

**A**

**Minutes of Meeting of Environment Committee of Mid Ulster District Council  
held on Wednesday 4 February 2015 in Cookstown District Council Offices**

<b>Members Present:</b>	In the Chair, Councillor Cuddy (Chair)  Councillors Buchanan, Burton (7.03 pm), Cuthbertson, Gillespie, Mallaghan, McAleer (7.12 pm), McFlynn, McGinley, B McGuigan, McNamee, Mulligan, J O'Neill, Reid
<b>Officers in Attendance:</b>	Mr Tohill, Chief Executive Mrs Caldwell, Head of Environmental Health (CDC) Mr Cassells, Director of Technical Services and Leisure Services (MDC) Mr Kelso, Director of Environmental Health and Building Control (CDC) Mr Law, Head of Waste Services (DSTBC) Mr McAdoo, Head of Waste and Contracts Management (CDC) Mrs McClements, Director of Environmental Services (DSTBC) Mr Scullion, Head of Technical Services (CDC) Mr Wilkinson, Head of Building Control (CDC) Miss Thompson, Committee Services/ Senior Admin Officer (DSTBC)

The meeting commenced at 7.02 pm

**E9/15          Apologies**

Councillors McGuigan and Mullen

**E10/15          Declarations of Interest**

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

**E11/15          Receive and confirm minutes of the Environment Committee meeting held on Wednesday 14 January 2015**

Proposed by Councillor Cuthbertson  
Seconded by Councillor Mulligan and

**Resolved**      That the Minutes of the Meeting of the Environment Committee held on Wednesday 14 January 2015 (E1/15 – E6/15 and E8/15) were considered and signed as accurate and correct.

*Councillor Burton entered the meeting at 7.03 pm*

## **Matters for Decision**

### **E12/15      Transport NI Environmental Maintenance**

Mr Scullion provided Members with an overview of the TransportNI grass cutting functions carried out by Council and sought Members views on service delivery from 1 April 2015.

At the moment the three Councils carry out all or some of TransportNI's functions as follows:

- Town and village grass cutting of verges and sightlines at junctions
- Off Street Car park cleansing
- Streetscape hard surfaces weed control
- Snow/Ice clearance of town centre footpaths in periods of prolonged ice

With regard to grass cutting the TransportNI policy is to cut grassed areas up to twice a year in rural areas up to one swathe width for safety reasons. This includes areas at sightlines and junctions as necessary. In urban areas the policy is to cut grassed areas five times per year across the full verge within the 30mph boundaries. In addition to Council and TransportNI, the NI Housing Executive cut grass in towns and villages. Often grass is cut to three different standards.

In lieu of grass cutting services TransportNI make a payment to Councils annually depending on the amount grass is cut and to what standard.

Due to the nature of grounds maintenance works much of the planning and preparation is undertaken 12 months in advance. Due to time constraints grounds maintenance arrangements for the new Council are expected to be the same as the current year.

Correspondence received from TransportNI suggests that payment in lieu of grass cutting services may not be made in 2015/16 and arrangements need to be agreed with TransportNI. At present, approximately £29,000 has been included as income from TransportNI in lieu of Council services in the draft Mid Ulster District council financial estimates for 2015/16.

Mr Scullion asked Members to note the contents of the report and to give approval to enter into discussions with TransportNI to agree a way forward with grass cutting in Mid Ulster for 2015/16.

Councillor McNamee commented that this appears to be another function which is being off-loaded to Councils without reimbursement.

Councillor Burton advised that rural areas are as much in need of grass cutting as the urban areas.

Councillor McFlynn advised that TransportNI currently make presentations to each of the Councils and asked if TransportNI be invited to a future meeting of Mid Ulster District Council.

The Chief Executive confirmed that TransportNI will be invited twice yearly to make a presentation to the Council. He advised that it will be important to meet with TransportNI to discuss reimbursement for grass cutting for 2015/16 season and also to discuss continuity of approach to grass cutting as operations are currently serviced by different TransportNI sections resulting in different quantities of grass being cut in each area and different rates of payment.

Councillor Reid felt that Council should not be taking this function on without reimbursement.

Proposed by Councillor Cuthbertson  
Seconded by Councillor B McGuigan and

**Resolved** That it be recommended to the Council to enter into discussions with TransportNI to agree a way forward for grass cutting in Mid Ulster for 2015/16.

### **E13/15 Transitional Arrangements for Byelaw Control**

Mrs Caldwell updated Members on the Byelaws currently in force in the current Council areas and the arrangements for transposing these for use in Mid Ulster District Council in April 2015.

Under the Local Government (NI) Act 1972, Councils were given the power to introduce Byelaws for the Good Rule and Government of their District. These controls were utilised to provide for the regulation and management of parks, recreational facilities and local cemeteries, in addition to commercial activities such as hairdressing, tattooing, ear piercing and cosmetic skin treatments. Byelaws currently in force across the three Council areas are:

<b>BYELAWS</b>
<p><b><u>General Public Health</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cosmetic Piercing</li> <li>• Semi-Permanent Skin Colouring</li> <li>• Tattooing</li> <li>• Hairdressers Act (NI) 1939</li> <li>• Ear-Piercing and Electrolysis</li> <li>• Acupuncture</li> </ul>
<p><b><u>Good Rule and Government</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Byelaws for Use of Designated Pleasure Grounds</li> <li>• Byelaws for Rules and Regulations of Public Cemeteries</li> <li>• Byelaws for Consumption of Alcohol in Public Places</li> </ul>

The procedures for revoking old Byelaws and establishing New Byelaws are defined in guidance provided by the Department of the Environment. As this is in effect a legislative process, the Council must follow the procedures as set out in the Local Government (NI) Acts 1972 and 2014. The procedure for introducing a new or revised Byelaw is:

- Draft New Byelaws
- Committee considers / agrees – Draft Byelaws
- Draft Byelaws are publicly advertised local papers – 1 month
- Committee considers public comments / revises Draft Byelaws
- Committee ratifies 'Byelaws'
- Ratified Byelaws forwarded to relevant NI Department for "Signature"
- Byelaws returned and publicly advertised / implemented

As the amendment or introduction of a new Byelaw is a legislative procedure the timescales and arrangements must be adhered to. The process as outlined above can take between three and six months to complete before the new Byelaw can take effect. This will depend on how quickly the relevant Northern Ireland Department agrees and signs off the Draft Byelaw. An officer working group has been established within Mid Ulster to review the current suite of Byelaws and prepare new draft Byelaws for Members' consideration.

The Department of the Environment has recognised given the timescales that it would be impractical to expect new Councils to have revised Byelaws in place for April 2015. The Local Government (Transitional, Supplementary, Incidental Provisions and Modifications) Regulations (NI) 2014, Regulations 3 and 4 provide for the transfer of existing Byelaws to the new Council for their regulation and control until new Byelaws are approved.

This will mean that the current set of Byelaws will require to be ratified by Mid Ulster District Council after 1 April 2015, when it becomes a legal entity. A report will be brought to Members at the earliest Committee, setting out the Byelaws and the legal arrangements for doing same. These arrangements will enable Council to apply the Byelaws, until such times as a new set are drafted, considered and consulted upon.

Proposed by Councillor B McGuigan  
Seconded by Councillor Reid and

**Resolved** That it be recommended to the Council to ratify the current set of Byelaws after 1 April 2015 in order that they may be applied until such times as a new set are drafted, considered and consulted upon.

## **E14/15 Street Naming and Property Numbering Policies**

Mr Wilkinson advised Members of the Street Naming and Property Numbering Policies within the constituent Councils across Mid Ulster.

Currently each Council has an approved policy for Naming of Streets/Roadways, the policy as agreed in each case is based on Article 11 of The Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) (NI) Order 1995. Each Council policy has incorporated slightly different approaches to approval for names of Streets / Roadways which include:

### **Include**

- Number of naming options requested from developer

- Inclusion of townlands in name
- Inclusion of a name specifically relating to a locality

#### **Exclude**

- Exclusion of names marking historical or political events
- Exclusion of names relating to an individual person or family
- Exclusion of names which may have a similar street name in same locality (or postcode)

Mid Ulster Council will require a Street Naming and Property Numbering Policy to enable new properties to be suitably addressed from 1 April 2015.

Councillor McNamee felt it is important that townlands continue to be used in street naming and also expressed the need for bilingual signage.

Councillor Mallaghan advised Members of the current policy used regarding bilingual signage in Cookstown District Council. Councillor Mallaghan also enquired whether it is a legal requirement to display the number on a property.

Mr Wilkinson advised that there is nothing in legislation which states a number has to be displayed and that it is at the discretion of each Council if they wish to enforce this issue. In relation to bilingual signage Mr Wilkinson advised that legislation states that signage must be in English and any other language.

Councillor Cuthbertson felt it important that when townland names are being used that an additional name also be incorporated such as Avenue or Way so that other properties in the area can continue to use the townland name if they wish without confusion.

Councillor Mulligan felt that the use of family names should be discouraged as there is always the risk of names being excluded.

Proposed by Councillor Burton  
Seconded by Councillor B McGuigan and

**Resolved** That it be recommended to the Council to base the Street Naming and Property Numbering policy for Mid Ulster District Council on the Inclusions and Exclusions as listed above.

#### **E15/15 Entertainment Licensing**

Mr Wilkinson updated Members on the licensing of Places of Entertainment within constituent Councils across Mid Ulster.

The Council has responsibility for Licensing Places of Entertainment in accordance with The Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) (NI) Order 1985. Within the legislation, it specifies the types of entertainment which require licensing as follows:

- Theatrical performances;
- Dancing, singing or music or any other entertainment of a like kind;

- Any entertainment which consists of, or includes any public contest, match, exhibition or display of boxing, wrestling, snooker, pool, darts or any other similar game or sport.

Currently, the constituent Councils will issue licences for the following:

- Grant/renewal of Full Licences
- Occasional Licences (14 days)
- Temporary Licences (for example marquees for one-off events)
- Outdoor Licences

Mr Wilkinson advised that the total number of licences issued across the three councils is 216 providing an annual income of £53,000. The fees for an application for the grant/renewal of an Entertainment Licence are specified by The Department of Environment and are primarily based on the type of licence and maximum number of people permitted within the premises.

At present, two Councils administer the Entertainment Licence function by means of an “Excel Spreadsheet” system. The third Council uses the Tascomi Te-Licence System. The Tascomi Te-Licence System will be used as the common platform for administering this function in Mid Ulster Council.

Currently, two Councils issue licences on a monthly basis with the expiry date 12 months from the date of issue. The remaining Council issues the full Licence with the same fixed expiry date year on year (ie. all Full Licences expiry on 30 September each year).

It is proposed that all Licence applications will be processed on a receipt basis throughout the year from 1 April 2015. The Te-Licence System will allow for a completed on-line electronic application process for both renewals and new applications.

A draft policy on Entertainment Licencing for Mid Ulster District Council will be brought to a future Committee Meeting for consideration by Members.

Proposed by Councillor Mallaghan  
Seconded by Councillor McNamee and

**Resolved** That it be recommended to the Council that all Licence applications be processed on a receipt basis throughout the year from 1 April 2015.

## **E16/15 Oil Stamp Savings Scheme**

Mrs McClements reported on the oil stamp schemes in each of the legacy Councils within Mid Ulster and the likely convergence issues.

Oil stamp schemes have been in place within Dungannon and South Tyrone Borough Council, Cookstown and Magherafelt District Councils to help householders who use oil heating to budget effectively and help reduce fuel poverty.

A Mid Ulster District Council oil stamp and associated cards require design, print and promotion through a communications strategy to both oil stamp retailer, oil suppliers and the public. Arrangements require to be put in place to ensure stamps from the legacy Councils remain valid for reimbursement throughout the transition period and beyond. Each Council currently operates their oil stamp scheme in a relatively similar manner however the design of stamps and oil stamp savings cards are different and these require convergence bearing in mind the current numbering system of stamps over three sites. Payment from both retailers and to oil suppliers also needs to be regularised.

Councillors McNamee and Reid enquired as to the amount of stock of current cards/stamps and how long they will be valid.

Mrs McClements advised that all current cards/stamps will be used before the new cards/stamps will be issued but that in one of the three current Councils this could be by April 2015. Mrs McClements stated officers are aware that there is a time lapse between people buying the stamps and when they are cashed in and that consideration will be given to this when phasing in the new scheme.

Councillor Mallaghan felt that Councils are providing a good service with the oil stamp scheme and enquired if oil suppliers offer any support to Council for running the scheme.

Mrs McClements advised that there were no such arrangements with oil suppliers and that Councils would not be permitted to receive a bonus back for the scheme.

Councillor Mallaghan felt that Councils should be able to receive a small percentage from oil suppliers.

Proposed by Councillor Gillespie  
Seconded by Councillor Reid and

**Resolved** That it be recommended to the Council that arrangements are made to establish the Mid Ulster Oil Stamp Scheme as soon as corporate branding and associated issues are agreed.

## **E17/15 Street Trading Fees**

Mrs McClements asked Members for their views with regard to progressing Street Trading Licence fees for use in Mid Ulster District Council from 1 April 2015 as required by Street Trading (NI) Act 2001.

The Street Trading (NI) Act 2001 sets out the legislative process and in setting the Street Trading Fee the decision must be made based on cost recovery fees, designation procedure fees, review/calculation fees and the number of newspapers used for advertising.

The proposed fees require to be publicised in two or more newspapers, notice has to be given of the proposed fees to licence holders affected by the proposal, allowing 28 days for anyone to make a written representation. The Council must consider



any such representation and determine the final fees which then have to be publicised in two or more newspapers in the district with all licence holders affected by the decision requiring notification of the set fee.

Mrs McClements advised that a policy for Advertising Public Notices, Tenders and Recruitment was presented to last night's Policy & Resources Committee. This policy recommended that seven newspapers be used for publication of public notices and this was agreed.

For illustration purposes a summary of the proposed fees using two newspapers as specified as a minimum in legislation and seven newspapers as noted in the Policy & Resources Committee paper are outlined below.

	(2 papers used)	(7 papers used)
<b>STATIONARY TRADER</b>	<b>£175</b>	<b>£205</b>
<b>MOBILE TRADER</b>	<b>£175</b>	<b>£205</b>
<b>TEMPORARY TRADER</b>	<b>£55</b>	<b>£55</b>
<b>VARIATION OF LICENCE</b>	<b>£70</b>	<b>£70</b>

Recommendations were taken forward in the December Committee papers proposing that all fees are payable at the time of application, with an administrative portion retained in the event of the licence being refused.

Mrs McClements advised that funding will be required to pay for the cost of the public notices of the decided fees. This will depend on the number of newspapers agreed for placing such notices. In addition, future income from street trading licences will be affected by the proposed fee structure.

Proposed by Councillor B McGuigan  
Seconded by Councillor McFlynn and

**Resolved** That it be recommended to the Council that the Street Trading fees for Mid Ulster District Council are as set out below by advertising in seven newspapers as per the Policy for Advertising Public Notices, Tenders and Recruitment.

<b>STATIONARY TRADER</b>	<b>£205</b>
<b>MOBILE TRADER</b>	<b>£205</b>
<b>TEMPORARY TRADER</b>	<b>£55</b>
<b>VARIATION OF LICENCE</b>	<b>£70</b>

## **Matters for Information**

### **E18/15 Fly-Tipped Waste**

Mrs Caldwell provided Members with some background to the Fly-Tipping of Waste Protocol between the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA) and Local Councils and updated Members on the current position.

Fly-Tipping of waste is a significant problem for all Councils in Northern Ireland. The primary controls are contained within the Waste and Contaminated Land (NI) Order 1997, which is regulated by the NIEA. The DoE amended this legislation with The Waste and Contaminated Land (Amendment Act) (NI) 2011. This amended legislation was designed to strengthen the enforcement powers of the Department and Councils in regard to unlicensed and Fly-Tipped waste.

As part of the regime, NIEA agreed to establish a programme to identify the scale and extent of fly-tipped material and in particular, hazardous waste, across the region. The Department of the Environment established a Fly-Tipping Waste Unit, to enable the Department and NIEA to fulfil their statutory responsibilities in the clearance and removal of hazardous waste materials. In the Mid Ulster cluster, two Councils signed up to the pilot programme.

The programme has proved very successful to date, with approximately four separate incidents of fuel laundered waste material being removed by NIEA contractors in one period of six months alone during 2013/14 at a cost of approximately £20,000 in one Council area.

Correspondence received on 5 December 2014 indicated that a total of 394 incidents of fly-tipped waste had been dealt with across Northern Ireland in the period June 2012 to October 2014, at a total cost of £1,179,000. The correspondence confirmed that the budget for the Pilot Programme has now been exhausted and that no further resources will be made available to deal with fly-tipped waste incidents.

The costs for collection and disposal of fly-tipped waste in Mid Ulster by NIEA, amounted to in excess of £64,878 since June 2012 and this does not include the smaller quantities of fly-tipped waste which would be collected by councils as part of the Street Cleansing Programme.

If this position is left unchallenged, Mid Ulster District Council will be faced with a similar position as that prior to 2012, when Council's had to incur the costs of removal of "Fuel Laundered Waste" at a cost of approximately £1,500/tonne for removal and disposal. In one case alone NIEA incurred a cost of £14,000 in dealing with a 40 foot trailer containing this type of hazardous waste material.

Mrs Caldwell recommended that correspondence is forwarded to the Minister for the Environment, highlighting the need to review the "Pilot Programme" and that a structured fund for the regulation, control and disposal of highly toxic fuel laundered waste and other similarly hazardous materials in accordance with the requirements of the Waste and Contaminated Land (NI) Order 1997 be put in place.

Proposed by Councillor McNamee  
Seconded by Councillor McGinley and

**Resolved** That it be recommended to the Council to write to the Minister for the Environment highlighting the concerns regarding the proposed curtailment of the Fly-Tipped Waste Programme.

## **E19/15      Charging Arrangements for Collection and Disposal of Waste**

Mr McAdoo advised members on the arrangements for charging for kerbside collection and the disposal of commercial and Schedule 2 waste.

At the October 2014 meeting a report outlining a scale of charges for the collection and disposal of commercial waste for the 2015/16 year was approved. The report acknowledged that there were a number of issues in relation to how the charges would be applied which needed to be addressed in advance of 1 April 2015, these issues were how and when commercial properties will be charged and secondly to which premises discretionary charges will be applied.

With regard to payment terms and conditions, all commercial properties will be charged for the service bi-annually with invoices for the first six month period covering 1 April to 30 September 2015 being issued in February with payment made before the end of March 2015. Given the preference of Finance that payment is made in advance and in order to limit the administrative burden no direct debit payment option will be made available.

A common Mid Ulster bin label to be attached to commercial bins to confirm payment has been made will be used from April however invoices and waste transfer notes will be issued by the existing three Councils for the first six month period with standard documentation being used thereafter.

In relation to discretionary charges the Controlled Waste and Duty of Care Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2013 lists certain types of properties, known as "schedule 2" premises, where the Council has discretion to impose a charge for the collection and/or disposal of waste. A summary of the legal position in relation to the classification of waste from the various premises and permitted charges is shown:

	<b>Type of Premise</b>	<b>Classification of Waste</b>	<b>Collection Charge Permitted</b>	<b>Disposal Charge Permitted</b>
1.	Educational Establishment	Household	YES	YES
2.	Charity Shops	Household	YES	NO
	<i>Exceptions</i>			
2a	Where waste originates from non-domestic property	Commercial	YES	YES
3.	Premises occupied by a charity and wholly or mainly used for charitable purposes	Commercial	YES	YES
	<i>Exceptions</i>			
3a	Where waste is from premises used mainly or wholly for public meetings	Household	YES	NO
3b	Where waste is from a place of worship	Household	NO	NO

At the moment all three existing Councils charge for both the collection and disposal of waste from schools and other educational establishments and no change will be

made here other than adopting a common approach of applying an annual charge to cover 40 weeks of the year to reflect school holiday periods/closures.

With regard to the other schedule 2 premises only one Council presently applies any type of charge, specifically a landfill tax disposal charge as this was considered to be a “pass through” cost imposed by HMRC. Moving forward this charge will not apply to the 64 premises concerned in order to ensure a common position across the new Council district.

Whilst there will be a financial implication arising from the non-application of the landfill tax charge to the existing charitable premises in one Council area it is not anticipated there will be a significant impact on overall income as any loss should be offset by additional income arising from the collection of recycling bins in another Council area (set at 50% of the residual charge as approved by Committee).

Prior to the second six month period (October 2015 to 3 March 2016) a standard contract for the provision of the commercial waste collection service by Mid Ulster District Council will be developed and put in place with all customers.

Members noted the content of this report.

## **E20/15      Visual Condition Surveys on Car Parks Transferring to Mid Ulster**

Mr Cassells updated Members on the off street car parks identified for transfer to Mid Ulster District Council on 1 April 2015 and provided a summary of findings on the condition of same.

As part of Local Government Reform off street car parks as identified by the Department for Regional Development will transfer to the ownership of Mid Ulster District Council. It is noted that 23 car parks will transfer to Mid Ulster District Council, these car parks make provision for 1,978 car parking spaces across the new Council area. Responsibility for their management and maintenance will fall with the Council from 1 April 2015. Council will not have responsibility for on street car parking.

In preparation for the transfer of the responsibility and the assets from DRD council officers undertook a visual condition survey of each car park to ascertain:

- A quality score on a scale of Good, Satisfactory, Unsatisfactory and Unacceptable for each inspected area within the car park. The areas inspected included surfacing, line marking, kerbing and pavement, equipment and signage, boundaries, landscaped areas and street lighting.
- The priority of works required; and
- The costs estimated for works identified.

The surveying related to a visual survey only and did not extend to the inspection of underground, utilities, mechanical and electrical services.

As a result of the surveys it is estimated that £146,200 is required to undertake the necessary identified works. The works have been banded on a scale of (i) requiring

immediate attention; (ii) attention within one year (2015-2016); or (iii) attention beyond 2015-2016 and broken down as follows:

Priority of Works	£
Immediate (1)	57,980
2015-2016	79,584
2016-2017+	8,636
<b>Total</b>	<b>146,200</b>

Note 1 Includes estimated costs of £55k for resurfacing 4 car parks which could wait until future years, subject to further assessment

The visual condition surveys identified a number of issues which although identified on inspection of the sites are beyond the scope of this report and will be progressed accordingly. Matters include unregistered lands, pedestrian access to car parks, utility access, NIE Charge Points within car parks, street lighting costs, boundary issues of the car parks and existing TransportNI plans for some car parks.

With reference to monies transferring to local government from DRD for car park maintenance it is expected that this will be in the region of £200,000. This is in contrast to the 2001-2005 when DRD spent approximately £4 million per annum on maintenance. Mid Ulster due diligence work on its car parks would suggest that DRD should be allocating and transferring substantially more than it has currently identified, to be in line with the local government reform principle of transferring functions being cost neutral to local government at the point of transfer.

Members thanked officers for their detailed reports in relation to this matter but again raised concern of additional responsibilities coming to council with little or no budget.

Councillor Mallaghan proposed that Council request a meeting with the Minister for Regional Development in relation to the budget for maintenance of carparks transferring to Mid Ulster District Council and also issues relating to grass cutting as discussed earlier.

Councillor Cuddy felt that Council should not adopt these car parks until they are brought up to standard by DRD.

The Chief Executive advised that financial amounts coming to Council for additional responsibilities are now final and that legislation allows for the transfer of car parks to Council with no comeback on their condition however a meeting with the Minister may be useful to discuss a review of budget for the future.

Proposed by Councillor Mallaghan  
Seconded by Councillor J O'Neill and

**Resolved** That it be recommended to the Council to request a meeting with the Minister for Regional Development in relation to the budget for car park maintenance and also grass cutting.

*Councillor Reid left the meeting at 8.25 pm*

**Confidential Business**

Proposed by Councillor Mallaghan  
Seconded by Councillor Gillespie and

**Resolved** That items E21/15 and E22/15 be taken as confidential business.

**E23/15 Duration of Meeting**

The meeting was called for 7.00 pm and ended at 8.30 pm.

**CHAIR** \_\_\_\_\_

**DATE** \_\_\_\_\_

**B**

<b>Subject</b>	Northern Ireland Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste Management Statistics July – September 2014
<b>Reporting Officer</b>	Mark McAdoo, Head of Waste & Contract Management, CDC

<b>1</b>	<b>Purpose of Report</b>
1.1	To inform members on the content of the NIEA Northern Ireland Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste Management Statistics Report for July to September 2014.

<b>2.1</b>	<b>Background</b>
2.1	The above (provisional) report was published on 22 January 2015 by the Department of the Environment. The data in the report is based on returns made to Wastedataflow, a web based system, used by all local authorities to report on local authority collected (LAC) municipal waste.

<b>3</b>	<b>Key Issues</b>
3.1	<p><b>Northern Ireland</b></p> <p>The latest figures show that for the first time since 2009/10, Northern Ireland's household dry recycling and composting rate has failed to show any quarter on quarter increase, remaining at 45.6%, i.e. the figure is the same as that for July to September 2013. Previous improvements in this quarter have been driven by an increasing proportion of household waste being composted but this has remained static at around 25% since last year.</p> <p>Of all household waste collected 21.0% was recycled and 24.6% was composted. A recycling rate of 45.2% was recorded during the previous quarter, for April to July 2014.</p> <p>This stalled performance in recycling comes despite an overall drop in the tonnage of waste sent to landfill. The total tonnage of household waste sent to landfill for this quarter was 88,511 tonnes, down 13.9% compared with the same period a year earlier (102,854 tonnes). This means that 39.9% of Northern Ireland's household waste was sent to landfill across the quarter.</p> <p>In total, 53,948 tonnes of biodegradable LAC municipal waste were sent to landfill during this quarter, 11.9% less than in the same quarter the previous year (61,228 tonnes). This equated to 18.5% of the annual Northern Ireland Landfill Allowance Scheme (NILAS) allocation used in this quarter and 37% used in the first half of the year.</p>



According to the Department for Environment, the reduction in landfill has been largely achieved through an increasing proportion of waste being diverted for energy recovery, with much of that material being used in the production of refuse derived fuel (RDF).

3.2

**Mid Ulster**

3.2.1

Recycling / Composting Performance

The performance in percentage of household waste recycled / composted waste across the three existing (Mid Ulster) Councils, in comparison to the corresponding quarter the previous year, is shown in Table 1 below:-

**Table 1**

Council	Recycling	+ / -	Composting	+ / -	Total	+ / -
Cookstown	22%	0.5%	33.1%	11.3%	55.1%	+11.8%
Dungannon	20.5%	-3.9%	20.6%	-5.6%	41.4%	-9.5%
Magherafelt	20.3%	-0.1%	35%	-2%	55.4%	-2.1%
Mid Ulster / Average	20.9%	-1.2%	29.6%	+1.3%	50.5%	+0.1%

The corresponding tonnage of household waste recycled / composted during the same periods for comparison is shown in Table 2 below:-

**Table 2**

	Tonnes Recycled		Tonnes Composted		Total		Variance
Council	Q2 13/14	Q2 14/15	Q2 13/14	Q2 14/15	Q2 13/14	Q2 14/15	+ / - Tonnes
Cookstown	910	1103	921	1658	1831	2761	+930
Dungannon	1745	1465	1874	1466	3619	2931	-688
Magherafelt	1123	1170	2031	2016	3154	3187	+ 33
Mid Ulster Total	3778	3738	4826	5140	8604	8879	+275

As can be seen the average performance for Mid Ulster, despite quite a decrease in Dungannon and South Tyrone, has increased overall. This increase has been driven by a rise in the amount of compostable material collected by Cookstown District Council, primarily as a result of the ongoing roll out of the brown bin scheme for the collection of food and garden waste.

This report relates to the period July to September 2014, normally the best performing quarter in terms of waste recycling / composting due to seasonality. Over the four latest quarters for which published data is available i.e. October 2013 to September 2014 the overall percentage of household waste recycled / composted by the three existing Councils collectively was approximately 47%. This meets the N I Executive's Programme for Government interim recycling target of 45% by 2015. However there is further work / improvement required to achieve the EU Revised Waste Framework Directive target of recycling 50% of household

waste by 2020.

3.2.2 NILAS Performance

The performance in respect of NILAS targets relating to biodegradable local authority collected municipal waste sent to landfill is shown in Table 3 below:-

**Table 3**

Council	Tonnes of BLACMW to Landfill			NILAS Allocation (2014/15)	% Allocation used (Apr – Sept 2014)
	July – Sept 2013	July – Sept 2014	+ / -		
Cookstown	1291	1018	-273	5,908	36.8%
Dungannon	1892	2299	+407	8,536	55.2%
Magherafelt	966	505	-461	7,347	12.9%
Mid-Ulster / Total	4149	3822	-327	21,791	35.9%

The above figures highlight that whilst Dungannon and South Tyrone Borough Council may, individually, exceed its annual NILAS allocation / target for 2014/15, collectively the Mid Ulster Councils will achieve compliance.

The total annual NILAS allocation for Mid Ulster decreases to 21,330 tonnes in 2015/16 and falls progressively to 16,932 tonnes in 2019/20. Again, based on the four latest quarters for which data is available, Mid Ulster as a whole has landfilled 16,390 tonnes of biodegradable LAC municipal waste. Therefore assuming no significant decrease in our performance (due to unforeseen circumstances) over the next four years NILAS target compliance should be achieved up to 2019.

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<b>4</b>	<b>Resources</b>
4.1	<b><u>Financial</u></b> Details of the costs incurred in respect of high value contracts for the recycling / composting of waste were presented to Committee in September 2014. It should be noted a return to a gate fee i.e. charge as opposed to income for the processing of mixed dry recyclables is most likely to take place in 2015/16.
4.2	<b><u>Human</u></b> – N/A
4.3	<b><u>Basis for Professional/ Consultancy Support</u></b> – N/A
4.4	<b><u>Other</u></b> – N/A

5	Other Considerations																		
5.1	<p>Some of the measures outlined in this report have been identified in a recent DOENI Local Government consultation in relation to Performance Indicators and Standards with the following proposed to come into effect under Schedule 5 and 6 of the associated Order from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2015.</p> <table><tr><th>Council</th><th>Standard / Indicator Ref</th><th>Standard / Indicator</th></tr><tr><td></td><td>WS1</td><td>To landfill no more than the following tonnage of biodegradable Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste</td></tr><tr><td>Mid Ulster</td><td></td><td>21,330</td></tr><tr><td>All Councils</td><td>W1</td><td>The percentage of household waste collected by district councils that is sent for recycling (including waste prepared for reuse).</td></tr><tr><td>All Councils</td><td>W2</td><td>The amount (tonnage) of biodegradable Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste that is landfilled.</td></tr><tr><td>All Councils</td><td>W3</td><td>The amount (tonnage) of Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste Arisings</td></tr></table> <p>Under the draft legislation/guidance the Council will be required to gather information to assess improvements in their services and to issue a report annually on their performances against the above indicators. The collection and evaluation of this information will support councils' future planning and decision making on delivery arrangements for its services.</p>	Council	Standard / Indicator Ref	Standard / Indicator		WS1	To landfill no more than the following tonnage of biodegradable Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste	Mid Ulster		21,330	All Councils	W1	The percentage of household waste collected by district councils that is sent for recycling (including waste prepared for reuse).	All Councils	W2	The amount (tonnage) of biodegradable Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste that is landfilled.	All Councils	W3	The amount (tonnage) of Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste Arisings
Council	Standard / Indicator Ref	Standard / Indicator																	
	WS1	To landfill no more than the following tonnage of biodegradable Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste																	
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All Councils	W2	The amount (tonnage) of biodegradable Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste that is landfilled.																	
All Councils	W3	The amount (tonnage) of Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste Arisings																	

<b>6</b>	<b>Recommendations</b>
6.1	Members are asked to note the contents of this report and to agree to receive regular quarterly and annual waste management performance reports.

<b>7</b>	<b>List of Documents Attached</b>
7.1	Appendix 1 - Northern Ireland Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste Management Statistics Report July – September 2014



# NORTHERN IRELAND LOCAL AUTHORITY COLLECTED MUNICIPAL WASTE MANAGEMENT STATISTICS

JULY - SEPTEMBER 2014  
PROVISIONAL ESTIMATES



**Issue No:** 22

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## Reader Information

Purpose	Report on measurements of local authority collected municipal waste, relating to waste arisings, recycling, composting and disposal for the three waste management groups and district councils in Northern Ireland.
Reporting Period	1 <sup>st</sup> July 2014 – 30 <sup>th</sup> September 2014
Data Quality	Very good. Information contained in this report has been sourced from WasteDataFlow (WDF), which is the web based system for local authority collected municipal waste data reporting by UK local authorities to central government. The data in this report are based on returns made to WDF by district councils in Northern Ireland at the end of the quarter. Although these quarterly data have been validated by the Department prior to release, the data should be treated as provisional since they will undergo further validation, with fully validated figures for 2014/15 being published in the annual report in November 2015.
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## Introduction

This report presents information on the tonnages of local authority collected municipal waste managed in Northern Ireland between July and September 2014. It details information on ten measurements of local authority collected waste for the period July to September 2014, relating to waste arisings, recycling, composting and disposal for the three waste management groups in Northern Ireland. Some of these measurements are key performance indicators (KPIs), used to assess progress towards achieving waste strategy targets and where appropriate this is highlighted in the tables and charts.

In Northern Ireland, there are 26 district councils which are split into three waste management groups. arc21 has the largest population size with 53.3% of the population of Northern Ireland living in it, followed by SWaMP2008 with 28.3% of the population and NWRWMG with 18.4% of the population. They are split as follows:

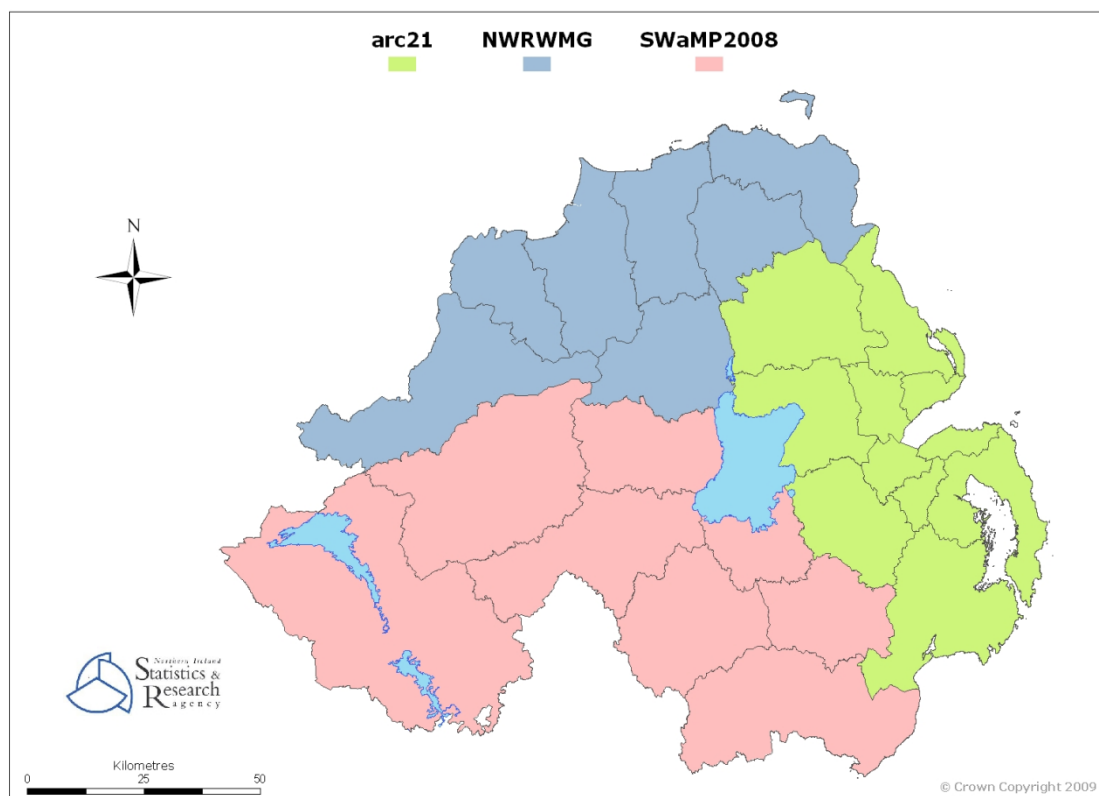
arc21 - Antrim, Ards, Ballymena, Belfast, Castlereagh, Carrickfergus, Down, Larne, Lisburn, Newtownabbey, North Down

North West Regional Waste Management Group (NWRWMG) - Ballymoney, Coleraine, Derry, Limavady, Magherafelt, Moyle, Strabane

Southern Waste Management Partnership (SWaMP2008) - Armagh, Banbridge, Cookstown, Craigavon, Dungannon, Fermanagh, Newry and Mourne, Omagh

The future of the waste management groups, following local government reorganisation in April 2015, remains uncertain and is yet to be determined.

### Map of the waste management groups in Northern Ireland



## Key Points

In quarter 2 of 2014/15:

- The total amount of LAC municipal waste arisings (250,865 tonnes) has increased by 1.0% compared with July to September 2013 (248,392 tonnes). This can be observed in both the household and non household elements, with these showing increases of 0.9% and 1.7% respectively (from 219,814 tonnes of household waste arisings in July to September 2013 to 221,794 tonnes in the current quarter and from 28,578 tonnes of non household waste arisings last year to 29,070 this year).
- The total proportion of LAC municipal waste sent for recycling and composting during this quarter was 45.1%. This was similar to the same quarter last year when 44.8% was sent for recycling and composting.
- The tonnage of LAC municipal waste going to landfill has fallen to 101,781, a decrease of 13.9% on the same quarter last year when 118,159 tonnes were landfilled (Table 3). The percentage of LAC municipal waste sent to landfill in the current quarter was 40.6% (Figure 3 & Table 4). This was 7.0 percentage points lower than that for July to September 2013 (47.6%).
- The total percentage of household waste sent for recycling and composting was 45.6%. This was the same as the proportion sent in July to September 2013. Of all household waste collected 21.0% was recycled and 24.6% was composted.
- The total tonnage of household waste sent to landfill for this quarter was 88,511 tonnes (Table 10) down 13.9% compared with last year (102,854 tonnes). The percentage of household waste sent to landfill in the current quarter was 39.9% (Figure 7 & Table 11). This was 6.9 percentage points lower than the July to September 2013 figure (46.8%).
- In total, 53,948 tonnes of biodegradable LAC municipal waste were sent to landfill during this quarter, 11.9% less than in the same quarter last year (61,228 tonnes). This equated to 18.5% of the annual Northern Ireland Landfill Allowance Scheme (NILAS) allocation used in this quarter and 37.0% used in the first half of the year.
- Household kerbside capture rates for the primary waste categories ranged from a high of 56.6% for paper and card to a low of 1.7% for Waste Electronic & Electrical Equipment (WEEE). The capture rates for glass and mixed metals waste have improved when compared with the same quarter of the previous year (up 1.6 and 1.2 percentage points respectively); whilst capture rates for the remaining primary waste categories have remained similar.



## User Guidance

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

### Main Uses of Data

Data contained in this release are published primarily to provide an indication of the progress towards achieving waste strategy targets. They allow for the assessment of the performance of the district councils and waste management groups in Northern Ireland in managing waste arisings, recycling, composting and landfill. Targets are set for an annual period and care should be taken when comparing quarterly figures against such targets. More information on targets can be found in Section 8 of Appendix 2.

These data also provide policy makers with the necessary information to formulate and evaluate waste services and are helpful in assessing the effectiveness of resource allocation in providing services that are fully responsive to public need.

The waste data help to inform the lifestyle choices of the public, specifically decisions about how to dispose of waste. Waste statistics are used in the 'Rethink Waste' campaign (<http://rethinkwasteni.org/about-waste/facts-and-figures/>) which influences choices that ultimately impact upon the quantity and type of waste that is generated, reused and recycled. The Department of the Environment (DoE) Northern Ireland delivers the Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy through the Rethink Waste Programme.

Waste data feed into Northern Ireland specific and UK wide research projects carried out by Waste and Resource Action Programme (WRAP)

(<http://www.wrap.org.uk/>). These projects are funded by each of the governments within the UK and the EU. The results of research by WRAP assist governments to devise strategies to deal with issues such as using resources sustainably, helping people to recycle more and to waste less both at home and at work, offering economic as well as environmental benefits.

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

The Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (NINIS) provides access to waste information with the aim of making it available to as wide an audience as possible by providing interactive charts and mapping facilities that enable the statistics to be interpreted readily in a spatial context. (<http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/Interactive/Maps/Agriculture%20and%20Environment/Environment/Local%20Authority%20Collected%20Municipal%20Waste%20Recycling/atlas.html>)

## **Data Sources**

### Waste Management Data

The information presented in this report derives from the WasteDataFlow (WDF) system.

It is increasingly rare that residual waste may still be disposed of directly to landfill. Waste is collected by the 26 district councils directly from the kerbside and some civic amenity sites; third parties under contract to the district council also collect from the remaining civic amenity sites and almost all the bring banks. Some larger district councils use intermediate bulking up stations where the waste is weighed both coming into and leaving the transfer station. In all cases the waste is weighed on arrival at treatment sites for recovery e.g. Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs) and/or disposal e.g. landfill sites.

MRFs, which sort the co-mingled waste into different resource streams, almost always have more than one input source and so the weighed tonnages of each stream coming out of the plant are assigned pro-rata to each source i.e. based on their input tonnages as a percentage of all input tonnages for that period. Weighbridge dockets are generated which form the basis for statutory Waste Transfer Notes (WTNs) as the waste moves further down the treatment chain/onto reprocessors. These WTNs and/or internal reports form the basis for invoices which are then sent to the district council on a monthly basis. These are summarised on a quarterly basis and organised into the relevant WDF questions/categories and finally input by hand into the WDF web portal.

Data providers (district councils in Northern Ireland) are supplied with technical guidance documents outlining the methodologies that should be used in the collection, reporting and validation of the data returns. These documents can be accessed at the following link:

[www.wastedataflow.org/htm/datasets.aspx#NorthernIrelandGuidance](http://www.wastedataflow.org/htm/datasets.aspx#NorthernIrelandGuidance)

### Population Data

Population data used to calculate KPI(p), household waste arisings per capita, (see Appendix 1, Table 12), are taken from the 2013 mid-year estimates, produced by NISRA, and are the most up to date available.

### Household Data

Household data used to calculate KPI(h), household waste arisings per household, (see Appendix 1, Table 13), are based on the number of households at the time of the 2011 Northern Ireland Census plus an estimate of quarterly housing start figures (up to June 2014) using data provided by Land and Property Services and Northern Ireland Housing Executive. This source is used to ensure that the number of households is updated quarterly.

The housing start figures have previously been provided by the Department for Social Development; however, an update was not available at this time as the data are currently undergoing methodological review. The impact of the change in methodology to the housing figures used in the reports is estimated to be negligible.

### **Strengths of Data**

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

Various validation checks are carried out by both Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA) and Analytical Services Branch (ASB). Validations are conducted for each individual question, with additional global validations carried out to ensure that total tonnage of waste types is

equal to the sum of the component parts. Any discrepancies are queried with the data provider. Variance checks are employed as an integral part of the production process.

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

1. Landfilling of municipal waste.
2. Collection, recycling, reuse and recovery of municipal waste.
3. The standard of reporting/evidence for end destinations of recycled materials.

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

### **Limitations of Data**

#### Waste Management Data

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

There are many different forms of waste, including Municipal Solid Waste, Commercial and Industrial Waste, Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste, Hazardous Waste, Agricultural Waste, Waste Water and Sludges.

Following on from the UK's agreement to revise its interpretation of 'municipal waste' to include much more commercial and industrial waste than previously; it should be noted that this report, as with all previous ones, reflects local authority collected municipal waste only. For more information please see the following link: [www.doeni.gov.uk/lac\\_municipal\\_waste\\_q3\\_2011-12.pdf#page=9](http://www.doeni.gov.uk/lac_municipal_waste_q3_2011-12.pdf#page=9)

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

In addition, data are not finalised until the production of the annual report. For these reasons, very small increases or decreases in figures (< 0.5%) are not highlighted in the commentary and should be interpreted with care.

Due to the significant impact of in-year revisions at low geographical levels, the provisional Council level figures should only be viewed as indicative and any comparisons made with care and with due regard to seasonal factors. For this reason no commentary will be provided on these results until the publication of the finalised annual figures in November 2015.

The calculation for capture rates is based on a Compositional Study undertaken in 2007-08 and may not accurately reflect the current situation. However, it is the best available estimation of the proportions of the primary waste

categories contained within kerbside residual waste. Levels of uncertainty around the results of the Compositional Study are discussed further in the full report

([http://www.doeni.gov.uk/niea/waste\\_compositional\\_study\\_2007-08\\_full\\_report.pdf](http://www.doeni.gov.uk/niea/waste_compositional_study_2007-08_full_report.pdf)).

Data relating to the proportion of waste sent for energy recovery and reuse can be found in the waste annual

(<http://www.doeni.gov.uk/lac-municipal-waste-2013-14.pdf#page=22>) but are not available on a quarterly basis due to the timing of the various processes. This can present as imbalances on a quarterly basis with regard to the data presented for recycling, composting and landfill compared with total arisings.

Waste crime is the unauthorised management of waste, including illegal dumping. It can be difficult to quantify the impact of such activity upon these official figures as it is not always possible to determine the source, date and tonnage of illegally deposited waste. Where possible, the extent and any implications of such activity will be communicated to users.

#### Household Data

It is likely that the quarterly housing completion figures may contain vacant properties and this should be borne in mind when interpreting the data.

#### **Rounding and Summing**

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

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

However where fractions or proportions, such as recycling rates, waste arisings per capita etc. are stated for District Councils and/or Waste Management Groups, these indicators cannot be simply added or averaged to produce a rate for a higher level geography. Such information may be available upon request.

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

#### **Notation and Terminology**

Please refer to the Glossary (Appendix 3) for further clarification of key terms.

#### **Description of data**

Local authority collected municipal waste (LACMW) data in Northern Ireland. This relates to all waste under the control or possession of a district council.

#### **Guidance on using data**

The data contained in the publication are presented on a quarterly basis. There is likely to be some seasonal impact and it is therefore advisable that data for the current quarter be compared with both the previous quarter (to gauge the most recent direction of activity), and the same quarter in the previous year (to eliminate any seasonal impact).

Seasonality may be due to a variety of factors, in particular recycling/composting of garden waste is likely to be lower in the autumn/winter. For this reason comparisons should be made with the same quarter in previous years or using full 12 month periods.

Care needs to be taken in interpreting the long-term trends of an annual dataset with that of a quarterly release of provisional data. The revisions that can happen to quarterly data and the balancing of tonnages across quarters could mean that

different trends are observed in the provisional year to date and the finalised annual figures.

The provisional quarterly figures are the best available at the time of publication, however they are subject to change following further validation activities such as audits.

If finalised figures are required by the user then the latest annual LAC Municipal Waste Management report should be used, bearing in mind these figures may not necessarily reflect the situation this year. The latest annual report (2013/14) is available via the DOE website:

<http://www.doeni.gov.uk/lac-municipal-waste-2013-14.pdf>

### **Waste Management Information Elsewhere in the United Kingdom and Europe**

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

England

[www.gov.uk/government/organisations/departments/departments/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs/series/waste-and-recycling-statistics](http://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/departments/departments/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs/series/waste-and-recycling-statistics)

Scotland

[www.sepa.org.uk/waste/waste\\_data/municipal\\_waste.aspx](http://www.sepa.org.uk/waste/waste_data/municipal_waste.aspx)

Wales

[www.wales.gov.uk/topics/environmentcountryside/epq/waste\\_recycling/bysector/municipal/?lang=en](http://www.wales.gov.uk/topics/environmentcountryside/epq/waste_recycling/bysector/municipal/?lang=en)

European Union Member States

[www.epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/environment/data/main\\_tables](http://www.epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/environment/data/main_tables)

The basis of the data collection across the UK using WDF is broadly consistent, however there are some minor definitional differences:

- NI recycling KPIs do not currently include reuse/preparing for reuse unlike the other UK devolved administrations. Currently the tonnage difference is very small relative to the other components so overall these measures would be broadly consistent across the UK.
- NI recycling KPIs do include material used as 'backfill' (using suitable waste material to refill an excavation instead of non-waste material) which is not directly comparable with the revised Waste Framework Directive recycling measurements.
- NI Household (HH) KPIs are based on the definition of HH waste in NI which is not directly comparable with the revised Waste Framework Directive 'Wastes from HH' measurements. This issue is common to all the UK devolved administrations although the tonnage difference is very small relative to the other components so overall these measures would be broadly consistent across the EU.

The meetings of the WasteDataFlow Operational Group ensure a conscious effort to share waste management developments on a UK-wide basis with Northern Ireland representation on this group. Minutes from the latest meeting of this group can be found at the following link:

[http://www.doeni.gov.uk/niea/wdf\\_og\\_minutes\\_20\\_feb\\_2013.pdf](http://www.doeni.gov.uk/niea/wdf_og_minutes_20_feb_2013.pdf)



## **A National Statistics Publication**

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

The UK Statistics Authority has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

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

Once statistics have been designated as National Statistics it is a statutory requirement that the Code of Practice shall continue to be observed.

The Department further demonstrates its commitment to the Code of Practice by publishing a series of supporting statements related to its use of administrative data, publication strategy, confidentiality arrangements, revisions policy, customer service and complaints procedure. For details see [http://www.doeni.gov.uk/supporting\\_statements.pdf](http://www.doeni.gov.uk/supporting_statements.pdf)

As we want to engage with users of our statistics, we invite you to feedback your comments on this publication to:

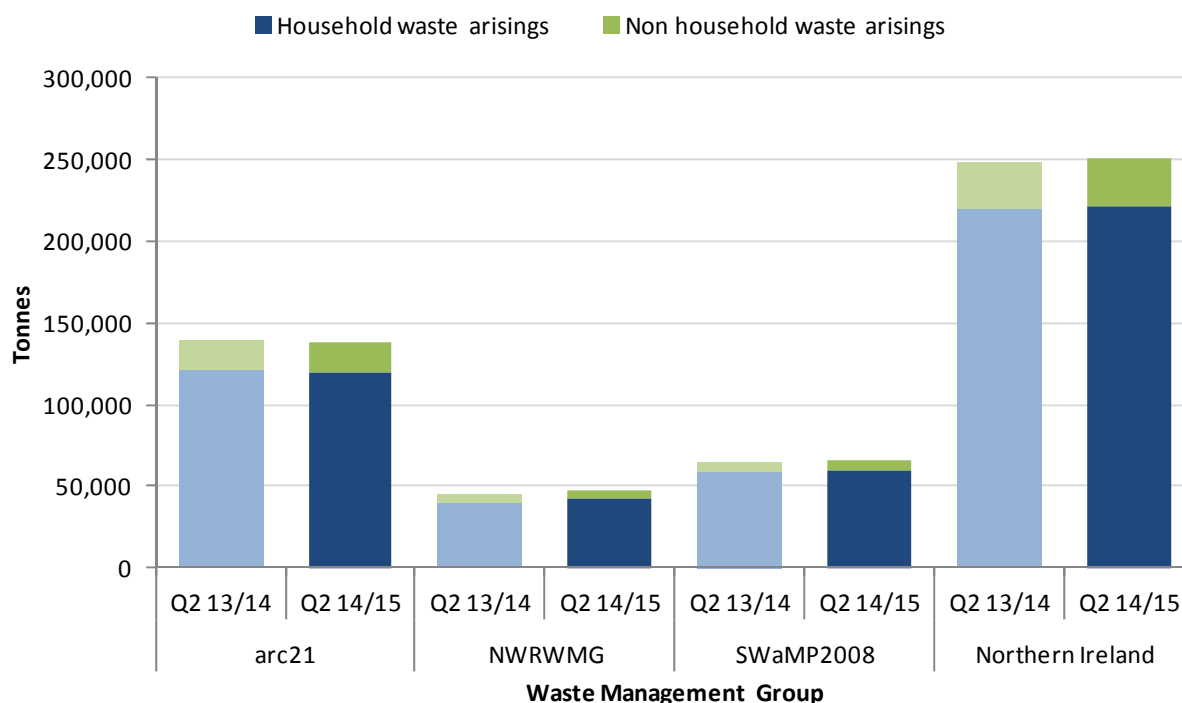
**Pamela McCorry**

**Email:** [ASB@doeni.gov.uk](mailto:ASB@doeni.gov.uk)

**Tel:** (028) 90 540916

## Local authority collected (LAC) municipal waste arisings

**Figure 1: LAC municipal waste arisings, by waste management group, KPI(j)  
(July - September 2013 and 2014)**



Source: NIEA

During this quarter, there were 250,865 tonnes of waste collected. Of this, 88.4% was household waste and 11.6% was non household waste (Figure 1 & Table 1). The proportion of LAC municipal waste per waste management group reflects the populations within the groups, with arc21 collecting the largest proportion at 55.1% (Figure 1 & Table 1), followed by SWaMP2008 (at 26.1%) and NWRWMG (at 18.8%).

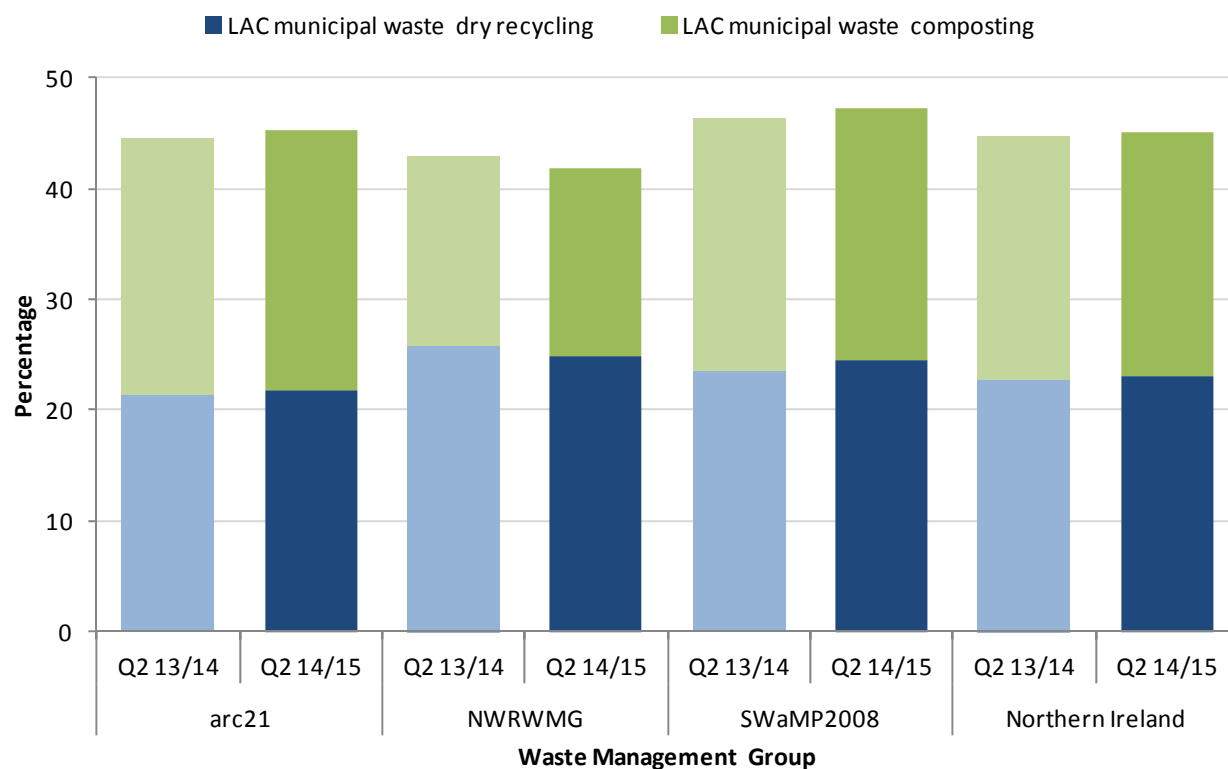
The total amount of LAC municipal waste arisings (250,865 tonnes) has increased by 1.0% compared with July to September 2013 (248,392 tonnes). This can be observed in both the household and non household elements, with these showing increases of 0.9% and 1.7% respectively (from 219,814 tonnes of household waste arisings in July to September 2013 to 221,794 tonnes in the current quarter and from 28,578 tonnes of non household waste arisings last year to 29,070 this year). Following 5 years of successive falls, LAC municipal waste arisings have seen an increase in each of the last 2 years.

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

For more information on LAC municipal waste arisings by collection method by district council please see Table 2.

## Local authority collected (LAC) municipal waste recycling and composting

**Figure 2: LAC municipal waste sent for recycling and composting as a percentage of total LAC municipal waste arisings, by waste management group, KPI(e) (July - September 2013 and 2014)**



Source: NIEA

There were 113,208 tonnes of LAC municipal waste sent for recycling (including composting) (Table 3). The percentage of LAC municipal waste sent for recycling was 23.1%, and the percentage sent for composting was 22.0% (Figure 2 & Table 4).

The total proportion of LAC municipal waste sent for recycling and composting during this quarter was 45.1%. This was similar to the same quarter last year when 44.8% was sent for recycling and composting. The composting rate remained the same at 22.0% whilst the dry recycling rate was similar (23.1% this year compared with 22.8% in July to September 2013).

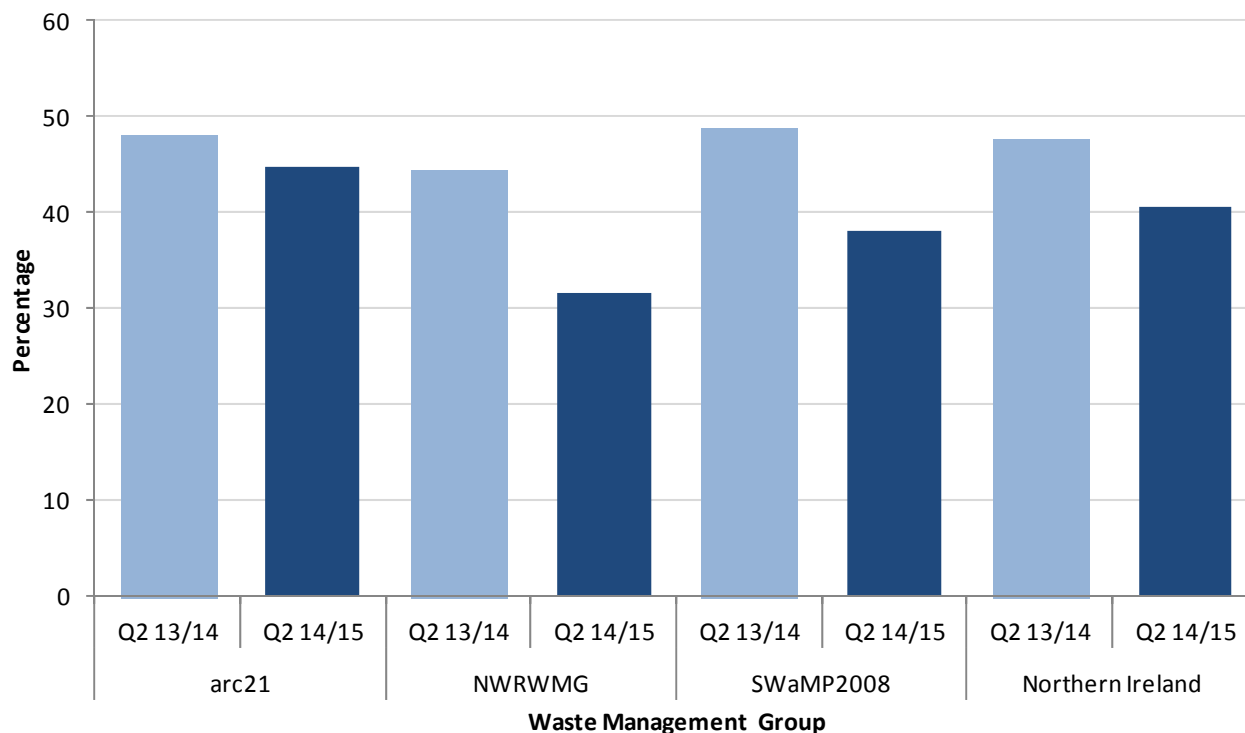
Looking at the Waste Management Groups, SWaMP2008 improved their recycling and composting rate by 1 percentage point on the July to September 2013 rate of 46.3% (to 47.3% this quarter). Most of this improvement was in dry recycling (which increased by 0.8 percentage points) whilst the composting rate remained similar to last year. The changes in NWRWMG were the opposite of SWaMP2008 with an overall decrease of 1 percentage point (from 42.9% in July to September 2013 to 41.9% this year). This decrease can be seen mainly in dry recycling (which fell by 0.8 percentage points) whilst the composting rate remained similar to last year. Arc21 shows similar proportions in dry recycling and composting rates compared with last year and a smaller improvement of 0.6 percentage points in their overall dry recycling and composting rate.



Waste recycling and composting have seasonal variation. In particular, garden waste is higher between April and September.

## Local authority collected (LAC) municipal waste landfilled

**Figure 3: LAC municipal waste landfilled as a percentage of total LAC municipal waste arisings, by waste management group, KPI(f) (July - September 2013 and 2014)**



Source: NIEA

The tonnage of LAC municipal waste going to landfill has fallen to 101,781, a decrease of 13.9% on the same quarter last year when 118,159 tonnes were landfilled (Table 3). The percentage of LAC municipal waste sent to landfill in the current quarter was 40.6% (Figure 3 & Table 4). This was 7.0 percentage points lower than that for July to September 2013 (47.6%).

Of the three waste management groups, arc21 had the highest percentage of LAC municipal waste landfilled this quarter at 44.8% and showed the smallest decrease compared with last year (a fall of 3.3 percentage points from 48.0% landfilled last year). SWaMP2008 landfilled 38.2% which is an improvement of 10.6 percentage points on the same quarter last year when they had 48.8% going to landfill (the highest of all the waste management groups). NWRWMG landfilled the lowest percentage of LAC municipal waste at 31.6% and improved the most on their rate in the previous year of 44.4% (an improvement of 12.8 percentage points).

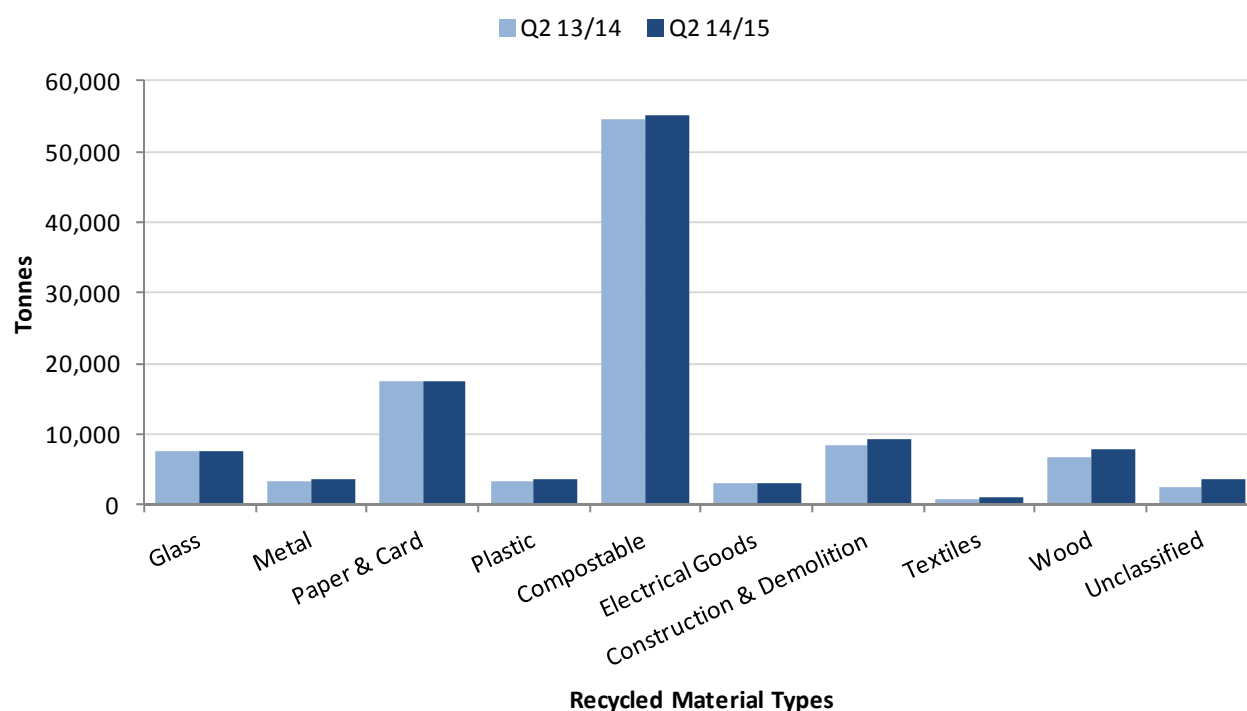
A large drop in landfill could be due to a change in the way in which a council(s) chooses to handle the residual waste that is collected. Instead of sending this straight to landfill, dirty MRFs (material recovery facilities) are becoming more popular as a way of capturing more recyclable material from residual waste. This material can also be sent for energy recovery in the form of refuse derived fuel (RDF) which also diverts it

from landfill. In addition, the ongoing Rethink Waste campaign is encouraging the NI population to Reduce, Reuse and Recycle their waste.

Landfill Tax for household waste (the majority of LAC municipal waste) continues to be the main driver for local authorities to reduce landfill. Other considerations include a limit on the amount of biodegradable LAC municipal waste as detailed under KPI(g) on Page 23. Generating energy from waste by incineration is preferable to landfill, although recycling and reuse are preferable to both.

## Local authority collected (LAC) municipal waste for recycling by material types

**Figure 4: LAC municipal waste material types collected for recycling in Northern Ireland (July - September 2013 and 2014)**



Source: NIEA

During this quarter 55,253 tonnes of compostable waste were collected which accounted for 49.2% of the total waste collected for recycling. The next largest category was paper & card with 17,588 tonnes, 15.7% of the total collected for recycling (Table 5).

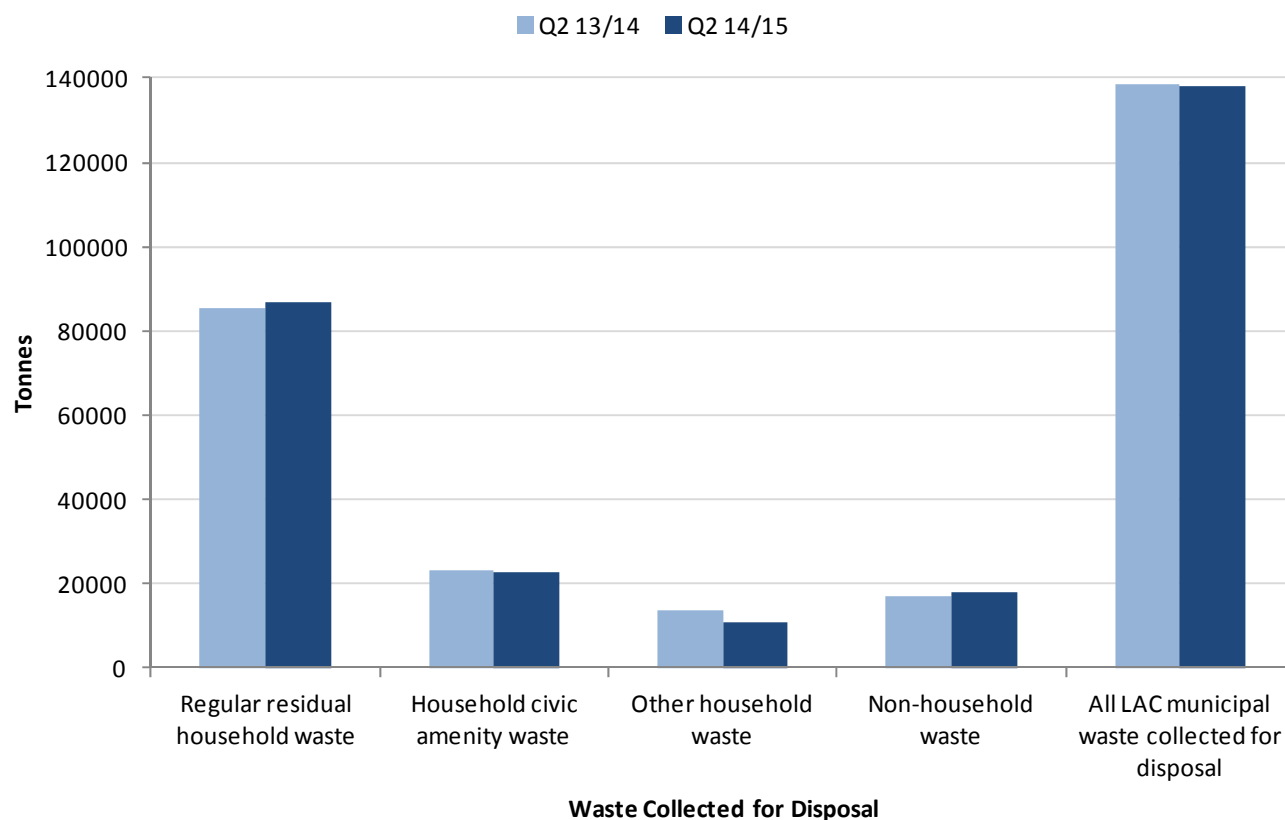
Although most material types have seen an increase, in terms of tonnage collected for recycling, the increase in overall tonnage collected for recycling since last year of 4,825 tonnes is, excluding unclassified, largely accounted for by increases in wood, construction and demolition and compostable (up by 978, 971 and 790 tonnes respectively).

Waste collected for recycling may not always be sent on to be processed because it may have been contaminated with materials that make it too difficult to recycle.

Tables 6, 7 and 8 in Appendix 1 show a further breakdown of these recycling collection figures by district council and method of collection.

## Local authority collected (LAC) municipal waste collected for disposal

**Figure 5: LAC municipal waste collected for disposal in Northern Ireland (July - September 2013 and 2014)**



Source: NIEA

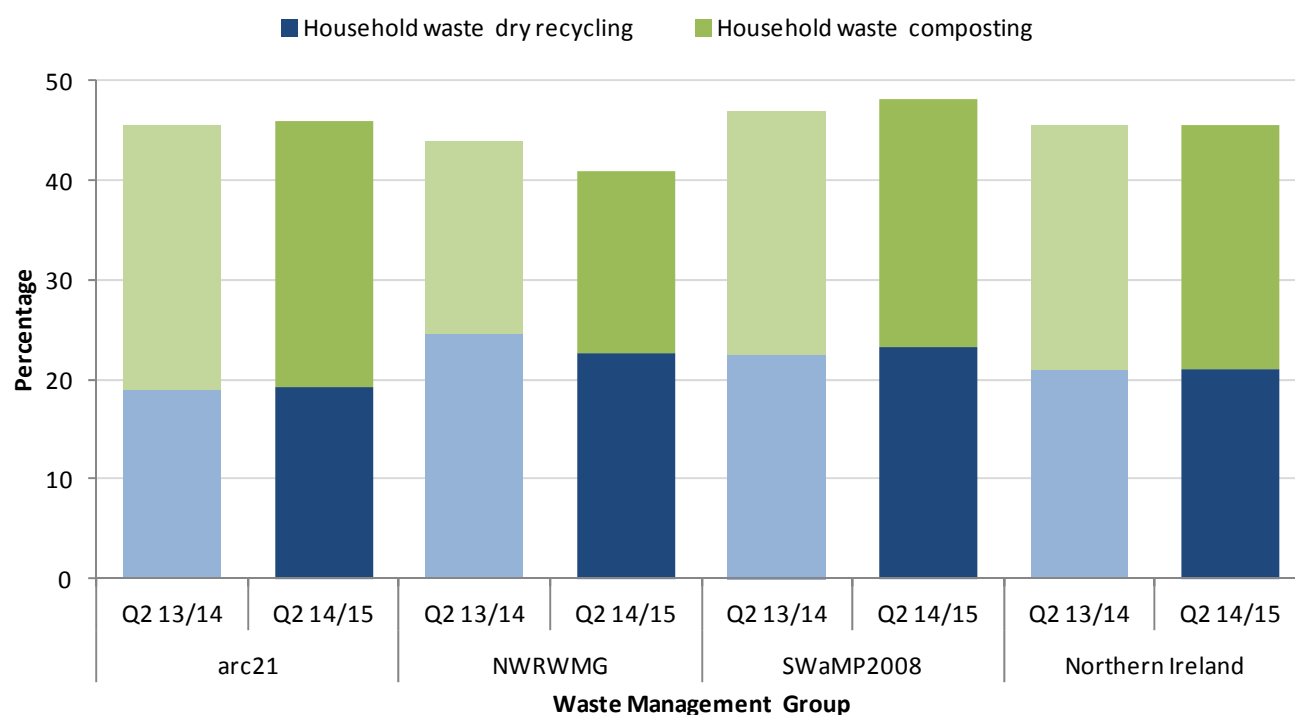
Waste collected for disposal is residual waste that has not been sorted to separate out recyclable material from other waste before being presented to the Council for collection at various locations.

There were 138,202 tonnes of LAC municipal waste collected for disposal, similar to last year (138,745 tonnes). The majority of the waste collected for disposal was household in nature (87.0%) with the remaining quantity (13.0%) classified as non-household (Figure 5 & Table 9).

Waste collected for disposal is not all sent to landfill because of recovery from residual waste streams by 'dirty' Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs).

## Household waste recycling and composting

**Figure 6: Household waste sent for recycling and composting as a percentage of household waste arisings, by waste management group, KPI(a) (July - September 2013 and 2014)**



Source: NIEA

There were 101,057 tonnes of household waste sent for recycling (including composting) (Table 10).

The proportion of household waste sent for recycling was 21.0%. The proportion of household waste sent for composting was 24.6% (Figure 6 & Table 11).

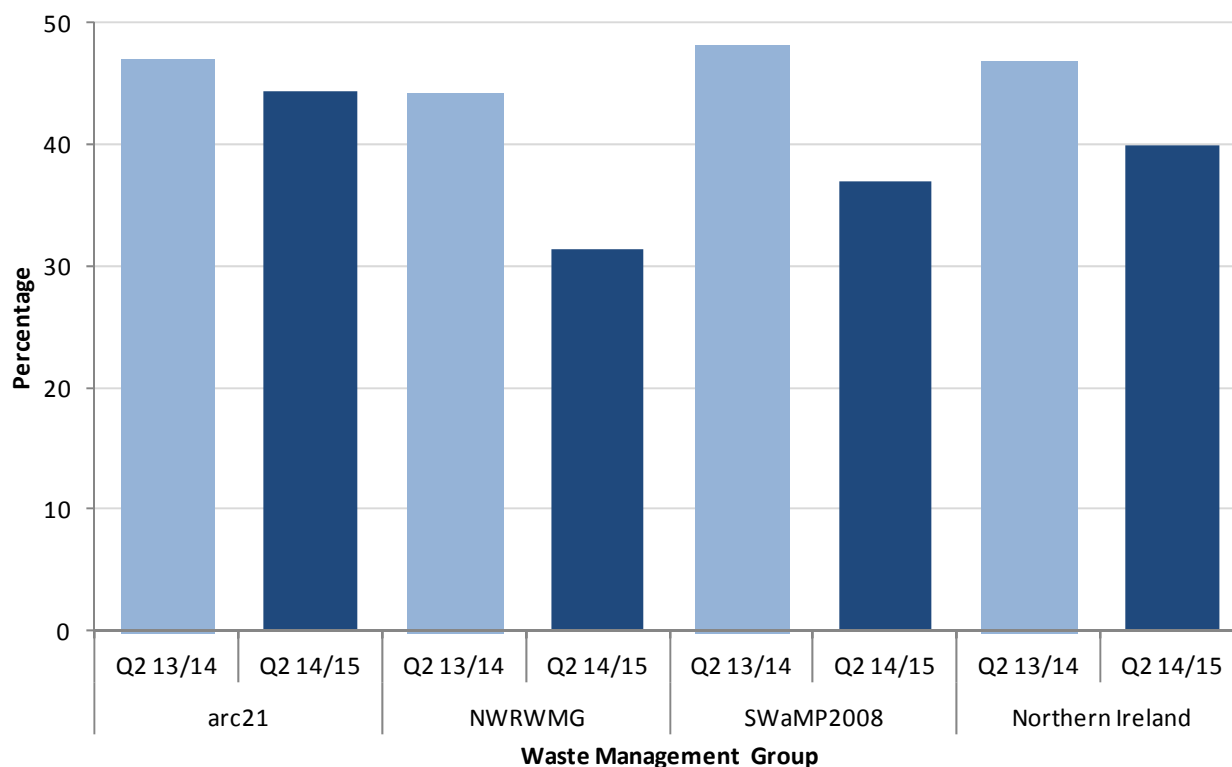
The total percentage of household waste sent for recycling and composting was 45.6%. This was the same as the proportion sent in July to September 2013.

The household waste recycling and composting rates for arc21 have remained similar to last year. SWaMP2008's recycling and composting rate improved by 1.2 percentage points (from 46.9% in July to September 2013). This improvement is mainly reflected in dry recycling (up 0.9 percentage points from last year) whilst the composting rate remained similar. NWRWMG had the greatest change since last year, a drop of 2.9 percentage points on their July to September 2013 rate (of 43.9%). Their dry recycling rate has fallen by 2.0 percentage points whilst their composting rate has fallen by 0.9 percentage points.

Waste recycling and composting have seasonal variation. In particular, garden waste is higher between April and September.

## Household waste landfilled

**Figure 7: Household waste landfilled as a percentage of household waste arisings, by waste management group, KPI(b) (July - September 2013 and 2014)**



Source: NIEA

The total tonnage of household waste sent to landfill for this quarter was 88,511 tonnes (Table 10) down 13.9% compared with last year (102,854 tonnes). The percentage of household waste sent to landfill in the current quarter was 39.9% (Figure 7 & Table 11). This was 6.9 percentage points lower than the July to September 2013 figure (46.8%).

Of the three waste management groups, arc21 had the highest percentage of household waste landfilled this quarter (44.3%), however, this was still 2.7 percentage points less than the amount landfilled in the same quarter last year (47.0%). SWaMP2008's household landfill rate improved by 11.1 percentage points since last quarter (48.1%, the highest landfill rate, compared with 37.0% this quarter). NWRWMG landfilled the lowest percentage of household waste at 31.4%, and also improved by 12.8 percentage points on the same quarter last year when 44.2% was landfilled.

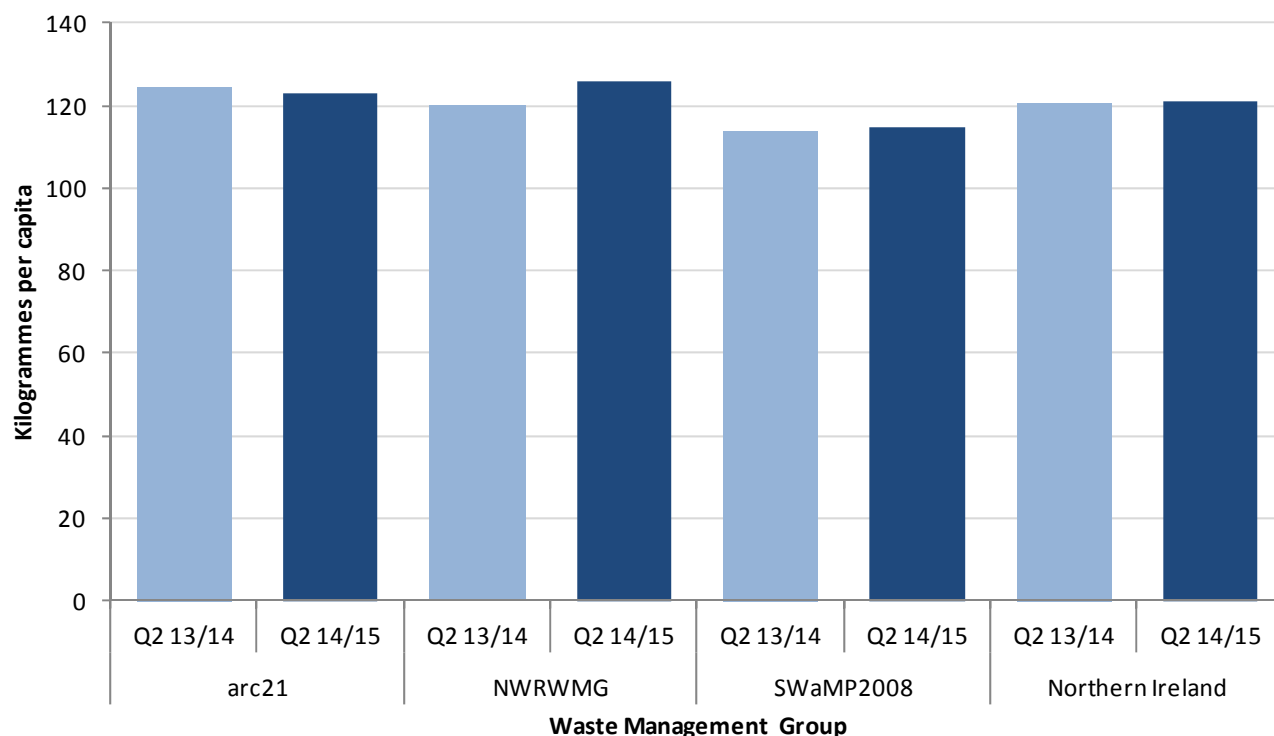
A large drop in landfill could be due to a change in the way in which a council(s) chooses to handle the residual waste that is collected. Instead of sending this straight to landfill, dirty MRFs (material recovery facilities) are becoming more popular as a way of capturing more recyclable material from residual waste. This material can also be sent for energy recovery in the form of refuse derived fuel (RDF) which also diverts it from landfill. In addition, the ongoing Rethink Waste campaign is encouraging the NI population to Reduce, Reuse and Recycle their waste.

Landfill Tax for household waste (the majority of LAC municipal waste) continues to be the main driver for local authorities to reduce landfill. Other considerations include a limit on the amount of biodegradable LAC municipal waste as detailed under KPI(g) on Page 23. Generating energy from waste by incineration is preferable to landfill, although recycling and reuse are preferable to both.



## Household waste arisings per capita

**Figure 8: Household waste arisings per capita, by waste management group, KPI(p) (July - September 2013 and 2014)**



Source: NIEA

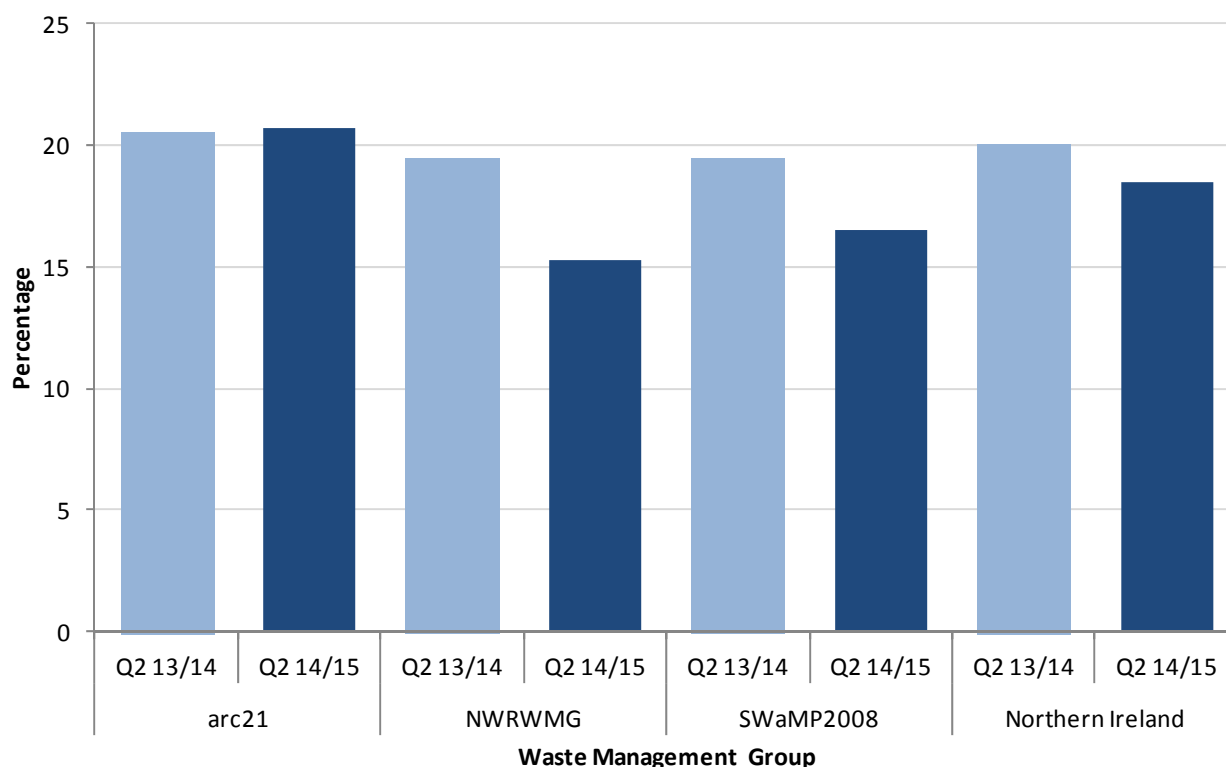
On average, there were 121 kilogrammes of household waste arisings collected per capita (per head of population) in Northern Ireland (Figure 8 & Table 12), up 0.7kg on last year.

Of this, 45.6% was recycled/composted and 39.9% was landfilled, with the remainder largely accounted for by energy recovery via refuse derived fuel and reuse. Table 12 shows a breakdown of the amount of waste arisings per capita recycled/composted and landfilled.

The population living in SWaMP2008 generated the least amount of household waste per person (115 kg); with the populations living in arc21 and NWRWMG generating 123 kg and 126 kg respectively.

## Biodegradable local authority collected (LAC) municipal waste to landfill

**Figure 9: Percentage of total biodegradable LAC municipal waste allowance landfilled, by waste management group, KPI(g) (July - September 2013 and 2014)**



Source: NIEA

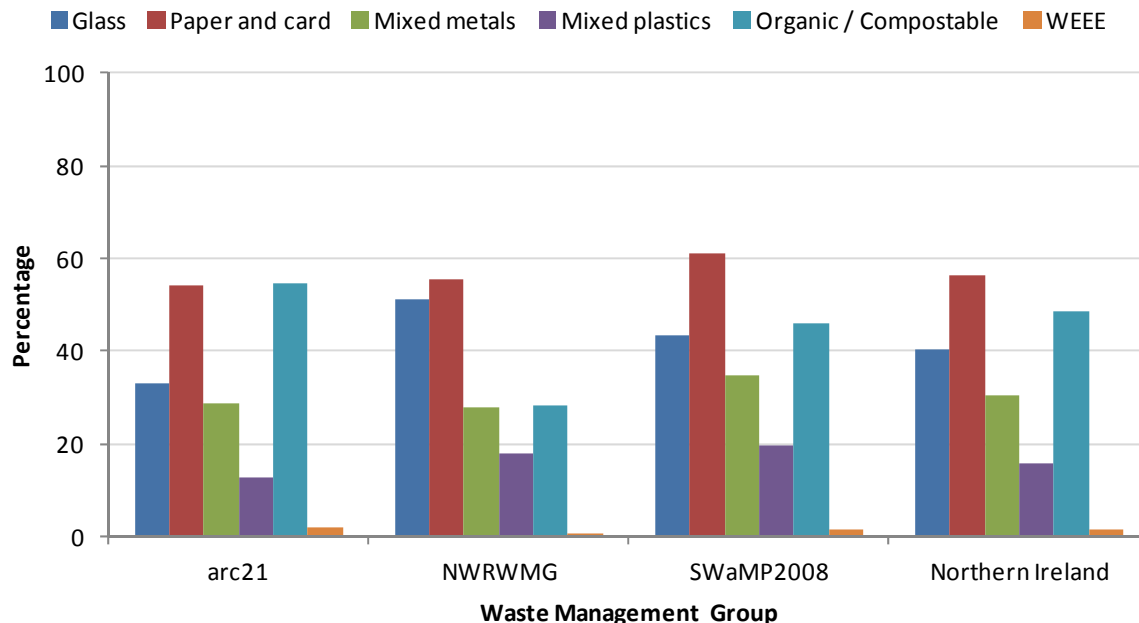
Article 5(2) of the EC Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC) requires member states to reduce the amount of biodegradable municipal waste sent to landfill, setting challenging targets.

The Landfill Allowance Scheme (NI) Regulations 2004 (as amended) place a statutory responsibility on district councils, in each scheme year, to landfill no more than the quantity of biodegradable LAC municipal waste for which they have allowances. In order to ensure compliance with these targets, the amount of biodegradable LAC municipal waste sent to landfill is monitored.

In total, 53,948 tonnes of biodegradable LAC municipal waste were sent to landfill during this quarter, 11.9% less than in the same quarter last year (61,228 tonnes). This equated to 18.5% of the annual Northern Ireland Landfill Allowance Scheme (NILAS) allocation used in this quarter and 37.0% used in the first half of the year. This was lower than the proportion of the annual allocation used in the same period last year (20.0%) despite the allocation itself being reduced by about 5% from 305,714 tonnes in 2013/14 to 291,428 tonnes in the current year.

## Capture rates for primary waste categories in household kerbside collected waste

**Figure 10: Capture rates for primary waste categories in household kerbside collected waste, by waste management group, KPI(m) (July - September 2014)**



Source: NIEA

Capture rates are a measure of how much of the 'available' material is being collected for recycling through household kerbside collection schemes. Primary waste categories are the material groupings from the latest NI Compositional Waste Study<sup>1</sup>.

For example, across all of NI between July and September 2014, 4,415 tonnes of glass were collected specifically for recycling at the kerbside. There were 86,967 tonnes of regularly collected household residual waste (Table 9), of which the NI Waste Compositional Survey 2007/08 estimated that 7.54% i.e. 6,557 tonnes was glass. Dividing the quantity collected by the sum of the quantities collected and disposed (i.e. 10,972 tonnes) yields a Northern Ireland capture rate for glass of 40.2% (Figure 10 and Tables 15i and ii).

During July to September 2014 there were 57,486 tonnes of household waste in NI collected at the kerbside for recycling/composting and a total of 86,967 tonnes of household waste that was regularly collected at the kerbside for disposal (in this quarter). In NI, paper and card was the material group with the largest capture rate (56.6%), whilst Waste Electronic & Electrical Equipment (WEEE) was the group with the lowest capture rate (1.7%) of the six primary waste categories shown above. This demonstrates that currently most WEEE is not recovered via kerbside collection, however, it is notable that this waste type does feature significantly at Civic Amenity sites (see Table 7). The capture rates for glass and mixed metals waste have improved when compared with the same quarter of the previous year (up 1.6 and 1.2 percentage points respectively); whilst capture rates for the remaining primary waste categories have remained similar.

<sup>1</sup>Northern Ireland Compositional Waste Study 2007/08 -  
[http://www.doeni.gov.uk/niea/waste\\_compositional\\_study\\_2007-08\\_full\\_report.pdf](http://www.doeni.gov.uk/niea/waste_compositional_study_2007-08_full_report.pdf)

## Appendix 1: Detailed Tables

Table 1 LAC municipal waste arisings, KPI(j), by type by district council

Unit: Tonnage

KPI(j)

Area	Household waste arisings	Non household waste arisings	Total LAC municipal waste arisings
<b>arc21</b>			
Antrim	8,566	1,633	<b>10,200</b>
Ards	10,897	928	<b>11,825</b>
Ballymena	7,948	725	<b>8,673</b>
Belfast	31,049	6,043	<b>37,092</b>
Carrickfergus	4,897	727	<b>5,623</b>
Castlereagh	7,797	635	<b>8,433</b>
Down	7,748	638	<b>8,386</b>
Larne	4,876	1,048	<b>5,925</b>
Lisburn	13,894	1,624	<b>15,518</b>
Newtownabbey	10,909	1,385	<b>12,295</b>
North Down	11,443	2,855	<b>14,298</b>
All arc21	<b>120,025</b>	<b>18,243</b>	<b>138,268</b>
<b>NWRWMG</b>			
Ballymoney	3,865	377	<b>4,242</b>
Coleraine	8,776	1,096	<b>9,872</b>
Derry	12,742	1,781	<b>14,523</b>
Limavady	4,279	551	<b>4,830</b>
Magherafelt	5,754	751	<b>6,506</b>
Moyle	2,720	11	<b>2,731</b>
Strabane	4,160	315	<b>4,475</b>
All NWRWMG	<b>42,297</b>	<b>4,882</b>	<b>47,180</b>
<b>SWaMP2008</b>			
Armagh	6,554	576	<b>7,130</b>
Banbridge	6,184	462	<b>6,647</b>
Cookstown	5,013	704	<b>5,717</b>
Craigavon	11,800	1,297	<b>13,097</b>
Dungannon	7,130	454	<b>7,584</b>
Fermanagh	6,352	551	<b>6,902</b>
Newry and Mourne	10,497	1,410	<b>11,907</b>
Omagh	5,942	492	<b>6,434</b>
All SWaMP2008	<b>59,472</b>	<b>5,945</b>	<b>65,417</b>
Northern Ireland	<b>221,794</b>	<b>29,070</b>	<b>250,865</b>

Source: NIEA

Table 2 LAC municipal waste arisings, KPI(j), by collection method by district council

Unit: Tonnage  
KPI(j)

Area	Kerbside	Civic amenity site	Bring site	Other method	LAC municipal waste arisings
<b>arc21</b>					
Antrim	4,582	4,830	19	769	<b>10,200</b>
Ards	7,155	4,163	180	327	<b>11,825</b>
Ballymena	6,484	2,034	45	110	<b>8,673</b>
Belfast	26,755	5,991	765	3,582	<b>37,092</b>
Carrickfergus	4,040	1,492	14	78	<b>5,623</b>
Castlereagh	6,096	1,833	51	453	<b>8,433</b>
Down	5,773	2,076	157	381	<b>8,386</b>
Larne	3,288	2,225	25	387	<b>5,925</b>
Lisburn	11,056	3,942	132	388	<b>15,518</b>
Newtownabbey	8,127	3,398	23	747	<b>12,295</b>
North Down	7,982	5,761	213	342	<b>14,298</b>
All arc21	<b>91,337</b>	<b>37,743</b>	<b>1,625</b>	<b>7,563</b>	<b>138,268</b>
<b>NWRWMG</b>					
Ballymoney	2,997	1,036	17	192	<b>4,242</b>
Coleraine	5,282	4,094	27	469	<b>9,872</b>
Derry	8,824	4,485	28	1,186	<b>14,523</b>
Limavady	2,769	1,912	39	110	<b>4,830</b>
Magherafelt	3,968	2,120	4	414	<b>6,506</b>
Moyle	1,943	767	21	0	<b>2,731</b>
Strabane	3,366	1,007	22	80	<b>4,475</b>
All NWRWMG	<b>29,149</b>	<b>15,421</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>2,452</b>	<b>47,180</b>
<b>SWaMP2008</b>					
Armagh	4,886	2,062	9	173	<b>7,130</b>
Banbridge	4,528	1,874	78	167	<b>6,647</b>
Cookstown	3,344	2,096	27	250	<b>5,717</b>
Craigavon	8,576	3,862	99	560	<b>13,097</b>
Dungannon	4,755	2,598	24	207	<b>7,584</b>
Fermanagh	4,582	1,980	145	196	<b>6,902</b>
Newry and Mourne	8,706	2,694	55	452	<b>11,907</b>
Omagh	4,176	2,073	24	161	<b>6,434</b>
All SWaMP2008	<b>43,553</b>	<b>19,239</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>2,165</b>	<b>65,417</b>
Northern Ireland	<b>164,039</b>	<b>72,403</b>	<b>2,243</b>	<b>12,180</b>	<b>250,865</b>

Source: NIEA

Table 3 Tonnage of LAC municipal waste sent for recycling, composting and landfill, by district council

Unit: Tonnage

KPI(j)

Area	LAC municipal waste dry recycling	LAC municipal waste composting	LAC municipal waste dry recycling and composting	LAC municipal waste landfilled	LAC municipal waste arisings
<b>arc21</b>					
Antrim	2,386	3,109	5,495	3,327	<b>10,200</b>
Ards	1,699	2,868	4,567	6,743	<b>11,825</b>
Ballymena	1,672	2,540	4,212	3,693	<b>8,673</b>
Belfast	9,403	5,694	15,097	14,334	<b>37,092</b>
Carrickfergus	1,223	1,411	2,634	2,881	<b>5,623</b>
Castlereagh	1,518	2,328	3,846	4,363	<b>8,433</b>
Down	1,549	1,639	3,188	4,625	<b>8,386</b>
Larne	1,644	1,488	3,132	2,517	<b>5,925</b>
Lisburn	3,050	4,068	7,118	7,539	<b>15,518</b>
Newtownabbey	2,630	3,618	6,248	5,406	<b>12,295</b>
North Down	3,456	3,527	6,983	6,496	<b>14,298</b>
All arc21	<b>30,229</b>	<b>32,290</b>	<b>62,519</b>	<b>61,922</b>	<b>138,268</b>
<b>NWRWMG</b>					
Ballymoney	747	965	1,711	1,951	<b>4,242</b>
Coleraine	2,049	1,972	4,020	4,368	<b>9,872</b>
Derry	4,243	1,218	5,461	3,341	<b>14,523</b>
Limavady	1,470	793	2,263	1,405	<b>4,830</b>
Magherafelt	1,524	2,016	3,540	1,127	<b>6,506</b>
Moyle	649	597	1,246	488	<b>2,731</b>
Strabane	1,089	422	1,511	2,212	<b>4,475</b>
All NWRWMG	<b>11,769</b>	<b>7,984</b>	<b>19,753</b>	<b>14,890</b>	<b>47,180</b>
<b>SWaMP2008</b>					
Armagh	1,694	1,700	3,394	1,552	<b>7,130</b>
Banbridge	1,649	2,480	4,129	267	<b>6,647</b>
Cookstown	1,338	1,658	2,996	2,491	<b>5,717</b>
Craigavon	3,418	3,258	6,676	2,512	<b>13,097</b>
Dungannon	1,526	1,466	2,992	4,252	<b>7,584</b>
Fermanagh	2,049	771	2,820	3,954	<b>6,902</b>
Newry and Mourne	2,706	2,170	4,876	6,740	<b>11,907</b>
Omagh	1,628	1,426	3,053	3,202	<b>6,434</b>
All SWaMP2008	<b>16,008</b>	<b>14,928</b>	<b>30,937</b>	<b>24,969</b>	<b>65,417</b>
Northern Ireland	<b>58,006</b>	<b>55,202</b>	<b>113,208</b>	<b>101,781</b>	<b>250,865</b>

Source: NIEA

Note: The tonnages of recycled (including composted) and landfilled waste may not always equal the waste arisings because the recycling measures were defined to capture outputs from recycling processes which exclude energy recovery and reuse.

Note: The tonnage of waste sent for recycling includes recycling from both clean/source segregated collection sources (as shown in Table 5) and recycling from residual waste processes.

Table 4 Percentage of LAC municipal waste sent for recycling, composting, KPI(e), and landfill, KPI(f), by district council\*

Unit: Percentage

Area	LAC municipal waste dry recycling	LAC municipal waste composting	KPI(e)	KPI(f)
			LAC municipal waste dry recycling and composting	LAC municipal waste landfilled
<b>arc21</b>				
Antrim	23.4	30.5	53.9	32.6
Ards	14.4	24.3	38.6	57.0
Ballymena	19.3	29.3	48.6	42.6
Belfast	25.4	15.4	40.7	38.6
Carrickfergus	21.7	25.1	46.8	51.2
Castlereagh	18.0	27.6	45.6	51.7
Down	18.5	19.5	38.0	55.1
Larne	27.7	25.1	52.9	42.5
Lisburn	19.7	26.2	45.9	48.6
Newtownabbey	21.4	29.4	50.8	44.0
North Down	24.2	24.7	48.8	45.4
All arc21	<b>21.9</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>44.8</b>
<b>NWRWMG</b>				
Ballymoney	17.6	22.7	40.3	46.0
Coleraine	20.8	20.0	40.7	44.2
Derry	29.2	8.4	37.6	23.0
Limavady	30.4	16.4	46.8	29.1
Magherafelt	23.4	31.0	54.4	17.3
Moyle	23.8	21.9	45.6	17.9
Strabane	24.3	9.4	33.8	49.4
All NWRWMG	<b>24.9</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>41.9</b>	<b>31.6</b>
<b>SWaMP2008</b>				
Armagh	23.8	23.8	47.6	21.8
Banbridge	24.8	37.3	62.1	4.0
Cookstown	23.4	29.0	52.4	43.6
Craigavon	26.1	24.9	51.0	19.2
Dungannon	20.1	19.3	39.5	56.1
Fermanagh	29.7	11.2	40.9	57.3
Newry and Mourne	22.7	18.2	41.0	56.6
Omagh	25.3	22.2	47.5	49.8
All SWaMP2008	<b>24.5</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>47.3</b>	<b>38.2</b>
Northern Ireland	<b>23.1</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>40.6</b>

Source: NIEA

\* Calculated by dividing total tonnage of LAC municipal waste sent in each category by total LAC municipal waste arisings.

Note: The percentage of recycled (including composted) and landfilled waste may not always equal 100% because the recycling measures were defined to capture outputs from recycling processes which exclude energy recovery and reuse.



Table 5 LAC municipal waste material types collected for recycling, by district council\*

Unit: Tonnes

Area	Glass	Metal	Paper & Card	Plastic	Compostable	Electrical Goods	Construction & Demolition	Textiles	Wood	Unclassified	All recycled materials collected
<b>arc21</b>											
Antrim	83	142	504	89	3,109	135	983	57	598	18	5,719
Ards	290	196	829	77	2,868	197	0	18	459	38	4,971
Ballymena	288	129	412	139	2,540	97	413	12	236	4	4,270
Belfast	1,340	553	2,468	437	5,694	326	32	308	1,106	63	12,327
Carrickfergus	186	72	290	65	1,411	64	365	9	190	17	2,669
Castlereagh	284	118	568	87	2,328	86	326	7	145	18	3,967
Down	220	124	655	65	1,639	120	0	10	215	21	3,070
Larne	178	102	379	65	1,488	98	660	17	241	122	3,349
Lisburn	183	184	1,082	106	4,068	170	927	26	424	47	7,217
Newtownabbey	466	211	620	200	3,669	156	663	143	272	26	6,428
North Down	300	222	831	109	3,527	208	1,622	69	728	41	7,656
All arc21	3,819	2,053	8,638	1,439	32,341	1,658	5,991	675	4,613	414	61,642
<b>NWRWMG</b>											
Ballymoney	110	53	286	60	965	44	87	9	81	88	1,783
Coleraine	288	125	679	93	1,972	115	144	15	262	314	4,006
Derry	507	211	785	338	1,218	211	778	18	328	926	5,318
Limavady	142	39	400	144	793	49	472	8	158	119	2,322
Magherafelt	229	76	423	94	2,016	70	316	23	184	173	3,606
Moyle	78	24	159	22	597	23	0	8	42	76	1,030
Strabane	217	54	403	91	422	41	4	7	160	158	1,559
All NWRWMG	1,571	583	3,135	842	7,984	552	1,801	88	1,213	1,854	19,623
<b>SWaMP2008</b>											
Armagh	273	125	451	116	1,700	92	269	0	204	17	3,247
Banbridge	317	122	583	95	2,480	71	259	27	127	52	4,133
Cookstown	131	70	448	107	1,658	61	178	31	150	86	2,920
Craigavon	223	205	978	218	3,258	179	481	22	371	438	6,373
Dungannon	199	135	730	196	1,466	92	16	33	311	138	3,316
Fermanagh	370	41	784	213	771	102	107	7	237	173	2,806
Newry and Mourne	464	167	1,193	170	2,170	136	5	16	305	270	4,895
Omagh	173	155	648	198	1,426	97	213	21	189	138	3,256
All SWaMP2008	2,150	1,019	5,814	1,314	14,928	829	1,528	157	1,893	1,313	30,947
Northern Ireland	7,540	3,655	17,588	3,596	55,253	3,039	9,320	920	7,720	3,581	112,213

Source: NIEA

\* Includes waste collected at civic amenity sites, bring sites, kerbside, street recycling bins &amp; other recycling schemes.

Table 6 LAC municipal waste material types collected at kerbside for recycling, by district council

Unit: Tonnes

Area	Glass	Metal	Paper & Card	Plastic	Compostable	Electrical Goods	Construction & Demolition	Textiles	Wood	Unclassified	All recycled materials collected
<b>arc21</b>											
Antrim	0	26	437	45	1,270	0	0	0	0	0	1,778
Ards	0	45	755	77	1,781	0	0	0	0	0	2,658
Ballymena	252	47	331	102	2,224	0	0	5	0	0	2,962
Belfast	656	241	2,187	325	4,363	14	0	8	0	0	7,794
Carrickfergus	169	33	233	54	1,221	0	0	3	0	0	1,713
Castlereagh	194	64	500	85	1,913	16	0	2	0	0	2,775
Down	0	38	637	65	1,088	0	0	0	0	0	1,828
Larne	129	18	312	31	928	0	0	0	0	0	1,417
Lisburn	0	61	1,029	106	3,335	0	0	0	0	0	4,531
Newtownabbey	423	75	538	161	2,584	0	0	8	0	0	3,790
North Down	0	45	775	78	2,231	0	0	0	0	0	3,129
All arc21	<b>1,823</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>7,735</b>	<b>1,129</b>	<b>22,939</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>34,375</b>
<b>NWRWMG</b>											
Ballymoney	96	21	263	60	535	0	0	2	0	74	1,051
Coleraine	254	38	665	93	131	0	0	2	0	282	1,466
Derry	438	67	700	191	0	0	0	4	0	464	1,864
Limavady	106	19	286	66	435	0	0	2	0	100	1,014
Magherafelt	181	24	384	82	1,248	0	0	10	0	131	2,061
Moyle	63	14	159	22	370	0	0	0	0	71	701
Strabane	198	29	358	91	0	0	0	0	0	144	821
All NWRWMG	<b>1,336</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>2,817</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>2,719</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,267</b>	<b>8,978</b>
<b>SWaMP2008</b>											
Armagh	229	38	302	74	1,185	4	0	0	0	0	1,833
Banbridge	241	46	476	67	1,843	0	0	0	0	37	2,710
Cookstown	99	41	385	85	710	1	0	26	0	73	1,420
Craigavon	70	51	893	162	2,100	0	0	0	0	238	3,514
Dungannon	177	73	682	152	412	2	0	6	0	132	1,636
Fermanagh	154	41	783	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,128
Newry and Mourne	381	56	1,054	150	1,316	1	0	2	0	225	3,186
Omagh	153	63	551	131	745	2	0	5	0	114	1,763
All SWaMP2008	<b>1,504</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>5,126</b>	<b>972</b>	<b>8,310</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>17,191</b>
Northern Ireland	<b>4,664</b>	<b>1,315</b>	<b>15,678</b>	<b>2,705</b>	<b>33,968</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,085</b>	<b>60,543</b>

Source: NIEA

Table 7 LAC municipal waste material types collected at civic amenity sites for recycling, by district council

Unit: Tonnes

Area	Glass	Metal	Paper & Card	Plastic	Compostable	Electrical Goods	Construction & Demolition	Textiles	Wood	Unclassified	All recycled materials collected
<b>arc21</b>											
Antrim	65	116	67	45	1,839	135	983	56	598	18	3,921
Ards	117	150	74	0	1,087	197	0	11	459	38	2,133
Ballymena	0	81	81	37	316	97	413	0	236	4	1,264
Belfast	182	307	252	112	1,182	313	32	71	1,106	63	3,619
Carrickfergus	13	39	49	11	191	64	365	4	190	17	942
Castlereagh	44	53	67	1	415	69	326	4	145	18	1,142
Down	66	86	18	0	543	120	0	7	215	21	1,077
Larne	28	84	67	34	560	98	660	13	241	28	1,814
Lisburn	58	122	52	1	733	170	927	21	424	47	2,554
Newtownabbey	24	136	79	39	966	156	663	134	272	26	2,496
North Down	93	176	54	31	1,259	208	1,622	64	728	41	4,277
All arc21	<b>689</b>	<b>1,352</b>	<b>859</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>9,089</b>	<b>1,627</b>	<b>5,991</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>4,613</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>25,239</b>
<b>NWRWMG</b>											
Ballymoney	1	32	23	0	430	44	87	4	81	14	715
Coleraine	13	87	11	0	1,840	114	144	10	262	31	2,512
Derry	42	143	84	147	981	210	778	13	328	318	3,045
Limavady	0	19	114	78	359	49	472	3	158	18	1,269
Magherafelt	48	52	39	13	768	69	316	9	184	42	1,541
Moyle	1	10	0	0	227	23	0	0	42	5	309
Strabane	4	25	44	0	422	41	4	2	160	14	716
All NWRWMG	<b>109</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>5,027</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>1,801</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>1,213</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>10,106</b>
<b>SWaMP2008</b>											
Armagh	37	87	149	41	481	88	269	0	204	17	1,373
Banbridge	42	74	92	26	599	71	259	2	127	15	1,306
Cookstown	9	28	63	22	948	60	178	2	150	13	1,474
Craigavon	59	154	85	56	1,157	179	481	18	371	62	2,622
Dungannon	12	62	48	44	1,054	89	16	14	311	7	1,656
Fermanagh	75	0	1	63	771	102	107	7	237	173	1,536
Newry and Mourne	35	107	136	21	854	135	5	13	305	46	1,655
Omagh	3	91	97	67	681	95	213	9	189	25	1,469
All SWaMP2008	<b>271</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>6,546</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>1,528</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>1,893</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>13,090</b>
Northern Ireland	<b>1,070</b>	<b>2,324</b>	<b>1,844</b>	<b>887</b>	<b>20,662</b>	<b>2,996</b>	<b>9,320</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>7,720</b>	<b>1,120</b>	<b>48,436</b>

Source: NIEA

Table 8 LAC municipal waste material types collected at bring sites for recycling, by district council

Unit: Tonnes

Area	Glass	Metal	Paper & Card	Plastic	Compostable	Electrical Goods	Construction & Demolition	Textiles	Wood	Unclassified	All recycled materials collected
<b>arc21</b>											
Antrim	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	19
Ards	173	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	180
Ballymena	36	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	44
Belfast	502	5	29	0	0	0	0	229	0	0	765
Carrickfergus	5	0	8	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	14
Castlereagh	47	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	50
Down	154	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	157
Larne	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	25
Lisburn	125	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	132
Newtownabbey	19	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	23
North Down	207	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	213
All arc21	1,306	8	44	0	0	0	0	263	0	0	1,622
<b>NWRWMG</b>											
Ballymoney	13	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	17
Coleraine	21	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	27
Derry	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	28
Limavady	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	39
Magherafelt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
Moyle	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	21
Strabane	15	1	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	22
All NWRWMG	125	1	4	0	0	0	0	27	0	0	157
<b>SWaMP2008</b>											
Armagh	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Banbridge	33	1	15	2	0	0	0	25	0	0	78
Cookstown	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	27
Craigavon	95	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	99
Dungannon	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	24
Fermanagh	142	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	142
Newry and Mourne	48	4	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	55
Omagh	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	24
All SWaMP2008	375	6	18	3	0	0	0	53	0	0	455
Northern Ireland	1,806	16	66	3	0	0	0	343	0	0	2,235

Source: NIEA

Table 9 LAC municipal waste collected for disposal, by district council

Unit: Tonnes

Area	Regular residual household waste	Household civic amenity waste	Other household waste	All household waste collected for disposal	All non-household waste collected for disposal	All LAC municipal waste collected for disposal
<b>arc21</b>						
Antrim	2,430	892	493	3,814	650	4,465
Ards	3,530	2,026	424	5,980	872	6,852
Ballymena	3,158	769	172	4,100	302	4,401
Belfast	14,922	2,354	1,465	18,741	5,756	24,497
Carrickfergus	1,827	550	215	2,593	362	2,954
Castlereagh	2,830	685	633	4,149	308	4,456
Down	3,379	999	308	4,686	630	5,317
Larne	1,479	410	424	2,313	263	2,575
Lisburn	5,647	1,373	569	7,590	696	8,287
Newtownabbey	3,677	765	873	5,316	544	5,860
North Down	3,851	1,144	438	5,433	1,173	6,606
All arc21	46,732	11,968	6,016	64,716	11,554	76,270
<b>NWRWMG</b>						
Ballymoney	1,715	321	133	2,169	290	2,459
Coleraine	3,176	1,544	195	4,915	952	5,867
Derry	5,728	1,412	1,415	8,554	622	9,177
Limavady	824	643	956	2,423	65	2,488
Magherafelt	1,907	492	66	2,465	435	2,900
Moyle	1,230	458	2	1,690	11	1,701
Strabane	2,240	264	102	2,606	310	2,916
All NWRWMG	16,819	5,134	2,869	24,822	2,685	27,507
<b>SWaMP2008</b>						
Armagh	2,790	591	212	3,593	269	3,861
Banbridge	1,695	568	186	2,449	65	2,514
Cookstown	1,582	588	129	2,299	498	2,797
Craigavon	4,680	931	437	6,047	677	6,724
Dungannon	2,748	942	185	3,874	394	4,268
Fermanagh	3,283	430	198	3,911	162	4,073
Newry and Mourne	4,360	863	385	5,607	1,404	7,012
Omagh	2,279	486	134	2,899	279	3,178
All SWaMP2008	23,416	5,396	1,865	30,678	3,748	34,426
Northern Ireland	86,967	22,499	10,750	120,216	17,987	138,202

Source: NIEA

Table 10 Tonnage of household waste sent for recycling, composting and landfill, by district council

Unit: Tonnes

Area	Household waste dry recycling	Household waste composting	Household waste dry recycling and composting	Household waste landfilled	Household waste arising
<b>arc21</b>					
Antrim	1,345	3,109	<b>4,454</b>	2,847	<b>8,566</b>
Ards	1,648	2,868	<b>4,516</b>	5,885	<b>10,897</b>
Ballymena	1,236	2,540	<b>3,776</b>	3,440	<b>7,948</b>
Belfast	8,626	5,545	<b>14,171</b>	10,965	<b>31,049</b>
Carrickfergus	852	1,411	<b>2,263</b>	2,528	<b>4,897</b>
Castlereagh	1,190	2,328	<b>3,517</b>	4,061	<b>7,797</b>
Down	1,520	1,631	<b>3,151</b>	4,077	<b>7,748</b>
Larne	881	1,488	<b>2,369</b>	2,260	<b>4,876</b>
Lisburn	2,102	4,068	<b>6,170</b>	6,905	<b>13,894</b>
Newtownabbey	1,905	3,501	<b>5,406</b>	4,907	<b>10,909</b>
North Down	1,812	3,483	<b>5,295</b>	5,343	<b>11,443</b>
All arc21	<b>23,117</b>	<b>31,971</b>	<b>55,088</b>	<b>53,219</b>	<b>120,025</b>
<b>NWRWMG</b>					
Ballymoney	649	965	<b>1,613</b>	1,721	<b>3,865</b>
Coleraine	1,814	1,972	<b>3,785</b>	3,660	<b>8,776</b>
Derry	3,285	981	<b>4,266</b>	3,118	<b>12,742</b>
Limavady	982	793	<b>1,775</b>	1,368	<b>4,279</b>
Magherafelt	1,170	2,016	<b>3,187</b>	959	<b>5,754</b>
Moyle	646	597	<b>1,244</b>	484	<b>2,720</b>
Strabane	1,056	422	<b>1,479</b>	1,976	<b>4,160</b>
All NWRWMG	<b>9,602</b>	<b>7,747</b>	<b>17,349</b>	<b>13,287</b>	<b>42,297</b>
<b>SWaMP2008</b>					
Armagh	1,410	1,666	<b>3,076</b>	1,444	<b>6,554</b>
Banbridge	1,358	2,373	<b>3,732</b>	260	<b>6,184</b>
Cookstown	1,103	1,658	<b>2,761</b>	2,059	<b>5,013</b>
Craigavon	2,757	3,258	<b>6,014</b>	2,259	<b>11,800</b>
Dungannon	1,465	1,466	<b>2,931</b>	3,868	<b>7,130</b>
Fermanagh	1,671	771	<b>2,442</b>	3,791	<b>6,352</b>
Newry and Mourne	2,660	2,170	<b>4,830</b>	5,392	<b>10,497</b>
Omagh	1,408	1,426	<b>2,834</b>	2,931	<b>5,942</b>
All SWaMP2008	<b>13,832</b>	<b>14,788</b>	<b>28,619</b>	<b>22,004</b>	<b>59,472</b>
Northern Ireland	<b>46,551</b>	<b>54,505</b>	<b>101,057</b>	<b>88,511</b>	<b>221,794</b>

Source: NIEA

Note: The tonnages of recycled (including composted) and landfilled waste may not always equal the waste arising because the recycling measures were defined to capture outputs from recycling processes which exclude energy recovery and reuse.

Table 11 Percentage of household waste sent for recycling, composting, KPI(a), and landfill, KPI(b), by district council\*

Unit: Percentage

Area	Household waste dry recycling	Household waste composting	KPI(a)	KPI(b)
			Household waste dry recycling and composting	Household waste landfilled rate
<b>arc21</b>				
Antrim	15.7	36.3	52.0	33.2
Ards	15.1	26.3	41.4	54.0
Ballymena	15.6	32.0	47.5	43.3
Belfast	27.8	17.9	45.6	35.3
Carrickfergus	17.4	28.8	46.2	51.6
Castlereagh	15.3	29.9	45.1	52.1
Down	19.6	21.0	40.7	52.6
Larne	18.1	30.5	48.6	46.4
Lisburn	15.1	29.3	44.4	49.7
Newtownabbey	17.5	32.1	49.6	45.0
North Down	15.8	30.4	46.3	46.7
All arc21	<b>19.3</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>45.9</b>	<b>44.3</b>
<b>NWRWMG</b>				
Ballymoney	16.8	25.0	41.7	44.5
Coleraine	20.7	22.5	43.1	41.7
Derry	25.8	7.7	33.5	24.5
Limavady	22.9	18.5	41.5	32.0
Magherafelt	20.3	35.0	55.4	16.7
Moyle	23.8	22.0	45.7	17.8
Strabane	25.4	10.2	35.5	47.5
All NWRWMG	<b>22.7</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>31.4</b>
<b>SWaMP2008</b>				
Armagh	21.5	25.4	46.9	22.0
Banbridge	22.0	38.4	60.3	4.2
Cookstown	22.0	33.1	55.1	41.1
Craigavon	23.4	27.6	51.0	19.1
Dungannon	20.5	20.6	41.1	54.3
Fermanagh	26.3	12.1	38.4	59.7
Newry and Mourne	25.3	20.7	46.0	51.4
Omagh	23.7	24.0	47.7	49.3
All SWaMP2008	<b>23.3</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>48.1</b>	<b>37.0</b>
Northern Ireland	<b>21.0</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>45.6</b>	<b>39.9</b>

Source: NIEA

\* Calculated by dividing total tonnage of household waste sent in each category by total household waste arisings.

Note: The percentage of recycled (including composted) and landfilled waste may not always equal 100% because the recycling measures were defined to capture outputs from recycling processes which exclude energy recovery and reuse.

Table 12 Household waste arisings per capita, KPI(p), by district council

Unit: Kilogrammes per capita

KPI(p)

Area	Household waste recycled/ composted	Household waste landfilled	Household waste arisings
<b>arc21</b>			
Antrim	83	53	159
Ards	57	75	139
Ballymena	58	53	123
Belfast	50	39	110
Carrickfergus	58	65	126
Castlereagh	52	60	115
Down	44	58	109
Larne	74	70	151
Lisburn	51	57	114
Newtownabbey	63	57	128
North Down	67	67	144
All arc21	<b>56</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>123</b>
<b>NWRWMG</b>			
Ballymoney	51	54	122
Coleraine	64	62	149
Derry	39	29	117
Limavady	52	40	126
Magherafelt	70	21	126
Moyle	73	28	159
Strabane	37	49	104
All NWRWMG	<b>52</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>126</b>
<b>SWaMP2008</b>			
Armagh	51	24	108
Banbridge	76	5	126
Cookstown	74	55	133
Craigavon	63	24	124
Dungannon	49	65	120
Fermanagh	39	61	102
Newry and Mourne	48	53	103
Omagh	55	57	115
All SWaMP2008	<b>55</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>115</b>
Northern Ireland	<b>55</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>121</b>

Source: NIEA, NISRA

Note: The amount of recycled (including composted) and landfilled waste may not always equal the waste arisings because the recycling measures were defined to capture outputs from recycling processes which exclude energy recovery and reuse.



Table 13 Household waste arisings per household, KPI(h), by district council

Unit: Kilogrammes per household

KPI(h)

Area	Household waste recycled/ composted	Household waste landfilled	Household waste arisings
<b>arc21</b>			
Antrim	215	176	<b>414</b>
Ards	140	196	<b>338</b>
Ballymena	148	145	<b>312</b>
Belfast	114	91	<b>254</b>
Carrickfergus	138	159	<b>299</b>
Castlereagh	124	148	<b>275</b>
Down	118	157	<b>289</b>
Larne	175	183	<b>360</b>
Lisburn	130	153	<b>293</b>
Newtownabbey	155	147	<b>314</b>
North Down	156	179	<b>337</b>
All arc21	<b>137</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>299</b>
<b>NWRWMG</b>			
Ballymoney	138	154	<b>330</b>
Coleraine	157	163	<b>364</b>
Derry	102	85	<b>306</b>
Limavady	143	125	<b>346</b>
Magherafelt	203	73	<b>367</b>
Moyle	182	79	<b>398</b>
Strabane	98	142	<b>276</b>
All NWRWMG	<b>136</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>332</b>
<b>SWaMP2008</b>			
Armagh	138	65	<b>293</b>
Banbridge	198	19	<b>328</b>
Cookstown	207	157	<b>376</b>
Craigavon	163	61	<b>319</b>
Dungannon	138	196	<b>335</b>
Fermanagh	102	160	<b>265</b>
Newry and Mourne	133	148	<b>288</b>
Omagh	150	164	<b>315</b>
All SWaMP2008	<b>149</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>310</b>
Northern Ireland	<b>140</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>307</b>

Source: NIEA, NISRA

Note: The amount of recycled (including composted) and landfilled waste may not always equal the waste arisings because the recycling measures were defined to capture outputs from recycling processes which exclude energy recovery and reuse.

Table 14 Biodegradable LAC municipal waste to landfill, KPI(g), by district council\*

Units: Tonnes, Percentage

Area	2014/15 allocation in tonnes	KPI(g)		% of 2014/15 allocation used Jul- Sep 2014	% of 2014/15 allocation used Apr- Sep 2014
		Tonnes of biodegradable LAC municipal waste to landfill Jul-Sep 2014	Total biodegradable LAC municipal waste to landfill Apr-Sep 2014		
<b>arc21</b>					
Antrim	8,430	1,063	2,093	12.6	24.8
Ards	13,002	3,349	6,525	25.8	50.2
Ballymena	10,156	1,797	3,473	17.7	34.2
Belfast	43,218	8,864	16,596	20.5	38.4
Carrickfergus	6,691	1,448	2,982	21.6	44.6
Castlereagh	10,900	2,116	4,382	19.4	40.2
Down	11,604	2,416	5,169	20.8	44.5
Larne	5,173	1,181	2,310	22.8	44.7
Lisburn	18,693	3,416	6,790	18.3	36.3
Newtownabbey	13,544	3,427	6,211	25.3	45.9
North Down	12,930	2,923	5,559	22.6	43.0
All arc21	<b>154,344</b>	<b>32,000</b>	<b>62,090</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>40.2</b>
<b>NWRWMG</b>					
Ballymoney	5,094	950	2,055	18.6	40.3
Coleraine	9,458	2,379	4,749	25.1	50.2
Derry	18,423	2,263	4,851	12.3	26.3
Limavady	6,050	806	1,963	13.3	32.4
Magherafelt	7,347	505	946	6.9	12.9
Moyle	2,866	267	565	9.3	19.7
Strabane	6,692	1,386	3,154	20.7	47.1
All NWRWMG	<b>55,931</b>	<b>8,555</b>	<b>18,284</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>32.7</b>
<b>SWaMP2008</b>					
Armagh	9,632	808	1,605	8.4	16.7
Banbridge	7,915	94	356	1.2	4.5
Cookstown	5,908	1,018	2,174	17.2	36.8
Craigavon	14,365	1,264	2,518	8.8	17.5
Dungannon	8,536	2,299	4,712	26.9	55.2
Fermanagh	10,144	2,429	4,985	23.9	49.1
Newry and Mourne	16,012	3,776	7,871	23.6	49.2
Omagh	8,642	1,704	3,268	19.7	37.8
All SWaMP2008	<b>81,153</b>	<b>13,394</b>	<b>27,488</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>33.9</b>
Northern Ireland	<b>291,428</b>	<b>53,948</b>	<b>107,862</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>37.0</b>

Source: NIEA

\*This is subject to change pending the potential transfer of allowances and further year-end validations.

Table 15i Capture rates for primary waste categories in household kerbside collected waste, KPI(m), by district council

Units: Tonnes, Percentage

Area	Glass tonnage captured by household kerbside collection	Glass tonnage available in household kerbside residual collection*	Glass capture rate for the household kerbside collection	Paper & Card tonnage captured by household kerbside collection	Paper & Card tonnage available in household kerbside residual collection*	Paper & Card capture rate for the household kerbside collection	Mixed metals tonnage captured by household kerbside collection	Mixed metals tonnage available in household kerbside residual collection*	Mixed metals capture rate for the household kerbside collection
<b>arc21</b>									
Antrim	0	183	0.0	437	764	57.2	26	105	24.8
Ards	0	266	0.0	707	1,182	59.8	42	157	26.8
Ballymena	252	491	51.5	320	745	43.0	47	150	31.6
Belfast	614	1,739	35.3	2,052	4,059	50.6	168	653	25.7
Carrickfergus	169	307	55.1	233	479	48.7	33	92	35.4
Castlereagh	194	407	47.6	499	880	56.7	64	156	41.1
Down	0	255	0.0	637	1,091	58.4	38	148	25.7
Larne	109	220	49.4	299	498	60.1	18	66	27.0
Lisburn	0	426	0.0	1,029	1,788	57.5	61	245	25.0
Newtownabbey	393	670	58.6	508	1,003	50.7	75	194	38.5
North Down	0	290	0.0	758	1,276	59.4	45	170	26.5
All arc21	1,731	5,254	32.9	7,480	13,766	54.3	617	2,135	28.9
<b>NWRWMG</b>									
Ballymoney	96	225	42.5	263	494	53.3	21	77	27.6
Coleraine	254	493	51.5	665	1,093	60.9	38	141	27.0
Derry	438	870	50.4	700	1,471	47.6	67	253	26.5
Limavady	106	168	62.9	272	383	71.0	17	44	38.5
Magherafelt	181	325	55.8	384	640	59.9	24	86	28.2
Moyle	63	156	40.6	159	325	49.1	14	54	26.1
Strabane	198	367	54.0	358	659	54.3	29	102	28.5
All NWRWMG	1,336	2,605	51.3	2,802	5,064	55.3	211	758	27.9
<b>SWaMP2008</b>									
Armagh	229	440	52.2	302	677	44.6	38	129	29.6
Banbridge	233	360	64.5	458	686	66.8	44	99	44.6
Cookstown	99	218	45.3	356	569	62.6	41	92	44.2
Craigavon	70	423	16.5	893	1,523	58.7	51	203	25.1
Dungannon	177	384	46.1	638	1,008	63.3	73	162	44.9
Fermanagh	6	254	2.5	696	1,138	61.2	41	148	27.8
Newry and Mourne	381	710	53.7	1,054	1,640	64.3	56	198	28.5
Omagh	153	325	47.1	551	857	64.3	63	137	45.9
All SWaMP2008	1,348	3,113	43.3	4,949	8,098	61.1	408	1,169	34.9
Northern Ireland	4,415	10,972	40.2	15,231	26,928	56.6	1,235	4,062	30.4

Source: NIEA

\* Potential quantity of primary waste category calculated as follows:

[tonnage of category captured by kerbside collection]+([tonnage of regularly collected kerbside residual waste]\*[% of category in kerbside residual waste in the NI Waste Compositional Study 2007/08])

Table 15ii Capture rates for primary waste categories in household kerbside collected waste, KPI(m), by district council

Units: Tonnes, Percentage

Area	Mixed plastics tonnage captured by household kerbside collection	Mixed plastics tonnage available in household kerbside residual collection*	Mixed plastics capture rate for the household kerbside collection	Organic/ Compostables tonnage captured by household kerbside collection	Organic/ Compostables tonnage available in household kerbside residual collection*	Organic/ Compostables capture rate for the household kerbside collection	WEEE tonnage captured by household kerbside collection	WEEE tonnage available in household kerbside residual collection*	WEEE capture rate for the household kerbside collection
<b>arc21</b>									
Antrim	45	440	10.2	1,270	2,267	56.0	0	39	0.0
Ards	72	646	11.2	1,781	3,228	55.2	0	57	0.0
Ballymena	102	616	16.6	2,224	3,519	63.2	0	51	0.0
Belfast	300	2,725	11.0	4,349	10,467	41.5	0	242	0.0
Carrickfergus	54	351	15.4	1,221	1,970	62.0	0	30	0.0
Castlereagh	85	545	15.6	1,913	3,073	62.2	16	62	26.0
Down	65	614	10.6	1,088	2,473	44.0	0	55	0.0
Larne	31	271	11.3	928	1,534	60.5	0	24	0.0
Lisburn	106	1,023	10.3	3,335	5,651	59.0	0	91	0.0
Newtownabbey	161	759	21.3	2,584	4,092	63.2	0	60	0.0
North Down	78	704	11.1	2,224	3,803	58.5	0	62	0.0
All arc21	1,100	8,694	12.7	22,917	42,077	54.5	16	773	2.1
<b>NWRWMG</b>									
Ballymoney	60	339	17.7	535	1,238	43.2	0	28	0.2
Coleraine	93	609	15.2	131	1,433	9.2	0	52	0.5
Derry	191	1,121	17.0	0	2,348	0.0	0	93	0.2
Limavady	66	200	33.0	435	773	56.2	0	14	3.3
Magherafelt	82	391	20.8	1,248	2,030	61.5	0	31	0.5
Moyle	22	222	10.0	370	874	42.3	0	20	0.4
Strabane	91	455	20.1	0	918	0.0	0	37	0.7
All NWRWMG	604	3,337	18.1	2,719	9,615	28.3	1	274	0.5
<b>SWaMP2008</b>									
Armagh	71	524	13.5	1,185	2,329	50.9	0	45	0.0
Banbridge	64	340	18.9	1,775	2,469	71.9	0	27	0.0
Cookstown	85	342	24.8	710	1,358	52.2	1	27	4.7
Craigavon	162	922	17.6	2,100	4,019	52.3	0	76	0.0
Dungannon	152	599	25.4	412	1,539	26.8	2	47	4.9
Fermanagh	102	636	16.1	0	1,346	0.0	0	53	0.0
Newry and Mourne	150	858	17.5	1,316	3,104	42.4	1	71	1.1
Omagh	131	502	26.2	745	1,679	44.4	2	39	5.0
All SWaMP2008	917	4,723	19.4	8,242	17,843	46.2	6	386	1.6
Northern Ireland	2,622	16,754	15.6	33,878	69,535	48.7	24	1,433	1.7

Source: NIEA

\* Potential quantity of primary waste category calculated as follows:

[tonnage of category captured by kerbside collection]+([tonnage of regularly collected kerbside residual waste]\*[% of category in kerbside residual waste in the NI Waste Compositional Study 2007/08])

Note: These tables (15i and 15ii) show tonnages of kerbside collected waste for primary waste categories. The total amount of household kerbside collected waste for all waste categories is 57,486 tonnes.

## Appendix 2: Explanatory Notes

1. The sources for the data contained in this report are the WasteDataFlow (WDF) system, the 2011 Northern Ireland Census, housing start figures from Northern Ireland Housing Executive and Land and Property Services (up to June 2014) and the 2013 Northern Ireland mid-year population estimates.

2. Waste management related data used in this report and the accompanying Excel tables are taken from WasteDataFlow (WDF), a web based system for local authority collected municipal waste reporting by UK local authorities for government. The Excel tables provide users with flexibility to work with data and/or to combine the data with other sources. The data are based on returns made to WDF (relating to approximately 40 questions on local authority collected municipal waste management) by district councils, within two months of the end of each quarter.

3. The waste data in this report are based on returns made to WDF by district councils in Northern Ireland at the end of the quarter. This report is published on a quarterly basis to cover the periods April to June, July to September, October to December and January to March. It should be noted that the quarterly figures are based on provisional data. An annual report, with fully validated figures for 2014/15, is expected to be published in November 2015.

The fully validated figures that are published in the annual report have undergone audit by NIEA and further validation by ASB. The annual validation acts as a check that all issues raised at the quarterly validation stage have been addressed. Additional validation checks incorporated later in the working year are then also applied backwards to all

quarters in the reporting year via the annual validation.

4. The recycling (including composting) performance indicators do not always reflect the complete position with regards to the recovery of waste as reuse is currently excluded from this measure. Similarly energy recovery (via Refuse Derived Fuel) is also excluded and expected to remain so.

5. The tonnages of waste collected for recycling or disposal may not always equal the tonnages of waste sent to the same, because of contamination of recyclates and/or recovery from residual waste streams.

6. The tables contain a further breakdown of each of the key measurements by district council. Comparative figures for the previous year are based on the most up-to-date figures available via WDF and may differ from previously published figures.

7. This report has been prepared by the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) along with the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA). The data are provisional and may change when all returns have undergone validation at the end of the year. The data were downloaded from WDF on 8<sup>th</sup> January 2015. At that time, all the district councils had made a return, giving a 100% response rate.

8. The revised NI Waste Management Strategy [http://www.doeni.gov.uk/wms\\_2013.pdf](http://www.doeni.gov.uk/wms_2013.pdf) sets out targets for the management of local authority collected municipal waste

- To achieve a recycling rate of 50% (including preparing for re-use) of Household waste by 2020.
- To achieve a recycling rate of 45% (including preparing for re-use) of Household waste by 2015.

- To achieve a recycling rate of 60% (including preparing for re-use) of LACMW by 2020.

The 2011-15 Programme for Government (PfG) contains a target that NI will achieve a household recycling or composting rate of 45% by the end of March 2015 (<http://www.northernireland.gov.uk/pfg-2011-2015-final-report.pdf>).

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

The data are also used to assess performance against the Landfill Directive targets ([http://www.ciwm.co.uk/web/FILES/Technical/Landfill\\_Directive.mht](http://www.ciwm.co.uk/web/FILES/Technical/Landfill_Directive.mht)).

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

9. Department of the Environment policy is to publish revised figures with subsequent statistical releases unless it is decided that the magnitude of the change merits earlier notification. Provisional results for each quarter are published within four months of the end of that quarter. Each quarter will not be revised in subsequent quarterly publications to minimise revisions and confusion for the user. Instead, a final set of results will be published in the annual dataset in November and this will include revised quarterly figures, however it should be noted that this quarter's validated figures will not be available until November 2015.

10. Quarterly data have been published in spreadsheet format

(Microsoft Excel), split by waste management group and district council. Data are available at [Environment Statistics www.doeni.gov.uk/environment\\_statistics.htm](http://www.doeni.gov.uk/environment_statistics.htm)

11. Figures for the quarter ending 31<sup>st</sup> December 2014 will be released in April 2015.

12. If finalised figures are required by the user then the latest annual LAC municipal waste management report should be used, bearing in mind they may not necessarily reflect the situation this year. The latest annual report (2013/14) is available via the DOE website: <http://www.doeni.gov.uk/lac-municipal-waste-2013-14.pdf>

13. The Department further demonstrates its commitment to the Code of Practice by publishing a series of supporting statements related to its use of administrative data, publication strategy, confidentiality arrangements, revisions policy, customer service and complaints procedure. For details see [Supporting Statements www.doeni.gov.uk/supporting\\_statements.pdf](http://www.doeni.gov.uk/supporting_statements.pdf)

14. The next annual LAC municipal waste management report, with fully validated figures for 2014/15, is expected to be published in November 2015.

## Appendix 3: Glossary

Term	Explanation
Biodegradable waste	Any waste that is capable of undergoing anaerobic decomposition, such as food and garden waste, and paper and paperboard.
Bring site	An unmanned site with a container or a collection of containers for depositing recyclable waste.
Capture rate for household kerbside collected waste	Is the amount of 'available' material that is actually being collected for recycling through household kerbside collection schemes.
Civic amenity site	A manned site for depositing waste.
Clean Material Recovery Facility (MRF)	A specialised plant that receives source segregated recyclable materials (such as co-mingled or mixed dry recyclables) in order to separate & prepare them for marketing to end-user manufacturers.
Composting	An aerobic, biological process in which organic wastes, such as garden and kitchen waste, are converted into a stable granular material which can be applied to land to improve soil structure and enrich the nutrient content of the soil.
Composting rate	The percentage of waste sent for composting. It excludes waste collected for composting that was rejected at collection or during sorting. It includes residual waste which was diverted for composting.
Dirty Material Recovery Facility (MRF)	A specialised plant that receives mixed municipal and/or residual wastes from other processes (such as Clean MRFs) in order to separate & prepare them for marketing to end-user manufacturers.
Dry recycling	The recycling of dry materials such as paper, card, cans, plastic bottles, mixed plastic, glass.
Dry recycling rate	The percentage of waste sent for recycling. It excludes waste collected for recycling that was rejected at collection, during sorting or at the gate of the recycling reprocessor. It includes residual waste which was diverted for recycling but excludes waste sent for reuse.
Household civic amenity waste	Household civic amenity collection.
Household waste	Includes materials collected directly from households (kerbside collections) or taken to bring sites, including civic amenity sites or collected by private and voluntary organisations not included elsewhere.
Kerbside	A regular collection of waste from premises.
Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)	A set of measures used to gauge performance in terms of meeting waste strategy targets.
LAC	Local Authority Collected, as in LAC municipal waste.
Landfill sites	Any areas of land in which waste is deposited. Landfill sites are often located in disused mines or quarries. In areas where they are limited or no ready-made voids exist, the practice of landraising is sometimes carried out, where waste is deposited above ground and the landscape is contoured.

<b>Term</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
Local authority collected municipal non household waste	Waste collected by the district council from non household sources.
Local authority collected municipal waste	Waste under the control or possession of a district council.
Non household waste	Asbestos, beach cleansing, civic amenity sites waste, fly-tipped materials, gully emptyings, commercial & industrial, construction and demolition, grounds waste, highways waste, other collected waste and other.
Other household waste	Healthcare waste, bulky waste, street cleaning and other household.
Recycling	Any recovery operation by which waste materials are reprocessed into products, materials or substances whether for the original or other purposes. It does not include energy recovery and the reprocessing into materials that are used as fuels of backfilling operations.
Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF)	Consists largely of organic components of municipal waste (such as plastics and biodegradable waste). This can then be used in a variety of ways to generate electricity, most commonly as an additional fuel used with coal in power stations or in cement kilns.
Regular residual household waste	Household regular kerbside collection.
Residual waste	Waste that is not prepared for reuse, recycled or composted.
Waste arisings	The amount of waste collected in a given locality over a period of time.
Waste collected for disposal to landfill	Collected for disposal is residual waste that has not been sorted to separate out recyclable material from other waste before being presented to the Council for collection at various locations.
Waste sent to landfill	The amount of waste sent to landfill. Excludes residual waste which was diverted for recycling or composting. Includes household waste collected for recycling or composting which was diverted to landfill.
Waste Transfer Note (WTN)	A note which must be created for any transfer of controlled waste. The exception to this is householders, who are not required to produce transfer notes.
WasteDataFlow	The web based system for local authority collected municipal waste data reporting by UK local authorities to government ( <a href="http://www.wastedataflow.org">www.wastedataflow.org</a> ).



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

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## Appendix 4: Additional Information

**Further information** on Waste Management Statistics in Northern Ireland, is available from:

**Mrs Pamela McCorry**

Analytical Services Branch

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**This Statistical report and others published by Analytical Services Branch are available to download from the DOE Internet site at:**

Internet address: <http://www.doeni.gov.uk/statistics.htm>

C

<b>Subject</b>	<b>Discharge of Statutory Functions</b>
<b>Reporting Officer</b>	<b>M G Kelso</b>

<b>1</b>	<b>Purpose of Report</b>
1.1	To advise Members on the arrangements for the administration of Statutory and Regulatory functions within the Directorate of Public Health and Infrastructure from 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2015.

<b>2</b>	<b>Background</b>
2.1	<p>As Members will be aware, the current arrangements for discharge of statutory and regulatory functions within the converging Councils will cease, as from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2015.</p> <p>Mid Ulster Council has a duty to make appropriate arrangements for the effective implementation of these responsibilities from that date.</p>

<b>3</b>	<b>Key Issues</b>
3.1	<p>The enforcement and regulatory responsibilities for existing statutory functions will transfer to Mid Ulster Council on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2015. The range of statutory provisions covered within this remit are included at Appendix 2.</p> <p>It would be my intention to bring formal Enforcement Guidance together with the relevant statutory provisions pertaining to same, to Members for their consideration in the first three months of the new term of the Committee.</p>
3.2	<p><b><u>LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT (NORTHERN IRELAND) 2014</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Arrangements for discharge of functions of Council</u></b></p> <p><b><i>“7. –(1) A Council may arrange for the discharge of any of its functions-</i></b>  <i>(a) by a committee, a sub-committee or an officer of the council; or</i>  <i>(b) by any other council.”</i></p> <p>The relevant sub-sections to the above are as contained in Appendix 1.</p> <p>Under Section 7 (4)b of Local Government Act (NI) 2014 the Committee may delegate responsibility for discharge of relevant statutory functions to an officer to act on their behalf .</p> <p>Regulation 9 of The Local Government (Transitional, Supplementary, Incidental Provisions and Modifications) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2014, provides the statutory rationale where required for transfer of existing arrangements from predecessor Councils to Mid Ulster.</p>

3.3	<p><b><u>Transitional Arrangements</u></b></p> <p>In accordance with the relevant statutory provisions, it is proposed that the Director of Public Health and Infrastructure is authorised to act for and on behalf of Council by 'delegated authority' in the Authorisation of staff, in service provision, and the regulation and enforcement of relevant statutory powers conferred on Council for this purpose.</p>
3.4	<p>A further paper on authorisation and draft Enforcement Procedures will be brought to the Committee for consideration, once the Council has been statutorily constituted in April.</p> <p>A copy of a current Enforcement Policy and Legislative Framework is attached for Members' information at Appendix 2.</p>

<b>4</b>	<b>Resource Implications</b>
4.1	<p><b><u>Financial</u></b></p> <p>No</p>
4.2	<p><b><u>Human resources</u></b></p> <p>No</p>
4.3	<p><b><u>Assets and other implications</u></b></p> <p>No</p>

<b>5</b>	<b>Other Considerations</b>
5.1	None

<b>6</b>	<b>Recommendations</b>
6.1	Members agree the arrangements for Discharge of Statutory duties as outlined at Section 3.3 above.

<b>7</b>	<b>List of Documents Attached</b>
7.1	Appendix 1 - Local Government Act (NI) 2014
7.2	Appendix 2 - Enforcement Policy – Relevant Statutes

**ARRANGEMENTS FOR DISCHARGE OF FUNCTIONS OF COUNCIL**

- 7.-(1) A council may arrange for the discharge of any of its functions-
- (a) By a committee, a sub-committee or an officer of the council'; or
  - (b) By any other council.
- (2) Subsection (1) is subject to any express provision contained in this Act or any Act passed after this Act.
- (3) A council's functions with respect to-
- (a) Making a district rate under the Rates (Northern Ireland) Order 1977;
  - (b) Making a determination under section 13(1) of the Local Government Finance Act (Northern Ireland) 2011 (affordable borrowing limit) and monitoring an amount determined under that subsection'
  - (c) Borrowing money; and
  - (d) Acquiring or disposing of land,
- may only be discharged by the council itself.
- (4) Where by virtue of this section any functions of a council may be discharged by a committee of the council, the committee may arrange for the discharge of any of those functions by-
- (a) A sub-committee; or
  - (b) An officer of the council.
- (5) Subsection (4) is subject to any contrary direction by the council.
- (6) Where by virtue of this section any functions of a council may be discharged by a sub-committee of the council, the sub-committee may arrange for the discharge of any of those functions by an officer of the council.
- (7) Subsection (6) is subject to any contrary direction by the council or the committee.

## **APPENDIX 2**

### **COOKSTOWN DISTRICT COUNCIL**

#### **ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH** **DEPARTMENT**

#### **ENFORCEMENT POLICY GUIDANCE**



**COOKSTOWN DISTRICT COUNCIL**  
**ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT**

**ENFORCEMENT POLICY GUIDANCE**

**Introduction**

Cookstown District Council is the enforcing authority for Environmental Health legislation. This enforcement role has been delegated to the Director and staff of the Environmental Health Department. However, in those circumstances where legal proceedings are under consideration such matters may be determined by report to the appropriate Council Committee.

The aim is to provide a better environment for local citizens both for the present and the future. It will achieve much of this through education by providing advice and regulating the activities of others. Securing compliance with legal regulatory requirements using enforcement powers, including prosecution, is an important part of achieving this aim.

**Aim and scope of the Policy**

This policy sets out the principles and approach that the Council's Environmental Health Department and its officers will follow so as to provide an effective and fair service, and to ensure consistent and open enforcement. It is written for the guidance of its officers. It applies to all dealings whether formal or informal between businesses and members of the public with officers of the Council in Environmental Health matters.

This Policy does not apply to offences related to Drinking in Public Places or to Dog and Littering offences where the fixed penalty scheme applies.

In addition to this guidance, officers have been issued with a range of more specific enforcement guidelines and procedural documentation to support them in their enforcement decisions, which they are required to follow.

The Council has adopted the Guidance contained in the Enforcement Concordat and Programme for 'Better Regulation' outlined by Local Better Regulation Office (LBRO) for Local Authority Services, which underpins this policy.

**Principles of Enforcement**

The Council believes in firm but fair regulation. This is informed by the principles of ***proportionality*** in application of the law and in securing compliance; ***targeting*** of enforcement action; ***consistency*** of approach, ***transparency*** about how the Council operates and what those regulated may expect from the Council, and ***accountability*** for the Council's actions.

**Proportionality**

Meaning relating enforcement action to the risks and costs.

The Council will minimise the costs of compliance by ensuring that any action it requires is proportionate to the risks. As far as the law allows, the Council will take account of the circumstances of the case and the attitude of the offender.

Some incidents or breaches of regulatory requirements cause or have the potential to cause serious injury/illness and/or environmental damage. Others may have a lesser effect e.g. interference with people's property or rights. When Officers are deciding on the most appropriate enforcement action, they will take account of:

- The degree of any risks posed.
- The seriousness of any breach of the law.
- The burden which would be placed on the business in taking action, compared with the benefit of risk reduction.
- The attitude and intent of the offender, individually or corporately.
- Foreseeability of offence or circumstances leading to it.
- Relevant good practices as obtained in codes of practice and published guidance.

### **Consistency**

This may be defined as taking a similar approach in similar circumstances to achieve similar ends. The Council aims to ensure consistency in, advice tendered, the response to incidents and complaints; the use of powers and decisions on whether to prosecute.

The Council recognises that consistency does not mean simple uniformity. Officers need to take account of the many variables, the scale of environmental impact etc, the attitude and actions of offenders and the history of previous incidents or breaches. Decisions on enforcement action are a matter of professional judgement and the Council, through its Officers, will seek to exercise discretion in this regard. The Council will continue to develop arrangements to promote consistency including effective arrangements for liaison with other enforcing authorities where appropriate.

### **Transparency**

Transparency is important in maintaining public confidence in the Council's ability to regulate. It means helping those regulated and others to understand what is expected of them and what they should expect from the Council. It also means making clear why an officer intends to take, or has taken, enforcement action.

Transparency is an integral part of the role of Council Officers and the Council continues to train its staff and to develop its procedures to ensure that:-

- Where remedial action is required, it is clearly explained (in writing, if requested) why the action is necessary and when it must be carried out; a distinction being made between legal requirements and advice on best practice.
- Opportunity is provided to discuss what is required to comply with the law before formal enforcement action is taken, unless urgent action is required, for example, to prevent serious illness/injury or to prevent evidence being destroyed.
- Where urgent action is required, a written explanation of the reasons is provided as soon as practicable after the event.
- An explanation is given of all rights of appeal against formal enforcement action at the time the action is taken.
- Having due regard to legal constraints and requirements, keeping all other relevant parties informed during investigations and with respect to enforcement decisions.

## **Targeting**

Means making sure that regulatory effort is directed primarily towards those whose activities give rise to the greatest risk of serious environmental damage/injury/illness etc. Action will be primarily focused on law-breakers or those directly responsible for the risk and who are best placed to control it.

## **Accountability**

The Council and its officers fully recognise that they are accountable to the public for their actions. Consequently policies and standards have been put in place against which the Council's actions can be judged and procedures exist for dealing with comments and handling complaints. In the event that the "customer" is dissatisfied with the service provided, there are a number of forms of recourse available as outlined below, which officers will ensure the customer is made aware of. The exact procedure followed in any particular case will depend not only upon the nature of the grievance itself but also the course of action the complainant wishes to pursue.

### *a) Complaints related to enforcement action decisions*

- Officers will advise persons whom they have required to take any action, of their right to make representation to the Director of Environmental Health or deputising officer and, if not satisfied to the Chief Executive, and ultimately to the Local Government Ombudsman.
- Officers will when serving Notices provide with those Notices appeal details to be used should the recipient wish to lodge a formal appeal against same.

### *b) Complaints relating to issues other than enforcement action decisions*

The Council's formal complaints procedure will be used to investigate those complaints that relate to dissatisfaction with the service, for example: -

- Failure to follow Council procedure policy or standards
- Discrimination
- Failure to respond quickly enough to requests for service
- Conduct of Authorised Officers

## **Investigation**

***The Council recognises that it is neither possible nor necessary to investigate all issues of non-compliance with the law uncovered in the course of preventive inspection, or in the investigation of reported events such as accidents and complaints. The Council and their Designated Officer will use their discretion and have regard to the aforementioned principles in deciding whether an investigation should be initiated and in deciding the level of resources to be committed.***

***The following factors will be taken into account:***

- The severity and scale of the potential or actual harm
- The seriousness of any potential breach of the law
- Knowledge of the duty holder's past performance
- The enforcement priorities
- The practicality of achieving results; and
- The wider relevance of the event, including serious public concern.

## **Enforcement Action**

Officers will determine what, if any, enforcement action is appropriate, in accordance with the aforementioned principles, from the following informal and formal options:

### **Informal Action**

The Council recognises informal action as one means to secure compliance with the law. Informal action includes

- a) Verbal advice.
- b) Advisory letter where advice is being confirmed or remedial action requested informally.
- c) Inspection reports generated on the premises following an inspection.

Informal action is appropriate in the following circumstances:

- Where the action or omission is not serious enough to warrant formal action;
- From the individual/enterprise's past history, it can be reasonably expected that informal action will achieve compliance;
- Confidence in the individual/enterprise's management involved is high;
- The consequences of non-compliance will not pose a significant risk to public health.

### **Formal Action**

In cases where informal action has failed to achieve the necessary outcome or where the breach is serious enough to warrant formal action in its own right, the following enforcement options will be considered:

- a) Verbal warning.
- b) Warning/enforcement letter.
- c) Enforcement Notice e.g. Improvement Notice, Prohibition Notice, Abatement Notice etc. – required in certain cases to be served prior to legal proceedings being instigated. The Council will give due consideration to the issue of enforcement notices as soon as the necessary evidence is available, and where one or more of the following criteria apply:
  - There are significant contraventions of legislation.
  - There is a lack of confidence in the proprietor or enterprise to respond to an informal approach.
  - There is a history of non-compliance with informal action.
  - Standards are generally poor with little management awareness of statutory requirements.
  - The consequences of non-compliance could be potentially serious to public health and although it is intended to prosecute, effective action also needs to be taken as quickly as possible to remedy conditions that are serious or deteriorating.
- d) Formal Caution where a business admits to an offence, and extenuating circumstances exist which make prosecution inappropriate.

A formal caution is a written acceptance by an offender that they have committed an offence and may only be used where a prosecution could properly have been brought. It will be registered with the Office of Fair Trading and brought to the Courts attention if the offender is convicted of a subsequent offence.

The Council will take account of Home Office guidelines when considering whether to offer a formal caution. Where a person declines such an offer the Council will consider taking alternative enforcement action, which will usually take the form of a prosecution.

The Council recognises that other bodies such as home and originating authorities will require to be advised of the formal cautions issued by the Council and their outcome.

- e) Prosecution (including prosecution of individuals).
- f) Works in default – this action is permitted under certain legislation and is reserved for those cases where there is an imminent danger to persons or property and the legal process would not provide adequate remedy. In cases where work in default is carried out, the Council will make every effort to recover the costs of the works from the relevant party.

### **Prosecution**

The use of the criminal process to institute a prosecution is an important part of enforcement. It aims to punish wrongdoing to avoid a recurrence, and to act as a deterrent to others. It follows that it may be appropriate to use prosecution to ensure certain requirements are met. Where the circumstances warrant it, prosecution without prior warning or recourse to alternative sanctions will be pursued.

The Council recognises that the institution of a prosecution is a serious matter which should only be taken after full consideration of the implications and consequences. Decisions about prosecution will take account of the Code for Crown Prosecutors (Public Prosecution Service – PPS).

### **Evidential Test**

A prosecution will not be commenced by the Council unless it is satisfied that there is sufficient, admissible and reliable evidence that the offence has been committed and that there is a realistic prospect of conviction. If the case does not pass this evidential test, it will not go ahead. Where there is sufficient evidence, a prosecution will not be commenced by the Council unless it is in the public interest to do so.

### **Public Interest Test**

Public interest factors that can affect the decision to prosecute usually depend on the seriousness of the offence or the circumstances of the offender and whether, through the conviction of offenders, others may be deterred from similar failures to comply with the law.

Where there is sufficient evidence the Council will normally prosecute in any of the following circumstances: -

- Where the offence involves a failure to comply in full or in part with the requirement of a statutory notice.
- Where there is a history of similar offences.
- Excessive or persistent breaches of regulatory requirements.
- Where the breach of regulation may pose a significant threat to public health.
- Where financial benefit has been accrued as a result of the unlawful activity.

- Obstruction of Council staff in carrying out their powers (\*).
- Where the gravity of the alleged offence, taken together with the seriousness of any actual or potential harm, or the general record and approach of the offender warrants it.

### **Procedure**

***In cases of Health and Safety legislation it is the Authorised Officers who have the power to take legal action, although such issues will be brought to the Council's attention prior to such action being taken. In other matters the power of decision rests with the Council. Once a decision to prosecute has been ratified, legal action will be instigated thereafter, unless the Council's solicitor should advise otherwise.***

In cases where the Council makes the decision, a report will be presented to the appropriate Committee advising them of the relevant matters for consideration. The report will also consider if the offence that has been determined, meets the necessary requirements of the:

- Evidential Test, and the
- Public Interest Test.

A recommendation will be provided, guiding Members towards a particular decision or option.

In those instances where Delegated Authority has been granted, a report will be prepared, but prior to coming to a decision, the Officer concerned will present all of the matters under consideration to the Director of Environmental Health or Deputising Officer. In such instances the report submitted to the appropriate Committee will advise Members of the decision that has been taken and the reasons for it.

Where legal advice is necessary before a decision is made this will be sought through the Town Solicitor or other appropriate legal adviser approved by the Director of Environmental Health

*\* Where an Officer is assaulted, the Council will seek police assistance, with a view to seeking prosecution of offenders.*

Upon ratification of a decision to instigate legal proceedings, the Director of Environmental Health will assume full responsibility for the administration of all subsequent actions.

### **Death at Work**

Where there has been a breach of the law leading to a work-related death, enforcing authorities need to consider whether the circumstances of the case might justify a charge of manslaughter.

The PSNI are responsible for deciding whether to pursue a manslaughter investigation and whether to refer a case to the Director of Public Prosecutions (PPS) to consider possible manslaughter charges. If in the course of its health & safety investigation evidence indicating that manslaughter may have been committed, the Council will work to the principles of the Northern Ireland agreement for liaison (Investigation of Work-Related Deaths) and ensure that decisions on the investigation and prosecution of such matters are properly co-ordinated with both the PSNI and the PPS.

### **Working with Other Regulators and the Courts**

Where the Council and other enforcement bodies have the power to prosecute, the Council will liaise with that other body to ensure effective co-ordination, to avoid inconsistencies and to ensure that any proceedings instituted are for the most appropriate offence. The Council will also

consult with other local authorities acting as Lead/Home Authorities as appropriate, as may be required in the application of LBRO 'Best Practice' Guidance.

The Council will, when appropriate and when requested to, seek to raise the awareness of the courts of the gravity of certain offences and the full extent of their sentencing powers. In certain cases it may also be appropriate to draw the attention of the courts and/or the PPS the fact that disqualification of a director may arise under relevant legislation.

### **Public Access to Information**

Officers will adhere to the restrictions placed on them by legislation in relation to the release of any information to a third party, obtained by them in the course of their duties. When convictions have been obtained however, the Council will, in addition to reporting the details to the appropriate authorities, consider alerting the media and making the details of the conviction public. Such action will serve to draw the attention of a wider audience to the need to comply with legal requirements and deter others tempted to disregard their legal duties.

In accordance with the Environment and Safety Information Order, the Council will keep and make available, a public register of statutory notices that have implications for the general public.

### **Revision**

This policy will be reviewed as necessary to ensure that it satisfies legal requirements and our customers' expectations of the service, and as a minimum every two years.

### **Comments**

The Department welcomes comments on this policy and on how we can improve our services. Comments can be made in the following ways:

- In person
- By telephone
- In writing
- Via our website

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May 2013

Review Date: May 2014.

## **LIST OF REGULATORY CONTROLS**

Legislation	<p>Animal By Products Regulations (NI) 2003</p> <p>Anti-Social Behaviour (NI) Order 2004</p> <p>Betting, Gaming, Lotteries &amp; Amusements (NI) Order 1985</p> <p>Building Regulations (NI) Order 1979 (as amended)</p> <p>Building Regulations (NI) 2012 (as amended)</p> <p>Building (Prescribed Fees) Regulations (NI) 1997 (as amended)</p> <p>Caravans Act (Northern Ireland) 1963</p> <p>Children and Young Persons (Protection from Tobacco) (Northern Ireland) Order 1991</p> <p>Cinemas (NI) 1994</p> <p>Clean Air (Northern Ireland) Order 1981</p> <p>Clean Neighborhoods and Environment Act (NI) 2011</p> <p>Construction Products Regulations 1991</p> <p>Consumer Protection Act 1987</p> <p>Dangerous Dogs 1991</p> <p>Dogs (NI) Order 1983</p> <p>Energy Performance of Buildings (Certificates and Inspections)(Amendment) Regulations (NI) 2014</p> <p>Environment (NI) Order 2003</p> <p>European Communities Act 1972</p> <p>Fire &amp; Rescue Services NI Order 2006</p> <p>Food and Environment Protection Act 1985</p> <p>Food Hygiene Regulations (NI) 2006</p> <p>Food Labeling Regulations (NI) 1996</p> <p>Food (Northern Ireland) Order 1989</p> <p>Food safety (Temperature Control) Regulations (NI) 1995</p> <p>Food Safety (Northern Ireland) Order 1991</p> <p>General Product Safety Regulations 2005</p> <p>Good Rule and Government Bylaws</p> <p>Hairdressers Act (NI) 1939</p> <p>Health and Safety at Work (Northern Ireland) Order 1978</p> <p>Health and Personal Social Services (NI) Order 1978</p> <p>High Hedges Act (NI) 2011</p>
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	<p>Industrial Pollution Control (Northern Ireland) Order 1997</p> <p>Licensing (NI) Order 1996</p> <p>Litter (Northern Ireland) Order 1994</p> <p>Local Government Act (Northern Ireland) 1972 - Byelaws</p> <p>Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Northern Ireland) Order 1985</p> <p>Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Northern Ireland) Order 1992</p> <p>Noise Act 1996</p> <p>Petroleum (Consolidation) Act (NI) 1929</p> <p>Pleasure Grounds Bylaws</p> <p>Poisons (Northern Ireland) Order 1976</p> <p>Pollution Control and Local Government (Northern Ireland) Order 1978</p> <p>Pollution Prevention and Control Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2003</p> <p>Private Tenancies (NI) Order 2006</p> <p>Public Health Acts 1878 to 1971</p> <p>Public Health and Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1949</p> <p>Rats and Mice Destruction Act 1919</p> <p>REACH Enforcement Regulations 2008</p> <p>Rent (Northern Ireland) Order 1978</p> <p>Shops (Sunday Trading etc) (Northern Ireland) Order 1997</p> <p>Street Trading Act (Northern Ireland) 2001</p> <p>Smoking (NI) Order 2006 and associated Regulations</p> <p>Sunbeds Act (Northern Ireland) 2011</p> <p>Safety of Sports Grounds (Northern Ireland) Order 2006</p> <p>Tobacco Advertising and Promotion Act 2002</p> <p>Volatile Organic Compounds in Paints, Varnishes and Vehicle Refinishing Products Regulations 2005</p> <p>Waste and Contaminated Land (NI) Order 1997</p> <p>Welfare of Animals Act (NI) 2011</p> <p>Welfare Services Act (Northern Ireland) 1971</p>
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	<p><b><u>EC Regulations</u></b></p> <p>Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 Laying Down the General Principles and requirements of Food Law, Establishing the European food Safety Authority and Laying Down Procedures in matters of Food Safety</p> <p>Regulation (EC) No 852/2004 The Hygiene of Foodstuffs</p> <p>Regulation (EC) No 853/2004 Laying Down Specific Hygiene Rules for Food of Animal Origin</p> <p>Regulation (EC) No 854/2004 Laying Down Specific Rules for the Organisation of Official Controls on Products of Animal Origin Intended for Human Consumption</p> <p>Regulation (EC) No 882/2004 Official Controls Performed to Ensure the Verification of Compliance with Feed and Food law, Animal Health and Animal Welfare Rules</p> <p>Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals.</p>
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**D**

<b>Subject</b>	<b>Emergency Planning / Civil Contingency Preparedness</b>
<b>Reporting Officer</b>	<b>M G Kelso</b>

<b>1</b>	<b>Purpose of Report</b>
1.1	To update Members on Emergency Planning and Civil Contingency Preparedness for Mid Ulster Council.

<b>2</b>	<b>Background</b>
2.1	<p>The Local Government (Northern Ireland) Order 2005 sets out the statutory basis for the implementation of the Northern Ireland Civil Contingencies Framework and its application to local Councils.</p> <p>The Civil Contingency Framework - NI (2005) outlines the arrangements which Public Service Organisations including Police, Fire Service, Health Trusts, Councils and other Statutory Bodies are obliged to make to effectively discharge their Civil Contingency responsibilities in the event of an Emergency situation.</p>

<b>3</b>	<b>Key Issues</b>
3.1	<p>The Emergency Planning requirements are as outlined in Article 29 of the Local Government (Northern Ireland) Order 2005.</p> <p>The Order places specific requirements on Councils to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make arrangements (eg. Emergency Plans, Protocols, etc) to deal with emergencies in their areas and to reduce, control or mitigate the effects of any emergencies that might occur. These plans or protocols may include arrangements for Councils to co-ordinate their activities with those of other bodies.</li> <li>• Councils to implement their arrangements should emergencies occur and take other measures they think are appropriate for reducing, controlling or mitigating the effects of any emergencies;</li> <li>• Councils to have regard to Departmental Guidance in carrying out their Emergency Planning functions.</li> <li>• Enable any Northern Ireland Department to make subordinate legislation conferring new functions on Councils relating to emergencies.</li> </ul>
3.2	The legislation and associated Guidance provides the statutory remit for Council in making preparation for Events or Incidents which require an Emergency Plan response. The functions and duties which are placed upon Councils are specific and wide-ranging and require sufficient resource to be made available to ensure

3.3	<p>the necessary preparedness both within Council, partner Agencies and the local Community.</p> <p>Each Council in fulfilment of these requirements is tasked to undertake the following measures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Risk Assessment;</b></li> <li>• <b>Business Continuity Management;</b></li> <li>• <b>Integrated Emergency Management,</b></li> <li>• <b>Preparedness;</b></li> <li>• <b>Validation;</b></li> <li>• <b>Response; and</b></li> <li>• <b>Promotion of Recovery and Restoration</b></li> </ul> <p>The Civil Contingency Framework Guidance provides the reference by which Emergency Planning Protocols are assessed. OFMDFM in conjunction with the Local Government Emergency Management Group have produced additional Guidance to assist in this regard.</p>
3.4	<p><b><u>Current Position</u></b></p> <p>In accordance with these arrangements each of the three Councils have prepared Emergency Plans for their organisations. Each of the Plans have been reviewed and a composite Mid Ulster - Emergency Plan based on existing assessments will be in place by 31<sup>st</sup> March 2015.</p> <p>In addition to reformatting the relevant documents there will be a need to refine the assessments and the Contact and Mutual Aid Agreements with relevant statutory bodies and community organisations.</p> <p>These arrangements will form an essential part of the wider Planning and Preparations, so as to ensure appropriate Emergency Planning and Civil Contingency Arrangements are in place for Mid Ulster and enable the Council to respond to an Emergency Incident across the new geographical area.</p> <p>A summary of the Plan will be brought to Members' attention when the document has been finalised.</p>

<b>4</b>	<b>Resource Implications</b>
4.1	<b><u>Financial</u></b> – N/A
4.2	<b><u>Human resources</u></b> – N/A
4.3	<b><u>Assets and other implications</u></b> – N/A

<b>5</b>	<b>Other Considerations</b>
5.1	None

<b>6</b>	<b>Recommendations</b>
6.1	That Members note the arrangements that have been put in place for Emergency Planning and Civil Contingency Preparedness for Mid Ulster Council.

<b>7</b>	<b>List of Documents Attached</b>
7.1	None

**E**

<b>Subject</b>	<b>Capital Projects &amp; Infrastructure Development</b>
<b>Reporting Officer</b>	<b>M G Kelso</b>

<b>1</b>	<b>Purpose of Report</b>
1.1	Update Members on Capital Projects and Infrastructure Developments for Mid Ulster Council.

<b>2</b>	<b>Background</b>
2.1	<p>The Directorate of Public Health &amp; Infrastructure have been tasked with the roll of managing and delivering Capital Projects on behalf of Mid Ulster Council.</p> <p>As Members will be aware, the three Councils have been progressing Capital Projects as part of their Legacy Programme. The majority of which will be completed within the accounting period for 2014/15.</p>

3	Key Issues																								
3.1	<p>Assessment of the current status of the wider Capital Projects Programme has identified a number of Legacy Projects commenced by the Constituent Councils which will extend into the 2015/16 accounting year (see Table 1). The Table also contains summary data on Capital Projects scheduled for the current period.</p> <p>The Projects and their planned dates of completion are as outlined below.</p> <p><b><u>Table 1</u></b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Capital Projects – Mid Ulster Council</u></b></p> <table><tr><th>Name of Project</th><th>Projected Completion Date</th><th>Status</th><th>Total Cost</th></tr><tr><td>Heaney Project</td><td>June 2016</td><td>On-site</td><td>£4,100k</td></tr><tr><td>Earls Project</td><td>September 2015</td><td>On-Site</td><td>£7,100k</td></tr><tr><td>Ballymacombs Landfill Site (Gas Management)</td><td>October 2015</td><td>At Tender</td><td>£750k</td></tr><tr><td>Ballymacombs Landfill Site (Final capping of Phase D)</td><td>October 2015</td><td>At Tender</td><td>£948k</td></tr><tr><td>Council Offices – Dungannon (Roof repairs and associated works)</td><td>2015/16</td><td>At Tender</td><td>£559k</td></tr></table>	Name of Project	Projected Completion Date	Status	Total Cost	Heaney Project	June 2016	On-site	£4,100k	Earls Project	September 2015	On-Site	£7,100k	Ballymacombs Landfill Site (Gas Management)	October 2015	At Tender	£750k	Ballymacombs Landfill Site (Final capping of Phase D)	October 2015	At Tender	£948k	Council Offices – Dungannon (Roof repairs and associated works)	2015/16	At Tender	£559k
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Dungannon Park Pavillion (Extension / Improvement)	July 2015	On-Site	£678k
Tullyvar Landfill Site (Closure and capping Phase 1)	2015/16	Design Stage	£275k (Joint Committee)
Drumcoo Civic Amenity Site (Dungannon)	2015/16	Design Stage	£600k
Improvements to Depot Yard - Cookstown	2015/16	At Tender	£109k

**Public Realm Schemes**

Name of Project	Projected Completion Date	Status	Total Cost
Cookstown Public Realm (Phase 2)	DSD to Confirm	Design Stage	£3,100k
Dungannon Public Realm (Phase 2)	DSD to Confirm	Design Stage	£2,400k
Magherafelt Public Realm (Phase 1)	DSD to Confirm	Design Stage	£2,700k
Coalisland Public Realm	DSD to Confirm	Design Stage	£1000k

The above Table includes all relevant programmes over £100k, as currently projected for the Mid Ulster Area in the 2015/16 year.

The individual Project Teams involved in the management and supervision of these contracts will be amalgamated for the Capital Projects Team for Mid Ulster, within the Directorate of Public Health & Infrastructure from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2015.

It would be my intention to keep Members regularly informed on the status and progress of all Capital Projects through regular reports to the Committee.

<b>4</b>	<b>Resource Implications</b>
4.1	<p><b><u>Financial</u></b></p> <p>As contained in the Capital Projects Programme for Mid Ulster.</p>
4.2	<p><b><u>Human resources</u></b></p> <p>As outlined.</p>
4.3	<p><b><u>Assets and other implications</u></b></p> <p>N/A</p>

<b>5</b>	<b>Other Considerations</b>
5.1	N/A

<b>6</b>	<b>Recommendations</b>
6.1	Members note the current status of the Mid Ulster Capital Projects Programme as outlined at Table 1.

<b>7</b>	<b>List of Documents Attached</b>
7.1	N/A

**F**

<b>Subject</b>	<b>Safety at Sports Grounds (Northern Ireland) Order 2006</b>
<b>Reporting Officer</b>	<b>M G Kelso</b>

<b>1</b>	<b>Purpose of Report</b>
1.1	Update Members on the current status regarding the Safety at Sports Grounds (Northern Ireland) Order 2006 and the inclusion of Regulated Stands.

<b>2</b>	<b>Background</b>
2.1	<p>The Safety at Sports Grounds (Northern Ireland) Order 2006 introduced statutory safety requirements for Sports Grounds accommodating more than 5,000 spectators at sporting events. Sports Grounds which fall into this category must meet specific safety standards, be formally Designated for this purpose and be in receipt of a Safety Certificate issued by Council.</p> <p>One Sports Ground in the Mid Ulster area has been formally Designated for this purpose to date - Thomas Clarkes GAC, O'Neill Park, Lisnahull Road, Dungannon.</p> <p>A number of other venues were assessed at the time, however they did not meet the relevant criteria and therefore not designated.</p>

<b>3</b>	<b>Key Issues</b>
3.1	<p>The Safety at Sports Grounds (NI) Order 2006 controls, have now been extended with the introduction of new requirements for 'Regulated Stands' in 'non-designated' Sports Grounds.</p> <p>Under these requirements all 'Regulated Stands' have to be assessed and subsequently comply with the statutory safety requirements, as outlined in the legislation. This will apply to all spectator stands that have a capability of holding more than 500 spectators, seated or standing.</p> <p>The legislation does not apply to 'temporary stands' which are in place for less than 28 days.</p>
3.2	<p>District Councils are required to consult the PSNI and Northern Ireland Fire and Rescue Service in regards to applications for Safety Stand Certification and any Terms and Conditions that may be applied to same.</p> <p>For certification purposes the Regulated Stands will be required to meet specific Safety Standards regarding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Structural stability;</li> <li>• Safety of installations contained within the Stands, eg. electrical, mechanical or gas;</li> <li>• The number, size and situation of entrances and exits, including means of escape;</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Safety capacity of each Regulated Stand and how this will be managed;</li> <li>• First-aid arrangements for the spectators in the Regulated Stands.</li> </ul> <p>The following Sports Grounds across Mid Ulster Council have been identified as having spectator stands and potentially caught by these requirements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Glen GFC, Falgortrevy Road, Maghera</li> <li>- Ballinascreen GFC, 6 Corrick Road, Draperstown</li> <li>- Slaughtneil GFC, 18 Halfgayne Road, Maghera</li> <li>- Tobermore FC, 20 Maghera Road, Tobermore</li> <li>- Oliver Plunketts GAC, Canankeeran Road, Pomeroy</li> <li>- O'Donovan Rossa GAC, Kilmascally Road, Ardboe</li> <li>- Kildress Wolfe Tones GAC, Tierney Park, Kildress, Cookstown</li> <li>- Dungannon Swifts, Stangmore Park, Dungannon</li> <li>- Coalisland GFC, Annagher Hill, Coalisland</li> <li>- St Macartan's GFC, Father Hackett Park, Augher</li> <li>- Clogher Eire Og GAC, St Patrick's Park, Clogher</li> <li>- St Patrick's GAA, Donaghmore</li> <li>- Errigal Ciaran GAC, MacRory Park, Dunmoyle</li> <li>- Galbally GAC, 132 Lurgyglea Road, Galbally, Dungannon</li> <li>- Moy Tir nanOg GAC, 24 Benburb Road, Moy, Co Tyrone</li> </ul> <p>Officers will be corresponding and visiting local Clubs in forthcoming weeks to progress this issue and assist with the relevant applications, where necessary.</p>
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<b>4</b>	<b>Resource Implications</b>
4.1	<b><u>Financial</u></b> - N/A
4.2	<b><u>Human resources</u></b> - N/A
4.3	<b><u>Assets and other implications</u></b> - N/A

<b>5</b>	<b>Other Considerations</b>
5.1	None

<b>6</b>	<b>Recommendations</b>
6.1	Members note the current position regarding the extension of controls for 'Regulated Stands' under the Safety of Sports Grounds (Northern Ireland) Order 2006.

<b>7</b>	<b>List of Documents Attached</b>
7.1	None