent at £100 per sign. Installations to date, have been completed by a combination of in-house building maintenance operatives, and third parties depending on the commitment of the in-house teams.

3.4	The total cost for the supply and installation of the signs that have been identified as missing or damaged is £67,480 as detailed on table 2 in appendix 1. This cost estimate is based on a large order of replacement nameplates with installation being undertaken by a third-party contractor due to the number of replacements identified and the potential workload impact on in house resources. Installation by in house teams over a longer time period would however reduce installation costs substantially as it would include materials only.
3.5	In house teams have commenced an assessment of the damaged nameplates across the district. Where possible, any minor repairs will be completed by the in-house teams, and signs with significant damage will be replaced. Please note the costs shown in Table 2 in appendix 1 have assumed a worst-case scenario where full replacement has been taken for all of the signs reported as damaged. An initial order for 50 nameplates has been placed with remaining additional orders being placed upon completion of the necessary due diligence checks.
3.6	For comparison purposes, in 2018 there were a total of 166 English only nameplates replaced, and to date in 2019 there have been 119 nameplates replaced. The combined replacement and installation cost were approximately £52,000.
4.0	Other Considerations
4.1	Financial, Human Resources & Risk Implications
	Financial: From property services budget provision.
	Human: Officer time in the preparation for procurement of replacement signs, validation of replacement signage details, and the coordination of the installation process.
	Risk Management: To facilitate the replacement or repair of nameplates, so far as resources permit, for residents and emergency services.
4.2	Screening & Impact Assessments
	Equality & Good Relations Implications: N/A
	Rural Needs Implications: N/A
5.0	Recommendation(s)
5.1	Members are requested to note the content of this report.

6.0	Documents Attached & References
6.1	Appendix 1 - 2019 Road name plate survey results and associated replacement costs

Appendix 1

2019 Road name plate survey results & associated replacement costs

Table 1 – Survey Results

Description	No Damage	Damaged or Missing	Total
No Damage recorded	4,047		
Back board Damage (Sign structure)		54	
Left Leg Damaged		108	
Right Leg Damaged		71	
Name Plate missing (street/road location detail)		38	
Name Plate Damaged (street/road location detail)		112	
Signs Missing Entirely		107	
Total	4,047 (89.2%)	490 (10.8%)	4,537 (100%)

Table 2 – Replacement Costs

Item	Cost per unit	Number of signs	Cost
Supply of Replacement sign *	£72	340	£24,480
Contractor Installation cost (if third party used)	£100	340	£34,000
Supply of Name Plate only	£15	(38 + 112) 150	£2,250
Installation of Name plate only (if third party used)	£45	150	£6,750
Total Cost			£67,480

Notes:

** In the Dungannon area the former Council often installed two signs at either of the road, or two at each section of named road. Repair and Replacement is based on aligning to one nameplate located at the start and end of the road, or at each section of named road where it is intersected.*

