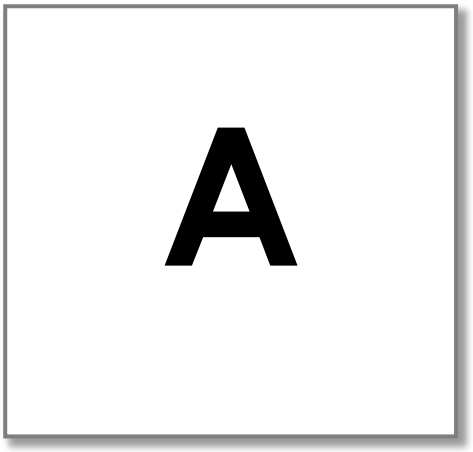

A

Minutes of Meeting of Environment Committee of Mid Ulster District Council held on Tuesday 10 November 2015 in Council Offices, Burn Road, Cookstown

Members Present	Chair, Councillor McFlynn (Chair) Councillors Buchanan, Burton, Cuddy, Cuthbertson, Gillespie, Glasgow, Kearney, McGinley, B McGuigan, S McGuigan, McNamee, Mullen, Mulligan, J O'Neill, Totten
Officers in Attendance	Mr Cassells, Director of Environment and Property Mr Kelso, Director of Public Health and Infrastructure Mr Lowry, Head of Technical Services Mr McAdoo, Head of Environmental Services Mrs McClements, Head of Environmental Health Mr Scullion, Head of Property Services Mr Wilkinson, Head of Building Control Miss Thompson, Committee Services/ Senior Admin Officer
Others in Attendance	Agenda Item 3 – Karen Douglas, Service Manager, The Rowan Sexual Assault Referral Centre

The meeting commenced at 7.00 pm

E199/15 Apologies

None.

E200/15 Declarations of Interest

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

E201/15 The Rowan – Sexual Assault Referral Centre

The Chair welcomed Ms Douglas, Service Manager from The Rowan Sexual Assault Referral Centre to the meeting and invited her to make her presentation.

Ms Douglas advised Members that The Rowan is the regional Sexual Assault Referral Centre (SARC) for Northern Ireland, it is co-funded on a 50:50 basis by PSNI and the Health and Social Services Board. The Rowan is located at the Antrim Area Hospital site.

Ms Douglas advised that The Rowan is a one stop centre which delivers a comprehensive and co-ordinated inter-agency response to all victims of sexual assault and rape, irrespective of age, gender, sexual orientation, ethnicity or geographical location.

Ms Douglas continued to brief Members on the referral process and advised on the support, advice and care offered at The Rowan since it opened in May 2013. Ms Douglas also highlighted Section 5 of the Criminal Law Act (Northern Ireland) 1967 which relates to the penalties for concealing offences and advised that this section of the law is under consideration of being brought in in England.

The Chair, Councillor McFlynn referred to increase in domestic violence as discussed at PCSP meetings.

Councillor McNamee advised that legacy Council had undertaken visit to The Rowan and he commended The Rowan team on its work. The Councillor stated that the facts and figures presented tonight were disturbing.

In response to Councillor S McGuigan, Ms Douglas advised that The Rowan is commissioned for 500 referrals per year, since opening in May 2013 the centre has offered support to over 1600 individuals. With regard to Section 5, Ms Douglas advised that individuals are made aware of this as part of communications.

In response to Councillor Cuddy's questions Ms Douglas advised that GPs will be aware of The Rowan and its services and can refer individuals, in reference to increased population of foreign speakers Ms Douglas advised that language has not been a barrier in individuals coming forward for support.

Councillor McGinley referred to follow up services and if these were adequate.

Ms Douglas advised that follow up services are offered by numerous organisations, however there is a 9/10 week waiting list for these services. Additional funding for services can be sourced through various charitable organisations.

Councillor McGinley felt that central government has a role to play in funding for follow up services.

The Chair, Councillor McFlynn asked if funding for The Rowan was secure.

Ms Douglas advised that The Rowan is supported by statutory funding and did not feel the centre would encounter funding difficulties in the future.

The Chair thanked Ms Douglas for the presentation following which she withdrew from the meeting at 7.30 pm.

E202/15 Receive and confirm minutes of the Environment Committee meeting held on Tuesday 13 October 2015

Councillor McNamee referred to E179/15 and asked if a meeting had been arranged/taken place with TransportNI to discuss agreement in relation to council assistance with footpath snow/ice clearance.

The Director of Environment and Property advised that a modified Memorandum of Understanding was returned to TransportNI for their consideration, to date a response has not been received. The Director advised he was aware of the season and would follow up on arranging a meeting with TransportNI.

Councillor Burton advised of significant leaf fall on footpath on entry to Moygashel, which is causing a slipping hazard. The Councillor requested clean up of leaves.

Councillor Burton referred to E184/15 and asked if detail of commission costs could be provided for recent sale of surplus fleet and plant.

The Head of Environmental Services advised that commission charged by one of auctioneers used recently was 15%.

In response, Councillor Burton advised of auctioneers within the district and felt that, going forward, Council should be using these local services for future disposal sales.

Councillor Cuthbertson thanked the Director of Public Health and Infrastructure and his team for their assistance with regard to recent incidents in Moy. The Councillor also referred to recent press article in relation to teenage drinking at local Halloween bonfire and the need to address underage drinking.

The Director of Environment and Property referred to E185/15 and advised that the Stormont Environment Committee will visit Council on 3 December. The Director advised that, as part of the visit, it is intended to bring the Committee to Maghera Walled Garden and that this would be an opportunity for Council Members to view the Garden also.

Proposed by Councillor Cuthbertson
Seconded by Councillor McNamee and

Resolved That the Minutes of the Meeting of the Environment Committee held on Tuesday 13 October 2015 (E173/15 – E190/15 and E198/15) were considered and, subject to the foregoing, signed as accurate and correct.

Matters for Decision

E203/15 Food Waste Regulations and provision of compostable liners

The Head of Environmental Services presented previously circulated report which updated Members with regard to the introduction of the Food Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015 and sought approval to provide a limited quantity of compostable liners for kitchen caddies to householders free of charge subject to funding being secured.

Councillor Cuthbertson asked if funding is likely to be secured for the liners.

The Head of Environmental Services advised that obtaining funding for the compostable liners could be difficult but remained hopeful, he further commented that the use of the liners in kitchen caddies helps to improve participation in food waste collection and provision of the liners may be a small price to pay in future if it offers the evidence needed to satisfy NIEA that a separate food waste collection is not required.

Councillor B McGuigan asked how separate food waste would be collected.

The Head of Environmental Services advised that the food waste would be collected in a larger kerbside caddy rather than the brown bin as happens now.

The Director of Environment and Property advised of the cost issue to change to a separate waste collection and stated that a trial would be required to measure the amount of food waste collected separately as opposed to the way it is collected now (co-mingled with green waste) . The Director advised he was satisfied that a co-mingled collection could continue and added that additional liners sold by Council will be at cost price to the public.

Councillor Glasgow asked if there is a danger of Council having a large quantity of liners left which cannot be sold.

The Director of Environment and Property advised that the former Magherafelt Council sold liners to the public and there was no issue with leftover liners.

Councillor Gillespie commented that as the amount of green waste reduces over winter months, it may be an opportune time to measure the amount of food waste being collected.

Councillor B McGuigan felt that Council needs to encourage the use of Council supply of liners and that this could be done via Council website.

Councillor Glasgow felt there could be a danger of all waste reverting back to the black bin if collections are made over complicated.

In response to Councillor Cuddy's question as to whether Council will be forced to make a separate food waste collection in future the Head of Environmental Services advised those who have a separate collection scheme in operation have not found it as successful as first thought.

Proposed by Councillor McNamee
Seconded by Councillor B McGuigan and

Resolved That it be recommended to Council to approve the provision of one roll of compostable liners to each household in the district subject to funding being secured. Additional liners to be made available for sale at all recycling centres across the district and other council facilities were practicable.

E204/15 TransportNI proposals to Mid Ulster District Council

Members considered previously circulated report regarding proposals from TransportNI to introduce measures to enhance safety and development of the transport network with a range of transport projects.

Resolved That it be recommended to Council to endorse the proposals submitted by TransportNI as follows –

- Proposed 20mph speed limit at Meadowbank Road, Magherafelt
- Proposed Disabled Parking Bay at Northland Row, Dungannon

- Proposed No Waiting at Any Time at Northland Row, Dungannon
- Proposed No Waiting at Any Time at Castlcaulfield Road and Pomeroy Road, Donaghmore
- Proposed Loading Bay at Scotch Street Centre, Dungannon

E205/15 Affordable Warmth Scheme

The Head of Environmental Health presented previously circulated report which advised Members on the current position of the Affordable Warmth Scheme and a proposed pilot within the scheme commencing 2 November 2015 to year end. The proposed pilot asks Council to assist the Housing Executive to complete eligibility checks for cases already referred to them.

Councillor McNamee whilst agreeing with the way forward, had a number of concerns regarding Council taking on a further workload without funding.

The Head of Environmental Health advised that although the work is different it is not additional as the number of referrals will be reduced. It was advised that the pilot being proposed will only be for a temporary period.

Councillor McGinley felt the Affordable Warmth Scheme is failing and questioned why Council has to pick up duties of Housing Executive. The Councillor also asked for clarification on a number of points –

- Council expenditure on staffing and admin of Affordable Warmth Scheme
- Out of the 530 homes already assessed – how many have gone through whole process
- If a home has lost funding due to not being able to source a contractor

The Director of Public Health and Infrastructure advised that staff and admin costs are fully funded.

The Head of Environmental Health agreed to feedback specific figures to the Member but added that it would be important for Council to assist the Housing Executive now in order to avoid a further backlog of referrals.

Councillor McGinley felt that Council needs to raise its concerns with Department of Social Development.

The Director of Public Health and Infrastructure advised that Council would write to DSD and express its concerns regarding the Affordable Warmth Scheme.

In response to Councillor B McGuigan's question the Head of Environmental Health advised that the Scheme will continue to look at high priority cases and clarified that all eligible cases will be processed but just not as quickly as hoped.

In response to Councillor Mullen's question the Head of Environmental Health advised that a household income should be less than £20,000 in order to be eligible for the Scheme.

Councillor Cuddy asked why Environmental Health staff carry out the assessments for Affordable Warmth Scheme and if staff could be sourced from elsewhere to undertake these assessments.

Councillor McGinley advised that Affordable Warmth Scheme became part of Environmental Health duties when the new Council was formed in April.

Councillor McFlynn felt the Environmental Health staff have been very efficient in processing referrals to date.

In response to Councillor J O'Neill's question the Director of Public Health and Infrastructure advised that officer training was organised and funded by DSD.

Resolved That it be recommended to Council to:

1. Assist with proposed pilot within Affordable Warmth Scheme as per report.
2. Write to DSD to express concerns of Council regarding taking on further workload to assist Northern Ireland Housing Executive without additional funding.

E206/15 Response to Consultation on Food Standards Agency Food Law Code of Practice (Northern Ireland)

Members considered previously circulated report which detailed the consultation response to the proposed changes to the Food Standards Agency's Food Law Code of Practice (Northern Ireland).

Resolved That it be recommended to Council to endorse the consultation response of the Environmental Health Department as returned to the Food Standards Agency Food Law Code of Practice (Northern Ireland).

The Chair, Councillor McFlynn thanked the Environmental Health team for their assistance in resolving a recent issue.

E207/15 Information Sharing Protocol between Northern Ireland Housing Executive and Mid Ulster District Council

Members considered previously circulated report seeking approval to sign an information sharing protocol between the Council and Northern Ireland Housing Executive for the purpose of regulating the Private Tenancies (NI) Order 2006.

Resolved That it be recommended to Council to approve the terms of the Northern Ireland Housing Executive Information Sharing Protocol as outlined in report.

Matters for Information

E208/15 Car Parking at Dungannon Courthouse

Members noted previously circulated report which detailed a response from the Department of Justice regarding off street car parking at Dungannon Courthouse.

E209/15 Recycling for Schools Education Programme

Members noted previously circulated report regarding the launch of the Recycling for Schools Education Programme.

E210/15 Tullyvar Landfill Site – Joint Committee Update

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

E211/15 Building Control Report

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

E212/15 Entertainment Licensing Applications

The Head of Building Control presented previously circulated report which provided Members with an update on Entertainment Licensing Applications across Mid Ulster District Council.

The Director of Public Health and Infrastructure highlighted that following a recent application and public notice for renewal of licence a formal complaint was received. The Director advised that the application will be brought to a future meeting of the Committee for consideration.

E213/15 Environmental Health Business Plan, Food Service and Health & Safety Unit Plan

Members noted previously circulated report regarding the Environmental Health Service Business Plan, Food Service Plan and Health and Safety Unit Plan.

E214/15 Mid Ulster Fuel Stamp Scheme Launch

Members noted previously circulated report regarding the launch of the Mid Ulster District Council Fuel Stamp Scheme.

Confidential Business

Proposed by Councillor McNamee
Seconded by Councillor B McGuigan and

Resolved That items E215/15 – E225/15 be taken as confidential business.

E226/15 Duration of Meeting

The meeting was called for 7.00 pm and ended at 9.22 pm.

CHAIR _____

DATE _____

B

Subject	**Transport NI proposals to Mid Ulster Council**
Reporting Officer	**Andrew Cassells, Director of Environment and Property**

1	**Purpose of Report**
1.1	To seek the agreement of Members in relation to proposals from Transport NI to introduce measures to enhance the safety and development of the transport network with a range of transport projects.

2	**Background**
2.1	Transport NI are consulting the Council with proposals to introduce measures designed to improve network safety, sustainability and efficiency to encourage safe and sustainable travel. Transport NI state that the PSNI have been consulted and are in agreement with the proposals.

3	**Key Issues**
	The following outlines the proposals to be brought to the attention of the Environment Committee.
3.1	**Proposed 30 MPH speed limit – Coash Road, Gortgonis Road, Washing Bay Road, Ballygittle Road and Lisaclare Road, Coalisland** Transport NI are proposing to introduce a 30mph speed limit on Coash Road, Gortgonis Road, Washing Bay Road, Ballygittle Road and Lisaclare Road, Coalisland. Consultation letters and location maps of aforementioned proposals are attached as appendices to this report.

4	**Resources**
4.1	**Financial:** None
4.2	**Human:** None
4.3	**Basis for Professional/ Consultancy Support:** None
4.4	**Other:** None

5	**Other Considerations**
5.1	The introduction of aforementioned proposals at these locations will assist in the management of road safety issues.

6	**Recommendations**
6.1	That the Environment Committee endorses the proposals submitted by Transport NI.

7	**List of Documents Attached**
7.1	Appendix 1 – Letter from Transport NI dated 18 November 2015 – Coash Road, Gortgonis Road, Washing Bay Road, Ballygittle Road and Lisaclare Road, Coalisland.
7.2	Appendix 2A - Sketch map – Proposed position of 30mph speed limit, Coash Road.
7.3	Appendix 2B - Sketch map – Proposed position of 30mph speed limit, Gortgonis Road.
7.4	Appendix 2C - Sketch map – Proposed position of 30mph speed limit, Washing Bay Road.
7.5	Appendix 2D - Sketch map – Proposed position of 30mph speed limit, Ballygittle Road and Lisaclare Road.

transportni

Chief Executive
Mid Ulster Council
Magherafelt Office
Ballyronan
Magherafelt
BT45 6EN

Western Division
Network Development
County Hall
Drumragh Avenue
Omagh
Co Tyrone
BT79 7AF

Telephone: (028) 8225 4085
Text phone: (028) 9054 0022
Fax: (028) 8225 4173
Email: TrafficWestern@drdni.gov.uk
www.drdni.gov.uk

Your ref:

Our ref:

18 November 2015

Dear Mr Tohill

PROPOSED 30MPH SPEED LIMIT – COASH ROAD, GORTGONIS ROAD, WASHING BAY ROAD, BALLYGITTLE ROAD AND LISACLARE ROAD, COALISLAND

TransportNI is proposing to introduce a 30mph speed limit on Coash Road, Cortgonis Road, Washing Bay Road, Lisaclare Road and Ballygittle Road, Coalisland, as detailed on the attached maps.

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

Please bring this matter to the attention of your council.

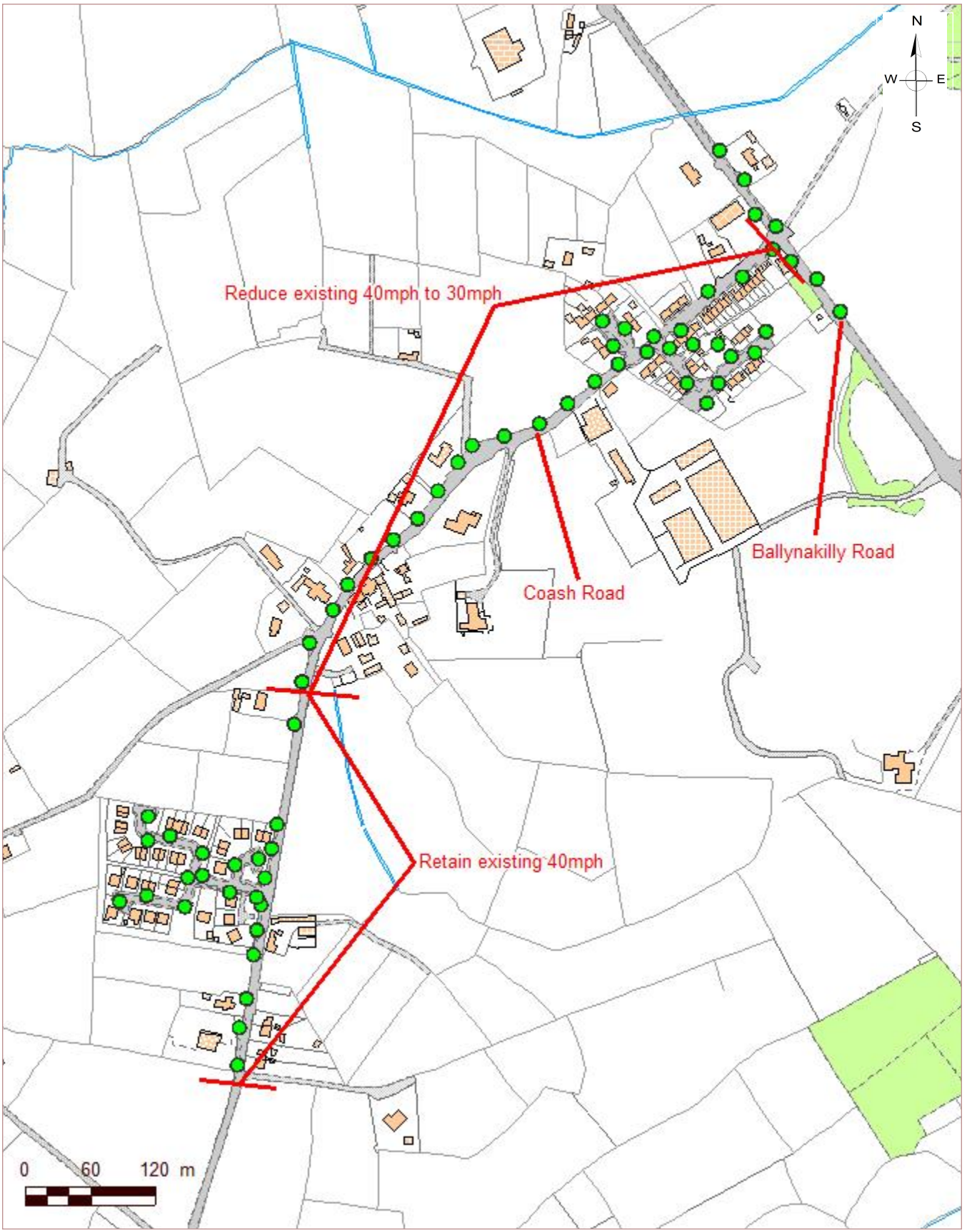
Yours sincerely

Hazel Burton

Mrs Hazel Burton
Network Development

Encs

Proposed 30mph - Coash Road, Coalisland



DRD

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Date: 18th November 2015

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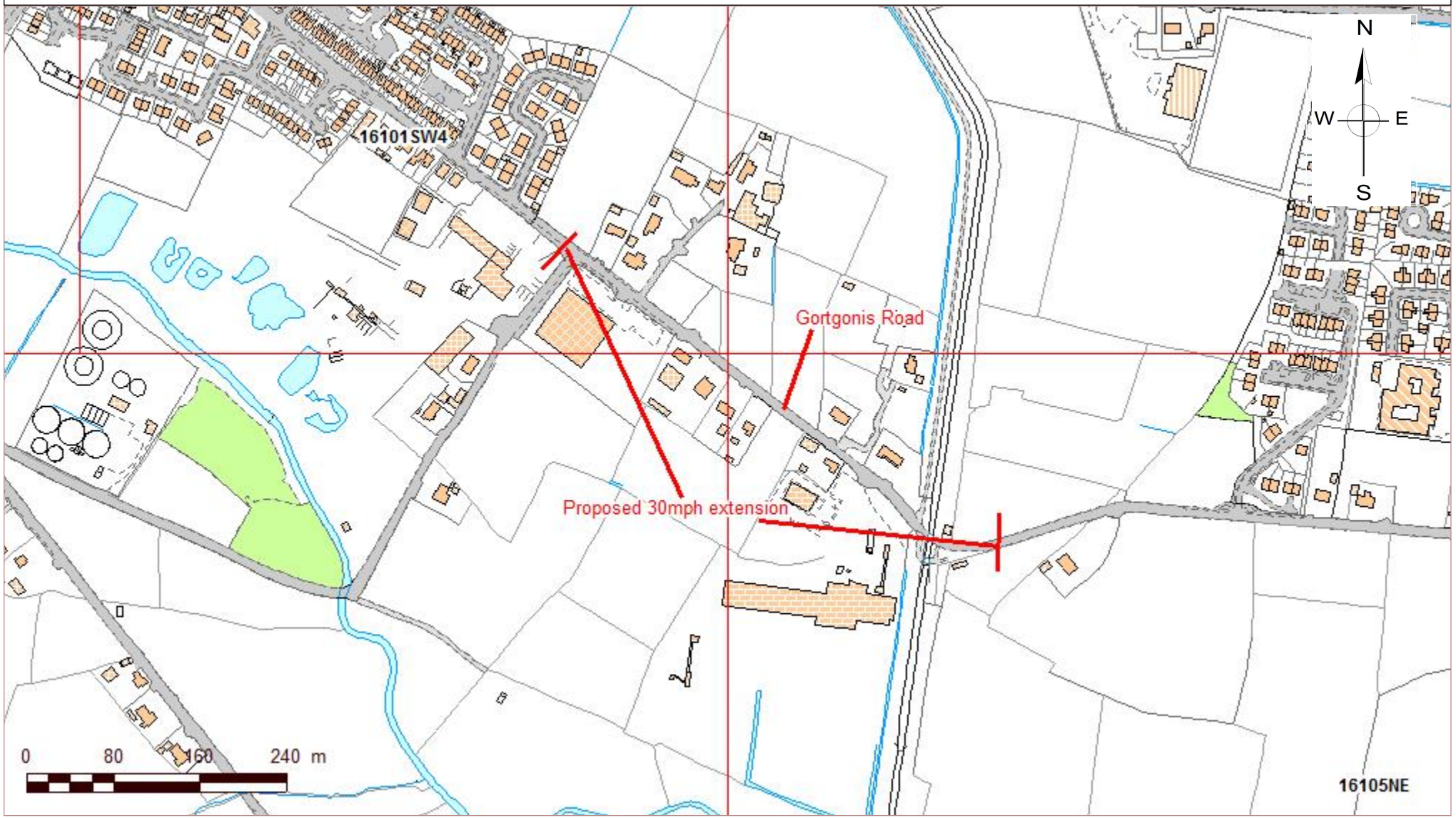
Proposed 30mph extension - Gortgonis Road, Coalisland



DRD

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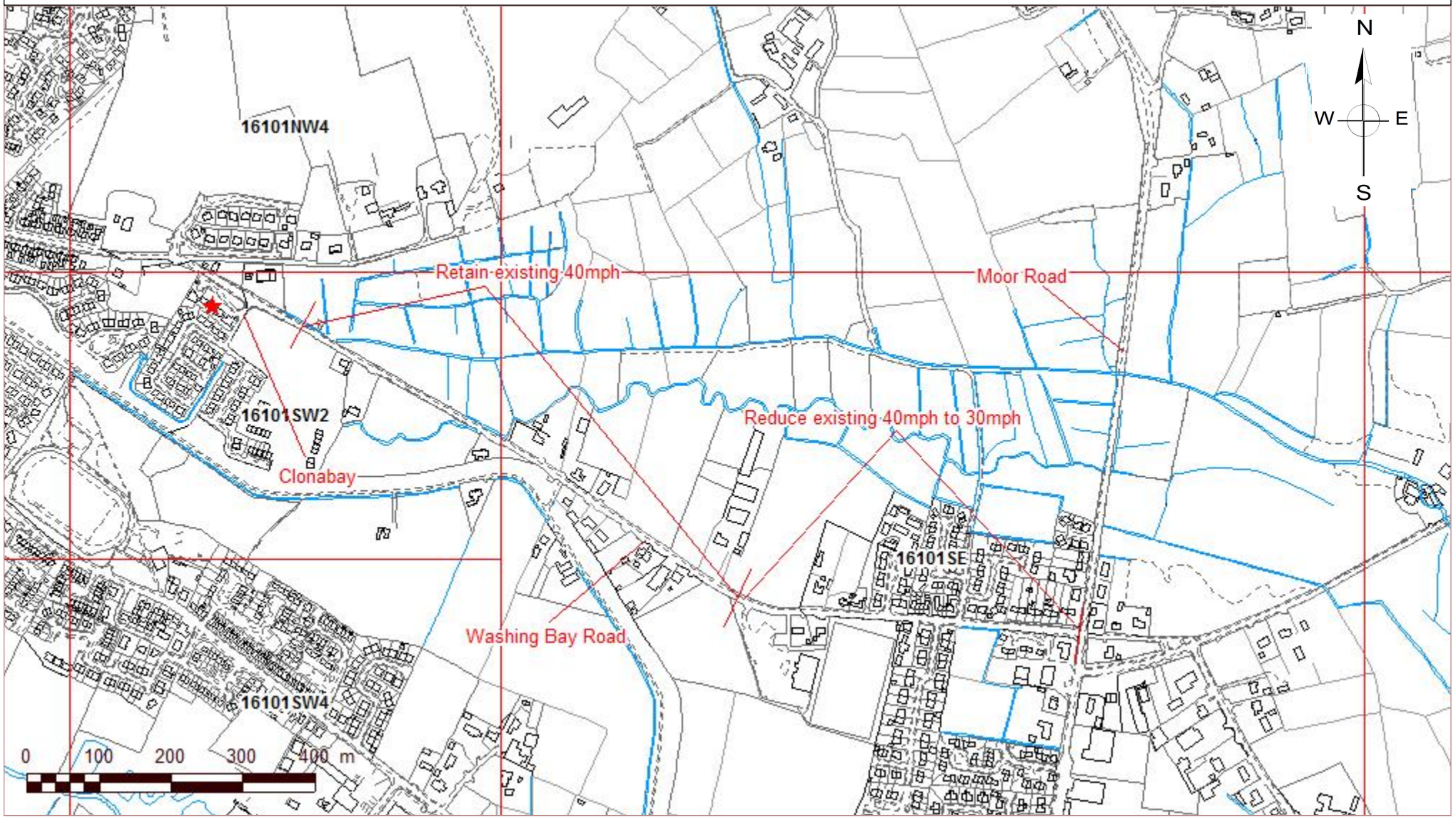
y 365189.05

17th November 2015

Proposed 30mph Washing Bay Road, Coalisland



DRD

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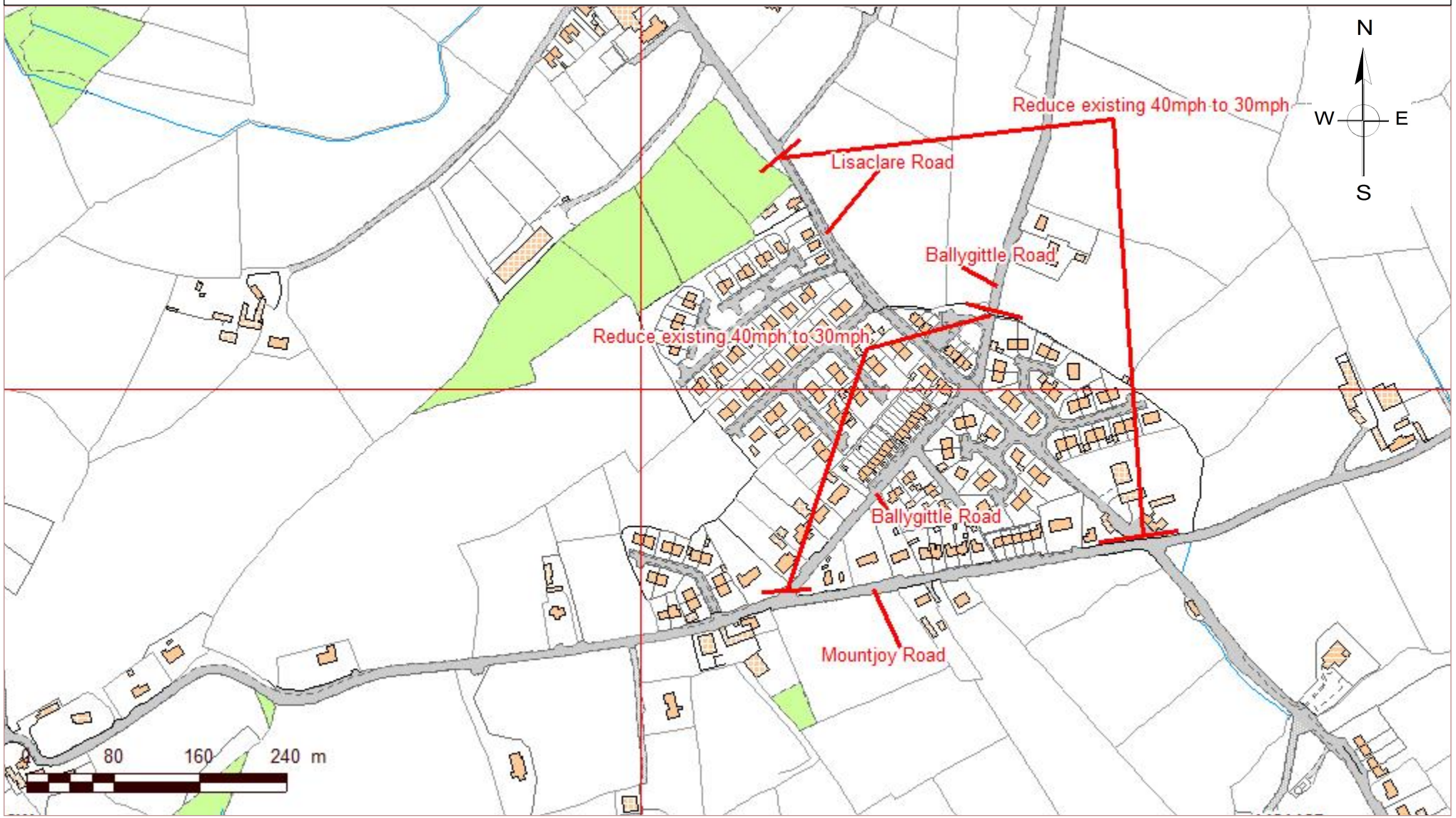
17th November 2015

Proposed reduction from 40mph to 30mph - Ballygittle Road and Lisaclare Road, Coalisland



DRD

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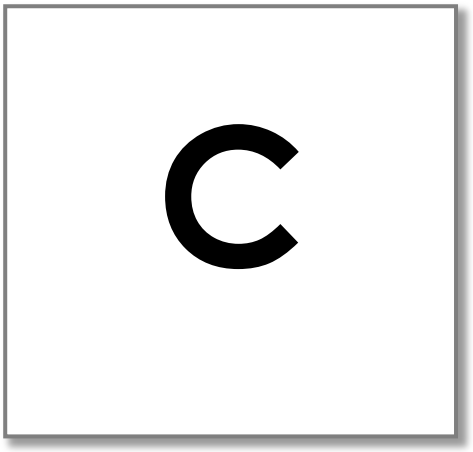
17th November 2015


C

Subject	**Department for Regional Development proposals to Mid Ulster Council**
Reporting Officer	**Andrew Cassells, Director of Environment and Property**

1	**Purpose of Report**
1.1	To seek the agreement of Members in relation to proposals from Department for Regional Development/Transport NI to abandon a length of road under the (Abandonment) Order (Northern Ireland) 2016.

2	**Background**
2.1	Department of Regional Development are consulting the Council with a proposal to make an order to abandon a length of the Killyliss Road under the (Abandonment) Order (Northern Ireland) 2016.

3	**Key Issues**
	The following outlines the proposal to be brought to the attention of the Environment Committee.
3.1	**The Killyliss Road, Dungannon (Abandonment) Order (NI) 2016** Department for Regional Development, being of the opinion that another road is available which provides alternative facilities for road traffic, proposes to make an order to abandon a length of the former Killyliss Road, Dungannon, commencing at a point 348 metres south-east of its junction with Woodlough Road and extending for 90 metres in a north westerly direction. (Appendices 1 - 4)

4	**Resources**
4.1	**Financial:** None
4.2	**Human:** None
4.3	**Basis for Professional/ Consultancy Support:** None
4.4	**Other:** None

5	**Other Considerations**
5.1	The introduction of aforementioned proposal at this location will assist in the development of the transport network.

6	**Recommendations**
6.1	That the Environment Committee endorses the proposal for an abandonment order submitted by the Department for Regional Development.

7	**List of Documents Attached**
7.1	Appendix 1 – Letter from DRD dated 12 November 2015 – Abandonment – Killyliss Road, Dungannon.
7.2	Appendix 2 – Details of proposed (Abandonment) Order (NI) 2016– Killyliss Road, Dungannon.
7.3	Appendix 3 – Sketch map – Proposed position of 90m stretch of the C646 Killyliss Road to be abandoned.
7.4	Appendix 4 - Killyliss Road, Dungannon – Abandonment 2016 Draft Order

TRANSPORT LEGISLATION BRANCH

Department for Regional Development
www.drdni.gov.uk

Mid Ulster District Council
Circular Road
DUNGANNON
BT71 6DT

Room 3-01
Clarence Court
10-18 Adelaide Street
Belfast
BT2 8GB
Your ref:
Our ref: DR1-15-9840
Phone: 028 9054 0496
Email: alex.ferguson@drdni.gov.uk

Date: 12th November 2015

Dear Sir/Madam

The Killyliss Road, Dungannon (Abandonment) Order (Northern Ireland) 2016

In accordance with the provision of Schedule 8 to the Roads (Northern Ireland) Order 1993, I enclose a copy of the above mentioned draft order and related map together with a copy of the statutory notice which will be published in the Belfast Gazette, Tyrone Courier and Dungannon Observer shortly.

Yours faithfully

Alex Ferguson

Alex Ferguson
Transport Policy, Strategy & Legislation Division

Abandonment – Killyliss Road, Dungannon

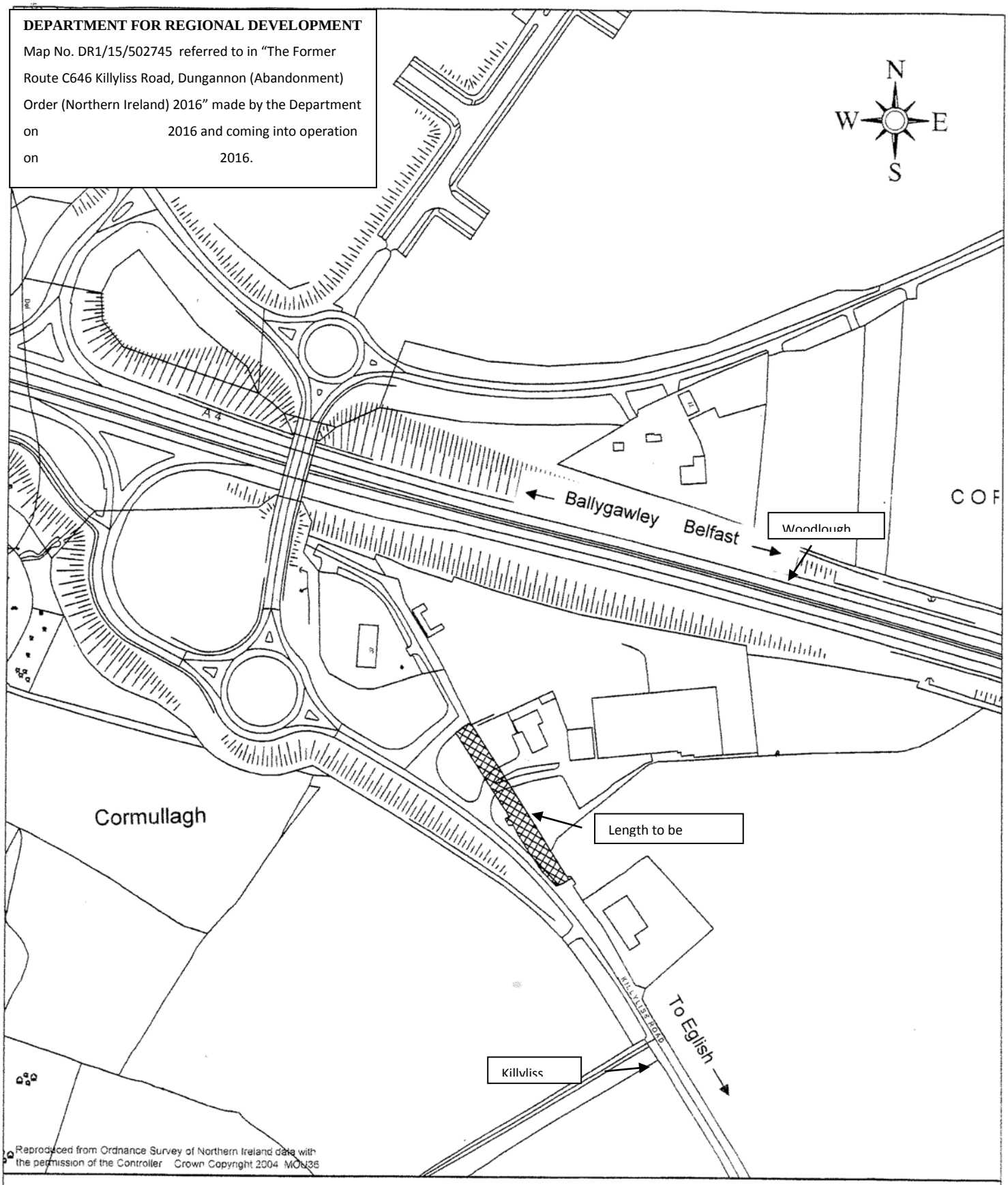
The Department for Regional Development, being of the opinion that another road is available which provides alternative facilities for road traffic, proposes to make an order to abandon a length of the former Killyliss Road, Dungannon, commencing at a point 348 metres south-east of its junction with Woodlough Road and extending for 90 metres in a north-westerly direction. The length of road proposed to be abandoned is delineated on a map which, together with a copy of a draft order, may be inspected free of charge during office hours within the period 25th November 2015 to 4th January 2016 at the Department's TransportNI Western Division, Dungannon Section Office, Main Road, Moygashel, Dungannon.

Any person may, within the period above, object to the proposal by writing to the Department at TransportNI Western Division, Lands Section, County Hall, Drumragh Road, Omagh, BT79 7AF or emailing transportni.western@drdni.gov.uk stating the grounds of the objection. Information you provide, including personal information, could be published or disclosed under the Freedom of Information Act 2000 (FOIA) or the Environmental Information Regulations (EIR). For further details on confidentiality, the FOIA and the EIR please refer to www.ico.org.uk

DRD

DEPARTMENT FOR REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Map No. DR1/15/502745 referred to in "The Former Route C646 Killyliss Road, Dungannon (Abandonment) Order (Northern Ireland) 2016" made by the Department on 2016 and coming into operation on 2016.



transportni

DUNGANNON SECTION OFFICE
MOYGASHEL
CO. TYRONE
BT71 7QR

O.S. SHEET No. 179-01

90 M STRETCH OF THE C646 KILLYLISS ROAD TO BE ABANDONED

DATE : NOV 2014

Department for Regional Development
www.drdni.gov.uk

SCALE 1 : 2500

STATUTORY RULES OF NORTHERN IRELAND

2016 No.

ROADS

The Former Route C646 Killyliss Road, Dungannon (Abandonment) Order (Northern Ireland) 2016

Made - - - -	*2016*
Coming into operation -	*2016*

The Department for Regional Development(**a**) makes the following Order in exercise of the powers conferred by Article 68(1) and (5) of the Roads (Northern Ireland) Order 1993(**b**) and now vested in it(**c**).

The Department in accordance with Article 68(4) of that Order is of the opinion that another road is available which provides alternative facilities for road traffic.

Notice has been published, served and displayed in compliance with paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of Schedule 8 to that Order.

(Here will follow, where appropriate, recitals of the fact of any written objection received or inquiry held and the outcome thereof).

Citation and commencement

1. This Order may be cited as The Former Route C646 Killyliss Road, Dungannon (Abandonment) Order (Northern Ireland) 2016 and shall come into operation on 2016.

Application

2. The length of road described in the Schedule is abandoned.

3.—(1) All existing cables, wires, mains, pipes or other apparatus placed along, across, over or under the abandoned area of road shall be retained.

(2) All existing rights as to the use or maintenance of such cables, wires, mains, pipes or other apparatus shall be preserved.

Sealed with the Official Seal of the Department for Regional Development on
2016

(L.S.)

A senior officer of the Department for Regional Development

(**a**) S.I. 1999/283 (N.I. 1) Article 3(1)
(**b**) S.I. 1993/3160 (N.I. 15)
(**c**) S.R. 1999 No. 481 Article 6(*d*) and Schedule 4 Part IV

SCHEDULE

Article 2

LENGTH OF ROAD TO BE ABANDONED

A length of 90 metres of the former C646 Killyliss Road extending in a north-westerly direction from a point 348 metres south-east of its junction with Woodlough Road, Dungannon in the townland of Cormullagh in the County of Tyrone, more particularly delineated and shown cross-hatched on Map No. DR1/15/502745.

A copy of the map has been deposited at the Department's Headquarters, Room 301, Clarence Court, 10-18 Adelaide Street, Belfast and at TransportNI, Lands Section, Western Division, County Hall, Drumragh Avenue, Omagh.

D

Subject	**Winter Maintenance**
Reporting Officer	**Andrew Cassells, Director of Environment & Property**

1	**Purpose of Report**
1.1	To seek the approval of the Environment Committee to enter into an agreement with the DRD/Transport NI in relation to the treatment of footways in the business centres of the main towns within the Mid Ulster District following heavy snow falls or prolonged freezing.
1.2	To seek the endorsement of the Environment Committee in relation to the position with regards to Car Parks at times of ice and snow.

2	**Background**
2.1	The Environment Committee at its meeting in October 2015 granted Officers permission to enter into discussion with representatives of DRD/Transport NI in order to reach an agreement to facilitate the treatment of footways, within the business centres of the main towns within the Mid Ulster District Council area.
2.2	The three predecessor Councils to Mid Ulster District Council all had separate agreements in relation to the treatment of footways in the business centres of Dungannon, Cookstown, Magherafelt and Maghera. These agreements were approved on an annual basis by the three Councils.
2.3	Officers within both the DRD/Transport NI and the Directorate of Environment and Property have now reached agreement on the contents of the Agreement for the current 2015/2016 winter season.
2.4	In reaching the current agreement Officers have used the existing agreements from the three predecessor Councils as the basis of discussion. The agreement which has been reached is therefore based heavily on those previous arrangements and as such reflects not only the legal basis of the agreement but also the operational experience in operating such an agreement over at least the last five years.
2.5	In relation to Car Parks the historical position has been that the DRD/Transport NI did not treat Car Parks as part of their routine winter maintenance programme. Off Street Car Parks did/do not form part of the Public Roads network

3	**Key Issues**
3.1	The proposed Agreement is attached as Appendix 1 to this report and includes not only the detail of the arrangements but also the schedule of footways which may be treated and corresponding town centre maps highlighting those areas.

3.2	The main issues covered within the Agreement are summarised as follows: 1. In consideration of the Council undertaking the Works in accordance with this agreement during the Works Term the Department shall on the signing of this agreement pay to the council an initial annual Service Fee of £2,132.37. 2. Subject to clause 5 the Council shall during extreme conditions following heavy snowfalls or prolonged freezing assist the Department with the works for the footways and pedestrian areas set out in the schedule and maps contained within the appendices to the Agreement. 3. The works shall be carried out by the Council only on receipt of a request from the Department and in circumstances when it is practicable for the Council to respond. The Council shall on such receipt inform the Department immediately whether it is practicable in the opinion of the Council. For the avoidance of doubt the Council shall be under no obligation to carry out any works where, in the reasonable opinion of the Council, it would be dangerous for its employees to do so. 4. A request by the Department for assistance with the Works would be made by phone and confirmed by e-mail by the Department's Section Engineer to the Council's nominated representative 5. It shall be the discretion of the Council to provide assistance with the works and to inform the Department accordingly. 6. The Department shall provide any salt free of charge. 7. The Council shall only respond to requests for assistance with the Works during the normal operational hours of its street cleansing workforce i.e. Monday to Friday 08:00 to 16:00 hours and 06:00 to 08:00 on Saturday, Sunday, Bank and Public Holidays except in the case of an emergency and by mutual agreement. 8. The Department shall indemnify and keep indemnified the Council against all claims, demands, proceedings, damages, costs, charges and expenses whatsoever in respect of any claims which may arise out of or in consequence of any works carried out by the Council acting reasonably. 9. The Department shall indemnity and keep indemnified the Council to the extent that the Department enjoys indemnity under Article 9 (3) of the Roads (NI) Order 1993.
3.3	The duration of the Agreement would be from the date of the Agreement (notionally 17 December 2015, the Council Meeting which approves the decision reached by the Environment Committee) and the 31 March 2016.
3.4	The Off-Street Car Parking function as transferred from DRD/Transport NI on 1 April 2015 did not include any budget or other resources for the treatment of car parks at times of ice and snow. These Car Parks (of which the Council has inherited 23 across the Mid Ulster district Council area) were not adopted by the DRD/transport NI and as such do not form part of the public road network.

3.5	Given that the Council has not identified any budget or resources for the winter maintenance of off street car parks and that the DRD/Transport NI have not treated these facilities in the past the directorate is not proposing to implement any winter maintenance in relation to off street car parks. The Council simply does not process the necessary resources to enable the implementation of a winter maintenance policy for Car Parks and therefore, as previously, does not propose to carry out any such treatment.

4	**Resources**
4.1	**Financial** The implementation of the Agreement should incur little additional cost to the Council as it seeks to utilise street sweeping and other resources which would otherwise have been engaged in their normal operational save for extreme conditions following heavy snowfalls or prolonged freezing.
4.2	**Human** Officer time in managing the Agreement, liaising with DR/Transport NI and in supervising any operational activity on the ground.
4.3	**Basis for Professional/ Consultancy Support** The Council Solicitor has been consulted with regards to this Agreement and has offered no impedance as to why the Council may not enter into same.
4.4	**Other** None at this juncture.

5	**Other Considerations**
5.1	None at this juncture.

6	**Recommendations**
6.1	That the Committee recommends to Council that the Council enters into an Agreement with DRD/Transport NI with regards to the treatment of footways when extreme conditions following heavy snowfalls or prolonged freezing persists. That the Committee also notes the position with regards to the treatment of car parks.
6.2	That the Committee notes the position with relation to Off Street Car Parks in relation to Winter Maintenance.

7	**List of Documents Attached**
7.1	Draft Agreement between DRD/Transport NI and the Mid Ulster District Council in relation to the treatment of Footways at times of extreme conditions following heavy snowfalls or prolonged freezing

Dated this day of 2015

DEPARTMENT FOR REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

With

MID ULSTER DISTRICT COUNCIL

AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT made on the day of 2015 between **THE DEPARTMENT FOR REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT** herein called 'the Department' and **MID ULSTER DISTRICT COUNCIL** herein called 'the Council'

SCOPE OF THE AGREEMENT

WHEREAS:

1. By virtue of Article 9 of the Roads (NI) Order 1993 the Department is empowered to take such steps as it considers reasonable and practicable to prevent snow or ice interfering with the safe passage of persons using a road and for that purpose may enter into agency arrangements with any persons for the treatment of roads affected by snow and ice.

2. The Council is empowered by Sections 104 and 105 of the Local Government Act (NI) 1972 to exercise functions on behalf of and to enter into arrangements with a government department for the supply services.

3. The Department is desirous of entering into an agreement with the Council whereby during extreme conditions following heavy snow falls or prolonged freezing the Council will assist the Department with ice and snow removal from footways and pedestrian areas and the treatment of such areas affected by snow or ice by the provision of labour, material, and vehicles which in the opinion of Council is necessary to effect such works (hereinafter called 'the Works'). The Works shall be undertaken and provided by the Council during the period commencing on the 1 November 2015 to 31 March 2016 (hereinafter called "the Works Term"). The parties to this agreement shall review the agreement at the expiration of the Works Term. If the parties agree, the agreement may be extended on an annual basis, with a review at the end of each year.

4. The Department shall require as a prerequisite of the Council entering into such agreement a risk assessment carried out by them to assess and diminish such risks to which their employees would be exposed.

NOW IT IS HEREBY AGREED as follows:-

1. In consideration of the Council undertaking the Works in accordance with this agreement during the Works Term the Department shall on the signing of this agreement pay to the council an initial annual Service Fee of £2,132.37

2. Subject to clause 5 the Council shall during extreme conditions following heavy snowfalls or prolonged freezing assist the Department with the works for the footways and pedestrian areas set out in the schedule within Appendix 1 and on the maps in Appendix 2.

3. The works shall be carried out by the Council only on receipt of a request from the Department and in circumstances when it is practicable for the Council to respond. The Council shall on such receipt inform the Department immediately whether it is practicable in the opinion of the Council. For the avoidance of doubt the Council shall be under no obligation to carry out any works where, in the reasonable opinion of the Council, it would be dangerous for its employees to do so.

4. A request by the Department for assistance with the Works would be made by phone and confirmed by e-mail by the Department's Section Engineer to the Council's nominated representative, Mr Terry Scullion, 07976 032924, terry.scullion@midulstercouncil.org

5. It shall be the discretion of the Council to provide assistance with the works and to inform the Department accordingly.

6. The Department shall provide any salt free of charge.

7. The Council shall only respond to requests for assistance with the Works during the normal operational hours of its street cleansing workforce i.e. Monday to Friday 08:00 to 16:00 hours and 06:00 to 08:00 on Saturday, Sunday, bank and Public Holidays except in the case of an emergency and by mutual agreement.

8. The Department shall indemnify and keep indemnified the Council against all claims, demands, proceedings, damages, costs, charges and expenses whatsoever in respect of any claims which may arise out of or in consequence of any works carried out by the Council acting reasonably.

9. The Department shall indemnity and keep indemnified the Council to the extent that the Department enjoys indemnity under Article 9 (3) of the Roads (NI) Order 1993.

SIGNED ON BEHALF OF THE DEPARTMENT FOR REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT)
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Position:)
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SIGNED ON BEHALF OF MID ULSTER DISTRICT COUNCIL)

)

Position:)
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APPENDIX 1

List of Footways to be treated for:

MAGHERAFELT TOWN CENTRE

MAGHERA TOWN CENTRE

DUNGANNON TOWN CENTRE

COOKSTOWN TOWN CENTRE

APPENDIX 2

Maps of the footways to be treated for:

MAGHERAFELT TOWN CENTRE

MAGHERA TOWN CENTRE

DUNGANNON TOWN CENTRE

COOKSTOWN TOWN CENTRE

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District Council

FOOTPATHS TO BE GRITTED	MAGHERAFELT
STREET NAME	**DESCRIPTION**
BROAD STREET	FOOTPATHS ON BOTH SIDES FROM UNION ROAD/CHURCH STREET JUNCTION TO MARKET SQUARE
BROAD STREET FOOTPATH	FOOTPATH FROM BROAD STREET (ULSTER BANK)TO ULSTERBUS ENTRANCE – 50 METRES
CHURCH STREET	FROM ST MARYS GRAMMER SCHOOL ENTRANCE TO JUNCTION WITH BROAD ST (PA DUFFY'S) FROM JUNCTION WESLEYAN MEWS TO ENTRANCE OF CHURCH LANE (BRIDEWELL)
KING STREET	FROM JUNCTION CHURCH STREET TO ENTRANCE OF PARISH CENTRE (APPROX 140 METRES) FROM JUNCTION BROAD STREET TO JUNCTION OF FAIR HILL
FAIRHILL	FROM KING STREET JUNCTION TO BALLYRONAN ROAD (FIRE STATION SIDE)
BALLYRONAN ROAD	50 BALLYRONAN ROAD (COUNCIL OFFICES) TO JUNCTION OF FAIRHILL (TESCO SIDE ONLY)
MEETING STREET/MARKET STREET	FROM JUNCTION WITH FAIRHILL TO JUNCTION WITH BROAD STREET FROM PSNI ENTRANCE TO JUNCTION WITH QUEEN STREET
QUEEN STREET	FROM JUNCTION WITH MARKET STREET TO 40 METRES PAST JUNCTION WITH QUEENS AVENUE (PAST McNALLY SOLICTORS) FROM THE JUNCTION OF RAINEY STREET TO 60 METRES PAST THE ENTRANCE TO RAINEY STREET CAR PARK INCLUDING THE ENTRANCE INTO THE CAR PARK ON BOTH SIDES

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FOOTPATHS TO BE GRITTED	MAGHERAFELT
STREET NAME	**DESCRIPTION**
RAINEY STREET	FROM JUNCTION WITH BROAD STREET TO RAINEY SCHOOL ENTRANCE FROM JUNCTION WITH QUEEN STREET TO McSWIGGANS SHOP INCLUDING 20 METRES OF THE ENTRANCE TO RAINEY STREET CAR PARK ON BOTH SIDES
GARDEN STREET	FROM RAINEY STREET TO UNION ROAD (BRYSONS SIDE ONLY)
UNION ROAD	FROM JUNCTION OF BROAD STREET TO JUNCTION OF GARDEN STREET FROM JUNCTION OF CHURCH LANE TO ENTRANCE OF UNION ROAD CAR PARK (OPPOSITE SALLYS)

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FOOTPATHS TO BE GRITTED	MAGHERA
STREET NAME	**DESCRIPTION**
HALL STREET	BOTH SIDES FROM ENTRANCE TO FAIRHILL CARPARK TO JUNCTION WITH MAIN STREET
ST LURACHS ROAD	BOTH SIDES FROM JUNCTION OF HALL STREET TO JUNCTION OF MEETING HOUSE AVENUE
BANK SQUARE	FROM ST LURACHS ROAD JUNCTION ONTO MEETING HOUSE AVENUE TO JUNCTION WITH MAIN STREET (CRAWFORDS SIDE)
MEETING HOUSE AVENUE	BOTH SIDES FROM THE JUNCTION OF ST LURCHS ROAD TO THE JUNCTION OF BANK SQUARE
CHURCH STREET	FOOTPATHS ON BOTH SIDES FROM GARAGE/ORANGE HALL TO MAIN STREET
MAIN STREET	BOTH SIDES FROM COMMENCEMENT OF THE STATION ROAD JUNCTION TO 80 METRES PAST GLEN ROAD JUNCTION INCLUDING ENTRANCE OF GLEN ROAD
STATION ROAD	FROM JUNCTION OF MAIN STREET TO ENTRANCE TO COUNCIL RECYCLING CENTRE (O'HARA ROADSIDE ONLY)
COLERAINE ROAD	FROM JUNCTION OF MAIN STREET APPROX 120 METRES PAST THE SHOP FRONTS (e.g..McKENNAS OPTICIANS) FROM THE JUNCTION OF MAIN STREET APPROX 200 METRES TO THE ENTRANCE TO ST PATRICKS COLLEGE

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FOOTPATHS TO BE GRITTED	DUNGANNON
STREET NAME	**DESCRIPTION**
SCOTCH STREET	FOOTPATHS ON BOTH SIDES FROM TESCO AND BUS DEPOT ENTRANCE TO JUNCTION WITH MARKET SQUARE
MARKET SQUARE	FOOTPATHS FOLLOWING THE PERIMETER OF MARKET SQUARE (TO RANFURLY HOUSE)
THOMAS STREET	FOOTPATHS ON BOTH SIDES FROM THE JUNCTION OF MARKET SQUARE TO THE JUNCTION OF GREERS ROAD INCLUDING AREA BEHIND DUNGANNON LIBRARY ADJOINING THOMAS STREET
OPPOSITE ENTRANCE TO THOMAS STREET	APPROX 100 METRES OF PATHWAY OPPOSITE THOMAS STREET TO CARPARK
CHURCH STREET/PERRY STREET	FOOTPATHS ON BOTH SIDES FROM THE JUNCTION OF MARKET SQUARE TO THE JUNCTION OF NORTHLAND ROW
IRISH STREET	FOOTPATHS ON BOTH SIDES FROM THE JUCTION OF MARKET SQUARE TO THE JUNCTION OF WILLIAM STREET
WILLIAM STREET	FROM THE JUNCTION OF IRISH STREET TO THE JUCTION OF GEORGE STREET (BIG MAC/DONAGHYS BAR SIDE ONLY)
GEORGE STREET	FROM JUNCTION OF WILLIAM STREET TO THE JUNCTION OF SCOTCH STREET AND; FROM THE JUNCTION OF WILLIAM STREET 80 METRES TO CAR PARK AREA (ARGOS SIDE)
LOWER WILLIAM STREET	FOOTPATHS ON BOTH SIDES FROM THE JUNCTION OF GEORGE STREET TO THE JUNCTION OF JOHN STREET/BALLYGAWLEY ROAD
JOHN STREET	FOOTPATHS ON BOTH SIDES FROM THE JUNCTION OF WILLIAM STREET TO THE JUNCTION OF SCOTCH STREET

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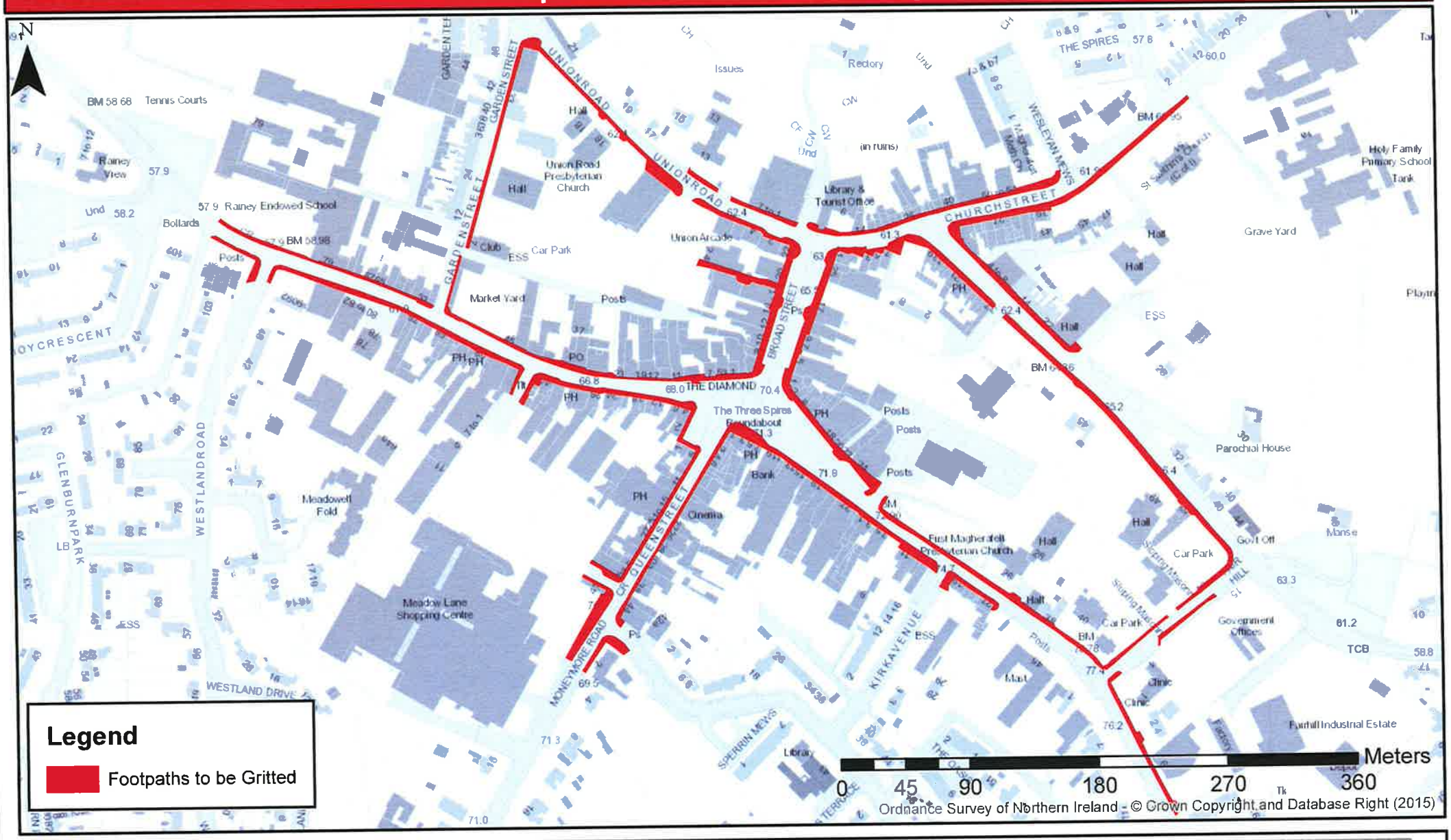
FOOTPATHS TO BE GRITTED	COOKSTOWN
STREET NAME	**DESCRIPTION**
OLDTOWN STREET	80 METRES TO THE JUNCTION OF COAGH STREET (FEARGUY HEIGHTS SIDE) 70 METRES TO THE JUNCTION OF ORRITOR STREET
ORRITOR STREET	90 METRES FROM THE JUNCTION OF OLDTOWN STREET (XTRA VISION SIDE) 50 METRES FROM THE JUNCTION OF WILLIAM STREET (COTTAGE FLOWERS SIDE)
WILLIAM STREET	FOOTPATHS ON BOTH SIDES FROM THE JUNCTION OF COAGH STREET/ORRITOR STREET TO JAMES STREET INCLUDING APPROX 160 METRES OF PATHWAY FROM CENTRAL WILLIAM STREET AT UNION PLACE (TO CARPARK ENTRANCE)
BURN ROAD	APPROX 160 METRES ON BOTH SIDES OF BURN ROAD FROM THE JUNCTION OF WILLIAM STREET
JAMES STREET	FOOTPATHS ON BOTH SIDES FROM WILLIAM STREET TO THE JUNCTION OF FAIRHILL ROAD (APPROX 220 METRES)
MOLESWORTH STREET	FOOTPATHS ON BOTH SIDES FROM THE JUNCTION OF JAMES STREET TO THE JUNCTION OF UNION STREET (APPROX 300 METRES DRD SIDE AND 320 METRES ON RED GROOMSWEAR SIDE)
UNION STREET/MOLESWORTH STREET	40 METRES ON EACH SIDE AT THE CORNER OF THE JUNCTION OF UNION STREET/MOLESWORTH STREET (ULSTERBUS SIDE)

Footpaths to be Gritted:- Magherafelt



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Mid Ulster
District Council

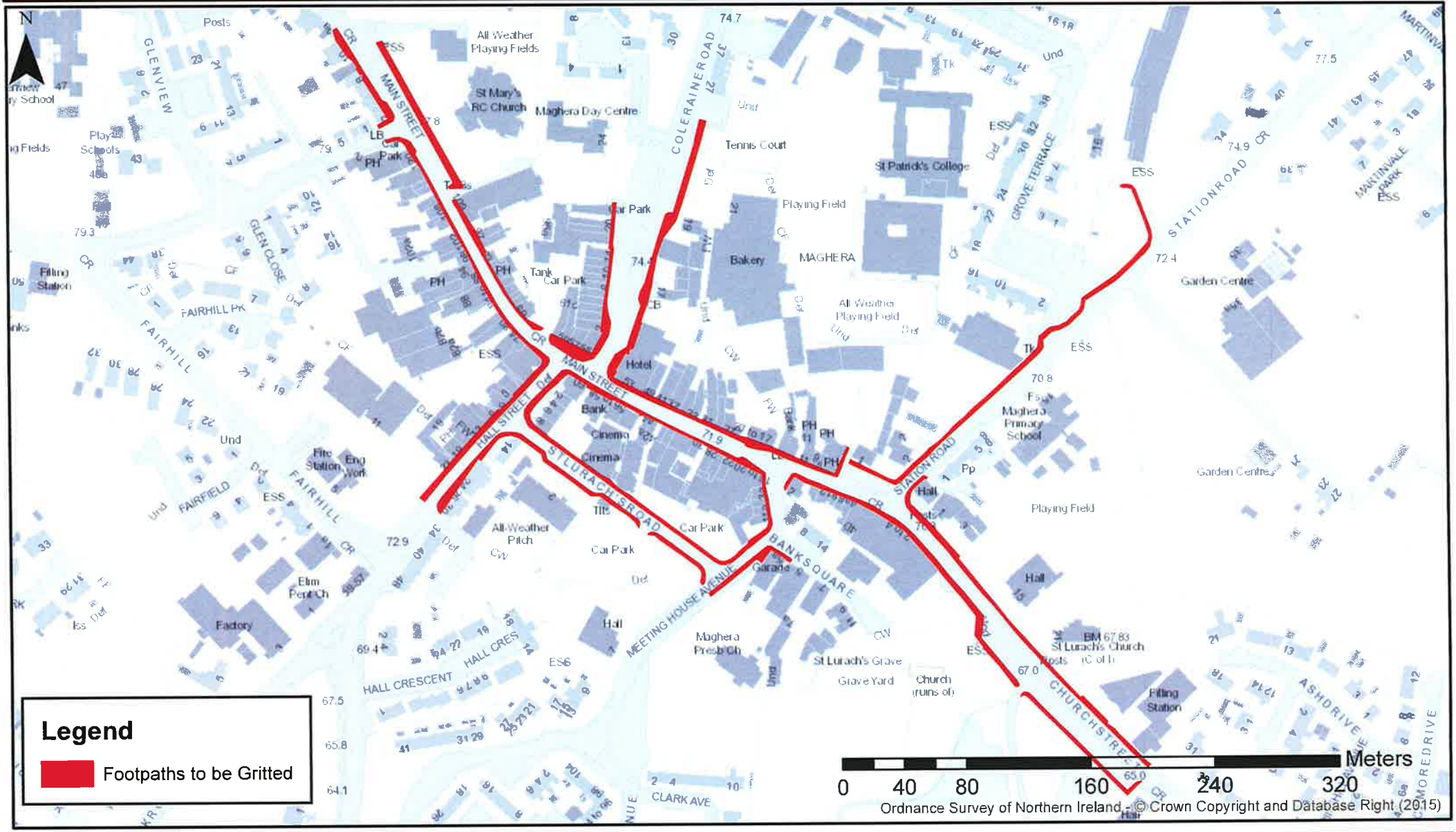
Author: Nicky Doris

Date: 20/11/2015

Dept: Information Services

Authority License No: CS & LA 156

Footpaths to be Gritted:- Maghera



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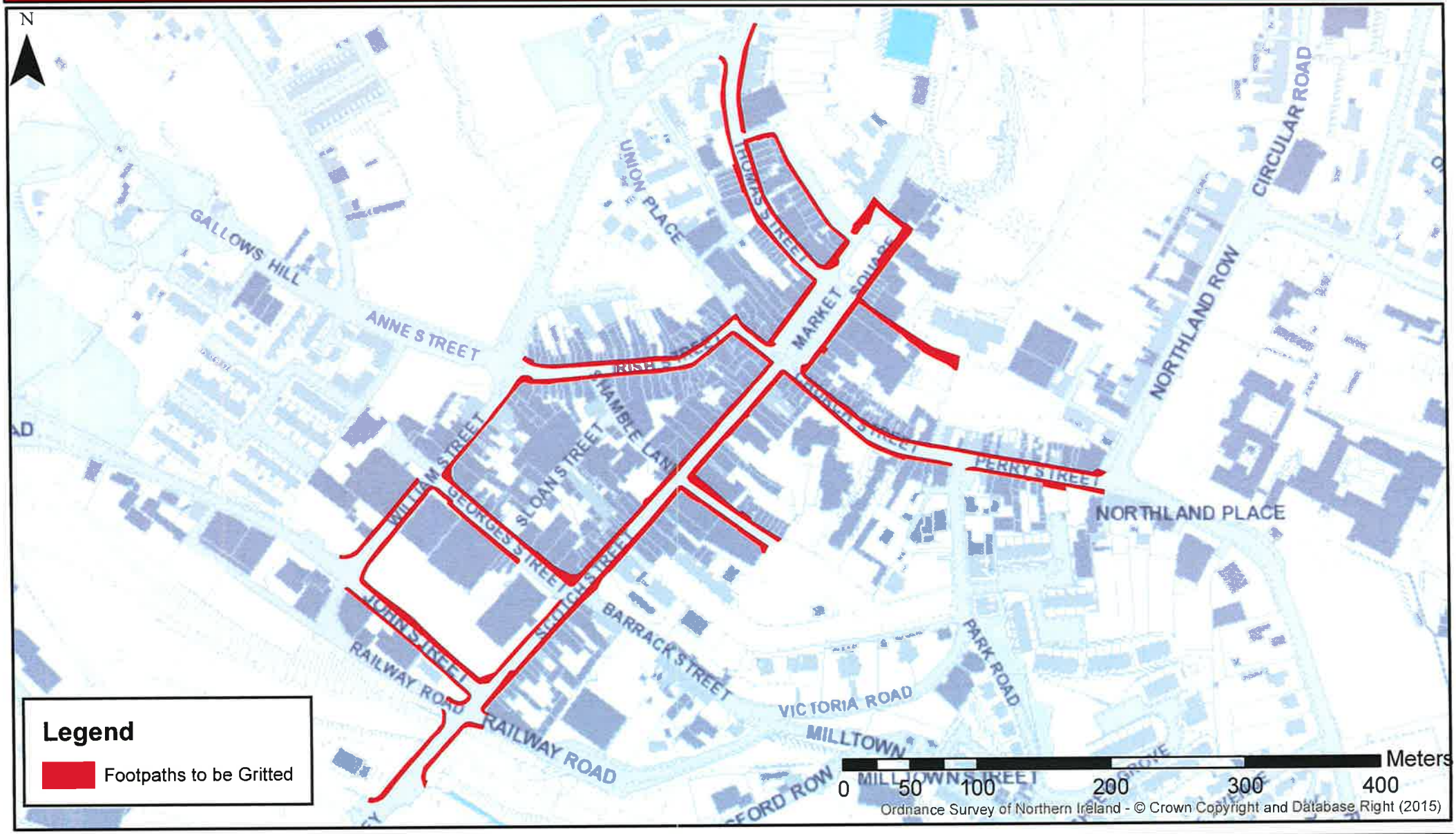
Author: Nicky Doris

Date: 20/11/2015

Dept: Information Services

Authority License No: CS & LA 156

Footpaths to be Gritted:- Dungannon



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Mid Ulster
District Council

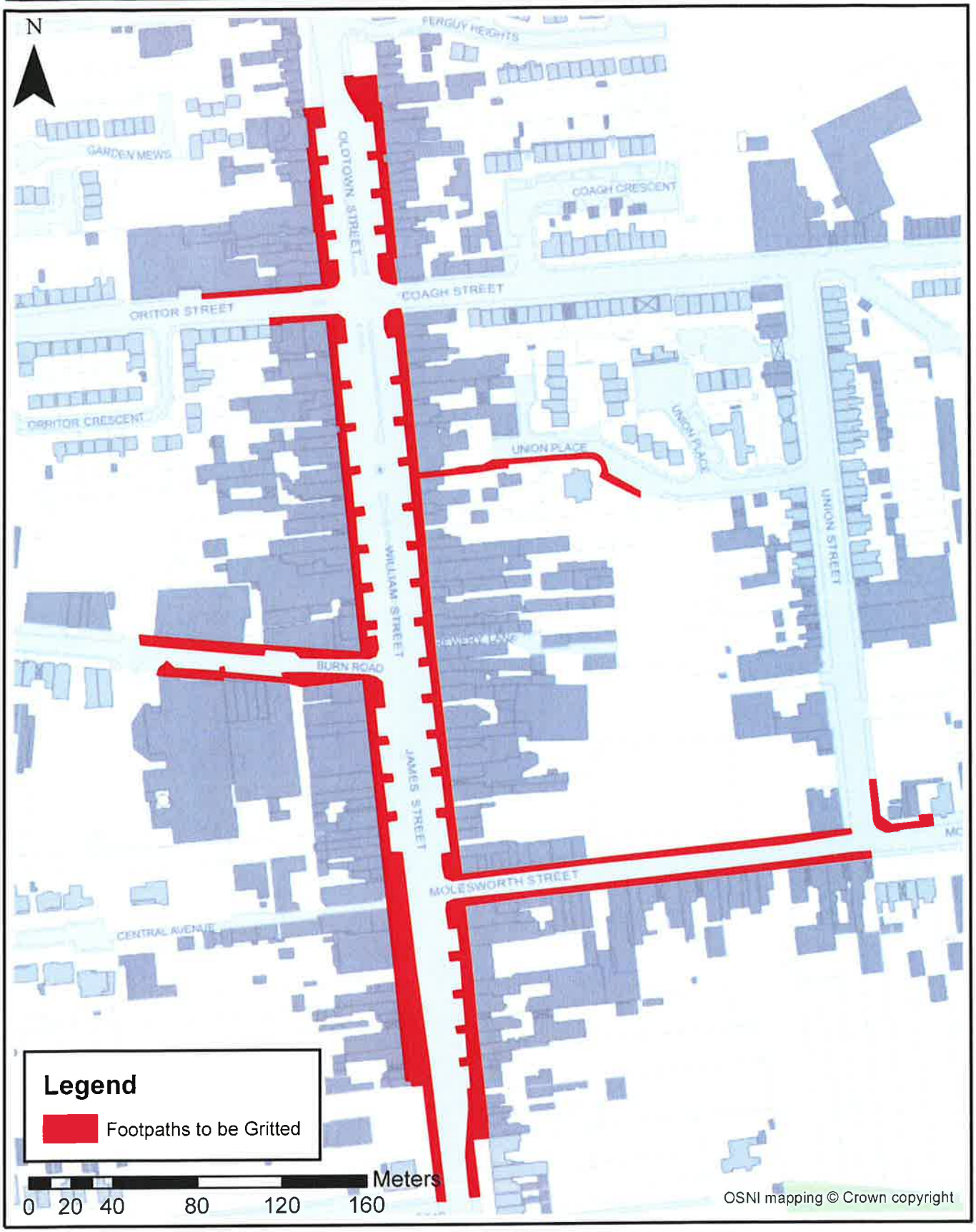
Author: Nicky Doris

Date: 20/11/2015

Dept: Information Services

Authority License No: CS & LA 156

Footpaths to be Gritted:- Cookstown



Comhairle Ceantair
Lár Uladh
Mid Ulster
District Council

Author: Nicky Doris

Date: 09/11/2015

Dept: Information Service

Authority License No: CS & LA 156

E

Subject	**Off-Street Car Parking: Disabled Badge Holders; Acceptance of Isle of Man Disabled Parking Blue Badge Scheme**
Reporting Officer	**Andrew Cassells, Director of Environment & Property**

1	**Purpose of Report**
1.1	To seek the approval of the Committee to recommend to Council that the Mid Ulster District Council recognises the use of the Isle of Man Disabled Blue Badges within its Off Street Car Parks.

2	**Background**
2.1	Members will be aware that the Off-Street Car Parking function transferred to the Mid Ulster District Council from the DRD/Transport NI on 1 April 2015.
2.2	As will be seen from Appendix 1 (Letter dated 13 November 2015 from the Principal Social Worker of the Isle of Man detailing the issue of reciprocal arrangements between the Isle of Man and other jurisdictions) the Isle of Man government has discovered that there are no reciprocal arrangements with the UK in relation to the use of Isle of Man government issued Disabled Parking Blue badges.

3	**Key Issues**
3.1	As the Council is now empowered with the Off-Street Car Parking function it is for the Council to agree to recognise Disabled Parking Blue Badges as issued by the Isle of Man government as having parity with those issued locally.
3.2	It would simply be a matter of informing DRD/Transport NI of any Council decision in this regard through the Agency Agreement which exists between the Council and DRD for the management of the Councils Off Street Car Parks. This would enable disable visitors from the Isle of Man to enjoy parity of esteem with other disabled badge holders already recognised within this jurisdiction.
3.3	The Officer recommendation is that the Council does agree to this request for parity.

4	**Resources**
4.1	**<u>Financial</u>** None at this juncture.
4.2	**<u>Human</u>**

	None at this juncture.
4.3	**Basis for Professional/ Consultancy Support** None at this juncture
4.4	**Other** None at this juncture

5	**Other Considerations**
5.1	None at this juncture.

6	**Recommendations**
6.1	That the Environment Committee recommends to Council that vehicles displaying valid Disabled Parking Blue Badges issued by the Isle of Man government shall enjoy the same parking discretions within the Off Street Car Parks of the Mid Ulster District Council as if they had been issued by any other issuing authority within the jurisdiction of the United Kingdom, Ireland or other European Union participating authority.

7	**List of Documents Attached**
7.1	Letter dated 13 November 2015 from the Principal Social Worker of the Isle of Man detailing the issue of reciprocal arrangements between the Isle of Man and other jurisdictions.

Isle of Man Government
Reiltys Ellan Vannin

Department of Health & Social Care

Rheynn Slaynt as Kiarail y Theay

Mike Williamson
Principal Social Worker
Access and Safeguarding Adults
Department of Health & Social Care
Community Services – Adult Social Care
3rd Floor Markwell House
Market Street
Douglas
IM1 2RZ
Telephone: (01624) 656061

13th November 2015

Dear Sir

We recently received an enquiry regarding a difficulty encountered in using an Isle of Man, Disabled Parking Blue Badge in the UK. As a result, we have consulted with the Isle of Man Government, Cabinet Office, regarding the existence or otherwise of a reciprocal arrangement between the Isle of Man and the UK and other EU States.

As a result of this consultation it has become apparent that, contrary to our previous understanding, there is no reciprocal agreement in respect of the use of Isle of Man Disabled Parking Blue Badges in the UK or other EU member states.

In addition, we have sought guidance from the Department of Transport in the UK who have concurred with this view and advised the following;

"There can be no compulsion on local authorities to accept Manx Blue Badges. That said there is no bar to a UK local authority deciding to accept a badge from any country in the world outside the EU. They can if they want to but don't have a legal obligation to do so."

In light of the above we have been asked to contact all of the UK Local Authorities in order to establish their views on the acceptance, or otherwise, of Isle of Man Blue Badge Parking permits in their respective authorities.

We would, therefore, be grateful if you could confirm if your Local Authority does accept Isle of Man Blue Badges or, indeed, if you do not accept them.

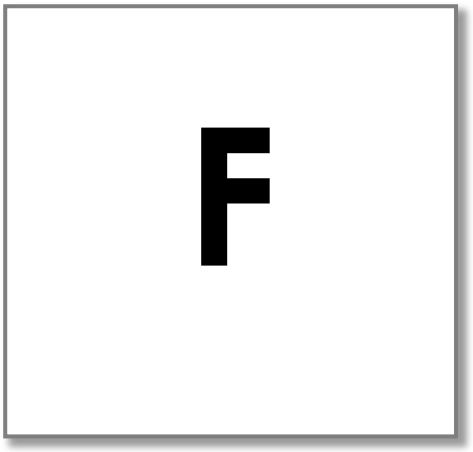
We would appreciate a response in this matter by 30th November2015 either to the email address from which you received this correspondence or to the address above.

In addition, if you do accept Isle of Man Blue Badges within your Local Authority, it would be appreciated if those responsible for parking control in your area are made aware of this.

Yours faithfully

Mike Williamson

Mike Williamson
Principal Social Worker
Access and Safeguarding Adults


F

Subject	**Commonwealth War Graves Commission Signage: Cookstown Cemetery**
Reporting Officer	**Andrew Cassells, Director of Environment & Property**

1	**Purpose of Report**
1.1	To seek the approval of Committee to allow the Commonwealth War Graves Commission to erect signage at Cookstown Cemetery indicating that war graves are contained within the Cemetery.

2	**Background**
2.1	The Directorate has recently received a letter (dated 12 October 2015) from the Regional Supervisor, Ireland for the Commonwealth War Graves Commission requesting permission from the Council to erect 'Green Visitor Signs' at Cookstown Cemetery in order to inform visitors to the Cemetery that the Cemetery contains Commonwealth War Graves.

3	**Key Issues**
3.1	The Commonwealth War Graves Commission (CWGC) has stated that they have already erected similar signage at a number of cemeteries around Belfast and that they are seeking to raise awareness of their work.
3.2	A copy of the letter from the CWGC is attached to this report as Appendix 1.
3.3	As part of their programme to raise awareness of some 13,000 sites in the United Kingdom the CWGC are seeking to fix identification signs at Local Authority and other cemeteries that contain war graves.
3.4	The signage is 43cm long by 23cm high. A photograph of such signage is attached to this report as Appendix 2.

4	**Resources**
4.1	**Financial** None at this juncture
4.2	**Human** None at this juncture

4.3	**Basis for Professional/ Consultancy Support** None at this juncture
4.4	**Other** None at this juncture

5	**Other Considerations**
5.1	None at this juncture

6	**Recommendations**
6.1	That the Committee recommends to Council that the Commonwealth War Graves Commission be permitted to erect 'Green Visitors Signs' at the entrances to Cookstown Cemetery as set out in their letter dated 12 October 2015.

7	**List of Documents Attached**
7.1	Appendix 1: Letter dated 12 October 2015 from Antony Rose, Regional Supervisor Ireland, CWGC.
7.2	Appendix 2: copy photograph of a 'Green Visitors Sign' which the CWGC seek to erect.

CWGC
Commonwealth War Graves Commission

The Cemeteries Manager
Mid Ulster Council
Cookstown Office
Burn Road
Cookstown
Co. Tyrone
BT80 8DT

12 October 2015

Dear Sir/Madam

Cookstown Cemetery, Co. Tyrone
Our CEM file reference: - CEM 01452
Commonwealth War Graves
Green Visitors Sign

The Commission has placed a number of 'Green Visitors Signs' at cemeteries in and around Belfast. These signs are to inform the general public that war graves are located within the sites.

The Commission is still looking to raise awareness of its work.
Many people are aware of our cemeteries and memorials in France & Belgium.
It is perhaps lesser known that there are some 13,000 sites in the United Kingdom, Iceland and the Faroe islands where we have a war graves commitment. It is our aim therefore, to promote the Commission within the United Kingdom Iceland and the Faroe Islands.

As part of this programme we are looking to fix identification signs at Local Authority and other cemeteries that contain war graves. These types of signs are commonly used at the entrances to civil cemeteries abroad. The dimensions are 43cm long and 23cm high.

The Commission therefore, kindly asks if approval would be granted to place a sign in the above named cemetery at a location near the entrance gate. It is best if the sign is affixed to a post, wall or railings.

Jenton Road, Sydenham, Leamington Spa,
Warwickshire, CV31 1XS, United Kingdom
Telephone +44 (0) 1926 330137
Mobile +44 (0) 7734 445008
Facsimile +44 (0) 1926 456595
E-mail antony.rose@cwgc.org
Website www.cwgc.org

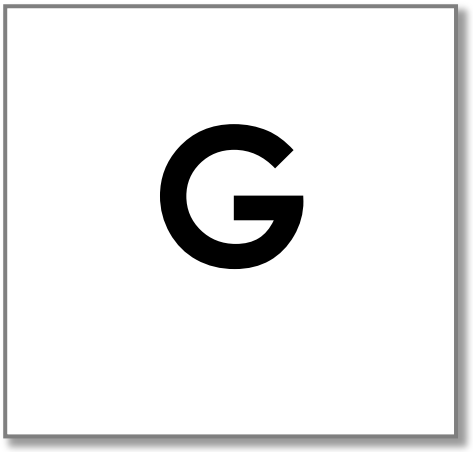
Enclosed is a photo, showing a marker for your information.

I look forward to receiving your comments on this matter and if approval is granted, would ask who I should contact to make arrangements for my Contractor to erect the sign.

Yours sincerely

Antony Rose
Regional Supervisor Ireland


At this location there are
Commonwealth
War Graves
www.cwgc.org


G

Subject	**Street Naming and Property Numbering**
Reporting Officer	**William Wilkinson – Head of Building Control**

1	**Purpose of Report**
1.1	For members to consider the street naming of new residential Housing Development within Mid-Ulster.

2	**Background**
2.1	In accordance with the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provision) NI order 1995 – Article 11 the Council is tasked with the responsibility of approving Street Naming and Numbering of buildings erected thereon. The Policy for Street Naming and Property Numbering as adopted (See Appendix 1) forms the basis for considering proposals for the street naming of new developments.

3	**Key Issues**
3.1	The request for the street naming of a new residential development has been received from K & J Paul, 135 Glen Road, Maghera for a proposed residential development at Lurganagoose Road, Curran, Magherafelt. The developer has submitted three options for consideration. (See Appendix 2). 1. Kirk Meadows 2. Kirk Lane 3 Kirk Cottages Due to the explanation submitted for each proposal, the names are considered to be in compliance with the 'Street Naming and Property Numbering Policy' as adopted.

4	**Resources** None
4.1	**<u>Financial</u>** None

4.2	**Human** None
4.3	**Basis for Professional/ Consultancy Support** None
4.4	**Other** None

5	**Other Considerations**
5.1	None

6	**Recommendations**
6.1	It is recommended that consideration is given to the approval of one option as noted below:- Either Kirk Meadows Or Kirk Lane Or Kirk Cottages

7	**List of Documents Attached**
7.1	Appendix 1 - Street Naming and Postal Numbering Policy Appendix 2 - Pro-forma containing street naming proposals, location map and site layout plan.

MID ULSTER DISTRICT COUNCIL

Street Naming and Property Numbering Policy for New Developments

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

POLICY (Amended)

1. Mid-Ulster Council has the discretion to name all new Streets and Roadways which form part of a New Development, within its District and will exercise that discretion as and when required in accordance with the legislative requirements outlined above.

2. Developers are requested to provide three Street Naming options for the proposed development.

3. Proposed names which incorporate the townland as part of the description in which the new development is located will be given consideration by the Council.

4. Proposed names which includes a name specifically relating to a locality, will be given consideration by the Council.

5. The Council will not accept an application to name a new street to mark any historical or political event.

6. The Council will not accept an application to name a new street after any individual or family, living or deceased.

7. The Council will avoid the naming of a new street with a similar street name to that which is already in place within the locality (or postcode).

8. Where the Council rejects the original options submitted, the developer will be given an opportunity to submit three further options within one month for consideration.

9. Where the Council does not consider that the options submitted are acceptable, they reserve the right to name the streets within the new development.

10. The applicant will receive confirmation of the name approved for the new development.

11. New buildings will be allocated numbers consecutively, with odd numbers to the right hand side and even numbers to the left hand side.

12. The pointer data base will be updated with the approved street naming for the new development and the numbers allocated to each building.

Appendix 2

MID ULSTER DISTRICT COUNCIL

New Street Name Proposals

Comhairle Ceantair
Lár Uladh
Mid Ulster
District Council

Applicants Name & Address: **Kenny & James Paul**
135 Glen Road
Maghera

Description: **Housing Development**

Ref: **F/2015/2033 & F/2015/2300**

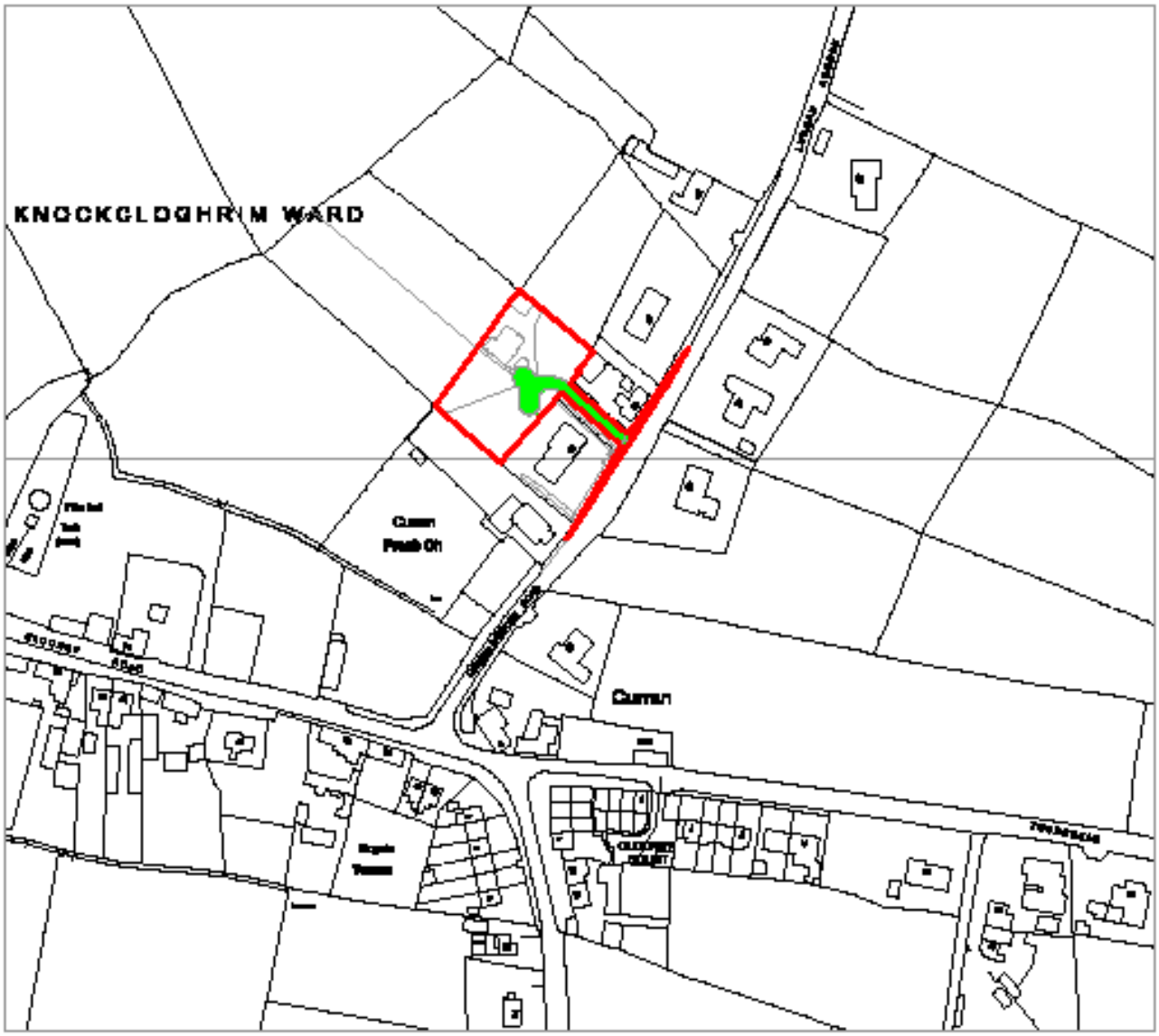
	Proposed Street Name	Linkage to Locality	Reason for Choice
Option 1	**Kirk Meadows**	*The site is beside Curran Presbyterian Church. Curran is meadow ground running on to the River Moyola.*	*We have chosen Kirk as it is a Scottish name for Church and Meadow to link with the topography of the area.*
Option 2	**Kirk Lane**	*The site is beside Curran Presbyterian Church. The four homes are accessed by a short lane.*	*We have chosen Kirk as it is a Scottish name for Church and Lane as it reflects the means of access to the 4 homes.*
Option 3	**Kirk Cottages**	*The site is beside Curran Presbyterian Church. The 4 homes are designed in a cottage style.*	*We have chosen Kirk as it is a Scottish name for Church and Cottages as it reflects the design of the 4 homes.*

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

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

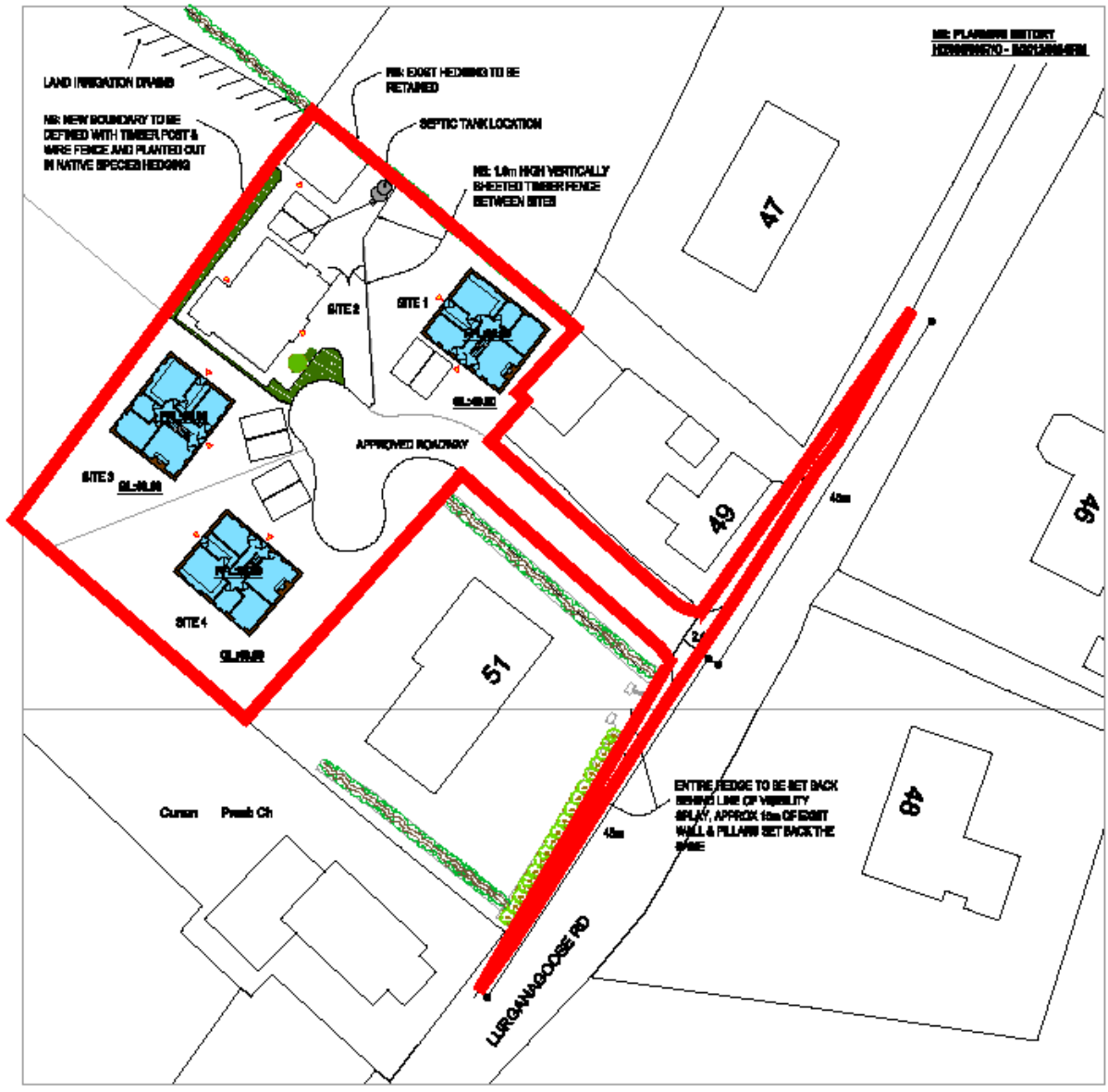
Signed ..... Dated ..... **19 Nov 2015**

Appendix 2

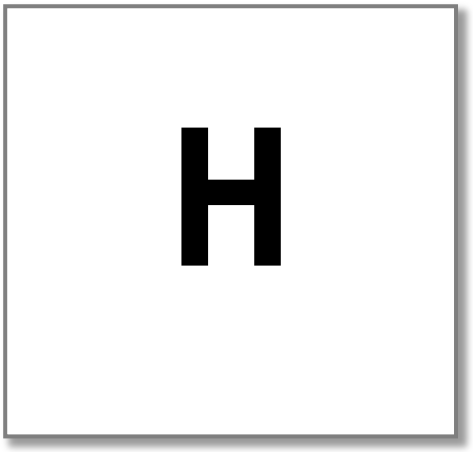


location map – scale 1:2500

Appendix 2



block plan - scale 1:500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Subject	**Review of the Public Health (Northern Ireland) Act 1967**
Reporting Officer	**Fiona McClements – Head of Environmental Health**

1	**Purpose of Report**
1.1	To seek approval for a consultation response to be provided to the Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety on the overarching review of The Public Health Act (Northern Ireland) 1967. The response comments on the questions deemed most relevant to Local Government.

2	**Background**
2.1	The Public Health Act was developed at a time when infectious diseases were the main threat to public health. Although infectious diseases continue to pose a threat, other emerging issues such as radioactive and chemical sources need to be examined to test the effectiveness of current regulatory controls. Clear demarcation needs to be established with regard to Departmental roles, powers and rights in relation to detention isolation and quarantine.

3	**Key Issues**
3.1	There are concerns in relation to the effectiveness of the current legislation in relation to: • Adequacy of existing powers for responding to modern potential public health emergencies: • The narrow scope of the Act, which is concerned almost exclusively with infectious disease whereas other jurisdictions have adopted an 'all hazards' approach; • Need to ensure that the legislation is consistent with the WHO International Health Regulations; • Need to ensure that Authorities powers are compatible with the Human Rights Act and ensure that actions that interfere with an individual's freedom are proportionate to the public health risk, and • The need to clarify the powers of entry and role of authorised officers to carry out certain functions. The response requests that necessary resources are given to Councils to ensure there are no additional burdens to Councils.

4	**Resources**
4.1	**Financial** N/A at this stage
4.2	**Human** N/A
4.3	**Basis for Professional/ Consultancy Support** N/A
4.4	**Other** N/A

5	**Other Considerations**
5.1	It is intended that that this is the first of two consultations, the second consultation will invite views on specific policy proposals and the possible provisions to be included in any new bill.

6	**Recommendations**
6.1	The attached comments are forwarded to the Department of Health, Social services and Public Safety on behalf of MUDC.

7	**List of Documents Attached**
7.1	Consultation Response.

Department of
Health, Social Services and Public Safety
www.dhsspsni.gov.uk

Review of the Public Health Act (Northern Ireland) 1967

Consultation Questionnaire

RESPONDING TO THE CONSULTATION

Please use this questionnaire to tell us your views on the draft document.

Please send your response by Friday 18 December 2015

to: **phdconsultation@dhsspsni.gov.uk**, or to

Health Protection Branch
Room C4.22
Castle Buildings
Stormont Estate
BELFAST BT4 3SQ

Please note that paragraph reference at each question refers to the Technical Supplement, not the main consultation document. Both documents are available at: http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/consultations/currentconsultations.htm.

CONFIDENTIALITY AND ACCESS TO INFORMATION LEGISLATION

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

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

This means that information provided by you in response to the consultation is unlikely to be treated as confidential, except in very particular circumstances. The Secretary of State for Constitutional Affairs' Code of Practice on the Freedom of Information Act provides that:

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

For further information about the confidentiality of responses please contact the Information Commissioner's Office.

Information Commissioner's Office Northern Ireland
51 Adelaide Street
Belfast, BT2 8FE

Tel: 028 9026 9380
Fax: 028 9026 9388
Email: ni@ico.gsi.gov.uk
Website: www.informationcommissioner.gov.uk

ABOUT YOU

Consultee's details

I am responding as... *(Please tick appropriate option)*

[ ] a member of the public;

[ ] a professional / practitioner working with children, young people and families (*Please specify which area / sector*)

[ ] Health and Social Care
[ ] Education
[ ] Justice
[ ] Other ..... (*Please specify*);

Yes on behalf of an organisation, or

[ ] other ..... (*Please specify*).

Please enter your details below.

Name:	Mark Kelso
Job Title: (*if applicable*)	Director of Public Health & Infrastructure
Organisation: (*if applicable*)	Mid Ulster District Council
Address:	Council Offices 50 Ballyronan road,
City/Town:	Magherafelt
Postcode:	BT456EN
Email Address:	Mark.kelso@midulstercouncil.org

PRINCIPLES, STATEMENT OF INTENT AND OBJECTIVES *(See paragraphs 6.5 –*

01. Should new legislation include:

(i) a set of principles;
(ii) a statement of intent;
(iii) a list of objectives;
(iv) a combination of any of the above, or
(v) none of the above?

Please give reasons for your response.

The key issue is that the legislation's purpose and scope is clear for regulators, the Courts and ultimately the public. Any of the options (i) to (iv) could be used to deliver this aim.

ALL HAZARDS *(See paragraphs 6.11 – 6.19)*

02: How could new legislation best be future-proofed in order to protect the public's health against threats that are as yet unknown?

We believe that an 'all-hazards' approach will allow sufficient scope for threats that are not presently known or anticipated to be addressed in the context of protecting the health of the public.

ALL HAZARDS *(See paragraphs 6.11 – 6.19)*

3: In new legislation, what categories of threat to human health should be grounds for state interventions? Such categories could include 'contamination', 'infectious diseases' and 'health risk state'

It would appear that the Scottish model incorporating a broad definition of infectious diseases as well as the health risk state allows for the most comprehensive definition of potential threats to public health and is therefore supported.

ORGANISATIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES *(See paragraphs 6.23 – 6.29)*

4: Should new legislation describe, for Ministers and for each of the statutory bodies concerned, their functions, duties and powers in relation to public health?

Clearly the legislation should describe the specific responsibilities of all stakeholders given that any such threat to public health is likely to require a large multi-agency response. It is suggested that where the functions of a statutory body requires the co-operation of partner statutory bodies that a legislative requirement is included to deliver that co-operation.

In specific relation to the functions, duties and powers of Local Councils, the current consultation contains little detail in relation to what would be expected of Councils and how our role under this specific regulation would fit within the overall public health regime. It is imperative that any functions conferred upon Councils are subject to detailed consultation and agreement with Councils in a timely manner. This is particularly true when operating and 'all-hazards' approach. It is anticipated that disinfection, disinfestation and decontamination actions under the proposed regime will be relatively rare, however, when such a situation would occur these may require extensive works and could be extremely costly. The proposed regulation should give consideration to the resourcing necessary to allow Councils (and indeed all regulators engaged in the delivery of the conferred functions) to carry out the necessary works such that there is no additional burden upon Councils. The regulation should also recognize the relatively small geographical scale of Northern Ireland and to allow for shared resources and expertise within NI and with other regions where it is cost-effective to do so.

POWERS OF ENTRY AND INVESTIGATION *(See paragraphs 6.32 – 6.35)*

05: What powers should statutory agencies have to investigate public health risks?

We believe that the current powers are limited in scope and that any new regulation should provide for the powers necessary to deliver the desired functions. These should be developed in consultation with regulators and should be comprehensive but limited to those necessary. In addition, adequate provision should be made for obtaining warrants and offences in the event of obstruction. It is further recommended that a Code of Practice be developed to sit alongside the powers of entry (along the lines of that proposed in the Environmental Better Regulation Bill) to ensure the correct and consistent use of such powers. This is of particular importance as the powers referred to in the proposed legislation impinge upon human rights, liberty and property.

Furthermore, the powers should also consider situations where a statutory agency may wish to authorize another person to act on their behalf (for example from another agency or a contracted specialist).

POWERS OF ENTRY AND INVESTIGATION *(See paragraphs 6.32 – 6.35)*

06: What powers should statutory agencies have to enter premises?

See response to Question 5. In addition the powers available to statutory agencies should not just be limited to situations where a threat to public health has been confirmed by medical examination or otherwise and should also appropriately consider the investigation of potential threats where incidents have not yet been confirmed. Such powers will need to be proportionate to the risk and only able to be used where reasonable grounds exist. Again any such powers should be developed in detailed consultation and with the agreement of all regulators.

QUARANTINE, ISOLATION AND DETENTION *(See paragraphs 6.36 – 6.40)*

Q7: What powers, if any, should statutory agencies have to quarantine individuals, and how should such powers be limited and controlled?

We believe that other respondents will be better placed to answer this question.

QUARANTINE, ISOLATION AND DETENTION *(See paragraphs 6.36 – 6.40)*

Q8: What powers, if any, should statutory agencies have to isolate individuals, and how should such powers be limited and controlled?

We believe that other respondents will be better placed to answer this question.

QUARANTINE, ISOLATION AND DETENTION *(See paragraphs 6.36 – 6.40)*

Q9: What powers, if any, should statutory agencies have to detain individuals, and how should such powers be limited and controlled?

We believe that other respondents will be better placed to answer this question.

COMPULSORY MEDICAL TREATMENT *(See paragraphs 6.41 – 6.43)*

Q10: Are there any circumstances in which compulsory medical treatment would be justified? Please give reasons for your response.

We believe that other respondents will be better placed to answer this question.

EMPLOYMENT AND RESTRICTION ON SALES *(See paragraphs 6.44 – 6.48)*

011: Where it is deemed necessary to place employment restrictions on a person or premises, in order to protect the public's health, what restrictions would be legitimate and proportionate?

The legislation should include the power to exclude persons or prohibit the use of premises where a serious and imminent risk to public health exists.

The current legislation does allow for exclusion of food handlers infected with food poisoning organisms and these restrictions should be extended to include "all hazards" should this approach be adopted.

The use of such restrictions must be balanced against the potential risk and a clear rationale for the imposition for a restriction as well as a review date and appeal mechanism should be included. Statutory agencies should be indemnified against any claims for costs associated with such restrictions where it can be demonstrated that they were acting in good faith. Consideration should also be given to excluding individuals presenting a potential severe risk to public health pending medical investigations to allow fuller risk assessment.

CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION OF PREMISES, ARTICLES AND PERSONS *(See paragraph 6.49)*

012(a): Should new legislation contain provisions for public health measures in relation to premises and things, with powers to disinfect, disinfest and decontaminate?

012(b): Should equivalent provisions apply to persons?

We believe that the legislation should provide for such remedial measures to apply to premises, things and persons. Such powers are only going to be used where an on-going hazard is presented by such material or persons and the powers would provide the mechanism to 'make safe' the building or person and thereby eliminate the risk to public health. It appears that this area is one in which local Councils would be most active. Again it is important to ensure that any provisions are agreed following detailed consultation with Local Government and that there is no additional cost burden. Appropriate provision should be made for the carrying out of works in default and the recovery of costs where possible, however, it is important to recognize that where such costs are unlikely to be successfully recovered, Council budgets may prohibit expensive works in default and accordingly in order to ensure that works are carried out promptly and the risk to public health is addressed as a priority it is recommended that a central budgetary resource is held which can be accessed by statutory agencies as necessary to carry out such works.

EMERGENCY POWERS *(See paragraphs 6.51 - 6.52)*

Q13: Should new legislation include provision for emergency subordinate legislation? Please provide reasons for your response

We believe that other respondents will be better placed to answer this question

DECEASED PERSONS *(See paragraphs 6.53 – 6.54)*

Q14: What powers should be conferred upon a statutory agency to restrict the removal of the body of a deceased person from any place?

We agree that the protection of public health will necessitate controls on the body of deceased persons who pose a threat to the spread of infectious disease or contamination. Any powers conferred should be comprehensive and should allow for requirements on how the body is to be handled and ultimately treated. Given that such hazards are likely to be identified via interaction with medical professionals at or around the time of death it seems likely that controls would be commenced at that stage by the doctor or other professional.

DECEASED PERSONS *(See paragraphs 6.53 – 6.54)*

15: If a person is restricted from removing the body of a deceased person, should that person have a statutory right to a timely explanation as to why they may not remove the body?

It would appear reasonable that such a statutory right would exist. Furthermore, the restriction should be applied for the minimum time possible until the appropriate public health controls can be determined.

COMPULSORY MEDICAL EXAMINATION *(See paragraphs 6.56 – 6.64)*

16: What powers, if any, should statutory agencies have to subject individuals to compulsory medical examination, and how should such powers be limited and controlled?

We believe that other respondents will be better placed to answer this question.

PROTECTING INDIVIDUALS *(See paragraphs 6.56 – 6.64)*

17: How should new legislation safeguard a person's rights of review and appeal from public health orders?

We believe that other respondents will be better placed to answer this question.

PROTECTING INDIVIDUALS *(See paragraphs 6.56 – 6.64)*

18: Whenever a person is being detained, quarantined, isolated or required to undergo compulsory medical examination or treatment, should they have a statutory right to a timely explanation of the interference with their rights?

It seems entirely reasonable that such a statutory right would exist.

PROTECTING INDIVIDUALS *(See paragraphs 6.65 – 6.67)*

Q19: The Department would welcome your ideas on

(a) how best to balance, on the one hand, the need to protect the public's health, and, on the other hand, the rights, needs and dignity of the individual, and

(b) how best to ensure that, where an intervention impinges on a person's rights, the interference is proportionate to the threat to public health.

We believe that the actions taken by regulators must be proportionate to the risk presented. Given the significant impact of actions under the proposed regime it is recommended that a detailed risk assessment procedure is developed and consulted upon and that the introduction of same is supported by necessary training and guidance. We believe that in this way the best balance can be achieved between the protection of public health and the interests of individuals.

GAPS AND DEFICIENCIES FOR REFORM

Q20: The Department has identified a number of apparent or possible gaps and deficiencies in the Public Health Act (Northern Ireland) 1967. The Department would welcome your views on what issues or gaps – whether identified in this document or not – should be considered for future possible reforms to the 1967 Act.

This consultation has already addressed the need to consider the threat from hazards wider than the current legislative framework. This remains the most significant gap to the protection of public health from such threats.

OPTIONS FOR REFORM *(See paragraphs 7.4 – 7.6)*

21: Should a public health bill for Northern Ireland be in the form of an amending bill, i.e. one that would make multiple amendments to the 1967 Act, or a 'fresh start' bill that would be a combination of new provisions and 'savings' from the 1967 Act?

It would appear from the comprehensive nature of the provisions required and the much wider scope necessary, that a new Bill would be the clearest way to proceed.

OPTIONS FOR REFORM *(See paragraphs 7.4 – 7.6)*

22: The Department would welcome any observations on the two options for reform.

See the response to Q21. Option 2 (a 'fresh start' Bill) is recommended.

ANY OTHER MATTERS

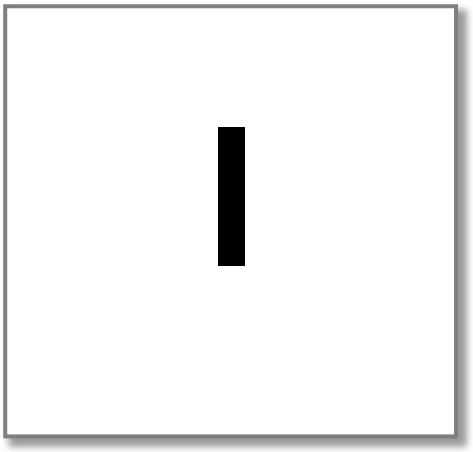
The Department would welcome any other views, issues or proposals that you wish to raise and which may not correspond directly to any of the questions above.

No further comments.

STATUTORY EQUALITY DUTIES

With the exception of the intention to adopt the 'all hazards' approach, this consultation document is concerned with questions rather than with proposals for reform. When the review of the 1967 Act has been completed the Department will bring forward specific, detailed proposals for reforming public health law in Northern Ireland. Those proposals will be the subject of a second public consultation before a public health bill is introduced in the Assembly. As the second consultation will be about concrete proposals it will be possible then to include detailed consideration of the statutory equality duties and any potential adverse impacts on any groups of people that may be defined by reference to the nine distinctions in section 75 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998. The second consultation will therefore help to inform the equality-screening of each proposal for reform.

Thank you for responding to this consultation.



Subject	**NILGA Reference Guide for Waste and Resource Efficiency**
Reporting Officer	**Mark McAdoo, Head of Environmental Services**

1	**Purpose of Report**
1.1	To advise members of a new reference guide on Waste and Resource Efficiency.

2	**Background**
2.1	A Councillors' Waste Management Reference Guide was originally developed in February 2008 in response to calls from NILGA members seeking a guide to the many acronyms surrounding the waste management agenda in relation to the work of local government in Northern Ireland.
2.2	At the NILGA full members meeting on 25th September a new and updated Councillors' Reference for Waste and Resource Efficiency was officially launched (a copy of the document is attached for Members information).

3	**Key Issues**
3.1	The guide was prepared by NILGA with the support of the National Association of Councillors (NAC) and the Local Government Training Group (LGTG). Other key contacts and contributors are listed on page 4 of the document.
3.2	The content of the guide is as follows: *Section 1 – Waste and Resource Management Acronyms* *Section 2 – Glossary of Waste and Resource Management Terms* *Section 3 – Outlines the policy context for waste management in Northern Ireland* *Section 4 – Describes the various waste treatment processes* *Appendix 1 – Waste Legislation* *Appendix 2 – Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy*
3.3	The document also contains a number of local and international case studies.

4	**Resources**
4.1	**Financial** None
4.2	**Human** None

4.3	**Basis for Professional/ Consultancy Support** None

5	**Other Considerations**
5.1	None

6	**Recommendations**
6.1	Members are asked to note the contents of this report and to familiarise themselves with the content of the reference/guide.

7	**List of Documents Attached**
7.1	NILGA Guide – Councillors' Reference for Waste and Resource Efficiency

Councillors' Reference for

Waste & Resource Efficiency

A BREAKDOWN OF TERMS

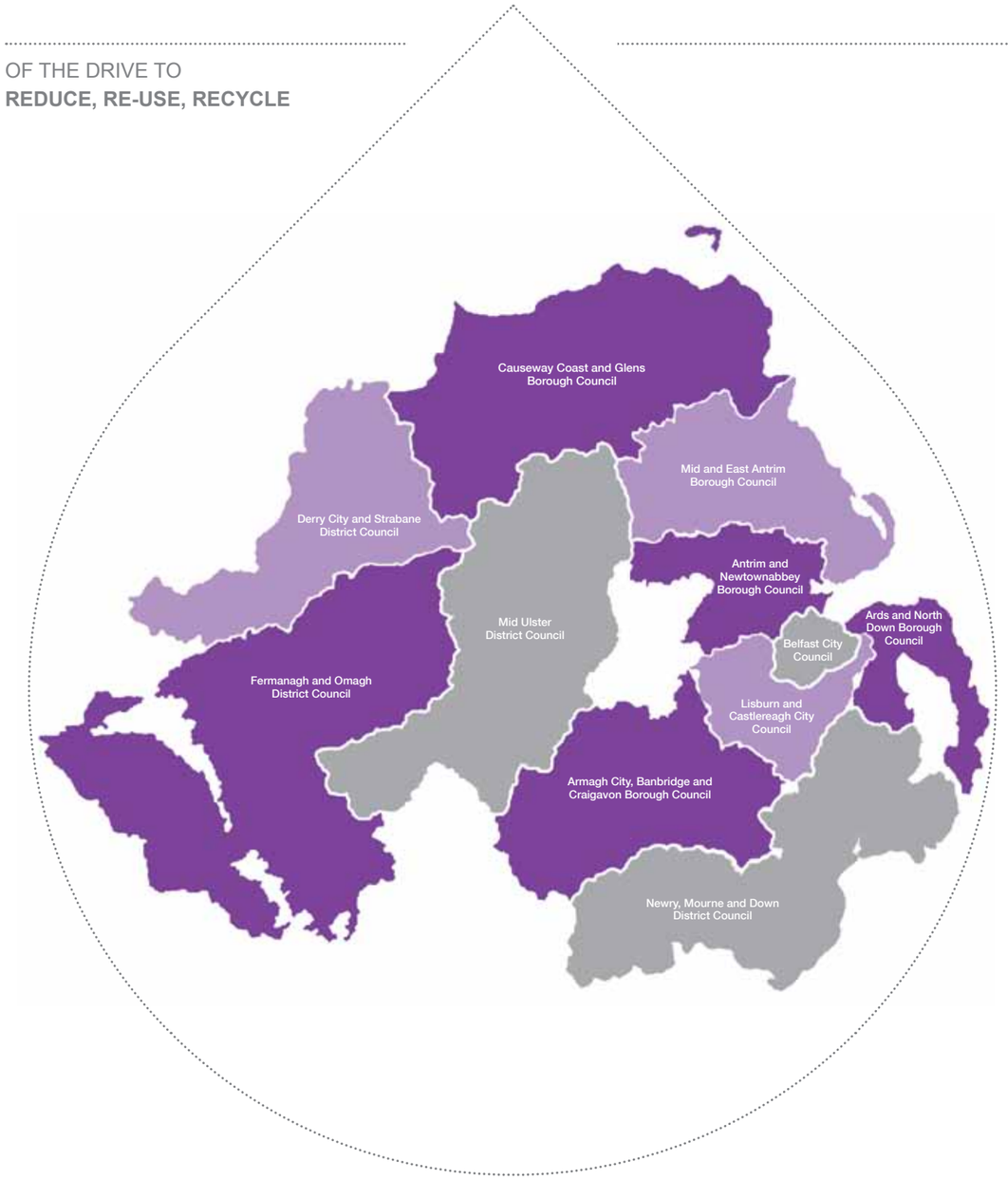
nilga northern ireland local government association

lgtg Local Government Training Group

NAC

We are at the forefront

OF THE DRIVE TO
REDUCE, RE-USE, RECYCLE



Inside

THANKS

The President and members of the Northern Ireland Local Government Association would like to thank the following for their invaluable assistance in preparing this Guide:

Mr Ricky Burnett
Policy and Operations Director, arc21

Mr George Craig
Corporate Service Director, arc21

Dr Daniel Gaida
Department of Automation and Industrial IT, University of Applied Sciences, Cologne, Germany

Ms Linda Leahy
Local Government Staff Commission

:metabolon
Leppe Waste Disposal Centre, Germany

Mr Mark McAdoo
NI Representative, Executive of the Local Authority Recycling Advisory Committee
Head of Waste and Contract Management, Mid Ulster District Council

Mr Eamon Molloy
North West Region Waste Management Group

Mr John Quinn
President of the Chartered Institution of Wastes Management 2014-2015
Chief Executive, arc21

Mr Tim Walker
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Belfast City Council

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SITA UK

Sponsors
NILGA would particularly like to thank the sponsors of this document:

National Association of Councillors
Local Government Training Group

KEY CONTACTS

in Waste Management - Northern Ireland, 2015

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FOREWORD

Welcome to the newly refreshed and contemporised Councillors' Waste Reference Guide (2015).

As local governments key spokesperson for waste, I am acutely aware of the challenges that the new local context presents to the waste sector. Moreover, I am excited by the opportunities that the new trajectory in resource efficiency presents. It is this new trajectory of the 'Circular Economy' that I would like to focus on during my tenure as key spokesperson.

The Circular Economy has evolved from an aspirational buzz term into a fully fledged direction of travel that can help us not only tackle unsustainable levels of waste but also seriously contribute to how we improve our economic and social well being prospects.

Moving towards a circular economy can promote competitiveness and innovation, a high level of protection for humans and the environment, and bring major economic benefits, thus contributing to job creation and growth. A circular economy advances sustainable development in which environmental, economic and social considerations align. It can also provide consumers with longer-lasting and innovative products that save them money and improve their quality of life.

A more circular economy means re-using, repairing, refurbishing and recycling existing materials and products. As a result, the term waste can be superseded and viewed purely in resource terms. The aim is to look beyond waste and close the loop of the circular economy. All resources need to be managed more efficiently throughout their life cycle.

Using resources more efficiently will bring new growth and job opportunities. The figures present an alluring proposition.

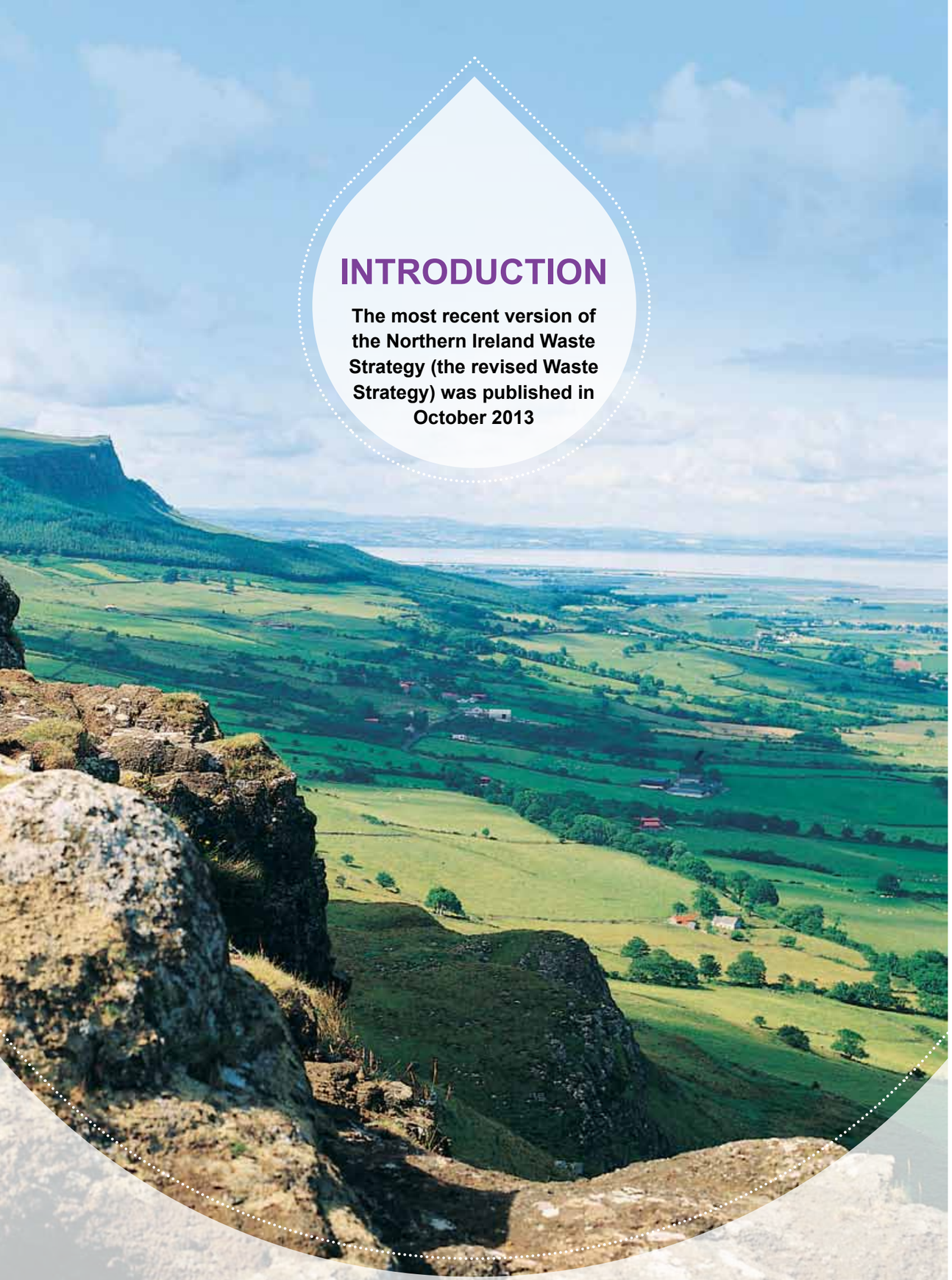
Better eco-design, waste prevention and reuse can bring net savings for EU businesses of up to EUR 600 billion, while also reducing total annual greenhouse emissions. Additional measures to increase resource productivity by 30% by 2030 could boost GDP by nearly 1% while creating 2 million jobs[1]. Such returns are too significant to ignore.

To realise these benefits, action is required at all stages in the value chain: from the extraction and transportation of raw materials, through material and product design, production distribution and consumption of goods, repair, remanufacturing and reuse schemes, to waste management and recycling.

Such an approach will require all economic actors across the product value chain to be engaged and taking measures aimed at closing the loop. I can assure that local government in Northern Ireland, for its part, will be doing all it can to help develop the local approach.

COUNCILLOR MERVYN REA
NILGA Waste Management Spokesperson

[1] **European Commission (2015) Moving Towards a Circular Economy:** http://ec.europa.eu/environment/circular-economy/index_en.htm



INTRODUCTION

The most recent version of the Northern Ireland Waste Strategy (the revised Waste Strategy) was published in October 2013

The most recent version of the Northern Ireland Waste Strategy (the revised Waste Strategy) was published in October 2013. During 2011 the Department of the Environment carried out a scoping exercise and it was agreed that the 2006 Strategy should be revised to cover all EU Directive requirements and provide a coherent approach to the waste policy framework for Northern Ireland. The revised Waste Strategy moves the emphasis of waste management from resource management to resource efficiency, with a new focus on waste prevention and recycling in accordance with the waste hierarchy.

The revised Waste Strategy follows the priority order for waste treatment set out in the Waste Hierarchy, a cornerstone of EU Waste policy and legislation, with Part 2 divided into seven sections containing policy measures that build on core principles of the 2006 Strategy. The Strategy has a renewed focus on waste prevention (including re-use), preparing for re-use, recycling, and moves the emphasis of waste management in Northern Ireland from resource management to resource efficiency i.e. using resources in the most efficient way while minimising the impact of their use on the environment.

Since the introduction of the first Waste Management Strategy in Northern Ireland in 2000, district councils have been at the forefront of the drive to reduce, reuse and recycle household waste produced in Northern Ireland, to ensure we make best use of our natural resources and that our waste management activities are sustainable.

A Councillors' Waste Management Reference Guide was originally developed in February 2008 in response to calls from NILGA members seeking a guide to the many acronyms surrounding the waste management agenda in relation to the work of local government.

It has since been agreed that this Guide requires updating and contemporising to reflect the shift and impact of waste policy emanating from Europe which moved from resource management to resource efficiency; and more recently the emergence of an emphasis of waste as a resource as a means of creating a circular economy. The Guide has also been updated to reflect the impact of local government reform.

Section 1 of this reference guide provides a contemporised and updated acronyms list covering a wide range of waste management related terms; the 'Waste and Resource Efficiency Acronyms' list.

Section 2 includes short descriptions for a number of key terms from the acronyms list and these definitions are compiled in a glossary. The updated and contemporised 'Glossary of Waste and Resource Efficiency Terms' can be found in Section 2 of this guide. Together, Sections 1 and 2 are intended as a reference for Councillors seeking a quick guide to the meaning of waste and resource efficiency acronyms and/or brief descriptions of key waste issues.

Section 3 outlines the policy context for tackling the waste agenda in Northern Ireland on the basis of local government reform and the expected changes to government department structures. Section 3 also considers legislation in the form of directives and regulations emerging from the EU and market forces that have resulted in waste becoming increasingly viewed as a resource.

Section 4 offers an updated overview of the various options available for dealing with municipal solid waste, drawing on information from a number of sources. This reference guide does not, however, make any recommendation in terms of which options should be adopted to treat municipal solid waste in Northern Ireland.

SECTION 1

Waste and Resource Management Acronyms

3Rs	Reduce, reuse and recycle
AA	Appropriate Assessment
ABPR	Animal By-Products Regulations
ACORD	Automotive Consortium on Recycling and Disposal
AD	Anaerobic Digestion
ADR	Accord European Relatif aux Transport International des Marchandises Dangereuses Par Route (European agreement concerning the international carriage of dangerous goods by road
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
APC	Air Pollution Control
APME	Association of Plastics Manufacturers in Europe
APSWG	Associate Parliamentary Sustainable Waste Management Group
ARC21	Arc21
ASSI	Area of Special Scientific Interest
ASSURE	Association for Sustainable Use and Recovery of Resources
ATF	Authorised Treatment Facility
ATT	Advanced Thermal Treatment
AWP	Area Waste Plan
BAT (NEEC)	Best Available Technique (Not Entailing Excessive Costs)
BATRRT	Best Available Treatment Recycling and Recovery Technology
BBMA	British Battery Manufacturer Association
BFR	Brominated flame retardent
BMF	British Metal Federation
BMW	Biodegradable Municipal Waste
BOD	Biological Oxygen Demand
BOO	Build Own Operate
BPEO	Best Practicable Environmental Option
BPF	British Plastics Federation
BRE	Building Research Establishment

BREW(p)	Business Resource Efficiency and Waste Programme
BRMA	British Rubber Manufacturers Association
BSI	British Standards Institute
BSI PAS 100	Composting specification
BSI PAS 101	Specification for recovered container glass
BSI PAS 102	Specification for processed glass for selected secondary end markets
BSI PAS 103	Specification for quality and guidance for good practice for the supply of post consumer wood consumption in the manufacture of panel board products
BSI PAS 105	Specification for paper waste
BVPI	Best Value Performance Indicator
C&D	Construction and Demolition (Waste)
C&I	Commercial and Industrial (Waste)
CA	Civic Amenity (site)
CAT	Cheapest Available Technology
CBI	Confederation of British Industry
CCL	Climate Change Levy
CCMA	County and City Manager's Association
CCT	Compulsory Competitive Tendering
CD&E	Construction, Demolition and Excavation
CEC	Commission of the European Communities
CEN	Committé Européen De Normalisation (European Committee for Standardisation)
CFC	Chlorofluorocarbon
CHP	Combined Heat and Power
CIPFA	Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy
CIWEM	Chartered Institution of Water and Environmental Management
CIWM	Chartered Institution of Waste Management
CLO	Compost Like Outputs
C02	Carbon Dioxide
CoD	Certificate of Destruction
COD	Chemical Oxygen Demand
COMAH	Control of Major Accident Hazards Regs (Repl. CIMAH 1984 Regs)
COPA	Control of Pollution Act 1974 (Control of Pollution (Amendment) Act 1989
COSHH	Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations (2002) replaced (1999 Regs)
COSLA	Convention of Scottish Local Authorities
COTC	Certificate of Technical Competence
CPA	Comprehensive Performance Assessment
CRA	Chemical Recycling Association
cRDF	Coarse Refuse Derived Fuel
CRN	Community Recycling Network
CRT	Cathode ray tube
CSO	The Central Statistics Office
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
CUR	Connacht-Ulster Region
CV	Calorific Value
DARD	Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (NI)
DBFO	Design Build Finance Operate
DCAL	Department of Culture, Arts and Leisure (NI)
DCENR	The Department of Communications, Energy and Natural Resources

DCLG	Department of Communities and Local Government (England)
DDT	Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane
DE	Department for Education (NI)
DECLG	Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government (ROI)
DEFRA	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (England)
DEL	Department for Employment and Learning (NI)
DETE	Department for Enterprise, Trade & Employment (ROI)
DETI	Department for Enterprise, Trade and Investment (NI)
DFP	Department for Finance and Personnel (NI)
DG	Directorate General (EU)
DGXI	Director General of the European Commission responsible for the Environment
DH&C	Department of Health & Children (ROI)
DHSSPS	Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety (NI)
DLO/DSO	Direct Labour Organisation/DirectService Organisation
DOC	Duty of Care
DoELG	Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government (ROI)
DOE	Department of the Environment (NI)
DRD	Department for Regional Development (NI)
DRDF	Densified Refuse Derived Fuel
DRI	Dynamic Respiration Index
DSD	Department for Social Development (NI)
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry (England)
EA	Environment Agency (England and Wales)
EC	European Commission/Community
ECJ	European Court of Justice
EEA	European Environment Agency
EEC	European Economic Community
EEE	Electrical and electronic equipment
EFW	Energy from Waste
EHO	Environmental Health Officer
EHS	Environmental & Heritage Service (Northern Ireland)
EI	Enterprise Ireland
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIC	Essential Interim Capacity
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
ELV	End of Life Vehicles (Directive 2000/53/EC) (Regs 2003)
EMAS	Eco-Management and Audit Scheme
EMS	Environmental Management System
ENCAMS	Environmental Campaigns (Umbrella name for former Going Green and Tidy Britain Group)
ENFO	Environmental Information Service (ROI)
ENTRUST	The European Trust Scheme Regulatory Body
EOW	End of Waste
EPA	Environmental Protection Act (1990)
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPS	Expanded Polystyrene
EPR	Extended Producer Responsibility
EQS	Environmental Quality Standards

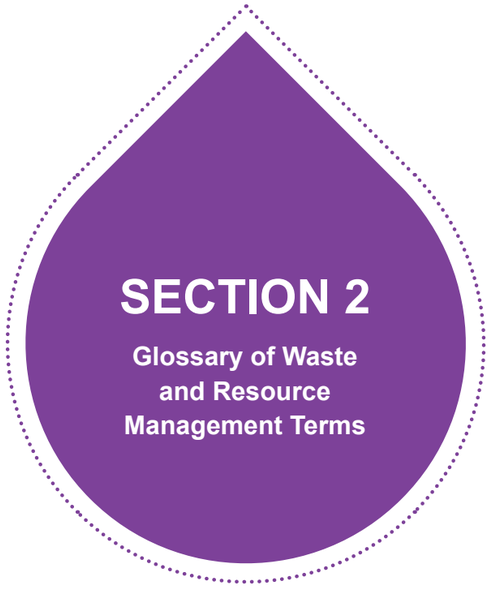
ERP	European Recycling Platform
ES	Environmental Statement
ESA	Environmental Services Association (Northern Ireland ESA, Welsh ESA, Scottish ESA - NIESA, WESA, SESA
ESART	Environmental Services Association Research Trust
ESRI	The Economic and Social Research Institute
ETBPP	Environmental Technology Best Practice Programme
ETSU	Energy Technology Support Unit
EU	European Union
EWC	European Waste Catalogue
EWWR	European Week of Waste Reduction
FBT	Fluidised Bed Technology
FEL	Front end loader
FOE	Friends of the Earth
FORWARD	Forum for Waste and Resource Research and Development
FRAG	Fragmentised Waste (from the motor trade industry)
FSC	Forestry Stewardship Council
FRN	Furniture Recycling Network
FTE	Full Time Equivalent
GAP	Global Action Plan
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHCP	Green Healthcare Programme
GIS	Geographical Information System
GPP	Green Public Procurement
HCFC	Hydrochlorofluorocarbons
HCW	Healthcare Waste
HDPE	High-density-polyethlene
HFC	Hydrofluorocarbon
HHW	Household Hazardous Waste
HSE	Health & Safety Executive
HWRA	Household Waste Recycling Act (2003)
HRC	Household Recycling Centre
IAS	Invasive Alien Species
IBA	Incinerator Bottom Ash
IBEC	Irish Business Employers Confederation
ICE	Institute of Civil Engineers
ICER	Industry Council for Electronic Equipment Recycling
IDA	Industrial Development Agency
IED	Industrial Emissions Directive
IFI	Inland Fisheries Ireland
IMT	Institute of Municipal Transport
INCPEN	Industry Council for Packaging and the Environment
IPC	Integrated Pollution Control
IPP	Integrated Product Policy
IPPC	Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control Directive
ISO	International Standards Organisation
ISWA	International Solid Waste Association
IVC	In-vessel Compositing

IWM	Integrated Waste Management
KAT	Kerbside Assessment Tool
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
LAAPC	Local Authority Air Pollution Control
LACORS	Local Authority Co-ordinating Body on Regulatory Standards
LACMW	Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste
LAPC	Local Air Pollution Control
LAPD	Local Authority Prevention Demonstration
LAPN	Local Authority Prevention Network
LARAC	Local Authority Recycling Advisory Committee
LATS	Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme
LAWDC	Local Authority Waste Disposal Company
LCA	Life Cycle Assessment
LCPD	Large Combustion Plans Directive (2001/80/EC)
LDPE	Low Density Polyethylene
LEL	Lower Explosive Limit
LFD	Landfill Directive (199/31/EC)
LFG	Landfill Gas
LGA	Local Government Association (England)
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
LPSA	Local Public Service Agreement
LTCS	Landfill Tax Credit Scheme
MBT	Mechanical Biological Treatment
MCDA	Multi Criteria Decision Analysis
MDF	Medium-density fibreboard
MDR	Mixed Dry Recylables
MEL	Maximum Exposure Limit
ME	Material efficiency
MFA	Materials Flow Analysis
MHSWR	Management of Health & Safety at Work Regulations 1999
MoD	Ministry of Defence
MPA	Mineral Planning Authority
MRF	Materials Recovery Facility
MRW	Materials Recycling Week
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
Mt	Million Tonnes
MT/AD	Mechanical Treatment/Anaerobic Digestion
MW	Megawatt
NACE	Nomenclature générale des activités économiques dans l'Union Européenne (general name for economic activities in the European Union)
NAWDO	National Association of Waste Disposal Officers
NDP	National Development Plan
NFFO	Non Fossil Fuel Obligation
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
NHA	National Heritage Area
NHHWF	National Household Hazardous Waste Forum
NHS	National Health Service
NHWMP	National Hazardous Waste Management Plan

NiCd	Nickel-cadmium (battery)
NIEA	Northern Ireland Environment Agency
NIECE	Network for Ireland's Environmental Compliance and Enforcement
NILAS	Northern Ireland Landfill Allowance Scheme
NILGA	Northern Ireland Local Government Association
NIMBY	"Not in my back yard"
NISP	National Industrial Symbiosis Programme
NISRA	Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency
NOF	New Opportunities Fund
NPWS	National Parks and Wildlife Service
NRF	National Recycling Forum
NRWF	National Resources and Waste Forum
NSBW	National Strategy on Biodegradable Waste
NSS	National Spatial Strategy
NTDP	New Technologies Demonstrator Programme
NVQ	National Vocational Qualification
NWAI	National Waste Awareness Initiative
NWMRF	National Waste Minimisation Recycling Fund
NWP	National Waste Plan (Scotland)
NWPP	National Waste Prevention Programme
NWR	National Waste Report
NWRWMG	North West Region Waste Management Group
ODS	Ozone Depleting Substance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation Development
OFMDFM	Office for First Minister and Deputy First Minister
OJEU	Official Journal of the European Union
OPRA	Operator Pollution Risk Appraisal
ORA	Oil Recycling Association
OSNI	Ordnance Survey of Northern Ireland
PAH	Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons
PAS	Publicly Available Specification
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyl (s)
PDSU (SG)	Programme Delivery Support Unit (Steering Group)
PE	Polyethylene
PEPG	Planning and Environmental Policy Group
PERN	Packaging Waste Export Recovery Note
PET	Polyethylene Terephthalate
PFI	Private Finance Initiative
PIU	Performance and Innovation Unit
PM	Particulate Matter (e.g. PM 10 particles under 10 microns)
POP's	Persistent organic pollutants
PP	Polypropylene
PPC	Pollution Prevention and Control Act (1999) (Regulations 2000) beware many amendments after 2000.
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PPG	Planning Policy Guidance (UK government)
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PPS	Planning Policy Statement (NI Planning Service

PR	Producer Responsibility
PRN	Packaging Recovery Note
PRO	Producer Responsibility Operator
PS	Polystyrene
PSA	Public Service Agreement
PVC	Polyvinyl Chloride
QMS	Quality Management Systems
QUANGO	Quasi Autonomous Non-Governmental Organisation
RAGS	Recycling Advisory Group, Scotland
RCE	Regional Centre of Excellence
RCV	Refuse Collection Vehicle
RDA	Regional Development Agencies
RDF	Refuse Derived Fuel
RDS	Regional Development Strategy
ReBAT	An organisation set up under the BBMA to encourage the collection of rechargeable batteries
RECOUP	Recycling of Used Plastics
REL	Rear End Loader
REMADE	Recycled Market Development
ReNew	Resource innovation Network for European Waste
REPAC	Regional Environmental Protection Advisory Committee
RFID	Radio Frequency Identification Tags
RIA	Regulatory Impact Assessment
RID	Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
RIDDOR	Reporting Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 1995
RMCEI	Recommendation on Minimum Criteria for Environmental Inspections
ROC	Renewables Obligation Certificate
RoHS	Restricting of Hazardous Substances in product manufacture
RoRo	Roll-on-Roll-off, demountable container system
RPGs	Regional Planning Guidelines
RWMP	Regional Waste Management Plan
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SEPA	Scottish Environmental Protection Agency
SI	Statutory Instrument
SIDs	Strategic Infrastructure Developments
SLF	Secondary Liquid Fuel
SME	Small to medium size enterprise
SMM	Sustainable Materials Management
SMMT	Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders
SNIFFER	Scotland and Northern Ireland Forum for Environmental Research
SocEnv	Society for the Environment
SPA	Special Protection Area
SPG	Strategic Planning Guidance
SPPS	Strategic Planning Policy Statement
SRF	Solid Recoverable Fuel
SRI	Static Respiration Index
SSA	Standard Spending Assessment

SSC	Sector Skills Council
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest
SWAG	Scottish Waste Advisory Group
SWaMP	Southern Waste Management Partnership
SWB	Strategic Waste Board (NI)
SWF	Strategic Waste Fund (Scotland)
SWM	Sustainable Waste Management
TAG	Technical Advisors Group
TAN	Technical Advice Note (Wales)
TFS	Trans Frontier Shipment
Teep	Technically, Environmentally and Economically Practicable
Tpa	Tonnes per annum
TSN	Targeting Social Need
UEL	Upper Explosive Limit
UNECE	United Nations Economic Committee for Europe
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UVB	Ultraviolet B radiation.
VCU	Vertical Composting Units
VM	Value Management
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound
VRQ	Vocationally Related Qualification
WAC	Waste Acceptance Criteria/Waste Awareness Certificate
WAMITAB	Waste Management Industry Training & Advisory Board
WCA	Waste Collection Authority
WDA	Waste Disposal Authority
WEEE	Waste Electrical and Electronic Directive (2002/96/EC) amendments transposed to UK law 13/08/04)
WET	Waste and Emissions Trading Act (2003)
WFD	Waste Framework Directive 75/442/EEC Revised Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)
WHO	World Health Organisation
WID	Waste Incineration Directive (2006/76/EC)
WIP	Waste Implementation Programme
WISARD	Waste integrated Systems Assessment for Recovery and Disposal
WLAS	Wrap Local Government Support
WLGA	Welsh Local Government Association
WML	Waste Management Licence
WPA	Waste Planning Authority
WPB	Waste Programme Board
WPSG	Waste Programme Steering Group
WRA	Waste Regulation Authority
WRAP	Waste and Resources Action Programme
WtE	Waste-to-energy
WTP	Water Treatment Plant
WWG	Waste Working Group
WWTW	Waste water treatment works



Advanced Thermal Treatment (ATT)
A generic term often used to described two main forms of thermal treatment-gasification and pyrolysis.

Aerobic Compositing
The biological decomposition of biowaste in the absence of oxygen and under controlled conditions in order to produce biogas and digestate.

Agricultural waste
A general term used to cover animal excreta, litter, straw, waste, carcasses and silage liquors.

Anaerobic Digestion (AD)
Anaerobic digestion is the biological decomposition and stabilisation of organic material in the absence of oxygen and under controlled conditions which produces methane, carbon dioxide, hydrogen sulphide and a digestable. It results, either directly or after subsequent aerobic treatment, in a final product that has been sanitised and stabilised, is high in humic substances and can be used as a soil improver, as an ingredient in growing media, or blended to produce a top soil that will meet British Standard BS 3882, incorporating amendment No.1.

Animal By-products Regulations (ABPR)
Regulations that prescribe how certain organic materials should be treated. Places restrictions on the use of some composts.

Aquifer
A subsurface zone of formation of rock that contains exploitable resources of ground water.

arc 21
arc21 was originally incorporated and established in 2003, after a gradual process of closer co-operation between its councils. arc21 works on behalf of its member councils to guide, support and help them meet their legal requirements and drive forward innovative waste management programmes. arc21's work is governed by a legally binding collaborative agreement between all of its councils.

Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)
A landscape recognised as being of distinctive character and special scenic value.

Area of Special Scientific Interest (ASSI)
Identified by scientific surveying as being an area of the highest degree of conservation value.

Ash
The non-combustible solid by-products of incineration or other burning process.

Backfilling
Recovery of C&D waste through the permanent placement of suitable material in land reclamation or for engineering purposes where the waste is a substitute for non-waste material.

Baghouse
A combustion plant emission control device that consists of an array of fabric filters through which flue gases pass in an incinerator flue. Particles are trapped and thus prevented from passing into the atmosphere.

Basel Convention
An international agreement on the control of trans-boundary movements of hazardous wastes and their disposal, drawn up in March 1989 in Basel, Switzerland, with over 100 countries as signatories

Best Available Techniques (BAT)
The most effective and advanced stage in the development of activities and their methods of operation which indicate the practical suitability of particular techniques for providing in principle the basis for emission limit values designed to prevent and, where that is not practicable, generally to reduce emissions and impact on the environment as a whole.

Best Value Performance indicator (BVPI)
A range of performance indicators specified by central government for measuring the performance of local authorities.

Biodegradable content
The percentage content of waste which is biodegradable. For municipal waste in Northern Ireland this is estimated to be 64%.

Biodegradable material
Any organic material that can be broken down by microorganisms into simpler, more stable compounds. Most organic wastes (e.g. food, paper) are biodegradable.

Biodegradable Municipal Waste
Municipal waste that is capable of undergoing anaerobic or aerobic decomposition, such as food garden waste, paper and paperboard.

Biological Treatment
Involves composting, anaerobic digestion, mechanical-biological treatment or any other process for stabilising and sanitising biodegradable.

Biowaste
Source segregated household or commercial waste of an organic or putrescible character, such as food or garden waste.

Bottom ash (Ash and Fly Ash)
Relatively coarse, non-combustible, generally toxic residue of incineration that accumulates on the grate of a furnace.

Bring Banks
These are facilities in which members of the public deposit recyclable waste materials such as glass, metals and plastics in material specific receptacles for subsequent collection and delivery to material recovery facilities.

Capture Rate
The percentage of the available material in the waste that people participating in a recycling scheme separate for kerbside collection. For example, if there is 10kg of paper in the waste stream and 5kg is separated for recycling, this represents a 50% capture rate.

Cell
The basis unit by which a landfill site is developed. It is the general area where incoming waste is tipped, spread, compacted and covered.

Central Composting Facility
A facility at which the biowaste is delivered to be processed by composting into a compost product - this can be for garden waste, selected food waste or a combination of both materials.

Circular Economy (Industrial Ecology, Green Tech, Biomimicry)
A circular economy means re-using, repairing, refurbishing and recycling existing materials and products. What used to be regarded as ‘waste’ can be turned into a resource. The aim is to look beyond waste and to close the loop of the circular economy. All resources need to be managed more efficiently during their life cycle.

Civic Amenity (CA) Site (also called Household Recycling Centres)
A reception facility that enables householders to deposit a wide range of household waste including recyclable and non-recyclable materials, bulky household waste and certain categories of household hazardous waste. Sites are provided by local authorities for the disposal of excess household and garden waste free of charge, as required by Section 51(1)(b) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990/ Refuse Disposal (Amenity) Act 1978 / Pollution Control and Local Government (Northern Ireland) Order 1978.

Cleaner production
Processes designed to reduce the waste generated by production.

Clinical waste
Any waste which consists wholly or partly of human or animal tissue, blood or other bodily fluids, excretions, drugs, or other pharmaceutical products, swabs or dressing, or syringes, needles or other sharp instruments, being waste which unless rendered safe may prove hazardous to any person coming in contact with it.

Co-disposal
The disposal of different types of waste in one area of a landfill or dump. For instance, sewage sludges may be disposed of with regular solid wastes.

Co-Incineration
Involves plants where waste is used as a regular or additional fuel, or is disposed of at a plant along with other substances, where energy generation or production of material products may take place (e.g. Cement Works)

Co-mingled materials
Dry recyclables Wastes collected in a mixed form that are destined for recycling after further sorting.

Collection
The process of picking up wastes from residences, businesses, or a collection point, loading them into a vehicle, and transporting them to a processing, transfer, or disposal site.

Collection System
A system of gathering, sorting or mixing of waste for the purpose of it being transported to a waste recovery or disposal facility.

Combined heat and Power (CHP)
Facilities in which waste is combusted to produce heat for domestic or industrial purposes in addition to the generation of electricity.

Combustion
Burnable materials in the waste stream, including paper, plastics, wood and food and garden waste.

Commercial Waste
Waste from premises used wholly or mainly for the purposes of trade or business, recreation or entertainment, excluding household waste, mines, quarries and agricultural waste.

Communal Collection
A system of collection in which individuals bring their waste directly to a central point, from which it is collected.

Community Composting Facilities
Facilities set for the composting of bio-waste by a group of people in a locality with the aim of composting their own and other people's bio-waste in order to manage the supplied bio-waste as close as possible to the point at which it was produced.

Compliance Scheme
Non-profit producer responsibility scheme that takes on the obligations of its producer members for the collection, treatment and recycling of Producer Responsibility Initiative waste.

Composite liner
A liner system for a land-fill consisting of an engineered soil layer and a synthetic sheet of material.

Compost
The stable, sanitised and humus-like material, rich in organic matter and free from malodours, resulting from the composting process of separately collected bio-waste

Compost Quality Standards
A set of industry technical standards, which may be statutory in nature, and which are designed to safeguard against potentially harmful aspects of compost production and use, thereby resulting in high quality compost protecting the environment and human health.

Composting
The degradation of organic wastes in the presence of oxygen to produce fertiliser or soil conditioner.

Construction and demolition (C&D) Waste
All waste that arises from construction and demolition activities (including excavated soil from contaminated sites). These wastes are listed in chapter 17 of the European waste catalogue (EWC).

Containment site
Landfill site where the rate of release if leachate into the environment is extremely low. Polluting components in waste are retained within such landfills for such sufficient time to allow biodegradation and attenuation processes to have occurred; thus preventing the escape of polluting species at unacceptable concentration.

Contamination
The presence of a material or materials in another substance to such a degree as to render it unfit for its intended purpose.

Contracting
The waste management groups were established to procure waste management treatment services and waste management supply services, on behalf of their constituent councils. IN doing so, the waste management groups will either contract directly with waste management contractors as is the case with arc21, or the constituent councils will enter into contracts directly with waste management contractors and not through waste management groups.

Curing
Allowing partially composted materials to sit in a pile for a specified period of time as part of the maturing process in composting.

Decomposition
Breakdown of matter into more simple molecules. Decomposition may be caused by physical, chemical or micro-biological action

"Delivering Resource Efficiency"
The 2006 Strategy 'Towards Waste Management' was revised during 2011 to cover all relevant EU Directive requirements and provide a coherent approach to the waste policy framework for Northern Ireland. A revised Strategy was published in October 2013. The revised Strategy moves the emphasis of waste management from resource management to resource efficiency, with a new focus on waste prevention and recycling in accordance with the waste hierarchy. The Revised 'Delivering Resource Efficiency' Strategy was published in October 2013.

Digestate
The material resulting from the anaerobic digestion of biowaste.

Disposal
Any operation which is not recovery even where the operation has as a secondary consequence the reclamation of substance or energy. Annex 1 of the Waste Framework Directive (Directive 2008/98/EC) sets out a non-exhaustive list of disposal operations.

Diversion rate
The proportion of waste material diverted from recycling, composting, or reuse and away from land-filling or incineration.

Domestic waste
Waste which comes from homes - also known as household waste

Drop-off Centre (aka HRC)
An area or facility for receiving compostable or recyclable waste deposited by waste generators.

DUMP
Disposal of unwanted medicines.

Eco-labelling
The provision of environmental and /or financial information on products, detailing for example whole life costs, emissions and wastes created during manufacture.

Ecology
The scientific study of the relationship between living organisms and their surroundings.

Emission
A material which is expelled or released into the environment. Usually applied to gaseous or odorous discharges to atmosphere.

End of Life Vehicles (ELVs)
Vehicles which have reached the end of their useful lives, either because of old age or due to accident. This waste is a priority EC waste stream and principally regulated by The End-of-Life Vehicles Directive (2000/53/EC) which came into force in the UK in November 2003.

Energy from Waste (EfW, aka CHP, thermal Treatment)
Processes whereby energy may be recovered from waste. This may be achieved in three main ways: incineration (burning waste), via methane recovery from landfill, and via controlled anaerobic digestion. (See Anaerobic Decomposition, page 74). In all three cases, the resultant energy can be used to create power, heat or combined heat and power. Also known as energy from waste.

Environmental Impact
The total effect of any operation on the surrounding environment.

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)
An evaluation designed to identify and predict the impact of an action or a project on the environment and human health and well-being. Can include risk assessment, typically evaluating the probabilities and magnitudes of harm that could come from environmental contaminants.

Environmental Statement
Information about the likely effects of a proposed development submitted by an applicant for planning permission so that the planning authority is able to make an environmental assessment.

European Waste Catalogue (EWC)
Now known as the List of Waste (LoW), this is a list of all waste types

Extended Producer Responsibility
A policy that encourages producers to consider the lifecycle of their products at the design stage, by widening their responsibility for the products they create to include their post-consumer end-of-life.

Fabric filter
See baghouse.

Flaring
The burning of methane emitted from collection pipes at a landfill

Fly ash
The highly toxic particulate matter captured from the flue gas incinerator by the air pollution control system.

Fly-tipping
The illegal dumping of rubbish in unauthorised places.

Gasification Plant
Facility for the production of combustible gas from waste.

Government Contracts Committee
The Committee assists the Department of Finance in formulating overall policy on public procurement. It is made up of senior officials in the higher spending Departments and is chaired by a Department of Finance representative. The committee also adjudicates on contracts.

Green Purchasing
Exercising environmental awareness in the choice of products and the buying of environmentally sustainable products.

Green/Organic Waste
Biodegradable material such as garden and kitchen waste. This may also include other compostables such as cardboard if collected as part of a composting collection scheme.

Greenhouse Gases
Gases that absorb heat and contribute to the warming of the Earth's atmosphere (the 'greenhouse effect'). Examples of greenhouse gases include water vapour, carbon dioxide and methane.

Groundwater
Water beneath the earth's surface that fills underground pockets (known as aquifers), supplying wells and springs.

Hazardous Waste
Waste is considered 'hazardous' when it contains substances or has properties that might make it harmful to human health or the environment. This does not necessarily mean it is an immediate risk to human health, although some waste can be.

Healthcare Waste
The term 'healthcare waste' is used to describe all waste resulting from healthcare activity. It includes waste which falls within the statutory definition of clinical waste and other non-clinical waste.

Heavy metals
Metals of high atomic weight and density, such as mercury, lead, and cadmium that are toxic to living organisms.

Home Composting
A process whereby biowaste is composted and used in gardens belonging to private households.

Household Clinical Waste
Waste arising within the household waste stream that falls within the definition of clinical under The Controlled Waste Regulations 1992/The Controlled Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2002 para.2.

Household Hazardous Waste
Waste arising within the household waste stream that is classified as Hazardous under EC Directive 91/689/ECC (7). Examples of Household Hazardous Wastes include: asbestos waste, batteries, fluorescent light tubes, garden and household chemicals, medicines, oils, paints, glues and varnishes, paint thinners and removers, refrigeration equipment and smoke detectors.

Household Waste
Waste arising from a domestic property or waste of similar composition from other properties such as residential homes or hospitals.

Household Waste Managed
Sum of the household waste collected at kerbside and the non-kerbside household waste collected.

Humic
Substances which are highly abundant organic compounds formed in soils and sediments by the decay of dead plants, microbes and animals.

Incineration
The process of burning solid waste under controlled conditions to reduce its weight and volume, and often to produce energy. Thermal treatment of waste in an incineration plant as defined in Article 3 (4) of Directive 200/76/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 December 2000 on the incineration of waste. Types of Incineration include: Fluidized-bed incinerator, Moving grate incinerator both types of Mass burn incinerator.

Industrial Symbiosis
Industrial symbiosis is an association between two or more industrial facilities or companies in which the wastes or by-products of one become the raw materials for another.

Industrial symbiosis can help companies:
- Reduce raw material and waste disposal costs
- Earn new revenue from residues and by-products
- Divert waste from landfill and reduce carbon emissions
- Open up new business opportunities

As in the natural world, this type of industrial synergy brings advantages to both parties, and is usually done for both commercial and environmental reasons.

Industrial Waste
Waste produced or arising from manufacturing or other industrial activities or processes.

Inert Waste
Inactive or un-reactive waste. Contains no organic or biodegradable materials.

Inorganic waste
Waste composed of material other than plant or animal matter such as sand, dust, glass and many synthetics.

Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC)
A regulatory system introduced in accordance with EU Directive 96/61/EC which is designed to exercise control over releases of waste to air, water and land with the aim of achieving the best practicable environmental option.

Integrated solid waste management
Coordinated use of a set of waste management methods, each of which can play a role in an overall municipal solid waste management plan.

Integrated Waste Management Facility (IWMF)
A license that combines a landfill and other waste infrastructure such as civic amenity site, transfer station, composting or other treatment facilities.

In-vessel Composting
The composting of biowaste in a closed reactor where the composting process is accelerated by controlled and optimised air exchange, water content and temperature control.

IPPC Licence
Legal processes, by which large industrial processes are licensed and regulated, refers specifically to the requirements of the European Commission's IPPC (integrated pollution prevention and control) Directive (96/61/EC) top provide protection of the environment and the protection of human, animal and plant life from harm or nuisance from certain industrial activity.

Joint Committee Incorporated
A Joint Committee which is incorporated has the power to enter into contracts directly with the waste management contractors and manage the contract until completion or until the end of its life.

Joint Venture
A partnership, involving a local authority (or authorities) and a private community sector organisation.

Kerbside collection
Collection of compostables, recyclables, or rubbish from in front of a residence or shop.

Landfill
The engineered practice of depositing waste into or onto land which will be restored at the end of its life to provide land for alternative use in accordance with the definitions contained within the relevant national legislation and guidance implementing Landfill of Waste Directive (1999/31/EC)

Landfill Directive
An EU Directive which aims, by means of stringent operational and technical requirements on the landfilling of waste, to implement measures, procedures and guidance to prevent, or reduce as far as possible, negative effects on the environment; in particular the pollution of surface water, groundwater, soil and air, and on the global environment - including the greenhouse effect - as well as any resulting risk to human health, during the whole life cycle of the landfill.

Landfill Tax
A tax on every tonne of waste sent to landfill sites. The tax is designed to reduce the amount of rubbish sent to landfill by increasing the amount of waste being reduced, reused and recycled. Landfill Tax operates at two rates: a standard rate for active waste (substances that either decay or contaminate land - which includes household waste); and a lower rate for inert materials. In 2010 the Government announced a floor under the standard rate which will not fall below £80 per tonne from 2014-15 to 2019-20. In 2014 it was clarified that the floor of £80 per tonne in the standard rate should be interpreted in real terms and announced that the lower rate will, in future, also increase each year in line with RPI.

Standard Rate
From 1 April 2015, the Standard Rate rose to £82.60 per tonne, and will increase again on 1st April 2016 to £84.40 per tonne.

Lower rate
From 1st April 2015, the Lower Rate rose to £2.60 per tonne, and will increase again on 1st April 2016 to £2.65 per tonne.

Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS)
DEFRA have introduced landfill allowances for each Waste Disposal Authority (WDA), with a phased reduction in municipal waste that is landfilled from 2005/06. By 2020 each WDA must have reduced the landfilling of biodegradable waste to 35% of the 1995 level. DEFRA have also introduced a trading scheme that allows WDAs to trade their unused landfill allowance.

Leachate
Leachate is formed when water passes through waste landfill. The water can come from precipitation or the waste itself. As the liquid moves through the landfill many organic and inorganic compounds, for example, bacteria, heavy metals and other potentially harmful materials are transported in leachate. Leachate moves to the base of the landfill cell and collects. If uncontrolled, leachate can contaminate both groundwater and surface water.

Leachate pond
A pond or tank constructed at a landfill to receive the leachate from the area. Usually the pond is designed to provide some treatment of the leachate, by allowing settlement of solids or by aeration to promote biological processes.

Leachate treatment
A process to reduce the polluting potential of leachate. Such processes can include leachate recirculation, spray irrigation over adjacent grassland and biological and physiochemical processes.

Licensing
The granting of formal permission for landfill operations at a specified site. See also Waste Management Licence.

Life Cycle Analysis
A tool that can be used to assess the true costs over the whole life of a product, including the initial capital outlay, operational costs, maintenance and ultimately disposal costs.

Lift
The completed layer of compacted waste in a cell at a landfill.

Liquid Waste
Waste which in the condition under which it is handled will flow and can be transferred by pump and includes leachate from waste.

Litter
The haphazard distribution of waste on land. At landfill sites this is usually light, windblown, fraction in household waste such as paper and plastic which escapes before the waste is compacted and covered.

Local Authority Municipal Waste (LACMW)
Is defined in the Waste Emissions Trading Act 2003 (Amendment) Regulations 2011, and means waste that is collected by, or on behalf of, a District Council. These wastes can be collected either directly at the household or premises by the council or its agents, or through civic amenity sites and bring banks. In general, it includes waste arising from : waste collection rounds (including separate rounds for collection for recyclables; street cleansing and litter collection; beach cleansing; bulky waste collections' hazardous household waste collections; household clinical waste collections; garden waste collections; drop off/bring systems; weekend skip services; and any other household waste collected by the authority ; rubble; clearance of fly-tipped waste; and commercial waste from shops and trading estates where local authority waste collection agreements are in place.

Manual landfill
A landfill in which most operations are carried out without the use of mechanized equipment.

Marine Nature Reserve (MNR)
Provides for the conservation of the flora, fauna, landforms and other features of scientific interest and for study of these features.

Mass-burn Incinerator
A type of incinerator in which solid waste is burned without prior sorting of processing.

Material Efficiency
Describes the use of materials in a way that reduces consumption, production or disposal of materials relative to previous processes. ME prevents waste while avoiding problems relating to the definition of waste focussing on the lifecycle approach.

Materials Flow Analysis
Provides for an analytical framework for measuring the energy and resources used by a given economy. Relationships between human activities, material flows and environmental impact can be analysed using MFA tools, which include accounting mechanisms and indicators.

Materials recovery
Obtaining materials from the waste stream that can be reused or recycled.

Materials recovery facility (MRF)
A facility for separating commingled recyclables by manual or mechanical means. Some MRFs are designed to separate recyclables from mixed municipal solid waste. MRFs then bale and market any recoverable materials.

Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT)
A combination of biological treatment that can be anaerobic digestion, composting or frying, combined with mechanical sorting such as screening, shredding, and other separation techniques. Outputs may include refuse derived fuel combustion in industrial processes (where markets allow) or for thermal recovery in a dedicated EFW plant. Other potential outputs are compost-like materials, some materials suitable for recycling, or materials for subsequent landfill.

Methane
CH4, a colourless, odourless, flammable gas formed during anaerobic decomposition of putrescrible matter. It forms an explosive mixture in the range 5-15% methane in air. Methane is a potent greenhouse gas.

Mixed Dry Recyclables
Recyclates (glass bottles and containers, plastic bottles and containers and metal tin cans) not including putrescrible wastes.

Mixed waste
Unsorted materials that have been discarded into the waste stream.

Modular incinerator
A relatively small type of prefabricated solid waste combustion unit.

Monofill
A landfill intended for one type of waste only.

Municipal Solid waste (MSW) or municipal waste or municipal managed waste (MMW)
Solid waste collected and controlled by local authorities. Generally includes household and commercial waste, street sweepings/litter and materials from civic amenity sites. Generally excludes hazardous wastes except to the extent that they enter the municipal waste stream.

Natural Resources
Substances of use to humans that are derived either from the Earth e.g. coal, oil or metal ores or from living things.

NIMBY (NIMTO or BANANA)
Expressions of opposition e.g. to the siting of a solid waste of a solid waste facility based on the particular location proposed:
NIMBY: Not in my back yard
NIMTO: Not in my term of office
BANANA: Build absolutely nothing anywhere near anything.

Non Clinical Waste
Non clinical waste is deemed to be all non toxic and non-hazardous waste.

Non-kerbside Household Waste Collection
Bulky household waste collected by authorised collectors, waste brought by householders to landfills, bring banks, civic amenity facilities and WEE and batteries brought to retailers and collected on specific collection days.

Northern Ireland Environment Agency
The statutory body responsible for issuing licenses, permits and other associated regulatory functions that apply to the waste management industry.

North West Region Waste Management Group (NWRWMG)
The North West Region Waste Management Group continues as an unincorporated Joint Committee, established under the Local Government Act 2014. Membership of the group comprises Derry City and Strabane District Council and Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council.

Odour
The smell of a material or collection materials. The characteristic odour of landfill gas is due mainly to alkyl benzenes and limonene, occasionally and additionally associated with esters and organo - sulphur compounds.

Open dump
An unplanned “landfill” that incorporates few if any of the characteristics of a controlled landfill. There is typically no leachate control, no access control, no cover and no management.

Organic Waste
Biodegradable food, garden and landscaping waste, and where the context permits, will also include industrial organic sludges (e.g. from the food and drink production sector).

Other Recovery
Any operation meeting the definition of recovery under the Waste Framework Directive but failing to comply with the specific requirements for preparation for reuse or recycling.

Packaging
Used to contain, protect and present goods. Virtually all packaging eventually becomes waste. Packaging is made from such materials as cardboard, paper, glass, plastic, steel, aluminium, wood, and composite materials such as those used in milk and juice cartons.

Participation Rate
The participation rate measures the number of households making recyclable waste materials available for collection.

Pathogen
An organism capable of causing disease.

Pay-By-Use (PBU) Schemes
Schemes whereby residents pay in direct proportion to the amount of waste collected from individual households. This scheme is devised to offer financial incentives for residents to reduce the amount of waste which is presented for collection and subsequent management by public or private waste collectors.

Polluter Pays Principle
The principle set out in European Council Recommendation 75/436/Euratom, ECSC, EEC of 3rd March 195 1(20) requiring the polluting party to pay for damage done to the natural environment.

Pollution
The contamination of soil, water, or the atmosphere by the discharge of waste or other offensive material

Post-consumer materials
Materials that a consumer has finished using, which the consumer may sell, give away or discard as wastes.

Precautionary principle
The avoidance or the reduction of risks to the environment by prudent action before any serious problem is encountered.

Preparing for re-use
Preparing for re-use means checking, cleaning or repairing recovery operations, so products or components that have become waste are prepared so that they can be reused without any other pre-processing.

Pre-treatment
The processing of waste which still results in a waste that subsequently undergoes other waste recovery or disposal treatment. Pre-treatment activities include operations such as “dismantling, sorting, crushing, compacting, palletising, drying, shredding, conditioning, repackaging, separating, blending or mixing if the material or substance resulting from such operations is still waste”. These activities do not sit on any particular rung of the waste hierarchy and instead can be regarded as “precursors” to specific types of treatment.

Prevention
Measures taken before a substance, material or product has become waste, that reduce: (a) the quantity of waste, including through the reuse of products or the extension of the life span of products; (b) the adverse impacts of the generated waste on the environment and human health; or (c) the content of harmful substances in materials and products. Technically prevention is not a waste operation because it concerns substance or objects before they become waste.

Priority waste streams
EU priority waste streams include municipal waste, packaging waste, tyres, waste electrical waste and electronic equipment, construction and demolition waste, hazardous waste, end-of-life vehicles, healthcare waste, waste oil and sewage sludge.

Primary material
A commercial material produced from virgin materials used for manufacturing basic products. Examples include wood pulp, iron ore, and silica sand.

Processing
Preparing MSW materials for subsequent use or management, using processes such as bailing, magnetic separation, crushing and shredding. The term is also sometimes used to mean separation of recyclables from mixed MSW.

Producer responsibility Initiatives
A series of initiatives undertaken by industry with the agreement of the Government and generally having a requirement to take steps for the purpose of prevention, minimisation, limitation or recovery of waste as respects the class or classes of product to which the requirement relates and may include a requirement to achieve specified targets in relation to those matters, in line with the “Polluter Pays Principle”.

Proximity Principle
The principle set out in the EU Framework Directive (91/156/EEC) whereby member states should establish a network enabling waste to be disposed of in the nearest appropriate installations, by means of the most appropriate methods and technologies to ensure a high level of protection for the environment and for public health.

Putrescribles (aka biodegrabale)
Solid wastes which are biodegrabale. Usually used in reference to food wastes and other organic wastes that decay quickly.

Pyrolosis
Chemical decomposition of a substance by heat in the absence of oxygen, resulting in various hydrocarbon gases and carbon-like residue. Treatment unproven for MSW at this stage.

Quality Assurance Schemes
Usually non-statutory in nature, and designed to ensure producers maintain a large degree of control over process management and produce a compost product of high quality, which will be easily marketed and profitable in nature.

Reclamation
Process of re-manufacturing waste back into new material.

Recovery
Options for recovering value from the waste stream. May include recycling and composting, thermal and biological treatments that use waste to produce energy.

Recylables
Items that can be reprocessed into feedstock for new products. Common examples are paper, glass, aluminium, corrugated cardboard and plastic containers.

Recycling
The process of transforming materials into raw materials for manufacturing new products, which may or may not be similar to the original product.

Reduction of Hazardous Substance (RoHS)
These European Union regulations set maximum concentration limits on hazardous materials used in electrical and electronic equipment (See WEEE). The substances are lead, mercury, cadmium, hexavalent chromium, polybrominated biphenyls (PBB) and polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDE).

Reduction of Waste
A reduction of waste at source involving minimisation of the use of environmentally harmful substances and /or minimising material or energy consumption.

Refuse
A term often used interchangeably with solid waste.

Refuse Derived Fuel RDF (Combustion)
Fuel produced from waste through a number of processes such as mechanical separation, blending and compressing to increase the calorific value of the waste. Such waste derived fuels can comprise paper, plastic and other combustible wastes and can be combusted in a waste-to-energy plant, cement kiln or industrial furnace.

RE Roadmap
The “Road Map to a Resource Efficient Europe” was published by the European commission in September 2011 defines medium and long term objectives and the means for achieving them. The vision is of a European economy that, by 2050, has grown and developed in such a way that respects the constraints and planetary boundaries, and this contributes to a global transformation. A key milestone is not just to manage waste but to recognise it as a resource and thereby create a ‘circular economy’ with residual waste reduced as far as possible. This will require a greater focus on waste prevention followed by increased recycling.

Refuse Derived Fuel
The Combustible fraction of municipal solid waste can be mechanically and/or thermally separated into a product called Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF). This may be pelletized or utilised as a loose “flock” product in a controlled combustion process (either a dedicated incineration / gasification process of co-combusted in an industrial type application, for example a cement kiln or power station.

Residual Municipal Waste
The fraction of municipal waste remaining after the source separation of municipal waste fractions, such as food and garden waste, packaging, paper and paperboard, metals, glass and is usually unsuitable for high quality recovery or recycling.

Resource recover
The extraction and utilisation of materials and energy from wastes.

Reuse
The use of a product more than once in its original form, for the same or a new purpose.

ReNew
ReNEW represented a network of organisations whose aim was to deliver innovations for the waste supply chain - promoting recovery of valuable materials from waste. ReNEW (Resource innovation Network for European Waste): a €4.88 million project, funded at a rate of 50% (€2.44 million) by the Interreg IVB North West Europe scheme. The project ran until June 2015.

Renewables Obligation Certificates (ROCs)
The Renewable Obligation requires power suppliers to derive a specified proportion of electricity they supply to their customers from renewables. This started at 3% in 2003, rising gradually to 10% by 2010. The cost to consumers will be limited by a price cap and the obligation is guaranteed in law until 2027. Eligible renewable generators receive Renewables Obligation Certificates for every MWh of electricity generated. These ROCs can be sold to suppliers to fulfil their obligations.

Rethink Waste
Rethink Waste is a communications campaign of the Department of the Environment in Northern Ireland. The campaign aims to encourage people in NI to rethink what they do with waste by promoting the reduction, reuse and recycling of items that might otherwise become ‘waste’. Since its inception in 2010, the campaign has contributed to increased diversion from landfill across Northern Ireland and a decreasing amount of waste going to landfill.

Sanitary Landfill
An engineered method of disposing of solid waste on land, in a manner that meets most of the standard specifications, including sound sitting, extensive site preparation, proper leachate and gas management and monitoring, compaction, daily and final cover, complete access control, and record keeping.

Solid Recovered Fuel
High-quality fuel derived from mechanically processing residual waste, which must comply with the international standard, CEN/TC 343 (meet minimum standards for moisture content, particle size, metals, chloride, chlorine content and calorific value).

Scrap metal
Any old metal and any broken, worn out, deface or partly manufactured articles made wholly or partly of metal and metallic wastes. Also includes old, broken, worn out or defaced tooltips or dies made of any materials commonly known as hard metal or of cemented or sintered metallic carbides.

Scrubber
Emission control device in an incinerator, used primarily to control acid gases, but also to remove some heavy materials.

Secondary material
A material covered from post-consumer wastes for use in place of primary material in manufacturing a product.

Secure landfill
A disposal facility designed to permanently isolate wastes from the environment. This entails burial of the wastes in a landfill that includes clay and /or synthetic liners, leachate collection, gas collection (in cases where gas is generated) and an impermeable cover.

Separate Collection/source segregation
The separate collection of certain categories of biodegradable Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste, such as paper / cardboard and organic waste, in such a way as to avoid different waste fractions or waste components being mixed, combined or contaminated with other potentially polluting wastes, products or materials.

Set-out-container
A box or bucket used for residential waste that is placed outside for collection.

Sewage sludge
The residue produced at a sewage treatment works which is not discharged with the treated effluent.

Site remediation
Treatment of a contaminated site by removing contaminated solids or liquids or treating them on-site

Solid Recovery Fuel
High-quality fuel derived from mechanically processing residual waste, which must comply with the international standard, CEN/TC 343 (meet minimum standards for moisture content particle size, metals, chloride, chlorine content and calorific value).

Source reduction
The design, manufacture, acquisition, and reuse of materials so as to minimize the quantity and/or toxicity of waste produced.

Source separation
Setting aside of compostable and recyclable materials from the waste stream before they are collected with other MSW, to facilitate reuse, recycling and composting.

Special Area of Conservation (SAC)
EC Habitats Directive requires member states to designate Special Areas of Conservation to protect some of the most seriously threatened habitats and species across Europe. Implemented through the Conservation (Natural Habitats etc) Regulations (NI) 1985 (as revised 2015).

Special waste
Controlled wastes that fall within the Special Waste (NI) Regulations 1998. These Regulations apply to all movements of special waste including to and from storage, treatment and recycling facilities and movement to final disposal sites. Includes household and hazardous waste, medical waste, construction and demolition debris, earthquake debris, tyres, oils, wet batteries, sewage sludge, human excreta, slaughterhouse waste and industrial waste.

Stabilised Biowaste
Waste resulting from the mechanical biological treatment of biowaste. Stabilised Biowaste will include IVC and AD Compost as well as Compost Like Output. There is still a question hanging over CLO and its contribution to recycling targets.

Strategic Investment Board (SIB)
The Strategic Investment Board Limited was launched in April 2003. It is a company, limited by guarantee and owned by the Office of First Minister and Deputy First Minister (OFMDFM).

SIB was established by the Executive to:
• Accelerate infrastructure investment, and
• Overcome the barriers that sometimes interfere with delivering policy priorities.

In relation to waste management the SIB will support the Department of the Environment in the funding and delivery of the infrastructure required to meet the municipal solid waste bio-diversion targets in the EU Landfill Directive and related legislation. SIB is assisting waste management groups in relation to pre-procurement, procurement and funding of waste management facilities and services.

Street Cleaning Waste
Includes waste collected by litter pickers, street sweepers and mechanical sweepers, but excludes gully emptying and poop-scoop wastes.

Street Recycling Bins
Litter bins for recycling located on streets; but not at Civic Amenity Sties or Bring Sites.

Subsidy
Direct or indirect payment from government to businesses, citizens, or institutions to encourage a desired activity.

Supply Chain Management
The management of the entire sequence of processes and activities within manufacturing and retailing operations. With respect to waste management, the purpose is to encourage the introduction of measures further up the supply chain in order to reduce the quantities of waste produced at all stages in the production and distribution.

Sustainable Development
Finding ways to meet the needs of the present generation without damaging the environment or preventing future generations from being able to meet their own needs.

Sustainable Materials Management
Provides a new way of interacting materials, repositioning wastes as potential resources and moving towards the use and reuse of materials in the most productive and sustainable way across their entire life cycle.

Technical Officer Group (TAG)
Local government Technical Advisors Group which meets bi-monthly to discuss technical issues which affect local government which include amongst others: waste, refuse collection, health and safety and car parking.

Teep(Technically, Environmentally and Economically Practicable)
'Technically, Environmentally and Economically Practicable' with reference to the separate collection of wastes destined for recovery operations.

Tipping fee
A fee for unloading or dumping waste at a landfill, transfer station, incinerator, or recycling facility.

Tipping floor
Unloading area for vehicles or dumping waste at a landfill, transfer station, incinerator, or recycling facility.

Tradable Landfill Permits
Economic instrument applied in the UK, devised to minimise the cost of meeting the Landlfill Directive targets whilst giving local authorities the greatest amount of flexibility. An allowance to landfill a certain amount of waste is issued to the landfill operator - exceeding this amount requires the purchase of 'surplus' allowances from other operators who have not used their full allowance.

Trade Waste
Waste collected from commercial premises by district councils, as part of their service provided under the provisions of the Waste and Contaminated Land (NI) Order 1997.

Transfer point
A designated point, often at the edge of a neighbourhood, where small collection vehicles transfer waste to larger vehicles for transport to disposal sites.

Transfer station
Central depot where collection vehicles deliver waste where it is compacted and loaded into bulk transfer vehicles for onward transport to a recovery or disposal facility.

Treatment Facilities
Facilities where waste undergoes thermal, physical, chemical or biological processes that change the characteristics of waste in order to reduce its volume or hazardous nature or facilitate its handling, disposal or recovery.

Unmanaged household waste
Estimate of the quantity of waste generated by households but not captured via one of the kerbside or non-kerbisde collection systems.

Unprocessed Residual Waste
Residual municipal waste collected at kerbside or deposited at landfills, CA sites/ transfer stations that has not undergone appropriate treatment through physical, biological, chemical or thermal processes, including sorting.

Upcycling
Upcycling is taking an item that is not longer needed or wanted and giving it a new life as something that is either useful or creative.

Variable charging
A method where local authority or private sector operators determine waste charges for various waste management services undertaken within a particular administrative Biodegradable Waste area, designed to promote best practice in prevention, recycling and biological treatment among producers. Pay-by-Use is a form of variable charging.

Vectors
Organisms that carry disease causing pathogens. At landfills, rodents, flies and birds are the main vectors that spread pathogens beyond the landfill site.

Vermicomposting
Composting system using worms.

Virgin materials
Any basic material for industrial processes that has not previously been used, for example, wood-pulp trees, iron ore, crude oil, bauxite.

Void space
The space existing between and within solids in refuse or soil.

Waste
Any substance or object which the holder discards, or intends, or is required to discard, by the Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC)

Waste characterization study
An analysis of samples from a waste stream to determine its composition.

Waste collector
A person employed by a local authority or a private firm to collect waste from residences, businesses, and community bins.

Waste Co-ordination Group (WCG)
In January 2014 a Waste Co-ordination Group was established to provide a forum for the discussion of key operational and policy issues pertinent to the statutory responsibilities of public sector waste and resource management bodies and to facilitate the co-ordinated delivery of those responsibilities. The Group comprised senior officials from DOE, the (then) three Waste Management Groups and NILGA. The Group is scheduled to meet eight times a year to support the work of the Waste Programme Board and the membership is currently under review, post-reform.

Waste dealer
A middleman who buys recyclable materials from waste generators and itinerant buyers and sells them, after sorting and some processing, to wholesale brokers or recycling industries.

Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Directive
A waste stream defined by the European Community directive on waste electrical and electronic equipment (Directive 2002/96/EC) which, together with the RoHS Directive, became European Law in February 2003, setting collection, recycling and recovery targets for all types of electrical goods. The purpose of the WEEE directive is, as a first priority, the prevention of electrical and electronic equipment, and in addition, the reuse, recycling and other forms of recovery of such wastes so as to reduce the disposal of waste. It also seeks to improve the environmental performance of all operators involved in the life cycle of electrical and electronic equipment, e.g. producers, distributors and consumers and in particular those operators directly involved in the treatment of waste electrical and electronic equipment.

Waste Framework Directive
The Framework Directive on Waste (75/442/EEC as amended by 91/156/EEC, 96/59/EC, and 2008/98/EC) is the overarching legislative framework for waste management in the European Union. It provides a foundation for sustainable waste management practice and defines waste. The amended framework contains 19 articles that set out requirements for waste management in the European Union. The Directive requires each member state to produce a Waste Management Plan and adopts a system of waste regulations to protect the environment. Proposed amendments to the Waste Framework Directive are currently being discussed with the Member States.

Waste Hierarchy
Waste hierarchy is the cornerstone of European waste policies legislation. Its primary purpose is to minimise adverse environmental effect from waste and to increase and optimise resource efficiency in waste management policy. The hierarchy under the Waste Framework Directive is a priority order for the management of waste and prioritises the ways of dealing with waste as follows (1) prevention; (2)preparing for reuse; (3) recycling; (4)other recovery; (5) disposal.

Waste Management
Means the collection, transport, recovery and disposal of waste, including the supervision of such operations and the after-care of disposal sites; and including actions taken as a dealer or broker.

Waste Management Facility
A site or premises used for the recovery or disposal of waste

Waste Minimisation
Any technique, process or activity that either avoids, reduces or eliminates waste at source, or results in reuse or recycling.

Waste Prevention
The reduction of the quantity (weight and volume) and hazardousness of waste generated for collection and treatment for disposal for a third party.

Waste Producer
Anyone whose activities produce waste (original waste producer) or anyone who carries out pre-processing, mixing or other operations resulting in change in the nature or composition of this waste, under the Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC).

Waste Programme Board
Current governance arrangements for waste in Northern Ireland are headed by the Waste Programme Board (WPB), set up in 2010, which comprises representatives from the Department, local government and non-governmental organisations under the chairmanship of the Minister of the Environment. It is a non-executive advisory Board with a remit to oversee the implementation of the targets contained in the Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy; advise on the structure of waste programme targets/actions; provide a channel of communication for key stakeholders and consider the impact of new waste related policy initiatives as they emerge.

Waste Producer
A person whose activities produce waste or who carried out pre-processing, mixing or other operations resulting in a change in the nature or composition of waste.

Waste reduction
All means of reducing the amount of waste that is produced initially and that must be collected by solid waste authorities. This ranges from legislation and product design to local programs designed to keep recyclables and compostables out of the final waste stream.

Waste solvent
Solvent which is contaminated, spoiled or otherwise unfit for its original purpose.

Waste Strategy
See ‘Delivering Resource Efficiency’.

Waste stream
The total flow of waste from a community, region or facility.

Waste Transfer Station
A suite to which waste is delivered for sorting or compacting/bulking prior to transfer to another place for recycling, treatment or disposal.

Waste-to-energy (WTE) plant
A facility that uses solid waste materials (processed or raw) to produce energy. WTE plants include incinerators that produce steam for district heating or industrial use, or that generate electricity; they also include facilities that convert landfill to gas or electricity.

Water table
Level below the earth’s surface at which the ground becomes saturated with water.

Weighbridge
A machine used to weigh large objects such as vehicles. Used to weigh the quantity of waste received at a landfill site.

Windrow
An elongated pile of aerobically composting materials that are turned periodically to expose the materials to oxygen and to control the temperature to promote biodegradation.

Working face
The length and width of the row in which waste is being deposited at a landfill. Also known as the tipping face.

SECTION 3

Outlines the policy context for tackling the waste agenda in Northern Ireland

LOCAL CONTEXT

The first Waste Management Strategy for Northern Ireland was published in April 2000 and was revised in March 2006 under the title “Towards Resource Management”. During 2011 the Department of the Environment carried out a scoping exercise and it was agreed that the 2006 Strategy should be further revised to cover all relevant EU Directive requirements and provide a coherent approach to the waste policy framework for Northern Ireland. The contemporary revised Strategy was published in October 2013.

The legislative and regulatory framework for waste in Northern Ireland is complex (See Appendix one). The revised Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy 2013[2] contains references to eight European Directives, 19 pieces of domestic waste legislation and 14 relevant Strategies, Plans and Programmes.

The Northern Ireland revised waste management strategy “Delivering Resource Efficiency” (the revised Strategy) was revised in 2013 for the period up to 2020.

It contains actions and targets to meet EU Directives and takes into consideration the current “direction of travel of EU policy towards life cycle thinking and a resource efficient Europe”.

The Revised Strategy moves the emphasis of waste management from resource management to resource efficiency, with a new focus on waste prevention and recycling in accordance with the waste hierarchy. The Revised Strategy also provides for the possibility of a 60% recycling rate of local authority collected municipal waste by 2020[3].

[2] **Mills (2013):** A review of waste disposal at the Mauboy Site and lessons learnt for the future regulation of the waste industry in Northern Ireland

[3] **DOE (2013):** Delivering Resource Efficiency, Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy

The Department is responsible for preparation of the Waste Management Strategy setting out its policies in relation to the recovery and disposal of waste. Local government is responsible in turn for the preparation and implementation of Waste Management Plans setting out the councils’ arrangements for the collection and disposal of waste.

Councils have delegated preparation of Waste Management Plans and any agreed ancillary functions to their Waste Management Groups, using powers in the Local Government Act (NI) 1972 and more recently the Local Government Act (NI) 2014.

The Local Government Act (NI) 1972 enabled councils to establish joint committees for collective delivery of council functions. They can also apply to the Department for body corporate status for those committees.

The Local Government Act (NI) 2014 included legislative provision for collective working through joint committees including the provision for a joint committee to have body corporate status. The Bill received Royal Assent in June 2014. Existing body corporate legislation lists the constituent councils of each joint committee. With local government reorganisation now implemented the councils named in the existing body corporate legislation no longer exist, though technically the body corporate itself will continue to exist as a separate body.

The rationale for joint committees is to deliver functions, in collaboration, on behalf of their constituent councils. The new councils will need to determine whether they wish to establish new joint working structures for waste management and if so, what the status and membership of those structures should be, or whether each new council will operate independently.

In terms of arc21, in 2014 the Shadow Councils agreed to continue with the provision of waste management services, from 1 April 2015, provided by arc21 Waste Management Group operating as a Body Corporate Joint Committee.

New terms of agreement were then drawn up and formally approved by the Shadow Councils. The Terms of Agreement set out the arrangements by which Participant Councils would operate both with arc21 and each other.

The Department of the Environment was then formally requested to update the legislation to facilitate the creation of the Joint Committee and provide the relevant powers for it to operate from 1 April 2015.

The Local Government (Constituting a Joint Committee a Body Corporate) Order (Northern Ireland) 2015 was made on 25 March 2015 by the Department and came into operation on 1 April 2015.

The Participant Councils of the new arc21 Joint Committee are:

- Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council
- Ards and North Down Borough Council
- Belfast City Council
- Lisburn and Castlereagh City Council
- Mid and East Antrim Borough Council
- Newry, Mourne and Down District Council

The North West Region Waste Management Group continues as an unincorporated Joint Committee, established under the Local Government Act 2014. Membership of the group comprises Derry City and Strabane District Council and Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council.

EUROPEAN CONTEXT

The Northern Ireland strategic approach is set not only within the context of Northern Ireland policy and legislation, but also takes into consideration the wider context of relevant EU Environmental Directives and the current 'direction of travel' of EU policy toward life cycle thinking and a resource efficient Europe. The EU provides strong direction to Member States on waste issues and much of UK and NI waste policy and guidance is based on EU legislation.

As part of the UK, Northern Ireland must comply with the EU's waste management policy as laid down in the Waste Framework Directive and associated legislation. The EU Waste Framework Directive was established in 1975 and provides a legal framework for all EU waste regulation.

It has been updated repeatedly in response to changes in the waste burden and waste management tools. The revised EU Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC) (The revised WFD) seeks to position the EU as a "recycling society", with broad aims "to avoid waste generation and to use waste"[4].

Decoupling economic growth from the environmental impacts associated with waste generation is a key objective of the revised WFD. Stabilising waste generation is no longer considered enough, waste growth in Northern Ireland must now reverse[5].

The Roadmap to a Resource Efficient Europe[6], which was published by the European Commission in September 2011 defines medium to long term objectives and the means for achieving them.

The vision is of a European economy that, by 2050, has grown and developed in such a way that respects resource constraints and planetary boundaries, and thus contributes to a global economic transformation.

A key milestone is not just to manage waste but to recognise it as a resource and thereby create a 'circular economy' with residual waste reduced as far as possible. An integral part of this is greater focus on waste prevention followed by increased recycling.

The revised WFD required the establishment of waste management strategies and plans and sets out the elements that must be contained within them. It also introduced statutory targets for preparing for re-use and recycling of waste from households as well as preparing for re-use, recycling and other material recovery of construction and demolition waste. The requirements of the revised WFD have been transposed into NI legislation through the Waste Regulations (NI) 2011[7].

[4] **Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC) cited in DOENI: (2013):** The Waste Prevention Programme for Northern Ireland, the Road to Zero Waste.

[5] **European Commission (2012):** Preparing a Waste Prevention Programme, Guidance Document.

[6] http://ec.europa.eu/environment/resource_efficiency/about/roadmap/index_en.htm

[7] **DOENI (2013):** Delivering Resource Efficiency, Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy.

The revised WFD required Member States to create national waste prevention programmes by 12 December 2013. The objective[8] of these programmes is to present a co-ordinated national approach to waste prevention, delineating targets and policies with the aim of decoupling economic growth from environmental impacts of waste generation. England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland have all created their own Waste Prevention Programmes which take account of local issues and needs.

EU waste management policies aim to reduce the environmental and health impacts of waste and improve Europe's resource efficiency. The long term goal is to turn Europe into a zero waste society, avoiding waste and using unavoidable waste as a resource whenever possible. The aim is to achieve much higher levels of recycling and to minimise the extraction of additional natural resources.

Proper waste management is a key element in ensuring resource efficiency and the sustainable growth of European countries. This reference guide has been developed in the context of the relevant EU Environmental Directives and the current direction of EU policy towards life cycle thinking and a resource efficient Europe.

The revised WFD introduced a 5-step Waste Hierarchy (detailed in Section 4), establishing a priority order for waste with the highest emphasis being placed on the prevention of waste. The next three priorities, that is, preparing for re-use, recycling and recovery, all recognise waste as a valuable resource, with its own intrinsic value as well as a substitute for ever-dwindling natural resources (the substitution principle). The last option, under the Hierarchy, is the disposal of waste by landfill.

The EU Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC) aims to prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment from the landfilling of waste, and contains targets for the reduction of biodegradable municipal waste going to landfills.

The European Commission is aiming to present a new, more ambitious circular economy strategy late in 2015, to transform Europe into a more competitive resource-efficient economy, addressing a range of economic sectors including waste.

An indicative Roadmap[9] for a Circular Economy Strategy was published by the European Commission in April 2015. The initiative is positioned as a direct contribution to the objectives pursued to give a new boost to jobs, growth and investment and placed within the wider context of the Commission's commitment towards sustainable development. Further, eco-industries and eco-innovation currently supply a third of the global market for green technologies, worth a trillion euro and expected to double by 2020, the initiative aims to reinforce this trend.

[8] **DOENI (2014):** The Waste Prevention Programme for Northern Ireland

[9] **European Commission (2015) Circular Economy Strategy:** http://ec.europa.eu/smartregulation/impact/planned_ia/docs/2015_env_065_env+_032_circular_economy_en.pdf

This approach explores synergies with policies relating to products or the development of well-functioning markets for secondary raw materials. It is advised that the ambition should be stepped up by looking more strategically at waste management on the one hand, and related key aspects of the value chain, which are essential in order to “close the loop” of the circular economy, on the other hand.

The new initiative aims to establish a framework to overcome shortcomings and create conditions for the development of a circular economy. What is needed is a clear and ambitious political vision combined with effective policy tools that can drive real change on the ground [10].

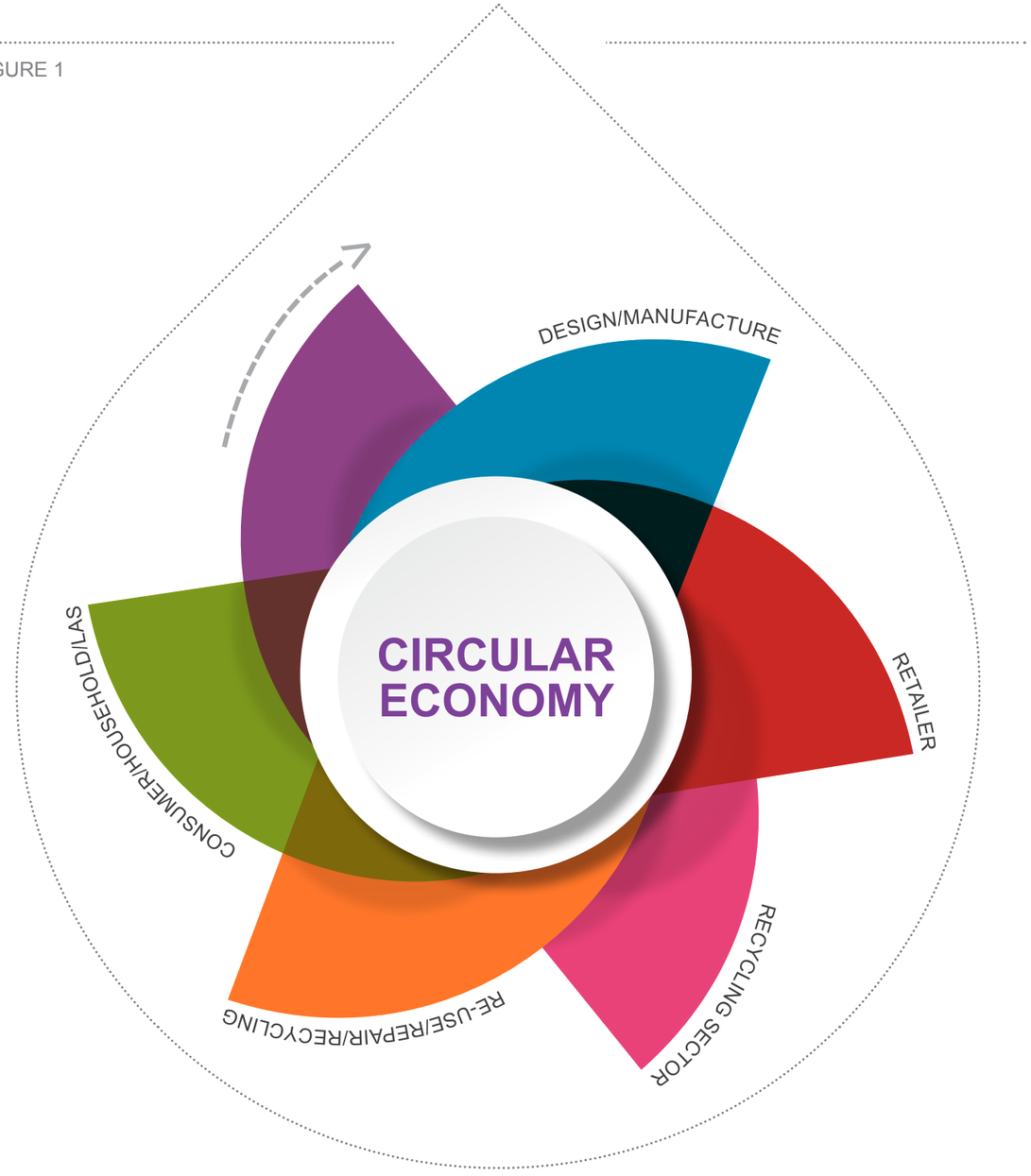
THE ECONOMIC CONTEXT

A circular economy means re-using, repairing, refurbishing and recycling existing materials and products. What used to be regarded as ‘waste’ can be turned into a resource. The aim is to look beyond waste and to close the loop of the circular economy. All resources need to be managed more efficiently throughout their life cycle.

A circular economy aims to maintain the value of materials and energy used in products in the value chain for the optimal duration, thus minimising waste and resource use. By preventing losses of value from material flows, it creates economic opportunities and competitive advantages on a sustainable basis [11].

Developing a circular economy has been identified as a route to improving resource efficiency [12]. A circular economy (figure 1) is defined as an alternative to a traditional linear economy (make, use, dispose) in which we keep resources in use for as long as possible, extract the maximum value from them whilst in use, then recover and regenerate products and materials at the end of each service life.

FIGURE 1



[10] Ibid.

[11] **European Commission (2015) Public Consultation on the Circular Economy:** http://ec.europa.eu/environment/consultations/closing_the_loop_en.htm

[12] http://www.wrap.org.uk/content/wrap-and-circular-economy

Figure 1
It is widely accepted that waste is not only a key environmental and social issue, it is also an economic one. In 2012/13 local authorities collected over 900,000 tonnes of municipal waste from businesses and households in Northern Ireland [13].

The treatment and disposal not only incurs a considerable cost to businesses and householders, but places increasing stress on the use of raw materials, energy, water and food. Although in recent years Northern Ireland has seen a decline in the amount of waste generated, this does not allow for complacency.

Guidance [14] from the European Commission urges that stabilising waste generation is no longer enough, waste growth in Northern Ireland must now reverse.

The vision is of a European economy that, by 2050, has grown and developed in such a way that respects resource constraints and planetary boundaries, and thus contributes to a global economic transformation. A key milestone is not just to manage waste but to recognise it as a resource and thereby create a 'circular economy' with residual waste reduced as far as possible. This will require greater focus on waste prevention followed by increased recycling.

Also of relevance are:
- Changing refuse collections/bin sizes,
- Reducing contamination within recyclables (i.e. improving quality),
- Getting more householders to use services correctly
- Improved/enhanced communications,
- Reduced funding, and
- Structural alterations.

Moreover, the adoption of a circular economy is considered to offer significant economic benefits; Defra calculates that UK businesses could benefit by up to £23 billion per year through low cost or no cost improvements in the efficient use of resources, whilst McKinsey estimates that the global value of resource efficiency could eventually reach $3.7 trillion per year [15].

A keynote report [16] by the Ellen McArthur Foundation in 2014 stated that linear consumption is reaching its limits. The Report advised that a circular economy has benefits that are operational as well as strategic, on both a micro and macroeconomic level. The report further advised that this is a trillion dollar opportunity, with huge potential for innovation, job creation and economic growth.

13 **DOENI (2014):** The Waste Prevention Programme for Northern Ireland, The Road to Zero Waste.

14 **European Commission (2012):** Preparing a Waste Prevention Programme, Guidance Document.

15 http://www.wrap.org.uk/content/wraps-vision-uk-circular-economy-2020

16 **Ellen McArthur Foundation (2014):** Towards the Circular Economy, Accelerating the scale-up across global supply chains. https://emf-packs.s3-eu-west-1.amazonaws.com/Towards%20the%20Circular%20Economy%20vol%203/EMF_TCE3_24%20Jan%202014.pdf?AWSAccessKeyId=AKIAITAQSOURJ2COPP2A&Signature=2lBOcsFLfCTRr3L7nCzXWPKmkzo%3D&Expires=1490531890

In terms of the limits of linear consumption the report considered how recently, many companies are noticing that this linear system increases their exposure to risks - most notably higher resource prices and supply disruptions. The report discussed how the turn of the millennium marked the point when real prices of natural resources began to climb upwards, essentially erasing a century's worth of real price declines.

At the same time, the Report pointed out, price volatility levels for metals, food and non-food agricultural output in the first decade of the 21st century were higher than any single decade in the 20th century.

The Report urged that if no action is taken, high price volatility will likely to be here to stay if growth is robust, populations grow and urbanise, and resource extraction costs continue to rise.

The Report further advised that three billion new middle-class consumers are expected to enter the market by 2030 and that price signals may not be strong or extensive enough to turn the situation around fast enough to meet this growth requirement.

The Report discussed other trends which indicate that the power of the linear model is reaching its limits.

These include amongst others: [17]
- In modern manufacturing processes, opportunities to increase efficiency still exist, but the gains are largely incremental and insufficient to generate real competitive advantage or differentiation.
- Agricultural productivity is growing more slowly than ever before, and soil fertility and even the nutritional value of foods are declining.
- The risks to supply security and safety associated with long, elaborately optimised global supply chains appear to be increasing.

As a result, business leaders are looking for a better return and many are attracted to an industrial model that decouples revenues from material input: the circular economy [18].

17 Ibid.

18 Ibid.

Case Study 1

:METABOLON

:metabolon is Cologne University of Applied Science's teaching and research centre, and is located at the closed central landfill of the Bergischer Waste Management Association in North-Rhine Westphalia. :metabolon is reclaiming landfill for research and amenity.

North-west Europe is a highly urbanised and an industrially productive region that generates large volumes of waste. Current processes for waste treatment primarily focus on energy recovery rather than recovering and utilising valuable materials from the waste stream.

Innovation can be a drawn-out process, which prevents rapid transfer of new ideas to the marketplace [19].

The closed landfill site contains waste management, research and community amenity space. Social and community activities have been woven into the site while waste management activities such as sorting, segregation, baling, composting and anaerobic digestion take place around the central raised part of the landfill.

The raised part of the landfill includes various activities such as mountain biking courses, walking routes, and children's playground activities. The facilities include educational and informational displays on waste management and resource efficiency.

The visit to :metabolon, it is reported, ably demonstrated that waste management, research and community activities can co-exist within one site. This suggests a cultural change in public perception towards waste - from a perceived hazard to a mature understanding of opportunities [20].

[19] http://www.engineersjournal.ie/renew-waste-innovation-project-sees-closed-landfill-opening -minds/ cited in briefing paper WPB 22/14 presented at the Waste Programme Board Meeting of the 3 December 2014.

[20] Ibid.

Case Study 2

RICHMOND HILL

Set in the heart of the Irish Sea, the Isle of Man is recognised as a picturesque and independent semirural community - home to 80,000 people [21]. In the year 2000, the Isle of Man Government's Waste Plan identified a hierarchy for dealing with the island's waste - to minimise, recycle, and recover energy through energy-from-waste, minimising the amount of waste being sent to landfill.

To help achieve this, a contract was awarded to SITA Isle of Man to design, build, and operate an energy-from-waste facility to divert waste from the island's landfill sites.

The Richmond Hill energy-from-waste facility was designed with the capacity to handle the current levels of waste generated by the Isle of Man homes and businesses, guaranteeing the community's self-sufficiency in the medium term. Completed in 2004, the entire facility - plant, equipment, management and control systems - is designed for maximum efficiency as well as safety.

The facility has two incinerators. The primary incinerator uses a water-cooled grate allowing old tyres to be incinerated with the municipal waste stream. This line also includes a bulky waste shredder so that larger items of furniture can be incinerated.

The secondary incinerator was designed to process up to 5,000 tonnes of clinical, animal and oil waste.

Energy from the process is harnessed to produce renewable electricity for the island - providing 10 per cent of the island's electricity needs.

To save water the facility captures rainwater that falls on the site for use within the process and it recycles all the water used on the plant. This innovative approach reduces the demand for mains water by 40 per cent and negates the need for a water discharge from the facility.

Here you can view emissions information for the facility, see how much electricity is being generated and find out more about how the energy-from-waste process works.

[21] http://www.sita.co.uk/services-and-products/local-authority-customers/public-private-partnerships/isle-of-man

The Circular Economy at a local level

The concept of a circular economy is gaining momentum in Northern Ireland. Key players in the waste sector in Northern Ireland are becoming more aware of the opportunities of being more efficient in the way resources are used.

In April 2014, The Chartered Institution of Wastes Management (CIWM) commissioned research entitled "The Circular Economy: What does it mean for the waste and resource management sector?" [22] The stated intention of the research was to seek a deeper understanding of and preparedness for the circular economy from across a broad range of the waste resources industry, especially focussed on CIWM membership.

The CIWM president, arc21's Mr John Quinn, in his foreword to the report discussed CIWM's potential role in 'operationalising' the Circular Economy for the sector.

The landscape of waste, recycling and resource efficiency in NI has undergone change in recent years. In 2001, more than 90% of its household waste was sent to landfill; by 2012/13, nearly 40% was recycled or composted.

This progress has not been easy and it is apparent that despite the reduced costs, greater efficiencies and employment opportunities that a circular economy has to offer, there is still a long way to go.

Recent analysis from WRAP identified opportunities that could bring NI closer to the 50% recycling target and, along with work on reuse and waste prevention, move it towards a more circular economy.

These opportunities include amongst others: [23]

- Increased and more effective kerbside collections of food waste - separate and weekly collections are the best way to maximise the capture of food waste; the two types of food waste also have different treatment requirements. While recycling food waste is important, the focus should be on trying to prevent it in the first place. Recycling is necessary, but not sufficient to achieve a circular economy.
- Improve the performance of existing kerbside dry recycling collections by collecting all the key materials at the kerbside - paper, card, plastic packaging, cans and glass - and improve on existing capture rates.
- Increased household recycling centres (HWRCs) and bring-sites.

Innovation Requirements are identified as: adding new raw materials, introducing collection schemes, improving communications and optimising both the frequencies and the capabilities of recycling and residual waste collections.

Every step along the way to achieving the 50% recycling target is considered an aid to stimulate the country's circular economy: creating jobs, new business opportunities, reducing costs for local authorities, avoiding the use of virgin materials, cutting greenhouse gas emissions and helping to prevent waste crime [24].

22 **CIWM (2014):** The Circular Economy: what does it mean for the waste and resource management sector?

23 http://www.mrw.co.uk/opinion/time-to-look-further-than-the-obvious/8672546.article

24 Ibid.

SECTION 4

Waste Treatment Policies and Processes

THE WASTE HIERARCHY

The Waste Hierarchy (as defined in Article 3 of the revised (WFD) ranks waste management activities in terms of their environmental impact. Article 4 of the revised WFD sets out 5 steps in dealing with waste. The revised WFD requires the application of the revised hierarchy as a priority order in waste prevention.

The Waste Hierarchy is a scale of waste treatment options ranked from the most desirable to the least desirable in accordance with the impact they have upon the environment.

At the top of the Hierarchy is the most favourable alternative, namely prevention and minimisation of waste at source, followed by reuse, recycling and composting, incineration with energy recovery and finally landfill which is widely regarded as being the least favourable option.

The primary purpose of the Hierarchy is to minimise adverse environmental effects from waste and to increase resource efficiency in waste management and policy.

Like all Member States, the UK needs to apply this hierarchy as a priority order in waste prevention and management legislation and policy. The Waste Hierarchy is the cornerstone of EU waste policy and legislation, and is cited as a core principle of the revised 2013 'Delivering Resource Efficiency Strategy' [25].

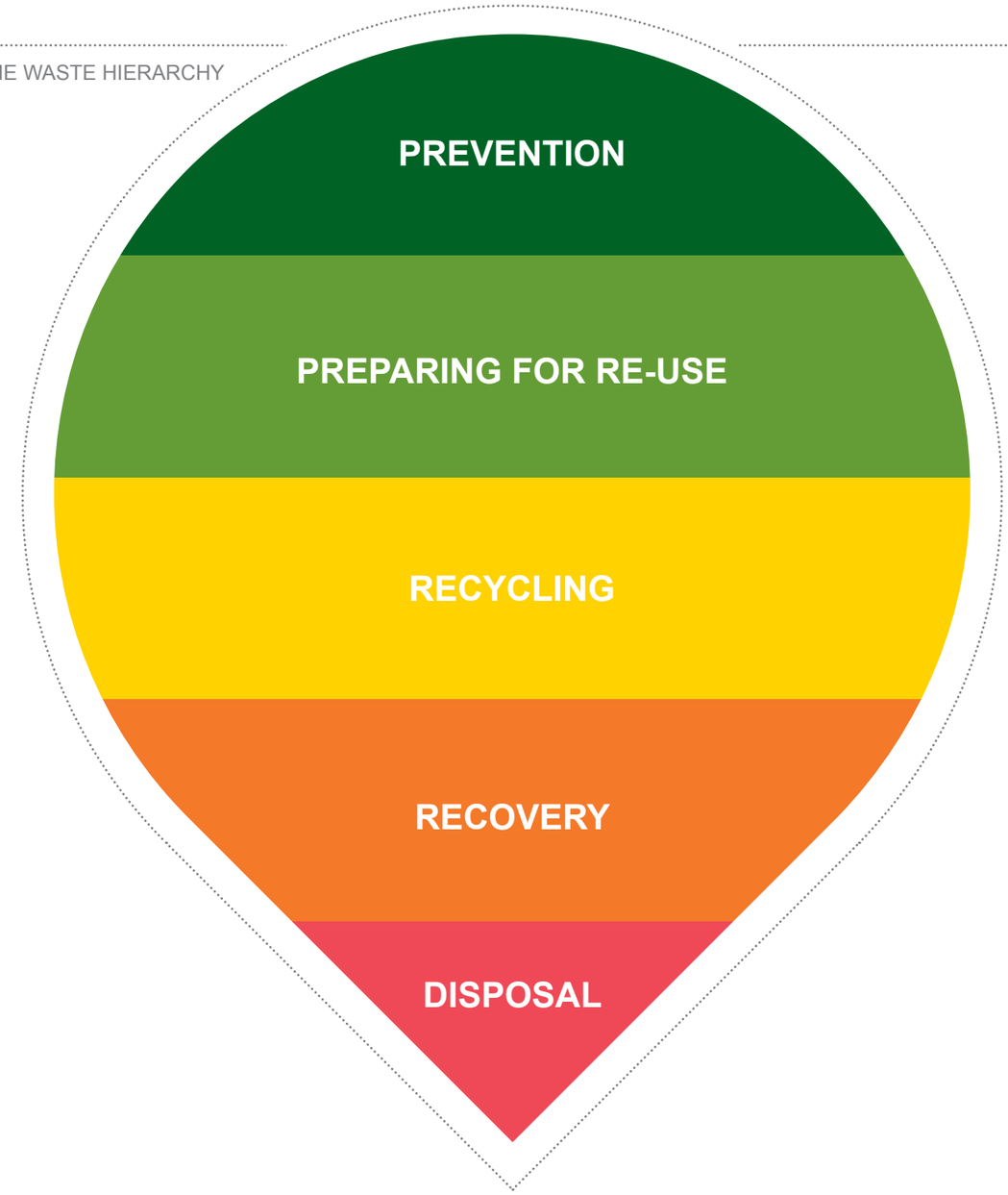
The Waste Hierarchy is a priority order for waste management to be applied as follows: [26]

- Prevention
- Preparing for re-use
- Recycling
- Other recovery, e.g. energy recovery; and
- Disposal.

[25] **DOENI (2013):** Delivering Resource Efficiency, Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy.

[26] Ibid.

THE WASTE HIERARCHY



PREVENTION
Avoidance, reduction and re-use; using less hazardous materials (1)

PREPARING FOR RE-USE
Checking, cleaning, refurbishing, repairing whole items or spare parts.

RECYCLING
Turning waste into a new substance or product. Includes composting if it meets quality protocols.

RECOVERY
Anaerobic digestion, incineration with energy recovery, gasification and pyrolysis which produce energy (fuels, heat and power) and materials from waste. Some backfilling operations.

DISPOSAL
Landfill and incineration without energy recovery (2)

The Waste Hierarchy ranks waste management options in terms of their environmental impact. “Waste prevention” is identified as the first tenet of the hierarchy and considered to represent the most efficient and sustainable use of resources. European Commission 2012 Guidance [27] (EC 2012 Guidance) describes re-use as an important part of this tenet, because it keeps the products in the consumption sphere for a longer period and thus avoids the creation of waste. Re-use, the Guidance states, implies that a product is used again for the same purpose for which it was originally conceived[28].

Next in the Hierarchy and explained by the EC 2012 Guidance is ‘preparing for re-use’, which contributes to the same purpose, but deals with products which have already been discarded by their last owner and are therefore formally waste according to the definition provided by Article 3(1) of the WFD [29].

This Hierarchy level was introduced to make waste operators aware of the potential to divert products from the waste stream, as their sorting, cleaning and repair allows them to be used by someone else. Preparing for re-use is therefore regarded by the EC 2012 Guidance as contributing to waste prevention in a wider sense and promotion of re-use has now been included in the present guidelines [30].

‘Prevention’ is not technically a waste management measure, as it occurs before a material or object becomes waste, the reduction of waste per capita, through re-use or other policy initiatives, is considered key to achieving the RE Roadmap milestone of turning potential waste into a resource [31].

The revised Waste Strategy advises that preparing for re-use has been introduced as a new concept and the revised WFD ranks it above recycling in line with the aim of improving resource efficiency [32]. The revised WFD hierarchy was introduced into NI Legislation through the Waste Regulations (NI) 2011 and the Department produced guidance on its application under regulation 17(5). In terms of departure from the Waste Hierarchy, this is permitted where justified by Lifecycle thinking.

Life Cycle Approach

European Commission 2012 guidance describes Lifecycle thinking as a fundamental change in product design wherein the consumption of resources and the environmental impact of products created during all phases of their production, distribution, use and disposal are considered from the outset.

Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) is expressed as a strategy that encourages producers to consider the Lifecycle of its products at the design stage by widening their responsibility for the products they create to include their post- consumer end-of-life [33].

[27] Ibid.

[28] Ibid.

[29] Ibid.

[30] Ibid.

[31] **DOENI (2013):** Delivering Resource Efficiency, Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy.

[32] Ibid.

[33] **European Commission Directorate- General Environment (2012):** Preparing a Waste Prevention Programme, Guidance Document.

At each Lifecycle state there is a resource and energy consumption, and impacts created. Life cycle thinking aims to minimise the negative impacts while avoiding transferring the problem from one life cycle stage to another.

Polluter Pays Principle

The polluter pays principle, as explained in the revised Waste Strategy [34], is a guiding principle at EU level. The principle holds that the waste producer and the waste holder should manage the waste in a way that guarantees a high level of protection to the environment and human health.

Therefore the costs of waste management should be borne by the original waste producer, or by the current or previous waste holders. Thus the full cost of providing services to manage waste is passed on to the waste generator. The EU Landfill Directive reflects this principle in requiring that the price to be charged for disposal of waste should as far as possible cover the costs involved in the setting up, operation closure and aftercare.

Principles of Proximity and Self-sufficiency

The revised WFD, as discussed in the revised Waste Strategy, establishes principles of proximity and self-sufficiency within the context of the requirement for Member States to establish an integrated and adequate network of waste disposal installations and installations for the recovery of mixed municipal waste collected from households, including such waste collected from other producers, taking into account best available techniques.

The network is to be designed to enable the EU as a whole to become self-sufficient in waste disposal and recovery and each Member State to move towards this aim. The revised WFD requires that the network shall enable waste to be disposed of or, in the case of mixed municipal waste, recovered in one of the nearest appropriate installations by means of the most appropriate methods and technologies in order to ensure a high level of protection for the environment and public health.

However, it also makes clear that each Member State does not have to possess the full range of final recovery facilities.

Integration of Waste Streams

In the context of the revised Waste Strategy, integration of waste streams is defined as encouraging the development of waste management solutions that encompass all waste. The revised Waste Strategy advises that this ‘holistic’ approach reflects the broader definition of municipal waste and seeks to explore the potential benefits to be gained from co-treatment of different waste streams, including the sharing of waste infrastructure [35].

In agreement with the European Commission the way in which municipal waste is defined in NI has been broadened. Previously, the definition only included waste which was collected by Councils but this has been changed to include all waste from households and all wastes of a similar nature and composition to waste from households, whoever collects it. As a result, the definition now includes commercial waste which is similar in nature to household waste.

[34] **DOE (2013):** Delivering Resource Efficiency, Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy.

[35] Ibid.

WASTE PREVENTION

Waste Prevention is widely accepted as key to optimising resource efficiency across all waste streams and is therefore at the top of the Waste Hierarchy.

The revised WFD, as discussed in the 2013 NI Waste Strategy, defines prevention as 'measures taken before a substance or material or product has become waste that reduces: [36]

- The quantity of waste, including through the re-use of products or the extension of the life span of products;
- The adverse impacts of the generated waste on the environment and human health; or
- The content of harmful substances in materials and products.

In effect, this reflects the need to promote sustainable consumption and production through improved product design and consumer behavioural change. Moreover, waste prevention also has an important role in supporting measures to reduce the impact of climate change and in providing savings to householders and businesses.

The RE Roadmap urges a transformation in attitudes to natural resources through greater re-use and the decoupling of economic growth from resource use. While it does not set specific targets for waste reduction, it contains a milestone that waste generated per capita should be in absolute decline by 2020.

The revised WFD required Member States to create national waste prevention programmes by 12 December 2013. Waste prevention is the key driver for achieving a circular economy. The objective of these programmes is to present a co-ordinated national approach to waste prevention, delineating targets and policies with the aim of decoupling economic growth from the environmental impacts of waste generation [37].

Article 29 of the revised WFD requires Member States to: [38]

- Establish waste prevention programmes by December 2013,
- Assess existing national waste prevention measures,
- Define national waste prevention objectives,
- Evaluate the suitability of the strategies for inclusion in national waste prevention programmes,
- Take appropriate measures to promote re-use,
- Support the establishment and development of re-use and repair networks, as well as public procurement criteria and quantitative objectives for re-use,
- Determine qualitative or quantitative benchmarks for waste prevention measures,
- Adopt targets and indicators, if appropriate, to monitor and evaluate the success of waste prevention measures and progress towards objectives, and
- Review and revise waste prevention programmes at least every six years.

[36] **DOENI (2013):** Delivering Resource Efficiency, Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy.

[37] **DOENI (2014):** the Waste Prevention Programme for Northern Ireland - the Road to Zero Waste http://www.doeni.gov.uk/waste_prevention_programme_for_ni_2014-2.pdf

[38] Ibid.

The Waste Prevention Programme for Northern Ireland was published in September 2014. The Programme outlines that DOE NI is targeting prevention through 13 actions however it stops short of setting a headline target.

Actions are: [39]

Action 1 - Stakeholder Forum

- Hosting a stakeholder forum on waste prevention by December 2014, which will have a particular focus on establishing a repair and reuse network across Northern Ireland (this action slipped due to budgetary constraints and it is hoped that it will be actioned some time in 2015) ;

Action 2 - Rethink Waste Communications Campaign

- Developing a follow-up communications campaign to build on the initial Rethink Waste campaign, which includes waste prevention messaging to residents. As food waste is considered a 'priority' waste stream to tackle, the communications campaign will have a particular focus on preventing food waste (and will support Love Food Hate Waste campaign);

Action 3 - European Week of Waste Reduction

- Continuing to support an annual waste prevention week (http://resource.co/resource-use/article/european-weel-waste-reduction-launches) and promote waste prevention across local government, the public sector, the third sector, businesses, schools, and the public throughout Northern Ireland;

Action 4 - Eco-Home Programme

- Assessing the feasibility of expanding the Eco-Home Programme across Northern Ireland;

Action 5 - Eco-Schools Programme

- Continuing support for Eco-Schools Programme (http://resource/co/resource-use/article/northern-ireland-primary-reaches-zero-waste-milestone) including the waste topic relating to waste prevention and recycling;

Action 6 - Carrier bag Levy

- Extending the carrier bag levy (http://resource.co/resource-use/article/carrier-bag-use-northern-ireland-drops-718cent-following -levy 3256) to low-cost reusable bags from January 2015;

Action 7 - Support for Voluntary Agreements with Business

- Working with partners to ensure that voluntary agreements with business on waste and resource efficiency work well in Northern Ireland, and include a focus on preventing waste;

Action 8 - Zero Waste Projects

- Supporting zero waste projects through the Rethink Waste Fund (http://resource.co/sustainability/article/voluntary-sector-receives-recycling-funding-3257)

Action 9 - Voluntary Construction Sector Schemes

- Periodically reviewing the effectiveness of voluntary environmental schemes within the construction sector in determining whether to consider statutory instruments in the future;

[39] Ibid.

Action 10 - Voluntary Agreement for the Construction Sector

- Working with partners and stakeholders to develop a Northern Ireland-appropriate voluntary agreement as a follow-up to 'Halving Waste to Landfill';

Action 11 - Reuse and Repair Network

- Working with partners to develop a reuse and repair network throughout Northern Ireland, supporting reuse and preparing for reuse infrastructure;

Action 12 - Support to the Third Sector

- Reviewing the Rethink Waste Fund (http://resource.co/sustainability/article/voluntary-sector-receives-recycling-funding-3257) to provide appropriate support to the Third Sector to enable business growth and capacity to be expanded. This will seek to provide access to capital funding and to offer grants over one to three years to the third sector; and

Action 13 - Reuse Quality Assurance

- Working with Partners to: influence supply chains to promote reuse, develop business models to assist reuse businesses; and promote reuse assurance standards. Locally, the Department of the Environment will seek to work with and support stakeholders to increase the reuse of electronic and electrical equipment, and will assist the development of new business models with partners for reuse schemes and promote standards such as PAS1412.

The Department in the revised Waste Strategy commits to developing a Waste Prevention Programme to consider the scope for a common approach on Waste Prevention initiatives with Ireland. The Department further advises that Waste Prevention Programmes will be reviewed and revised every 6 years [40].

While it is accepted that 'Prevention' is not technically a waste management measure, as it occurs before a material or object becomes waste, the reduction of waste per capita, through re-use or other policy initiatives is key to achieving the Resource Efficient Roadmap milestone of turning potential waste into a resource.

Although many of the actions necessary to directly influence levels of waste production are beyond the direct powers of Local Authorities, councils can play a vital coordinating, facilitating and leadership role for the various waste producing sectors in their areas. This is likely to include long term education programmes and publicity campaigns. To be most effective, awareness and strategies should utilise a range of public awareness initiatives adapted to local circumstances.

They should also take into account location - whether rural or urban - and if there are any particular socio-demographic characteristics, which may affect the success of their campaign. Local Councils' procurement policies should also aim to ensure waste generation is minimised. Councils should procure goods and services manufactured with minimum waste and which will minimise the generation of waste throughout their lifecycles.

The following table provides a summary of advantages and disadvantages of waste prevention: [41]

ADVANTAGES OF WASTE PREVENTION	**DISADVANTAGES** OF WASTE PREVENTION
• Councils can lead by example, facilitating industry and other sectors • Environmental and other cost savings associated with production (including raw materials, energy, transport and processing) • Reduced disposal needs and costs • Reduction collection needs and costs • Reduced hazardousness of waste	• Investment required to bring about waste reduction in some manufacturing processes could have an unacceptably long payback period • Focussing on the minimisation of solid waste alone could result in an increase in other (aqueous or gaseous) wastes.

Top tip

[40] Ibid.

[41] **RPS Consulting (2006):** North West Region Waste Management Group Waste Management Plan.

RE-USE AND PREPARING FOR RE-USE

Preparing for re-use has been introduced as a new concept and the revised WFD ranks it above recycling in line with the aim of improving resource efficiency. The revised WFD draws a clear distinction between 're-use' and 'preparing for re-use'. The distinction, as discussed in Defra's 2012 guidance,[42] on the legal definition of waste and its application, is that the former is an activity which does not involve waste and the latter is an activity which does involve waste.

The revised WFD defines these terms as follows: [43]

- 're-use' means any operation by which products or components that are not waste are used again for the same purpose for which they were conceived; and
- 'Preparing for re-use' means checking, cleaning or repairing recovery operations, by which products or components of products that have become waste are prepared so that they can be re-used without any other pre-processing;

Examples of preparing products or components for re-use include: electrical equipment, furniture and carpets; bikes; paint and clothing. The revised Waste Strategy gives a commitment to encourage partnerships between Councils and the Third Sector in the development of schemes to promote preparing for re-use [44].

The revised WFD requires Member States to take measures to promote the re-use of products. The revised Waste Strategy advises that in line with this increasing emphasis on re-use, the European Commission has committed to, by 2016, examine the case for a mandatory 5% re-use target to be shown separately from the recycling target level in respect of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment [45].

The Environment Agency has produced a number of regulatory position statements relating to re-use.

There is a recognised need to support and encourage the establishment and continuation of re-use and repair networks throughout Northern Ireland and the potential for co-operation through these networks on an all-island basis.[46] The expansion of re-use and repair networks will promote the development of social enterprises at a community level and stimulate opportunities for green jobs [47].

The case for re-use is considered two-fold; as not only does it divert waste from landfill, it also contributes to significant carbon savings when compared with recycling. For the re-use market to grow there has to be social acceptance and confidence in the quality of goods being sold. DOENI had committed to supporting the development of a certificated re-use voluntary quality assurance scheme and to work with DECLG in assessing the feasibility of introducing a scheme on an all-island basis.

Re-use and Repair

A 2010 WRAP report, "Reuse of Bulky Waste in Northern Ireland: Opportunities for Growth" showed that there were significant opportunities to increase re-use activities. The report estimated the amount of bulky household waste arising in Northern Ireland at approximately 80,000 tonnes per year.

Further, estimations suggested that about 23,000 tonnes of this would realistically be reusable. In 2007/08 Furniture Reuse Organisations (FROs) diverted just over 1,000 tonnes of bulky items to reuse. Based on likely market demand for material, and increased local authority activity in cooperation with FROs, it was suggested that a further 3,100 tonnes could be diverted for re-use [48].

Case Study 3

BANBRIDGE COUNCIL

The council noted that there were large numbers of quality items disposed of at household waste recycling centres (HWRC). The Council decided that the HWRC's were the ideal place to set up a reuse and refurbishment scheme with environmental and social benefits for the local community. http://www.wrap.org.uk/sites/files/wrap/Case_study_1_-_Banbridge.pdf

[42] **Defra (2012):** Guidance on the legal definition of waste and its application.

[43] **European Commission (2008):** http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:32008L0098&from=EN

[44] **DOE (2013):** Delivering Resource Efficiency, Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy. http://www.do eni.gov.uk/wms_2013.pdf

[45] **DOE (2013):** Delivering Resource Efficiency, Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy.

[46] Ibid.

[47] Ibid.

[48] **WRAP (2010):** Reuse of Bulky Waste in Northern Ireland, Opportunities for Growth.

Industrial Symbiosis

With the inclusion of “re-use”, as part of waste prevention, and “preparing for re-use” in the revised Waste Hierarchy, the revised Waste Strategy discuses how industrial symbiosis will play an increasingly relevant role in delivering targets and objectives with resource efficiency at its core [49].

Industrial symbiosis, as defined by WRAP, is an association between two or more industrial facilities or companies in which the wastes or by-products of one become the raw materials for another [50].

Industrial symbiosis can help companies:

- Reduce raw material and waste disposal costs
- Earn new revenue from residues and by-products
- Divert waste from landfill and reduce carbon emissions
- Open up new business opportunities

As in the natural world, this type of industrial synergy brings advantages to both parties, and is usually done for both commercial and environmental reasons.

The revised Waste Strategy considers Invest NI’s Sustainable Productivity Programme and how within this industrial symbiosis activity joins businesses and industries from all sectors to identify and maximise opportunities for the commercial exchange of commodities including for example water, waste and energy as well as logistics and expertise.

The revised Waste Strategy highlights that there will be increasing potential for such commercial opportunities to be grasped in the years ahead as businesses focus on cost savings, compliance with statutory obligations and achieving corporate goals.

A guide for businesses in Northern Ireland can be accessed at: http://www.international-synergiesni.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/204221-Industrial-Symbosis_WEB.pdf

Obtaining data on re-use activities

In terms of assessing progress towards the aim of waste prevention (including re-use) understanding and measuring re-use activities is important.

ADVANTAGES OF PREPARING FOR REUSE	DISADVANTAGES OF PREPARING FOR REUSE
• Environmental and other cost savings associated with production (including raw materials, energy, transport and processing) as many single trip products are replaced with reusable ones • Cost savings for business and the consumer as reusable products need less frequent replacement than single trip products • Reduced disposal needs and costs • Reduced collection needs and costs • New market opportunities produced e.g. refillable products	• The environmental costs associated with the infrastructure and transport needed for return/refilling systems could outweigh the environmental benefits of re-use • The costs and practical difficulties of collection, transport and cleansing • Reduced market opportunities for disposable products • Increased material use as re-usable products may need to be more robust than single trip products • Not possible for local authorities to control

Top tip

[49] **DOE (2013):** Delivering Resource Efficiency, Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy.

[50] http://www.wrap.org.uk/content/what-industrial-symbiosis

RECYCLING

After Waste prevention, including re-use, the next priority is to separate waste materials for recycling. This not only reduces the environmental impact of waste, but also reduces the demand on natural resources. Recycling is defined in the revised WFD as 'any recovery operation by which waste materials are reprocessed into products, materials or substances whether for the original or other purposes'. It includes the reprocessing of organic material but does not include energy recovery and reprocessing materials that are to be used as fuels or for backfilling operations' [51].

The revised Waste Strategy aims to increase materials resource efficiency through the promotion of recycling of waste based on a life cycle approach which balances consumption and production. A strong emphasis, will be on ensuring that manufacturers, retailers and importers take responsibility for the costs of treatment and recycling of their products when they become waste in line with the 'polluter pays principle' [52].

The common idea behind recycling, as further discussed in EC 2012 Guidance [53], is that a waste material is processed in order to allow it to be used again for the same or other applications. Moreover, the explicit goal of the revised WFD is that the EU should become more of a 'recycling society', seeking to avoid waste generation and to use waste as a resource.

It is worth noting that WRAP launched a refreshed Recycle Now Campaign in June 2015. Local authorities can access a range of new free-to-use promotional materials aimed at encouraging householders to recycle.

Further information on this can be accessed at: http://www.letsrecycle.com/news/latest-news/wrap-launches-refreshed-recycle-now-campaign/

Benefits of Recycling

Recycling some materials can have greater benefits than others and this also depends on the type of recycling undertaken. "Closed loop" recycling, the process by which recycled materials are used for the same purpose, is much better for the environment than open loop recycling, where the recycled material is 'downgraded'. Recycling materials which have the potential to reduce carbon impact the most, such as food, paper/card, dense plastics, textiles and non-ferrous metals are deemed to be the priority [54].

Recycling conserves natural resources and can save on waste disposal charges. It usually requires less energy than the use of virgin materials and reduces demand for landfill and thermal treatment plants, preventing the emission of many greenhouse gases and water pollutants. Recycling creates new opportunities for employment in the areas of collection, treatment and reprocessing of recyclable materials, particularly where new uses and applications for materials can be developed.

Markets for recycled products therefore need to be further developed and the demand for recycled products increased. Demand for products made of recyclable materials can be low due to the perception of poorer quality and in some cases more expensive final products [55].

The collection and sorting of recyclable materials also needs to be considered and there are a number of collection and processing systems to promote greater recovery and recycling of waste materials. The main dry recyclables for which markets can be developed are identified: paper, cardboard, glass, certain plastics, textiles and metals. Additionally, organic waste can be biologically treated to produce a compost or similar product [56].

In a number of ways recyclable materials can be separated and collected: [57]

Kerbside collections: recyclable materials are separated by the householder and collected at the kerbside. Kerbside collections can be carried out at the same time as normal refuse collection but recyclable materials are placed in a separate container. The term 'kerbside' tends to be used to cover a range of collection points, ranging from 'door to door collections to collections at the boundary of a property. Material collections normally encourage householders to deposit a mixture of dry recyclables into a dedicated wheelie bin or to deposit into a box. These systems generally collect the same materials but in the former, materials are sorted at a facility such as a Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) and in the latter, materials tend to be sorted at kerbside.

The revised WFD made provisions for Member States to set up separate collections of waste for at least paper, metal, plastic and glass by 2015.

Additionally, householders can take their recyclables to **bring banks** or drop-off facilities or to a **civic amenity** (CA) site or a **Household Waste Recycling Centre** (HWRC). Bring banks are usually unstaffed and located at points the public already travel to, such as shopping centres and petrol stations. CA/HWRC sites are dedicated (usually staffed) facilities where general household waste, garden waste, dry recyclables, bulky and hazardous household wastes can be deposited. In these cases the recycling is generally referred to as source segregated recycling.

The revised WFD requires Member States to 'take measures to promote high quality recycling and, to this end, shall set up separate collections of waste where technically, environmentally and economically practicable and appropriate to meet the necessary quality standards for the relevant recycling sectors. Subject to Article 10(2), by 2015 separate collection shall be set up for at least the following: paper, metal, plastic and glass [58].'

The revised WFD also requires Member States to recycle 50% of waste from households by 2020 and to recover 70% of construction and demolition waste by 2020 [59].

51 **European Commission (2012):** Guidance on the Interpretation of key provisions of Directive 2008/98/EC on Waste.

52 **DOENI (2013):** Delivering Resource Efficiency, Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy.

53 Ibid.

54 **DOE (2013):** Delivering Resource Efficiency, Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy.

55 **Arc 21 (2014):** Waste Management Plan.

56 Ibid.

57 Ibid.

58 Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC, cited in Arc21 (2014) Waste Management Plan.

59 **Arc21 (2014):** Waste Management Plan.

Quality of Recyclates

The revised Waste Strategy also provides guidance on the quality of recyclates and discusses how promoting high quality recycling can facilitate increased 'closed loop' recycling which is more resource efficient.

Its importance is further considered in terms of how it can help support growth and the green economy by maximising the economic value of the waste material collected. It can also help increase public participation in recycling.

The Department gives a commitment to work with the waste management industry to produce transparent, robust and consistent information on quality to facilitate the proper functioning of the recyclate markets [60].

Duty of Care

Waste Management: the Duty of Care - A Code of Practice for Northern Ireland is issued by the Department of the Environment in accordance with Article 5(9) of the Waste and Contaminated Land (Northern Ireland) Order 1997 [61]. The Code is required by law under Article 5 of the 1997 Order. Breach of the Duty of Care is often an offence, which, ultimately, may result in prosecution which on summary conviction is liable to be a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum or, an unlimited fine if convicted on indictment.

In such cases, the Code is admissible as evidence in court and the court shall take it into account in determining any question to which it appears to be relevant.

The intention is that the Code will assist the courts, when hearing cases under Article 5 of the 1997 Order, in determining whether the persons subject to the Duty took reasonable measures to comply with it.

In July 2014 a revised Waste Management Duty of Care Code of Practice for Northern Ireland was published [62]. The purpose of the Code of Practice is to provide practical guidance for everyone subject to the Duty of Care. The 'Duty of Care' enshrines in law the requirement for all who import, produce, collect, carry, keep, treat, dispose of, broker in, deal in and process controlled waste to manage that waste correctly by storing it properly, transferring it only to the appropriate people and ensuring that when it is transferred it is sufficiently well described to enable its safe recovery or disposal without endangering human health or harming the environment [63].

The actions contained in the Code that are preceded by **'must'**, form the statutory sections of the code.

As well as setting out the general requirements of the Duty of Care, the Code is split into a series of sections covering: [64]

- waste producers,
- waste carriers,
- waste managers,
- waste brokers,
- waste dealers, and;
- householders

[60] **DOENI (2013):** Delivering Resource Efficiency, A Waste Management Strategy for Northern Ireland.

[61] **NIEA (2014):** Waste Management The Duty of Care - Code of Conduct.

[62] Ibid. http://www.doeni.gov.uk/duty_of_care_-_code_of_practice_2014.pdf

[63] Ibid. http://www.doeni.gov.uk/duty_of_care_-_code_of_practice_2014.pdf

[64] Ibid.

End of Waste and the development of Quality Protocols

The revised Waste Strategy sets challenging levels for recycling and composting LACMW, which is effectively a framework under which all possible segregated recycling and composting can be considered. Developments in recycling technologies, such as more advanced screening and sorting equipment, has meant that a wider range of municipal waste streams are now suitable for recycling.

The revised WFD sets out 'end of waste' conditions that must be met, and the European Commission has subsequently published end of waste criteria for iron, steel and aluminium scrap. Where end of waste criteria have not been set at EU level, Member States may develop their own. Accordingly, the NIEA have, since 2009, been participating in the development of a UK Quality Protocols programme. Quality Protocols set out how to fully recover waste from a particular stream and turn it into a quality product.

It defines the point at which waste ceases to be waste and can be used as a product without the requirement for waste management controls. By following quality controls producers can be confident that they are producing quality products from waste, providing confidence for end-users that the products are certified to relevant standards and do not fall under waste regulatory controls. Compliance with quality protocols is voluntary.

If producers do not comply with the quality protocol in full, the material will still be regarded as waste and the onward transfer and use of the waste will be subject to the requirements of the Waste Management Licensing Regulations (NI) 2003 as amended.

Processing of Organic Waste - Composting

Organic waste can be treated by either of two biological processes - aerobic and anaerobic. Aerobic processing, more commonly known as composting, is recycling of the organic fraction of waste in the presence of air, whilst anaerobic processing is a recovery process in the absence of air.

Key sources of organic wastes include: garden waste, kitchen waste, organic waste from food processing businesses, institutions or hotels, timber and agricultural waste, wastewater and low grade paper waste.

Composting typically takes 50-60 days and reduces the bulk of original materials by 40-50%. The ideal input material for a compost product is clean organic waste, such as arises from gardening.

Composting can be carried out at home or on a larger scale. Commercial operations may be windrow (garden waste only) or in-vessel (food and garden waste).

Some composting programs require source separation of organic compostables by participating residents and businesses, for example separation of garden from kitchen waste while others accept a mixed stream and separate non-compostables at a centralized facility. Educational programs are a critical aspect of source separated composting systems, since such programs depend on residents to accomplish much of the separation.

As discussed in DOENI 2011 Guidance on 'Applying the Waste Hierarchy: Evidence Summary',[65] the relative merits of composting, and energy recovery options other than anaerobic digestion, depend on the compost being used in place of fertiliser or peat. Research has found that composting green waste offers greenhouse gas savings which are on a par with energy recovery [66]. Energy recovery can avoid more air pollution, since burning food waste avoids using fossil fuels. However, composting avoids more water pollution where use of artificial fertilisers is avoided.

Separation of Food Waste - Current Debate

In September 2013, the DOENI consulted on proposals for restrictions for the Landfill of food waste and associated draft legislation. It has since been indicated that landfill and sewage bans and separate collection requirements for food waste in Northern Ireland will be introduced by 2017.

The Department has confirmed a series of measures that it intends to take to recover food waste.

They include: [67]

- A landfill ban on separately collected food waste from April 2015
- The segregation of food waste for large businesses (more than 50kg a week) from April 2016 and for smaller businesses (between 5kg and 50kg a week) from April 2017
- A ban on the discharge of food waste into sewage from April 2017
- The provision of food waste bins to households by councils from April 2017

Comingled collections will be allowed where they ensure the amount of food waste collected is not "significantly less" than would be if it had been collected separately.

At the time of writing the indication was that a TEEP argument will not be included in the legislation to allow potential exemptions to the separate collection requirements and bans.

Composting systems

A number of other composting systems exist. These are as follows:

- Turned aerobic windrow composting
- Static aerobic windrow composting
- Static pile

The traditional turned aerobic windrow method of composting is the predominant method of composting used within the United Kingdom. However, for the composting of non-green MSW and commercial waste, it is not necessarily the most appropriate method to use. The introduction of Animal By-Product Regulations (2003) demands all catering and food waste should treated to required specifications and temperatures in In-vessel (IVC) systems.

IVC allows collected food waste to be composted on a large scale. It can produce composts meeting quality standards [68] which can be used as an alternative to inorganic fertilisers and peat-based products.

Turned aerobic windrow composting, IVC and static piles may be considered conventional methods of composting. Static windrow composting is a newer idea still being tested that allows aerobic composting to take place without the need for turning. In-vessel and windrow composting can also feature in Mechanical Biological Treatment processes as a stabilising treatment for organic material , as explained below un the heading 'Mechanical Biological Treatment'.

Many types of food waste collected by district councils and private contractors are not suitable for windrow composting.

Although carbon to nitrogen ratios and moisture content must be considered for all freed material for composting, the composition of feed materials is less critical for in-vessel systems than it is for windrow or aerated static pile systems.

This flexibility allows for different mixes to be composted, based on the availability of feed materials. The compostable materials must be screened or handpicked for non-biodegradable materials and then chipped, ground, or shredded into uniform particles that will decompose quickly.

In addition to commercial composting, composting on a small to medium scale may be carried out by voluntary/community and environmental organisations and social enterprises, which collect and compost food and garden waste from local houses and businesses. Businesses can compost on site but even if they don't move food waste to or from the site, they must comply with the relevant legislation [69].

In most cases where food waste is being composted or aerobically digested on a site other than the premises of origin, the operation will also need to comply with relevant Animal By-Products Legislation [70].

ADVANTAGES OF CENTRALISED COMPOSTING	**DISADVANTAGES** OF CENTRALISED COMPOSTING
• Reduced Disposal needs • Removes organic waste from landfill, so reducing methane emissions and potential groundwater contamination • Reduces the use of natural resources such as peat and materials used to produce artificial fertiliser • Potential social/community benefits	• Generation of odours • Generation of spores and fungi • Generation of liquid effluent • Limited markets for compost based products, although these markets are developing • Variability of composting materials and products

65 **DOE NI (2011):** Applying the Waste Hierarchy: Evidence Summary.

66 Kranert, M., Gottschall, R., Burns, C. Hafner. (2010) Energy or compost from green waste? A CO2-based assessment. Waste Management.

67 http://www.mrw.co.uk/news/northern-ireland-presses-ahead-with-food-waste-rules/8665274.article

68 **BSI PAS 100: 2011** http://www.organics-recycling.org.uk

69 http://wwww.doeni.gov.uk/niea/waste-home/regulations-legs.htm

70 http://www.legislation.gov.uk/nisr/2011/124/contents/made

Processing of Organic Waste - Anaerobic Digestion

Anaerobic Digestion (AD) is the biodegradation of organic waste in the absence of oxygen. It is effectively a controlled and enclosed version of anaerobic breakdown of organic waste in landfill which releases methane.

Almost any organic material can be processed with AD, including:

- MSW
- Green/botanical wastes
- Sewage sludge
- Organic farm wastes
- Organic industrial and commercial wastes

Energy

AD produces a biogas made up of around 60 per cent methane and 40 per cent carbon dioxide. This can be burnt to generate heat or electricity or can be used as a vehicle fuel. If used to generate electricity the biogas needs to be cleaned. It can then power the AD process to be added to the national grid and provide heat for homes.

As well as biogas, AD produces a solid liquid called digestate which can be used as a soil conditioner to fertilise land. The amount of biogas and the quality of digestates obtained will vary according to the waste fed into the process. More gas will be produced if the waste is putrescible, which means it is more liable to decompose. Sewage and manure yield less biogas as the animal which produced it has already taken out some of the energy content.

Although AD can process garden wastes, too much garden waste in the mix reduces the yield of biogas, as a substance called lignin which is found in woody materials does not break down without oxygen. AD can also complement composting systems by treating biodegradable waste that can't be processed through windrow composting (e.g. cooked kitchen waste and animal by-products).

DOENI 2011 Guidance [71] states that the combination of digestate and biogas outputs means that AD is environmentally preferable to composting. The Guidance points out that this departs from the normal order of the waste hierarchy. The biogas from an AD plant can be burnt in a combined heat and power (CHP) plant, generating renewable-only heating. The process is deemed to be better than carbon neutral because it contains the methane gas from the natural degradation of organic materials to provide fossil fuel free renewable energy.

This would otherwise be released into the atmosphere to become a greenhouse gas and is some twenty one times worse than carbon dioxide. AD is considered a particularly fine example of a sustainable process because it represents a closed loop for plant nutrients as well as carbon dioxide [72]. As plants can be small and low rise so may be situated in towns, reducing haulage distances and associated traffic pollutants. They are likely to be more acceptable to local communities than larger waste management facilities. AD also produces less air and solid emissions than incineration, landfill and pyrolysis and gasification.

Like most treatment processes, there will be some emissions from AD. However, air emissions are low due to the enclosed nature of the process, though combustion of the biogas will produce some nitrogen oxides. However, emissions from AD-CHP are generally lower than other forms of waste disposal. The health risk from the solid and liquid residue from the AD plant should be low as long as source-separated waste is being used (i.e. no chemical contaminants are entering the system from other waste).

Government control standards such as Animal By-products Regulations will determine if residue can be spread on the land. The usefulness of AD as a stand-alone waste treatment method is questionable. However, AD can play a significant role as a stabilising treatment for organic wastes in Mechanical Biological Treatment processes, as explained under the heading 'Mechanical Biological Treatment'.

ADVANTAGES OF AD	**DISADVANTAGES** OF AD
• A well-managed AD system will aim to maximise methane production, but not release any gases into the atmosphere, thereby reducing overall emissions. • Provides a source of energy with no net increase in atmospheric carbon which contributes to climate change. • Feed stock for AD is a renewable source and therefore does not deplete finite fossil fuels. • Use of digestate decreases use of synthetic fuels in fertiliser manufacturing, which is an energy intensive process • Up to 80% reduction in waste odour • Converts residues into potentially marketable products - biogas, soil conditioner, liquid fertiliser • Suitable for many highly flammavble, volatile, toxic and infectious waste streams which should not be landfilled • Prevents putrescible waste from being landfilled and as result can help reduce the production of landfill gas and leachate. • Reduces demand for landfill, other waste management capacity.	• Significant capital and operational costs • Unlikely AD will be viable as an energy source alone • Cost of separation from unsustainable wastes • Requires careful screening to remove contaminants, particularly metals • Requires controlled conditions and careful management to optimise gas production • Produces residue that may require landfilling • Gas may require clean-up prior to use.

[71] **DOE NI (2011):** Applying the Waste Hierarchy: Evidence Summary.

[72] **Severn Wye):** Biogas Regions and introduction to Biogas and Anaerobic Digestion.

Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT)/ Mechanical Heat Treatment (MHT)

Mechanical Biological Treatment is a residual waste treatment process that involves both mechanical and biological treatment processes. The aim of MBT as a waste management tool is to minimise the environmental impact associated with the end disposal of biodegradable wastes and to obtain additional value from the input waste by the recovery of recyclable materials, such as metal and glass, and in the form of 'compost' and in some cases, biogas and/or a waste-derived solid fuel.

In the initial stage, bulky materials and recyclables are removed and the remainder of the waste is homogenised and if necessary moistened. Biological treatment is then used to stabilise raw materials, and hence reduce the biodegradability, and obtain a mineralised produce through the biodegradation of organic constituents. The biological treatment may be either in the form of aerobic composting or anaerobic digestion [73].

The first MBT plants were developed with the aim of reducing the environmental impact of landfilling residual waste. MBT therefore complements, but does not replace, other waste management technologies such as recycling and composting as part of an integrated waste management system [74].

Recyclables derived from the various MBT processes are typically of a lower quality than those derived from a separate household recyclate collection system and therefore have a lower value.

The objective [75] of MHT is to separate a mixed waste stream into several component parts using mechanical and thermal (including steam) based technologies. This provides further options for recycling, recovery and in some instances biological treatment. The processes also sanitise waste, by destroying bacteria present, and reduce moisture content. Autoclaving is a form of MHT. Glass and metals derived from some MHT processes have the potential to be significantly cleaner than those from MBT processes due to the action of steam cleaning, which can remove glues and labels. Other recyclables such as plastics may also be extracted from some systems.

However, most plastic materials are deformed by the heat of the MHT process, some to a greater extent than others, potentially making them more difficult to recycle in some instances. Both MBT and MHT produce outputs often described as Compost Like Outputs (CLO), and they can produce Solid Recovery Fuel (SRF). SRF, depending on its characteristics, can be used in industrial combined heat and power production, cement kilns, purpose-built waste combustion plants, co-firing with other fuels (e.g. coal in power stations), and treatment in advanced thermal technologies, such as pyrolysis and gasification. SRF is classified as a waste and therefore any facility using the fuel is subject to requirements of the Waste Incineration Directive [76].

SRF can then be sent to a fuel user. Industrial and commercial users may prefer SRF to be untreated residual waste, either as a consequence of how untreated waste is perceived or because of practical, technical issues related to a refined fuel's energy efficiency and compatibility with storage and transportation conditions on industrial sites.

ADVANTAGES OF MBT	**DISADVANTAGES** OF MBT
• Even with a successful kerbside scheme in place there will be some recyclable material in the residual waste - these will be captured at the mechanical treatment stage. • It reduces the volume of residual waste and therefore the landfill space taken, thus reducing the cost to the local authority of disposal. • Potential hazardous waste contaminants of the waste stream, such as batteries, solvents, paints, fluorescent light bulbs etc, will not reach municipal landfill sites due to the sorting of the waste prior to treatment. • It reduces the biodegradability of the waste, thus helping local authorities complying with their landfilling Directives. • Stabilisation of the waste reduces side-effects at the landfill site such as odour, dust and windblown paper and plastics. • The plants tend to be modular. They are made up of small units which can be added or taken away as waste streams or volumes change. • Plants can be built on a small scale, which would not drag waste in from a large surrounding area. • Process produces an additional source of fuel, which could be used to service energy recovery facility or could be used in appropriate third party applications, such as a cement kiln, if available.	• Dry recyclables separated out during the process will be of poor quality compared to that collected by kerbside or bin-bank schemes. • Large scale plants draw in waste from a wide area, contradicting the proximity principle. • MBT plants with long term contracts may demand a fixed tonnage of waste that could undermine recycling and waste minimisation efforts in the area. • Although the biodegradability of the waste has been reduced via the MBT process, not all of the residue will be considered inert.

[73] **ADOENI (2011):** Applying the Waste Hierarchy: Evidence Summary.

[74] Ibid.

[75] Ibid.

[76] Directive 2000/76/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 December 2000 on the incineration of waste.

Thermal Treatment, Energy from Waste - Gasification and Pyrolysis

Gasification and Pyrolysis are related technologies: [77]

- Gasification is the heating of organic materials, including mixed waste or biomass at high temperatures (above 700^{O}C) with a reduced amount of oxygen and/or steam.
- Pyrolysis is a similar high temperature decomposition process, but is carried out in the absence of oxygen. This process requires an external heat source to maintain the temperature required.

The outputs from both gasification and pyrolysis comprise a solid residue and a synthetic gas (syngas). The solid residue is a combination of non-combustible materials and carbon. The combustible part can then be burned to produce electricity. The gas can be burned independently in a boiler, engine or gas turbine to produce electricity. Pyrolysis also yields a char which could be used to replace coal in certain applications. Some pyrolysis processes produce gasses that can be condensed into a liquid fuel. There are other technologies such as plasma arc gasification, but the majority of these are still in their development stage for dealing with mixed waste.

Pyrolysis and gasification plants generally operate on a smaller scale that that which is demanded by a mass burn incinerator and therefore capital costs are smaller.

The plants tend to be modular in design, i.e. they are made up of small units which can be added to or taken away as waste streams or volume changes (e.g. increased recycling) and are, therefore, considered more flexible than mass-burn incinerators.

Where MBT(and by analogy, MHT) outputs are used as fuel (not replacing coal) or landfilled, the evidence comparing MBT and direct energy recovery, which suggests that unless the rate of energy recovery is low, MBT comes below incineration in the waste hierarchy [78]. Moreover, where MBT outputs are used to generate SRF to replace coal (e.g. in co-combustion or cement kilns), it is considered more advantageous [79].

The 2011 Guidance also points out how evidence on the relative merits is limited and cites that Eunomia (2006) and Papageorgiou et al (2009) suggest that MBT is preferable to combustion, whereas the Environment Agency Wales (2008) suggested that MBT is less preferable than energy recovery at this stage [80]. The use of Combined Heat and Power (CHP) technologies can improve efficiency of each of these treatment routes and may change this ranking, depending on the combinations being compared [81].

[77] **DOENI (2011):** Applying the Waste Hierarchy: Evidence Summary.

[78] Ibid.

[79] Ibid.

[80] Ibid.

[81] Ibid.

In conclusion, residual waste may also be a suitable feedstock for the production of renewable transport biofuels, renewable heat, power and /or renewable chemicals through advanced biofuels and biorefinery technologies. There is some evidence that these can provide greenhouse gas savings relative to other technologies and reduce the demand for resources, but that further evidence is needed to compare other environmental impacts.

The revised Waste Strategy recognises that residual waste has value in terms of recovery and energy and as such states support for 'efficient energy recovery from residual waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy which can deliver environmental benefits, reduce carbon impacts and provide economic opportunities' [82].

ADVANTAGES OF GASIFICATION	**DISADVANTAGES** OF GASIFICATION
• Produces gas for energy production • Reduces demand for landfill and other waste management capacity • Uses low emission technology	• Not commercially proven for MSW/ household waste • May be considered similar to incineration and as a result of negative public perceptions this can lead to planning problems • Gas is often low in heating value • A high level of commitment to gasification may inhibit waste minimisation and recycling • A limited number of technology suppliers

ADVANTAGES OF PYROLYSIS	**DISADVANTAGES** OF PYROLYSIS
• Produces a gas/liquid for energy production • Reduces demand for landfill and other waste management capacity.	• Not commercially proven for MSW/ household waste • Can be difficult to transfer heat to feedstock • Unlikely to be suitable for the direct degradation of untreated municipal solid waste • Can be difficult to control product quality • A high level of commitment to gasification may inhibit waste minimisation and recycling

[82] **DOENI (2013):** Delivering Resource Efficiency, A Waste Management Strategy for Northern Ireland.

Incineration with Energy Recovery

Incineration is a waste treatment technology that involves the combustion of waste materials. Incineration and other high temperature waste treatment systems are also often also described as 'thermal treatment'. Incineration is the most well known thermal process.

During incineration the waste is burnt in the presence of oxygen at a high temperature - normally above 850^{O}C. The process produces steam which can be used to generate electricity and heat; wastes that are not incinerated remain a solid residue. Incineration of waste materials converts the waste into ash, flue gases, particulates and heat which can in turn be used to generate electricity. The flue gases are cleaned to remove pollutants before they are dispersed in the atmosphere.

The heat energy created is often referred to as energy from waste (EfW) [83]. The energy can also be used to heat water for heating systems in local businesses or houses and in these cases the facility can be referred to as Combined Heat and Power facilities (CHP).

Incineration with energy recovery is the application of sound, proven combustion engineering principles to a variety of technologies which reduces the volume and quantity, and sanitises the municipal waste fraction, after recycling and composting has taken place, in order to recover energy from the input waste material.

Typically during controlled combustion in the presence of oxygen, the organic component of the waste is oxidised to form CO2 and water, and the solid residues are mineralised into ash.

There are a variety of different technologies, (for example, moving grate and fluidised bed) which can produce energy from waste by burning mixed MSW material. Metals are extracted after combustion has taken place, and bottom ash produced can be used as an aggregate replacement. Air pollution control residues produced are deemed hazardous, and whilst some markets exist for their use, they are generally landfilled [84].

The capital costs of developing these facilities are fairly high and as such the development Energy from Waste (EfW) plant needs to be underpinned by long term contracts that guarantee continuous supply of waste [85].

EfW is therefore considered an attribute of an integrated waste management solution which can also provide an alternative to landfill without compromising recycling activities as long as EfW capacity requirements are determined taking account of current and likely achievements in waste reduction, recycling and composting.

[83] **Arc21 (2014):** Waste Management Plan.

[84] Ibid.

[85] http://archive.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/localauth/partnerwork/documents/economies-scale.pdf cited in Arc 21 (2014) Waste Management Plan.

Although there has been some attention in relation to the emissions to the atmosphere and the potential for perceived risks to human health, studies have not proven any link between EfW and health, particularly incidences of cancer associated with dioxins.

The UK review of the health effects of Waste management (of solid wastes) [86] identified that the health risks of a modern EfW plant are small compared with other known human health risks, and that EfW remains an option for dealing with residual waste. Defra indicated there is sufficient confidence in current policies for local authorities to press ahead with the task of approving planning applications for new waste management facilities.

EfW plants are controlled operations subject to authorisation under IPPC, and all new plants have to meet the increased standards in the industrial Emissions Directive. Once a plant is operational, the Operator is required to monitor emissions using approved protocols and to an agreed schedule. The Regulatory Body (NIEA) has responsibility for checking monitoring data and for ensuring a plant operates within its authorisation [87].

DISPOSAL METHODS

Landfill

Landfill is currently the most common means of dealing with residual waste in the UK, and this continues to be the most unsustainable waste management option. Landfill can be simply defined as the disposal of solid municipal waste to land. This is usually carried out under anaerobic conditions and results in the generation of landfill gas and leachate. Government policy, as discussed in the DOENI 2011 Guidance, continues to promote measures to better manage methane capture at landfill sites and make better use of the gas in providing renewable heat and electricity [88].

In parallel, the Landfill Directive sets targets to reduce the quantity of biodegradable municipal waste sent to landfill, which in turn should lead to a reduction in methane emissions. However, the overall impact of landfill, it is explained, will continue to be negative as there is a range of additional environmental impacts, and not all methane emissions are captured.

The objective of government policy is therefore to reduce the volume of waste going to landfill however there will be some wastes for which landfill remains the least worst option [89].

The Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC) has placed specific engineering requirements on landfill developments to ensure that landfills offer the protection to the environment from the design stage to decommissioning and aftercare [90].

[86] **Environs for DEFRA (2004):** Review of Environmental and Health effects of Waste Management: Municipal Solid Waste and Similar Wastes, cited in Arc 21 (2014) Waste Management Plan.

[87] **Arc21 (2014):** Waste Management Plan.

[88] **DOENI (2011):** Applying the Waste Hierarchy :Evidence Summary.

[89] **DOENI (2011):** Applying the Waste Hierarchy :Evidence Summary.

[90] **Arc21 (2014):** Waste Management Plan.

APPENDIX 1

Legislation and Policy

This appendix provides a list of the key legislation and policy documents relevant to waste management practices in Northern Ireland. Key European Waste Directives, Regulations as well as key primary subordinate waste legislation in Northern Ireland are listed. It is intended for guidance only and this list is not exhaustive.

European Waste Directives

- 2008/98/EC Waste Framework Directive
- 1999/31/EC Directive on the Landfill of Waste
- 2004/12/EC Directive on Packaging and Packaging Waste
- 2012/19/EC Directive on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment
- 2000/53/EC Directive on the End-of Life Vehicles (ELVs)
- 2006/66/EC Directive on Batteries and Accumulators
- 2010/75/EC Industrial Emissions Directive
- 2001/42/EC Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive
- 2001/689/EEC Directive on Hazardous Waste
- 97/11/EC Environmental Impact Assessment Directive
- 2004/35/EC Environmental Liability Directive
- 1986/28/EC Sewage Sludge Directive
- 2006/21/EC Mining Waste Directive

European Union Waste Communication

- Thematic Strategy on the Sustainable Use of Natural Resource
- Thematic Strategy for Soil Protection
- Thematic Strategy on the Prevention and Recycling of Waste

National Legislation and Regulations

Primary Legislation

- Waste and Contaminated Land (Northern Ireland) Order 1997 SI 2778 (including Amendments)
- Waste and Emissions Trading Act, 2003
- Environment (Northern Ireland) Order, 2002, SI 3153 (including Amendments)
- Producer Responsibility Obligations (Northern Ireland) Order 1998 SI 1762 (including Amendments)
- Litter (Northern Ireland) Order, 1994
- Waste (Amendment) (Northern Ireland) Order, 200 SI 611
- Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment (Northern Ireland) Act 2011

European Waste Communication

- Thematic Strategy on the Sustainable of Natural Resources
- Thematic Strategy for Soil Protection
- Thematic Strategy on the Prevention and Recycling of Waste

National Legislation and Regulations

Primary Legislation

- Waste and Contaminated Land (Northern Ireland) order, 1997 SI 28 (including Amendments)
- Waste and Emissions Trading Act, 2003
- Environment (Northern Ireland) Order, 2002 SI 3153 (including Amendments)
- Producer Responsibility Obligations (Northern Ireland) Order, 1998 SI 162 (including Amendments)
- Litter (Northern Ireland) Order 1994
- Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment (Northern Ireland) Act 2011

Secondary Legislation

- The Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2011 SR 127
- The Landfill Allowances Scheme (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2011
- The Landfill (Northern Ireland) Regulations, 2003 SR 29 (as amended)
- The Landfill (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2011 SR 101

APPENDIX 2

Northern Ireland Waste Management 2000 - 2015

The EU Waste Framework directive (2008/98/EC) requires Member States to have in place waste management (i.e. waste strategy, implementation plans and supporting documents) and to revise these every sixth year).

The first Waste Management Strategy for Northern Ireland was published in April 2000 and was revised in March 2006 under the title “Towards Resource Management”. The Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy, Towards Resource Management (2006), set the policy context for tackling the waste agenda in Northern Ireland.

This Strategy, together with the three-sub regional Waste Management Plans, provided the framework for establishing and integrated network of waste management facilities for Northern Ireland, as required by the EU Waste Framework Directive.

During 2011 the Department of the Environment carried out a scoping exercise and it was agreed that the 2006 Strategy should be revised to cover all relevant EU Directive requirements and provide a coherent approach to the waste policy framework for Northern Ireland. A revised Strategy was published in October 2013.

The revised Waste Strategy moved the emphasis of waste management from resource management to resource efficiency, with a new focus on waste prevention and recycling in accordance with the EU Waste Framework Directive Waste Hierarchy.

The revised Waste Strategy follows the priority order for waste treatment set out in the Waste Hierarchy, a cornerstone of EU waste policy and legislation, with Part 2 divided into seven sections containing policy measures that build on core principles of the 2006 Strategy [91].

[82] **DOE:** Delivering Resource Efficiency, Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy (October 2013).

The revised Waste Strategy, places a renewed focus on waste prevention (including re-use), preparing for re-use recycling, and moves the emphasis of waste management in Northern Ireland from resource management to resource efficiency i.e. using resources in the most efficient way while minimising the impact of their use on the environment.

Governance arrangements to implement the Waste Strategy in Northern Ireland, like the Strategy itself have experienced revision.

The Waste Programme Board combines the remit of the former Strategic Waste Board and Waste Programme Steering Group and fulfils the role of Programme Board.

The Board continues to operate post-reform, with local government membership under review.

Membership of the Board up to 31st March 2015 was:

- Minister of the Environment (Chair);
- Permanent Secretary (DOE);
- Deputy Secretary, Environment and Marine Group (DOE)
- An elected representative of NILGA;
- Two elected representatives from each of the three WMGs; and
- Six representatives drawn from the construction, business and NGO sectors.

There have also been a number of forums dealing with operational waste and resources issues specific to central and local government.

These include the Waste Infrastructure Programme Board (WIPB), established in 2007; the Northern Ireland Landfill Allowance Scheme Implementation Steering Group (NILAS ISG), established in 2005 and the Waste Management Strategy/Waste Management Plans Liaison Group.

In March of 2015, a further forum - the Waste Co-ordination Group - was set up, in response to identified need for a forum where representatives from central and local government could explore issues in partnership and within the framework of their respective statutory responsibilities for waste management.

The Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy sets the policy context for tackling the waste agenda in Northern Ireland.

Since the introduction of the Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy in 2000, district councils have been at the forefront of the drive to reduce, reuse and recycle household waste produced in Northern Ireland.

Local Government is responsible in its turn for the preparation and implementation of Waste Management Plans setting out the councils’ arrangements for the collection and disposal of waste.

Work is now underway to contemporise arrangements, to best suit the needs of the 11 post-reform councils.

This Strategy, together with the three sub-regional Waste Management Plans, provided the framework for establishing an integrated network of waste management facilities for Northern Ireland, as required by the EU Waste Framework Directive.

The 26 local authorities in Northern Ireland, using powers conferred in the Local Government Act (NI) 1972, formed into three sub-regional waste management groups for the delivery and development of waste management plans and infrastructure, for benchmarking and sharing best practice.

They were:

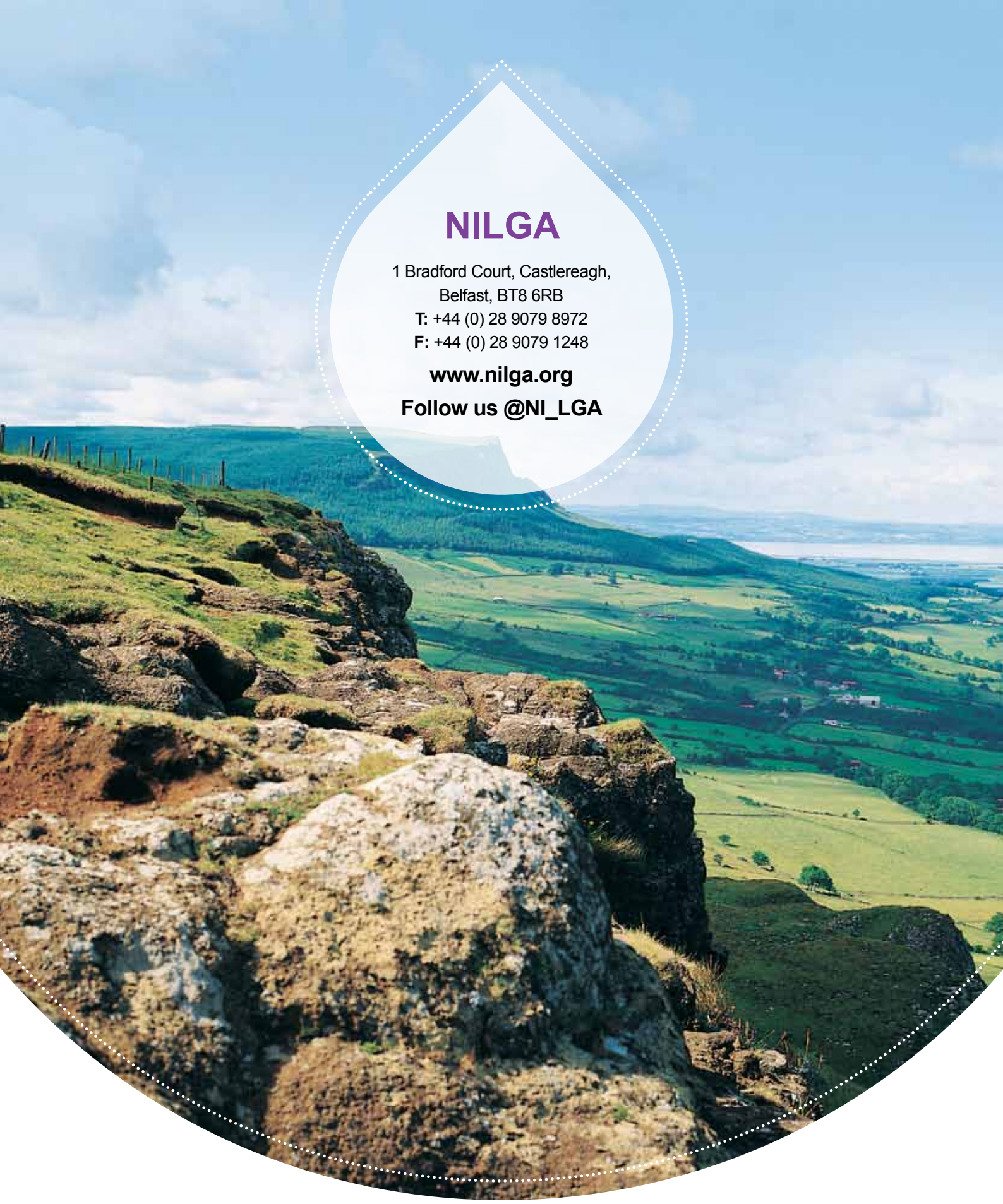
- ARC21
- North West Region Waste management Group (NWRWMG)
- Southern Waste Management Partnership (SWaMP2008)

The constituent councils of arc21 and SWaMP2008 used this process to establish two waste management joint committees with body corporate status, giving them legislative authority to enter into contract in their own rights.

The North West Region Waste Management Group operated an unincorporated joint committee. The three waste management groups in Northern Ireland each prepared waste management plans for their respective region.

We are at the forefront

OF THE DRIVE TO
REDUCE, RE-USE, RECYCLE



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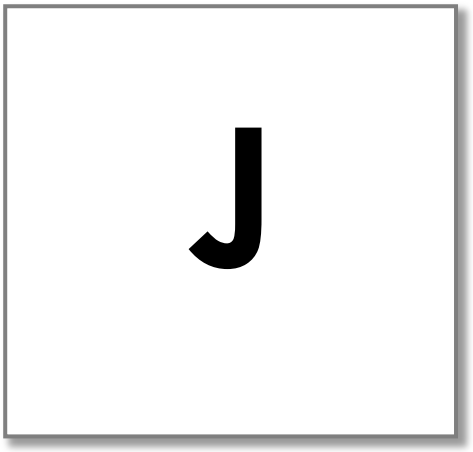
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Comhairle Ceantair Lár Uladh Mid Ulster District Council

Subject	**Rethink Waste Capital Funding**
Reporting Officer	**Mark McAdoo, Head of Environmental Services**

1	**Purpose of Report**
1.1	To update members on the outcome of a funding application to the Rethink Waste Capital Fund for 2015/16 in relation to Drumcoo Recycling Centre.

2	**Background**
2.1	The Rethink Waste Capital Fund was launched in 2010. During the last five years over £12 million in capital monies has been allocated by the Department of the Environment (DOE) to fund local authority reuse and recycling projects (including in Cookstown and Dungannon previously) in order to divert waste from landfill and work towards meeting EU recycling targets. The fund is administered by the Waste Resources Advisory Programme (WRAP) on behalf of DOE.
2.2	On 6 October notification was received from the DOE Rethink Waste team that approximately £1.2 million was being made available for the Capital Fund; inviting applications for grants for these additional monies. The major (time) constraint highlighted was that all monies must be expended no later than 31 March 2016. Furthermore any application over £250k would have to be referred to the Department of Finance and Personnel (DFP) for approval (taking several weeks).

3	**Key Issues**
3.1	Consideration was given as to what capital project might be eligible/deliverable (in light of the constraints highlighted in 2.2 above) and a decision taken to submit an application based on further development of Drumcoo Recycling Centre/facilities.
3.2	Given the DOE had, informally, indicated that applications would be assessed on a “first come first serve” basis a significant effort was made by Environmental Services officers to prepare the application form and detailed options appraisal which was submitted on 16th October i.e. within 10 days of funding notification.
3.3	The application was reviewed by the Department and responses provided to a number of points of clarification during week commencing 19th October 2015.
3.3	The application was further evaluated with more clarification sought by WRAP during week commencing 2nd November which again was responded to promptly.
3.4	As a result I am very pleased to report that a letter of offer was received on 9th November from WRAP for £223,000 capital funding (copy included at appendix 1)
3.5	The funding offer was made subject to a contract being agreed and signed with WRAP; this has now been completed/returned (copy included at appendix 2).

4	**Resources**
4.1	**Financial** The amount of capital funding secured is £223,000. A breakdown of the projected expenditure on improvements at Drumcoo Recycling Centre (and related improved reuse/recycling tonnages) is included in schedules to attached funding agreement.
4.2	**Human** Some officer time will be required for project management and for funding claims.
4.3	**Basis for Professional/ Consultancy Support** None required

5	**Other Considerations**
5.1	Applications for waste management related funding were also submitted to the Sainsbury's "Waste Less Save More" initiative and the BIS Waste Electronic and Electrical Equipment (WEEE) Improvement Fund in October/November. An application to the DOE Environment Fund 2015 is also currently being considered.

6	**Recommendations**
6.1	Members are asked to note the contents of this report.

7	**List of Documents Attached**
7.1	Copy letter of offer dated 9 November 2015
7.2	Copy funding agreement dated 20 November 2015.

Second floor,
Blenheim Court,
19 George Street,
Banbury, Oxon.
OX16 5BH
wrap.org.uk

Ref: RTW008-074

9 November 2015

Mid Ulster District Council
Magherafelt Office
Ballyronan Road
Magherafelt
BT45 6EN

FAO: Jill Eagleson/Mark McAdoo

Dear Jill and Mark

Re: Rethink Waste Capital Fund for Councils 2015-16

Thank you for your application for the above programme.

I am pleased to inform you therefore that your application has, in principle, been recommended for funding subject to a contract being agreed and signed with WRAP. The amount of funding awarded is up to £223,000 (two hundred and twenty three thousand pounds) which will be paid against milestones and which will form part of your funding agreement.

As I am sure you will appreciate, all communications in regard to this matter, including this letter, should be treated in the strictest of confidence. Funding is offered subject to contract and information about the projects supported by this programme cannot be made public until such time as a signed contract between WRAP and your organisation has been secured.

Please do not hesitate to contact me in the meantime if you would like to discuss any aspects of this letter or have any questions. In the meantime I shall prepare your agreement.

We look forward to working with you.

Yours sincerely

Sarah Burns
Rethink Waste Project Manager
01295 819652

Project reference number: RTW008-074

Recipient Name: Mid Ulster District Council

Issue Date: 20 November 2015

Waste & Resources Action Programme (WRAP)

Northern Ireland Rethink Waste Capital Fund For Councils 2015-16 (RTW008)

FUNDING AGREEMENT

WRAP Capital Grant Programme

Agreement for Funding: Northern Ireland Rethink Waste Capital Fund for Councils 2015-2016 (RTW008) RTW008-074

MID ULSTER DISTRICT COUNCIL

This Agreement is made

Between	The Waste and Resources Action Programme, whose registered office is at The Old Academy, 21 Horsefair, Banbury, Oxon OX16 0AH ("WRAP")
And	Mid Ulster District Council, whose principal place of business is at Magherafelt Office, Ballyronan Road, Magherafelt, BT45 6EN (the "Recipient")
Project manager for WRAP	Ian Garner; Programme Area Manager, WRAP Northern Ireland The Mount Business and Conference Centre, Woodstock Link, Belfast BT6 8DD Email: ian.garner@wrap.org.uk Tel: 07815 143430
Main Council Contact -project manager for the Recipient	Mark McAdoo, Head of Environmental Services Magherafelt Office, Ballyronan Road, Magherafelt, BT45 6EN Email: mark.mcadoo@midulstercouncil.org Tel: 03000 132 132 / 07968 740015

NOW IT IS HEREBY AGREED as follows**:**

This Agreement shall come into force when both parties have executed the Agreement. The Agreement shall be deemed to be executed when the Project Commencement Date occurs.

Project:

The Recipient wishes to further enhance the current redevelopment works at Drumcoo Household Waste Recycling Centre by providing the following:

- a green waste bulking area with traffic controls
- green waste compactors and containers
- road sweepings containers
- plate glass and soil/rubble containers
- a secure WEEE storage facility
- reuse containers for furniture and paint

This shall lead to the following benefits:

- Increased diversion from landfill by additional reuse of furniture and paint by the provision of additional containers

- Provision of increased capacity for green waste by dedicated compactors and a bespoke green waste area and improved safety for users depositing larger loads.
- Provision of a secure storage area for WEEE which will increase the diversion from landfill by reuse and prevent scavenging and vandalism by the unauthorised removal of valuable parts.
- Recycling of plate glass and soil/rubble by the provision of additional capacity.
- The green waste and road sweepings treated through this project will count towards EU targets for recycling as both processes are to PAS 100 Standard with marketable end products generated, e.g. compost used as a soil improver, pelletized plastics and drainage pea gravel and thus improving the quality of the end product.

WRAP shall provide a Grant to the Recipient to fund the purchase of capital assets (the Project Assets/Project Costs) as set out in Schedule 1.

The Recipient shall ensure that it sources all waste needed in order to meet the following targets:

- an additional 4,155 tonnes diverted from landfill by recycling;
- 553.86 tonnes representing CO_2 equivalent savings.

For the avoidance of doubt, should WRAP (at any time) have concerns that the committed tonnages are unlikely to be achieved, or that the method of calculating the tonnages is not robust, the Recipient shall be deemed to be in breach and WRAP shall have the right to terminate this Agreement by written notice.

Timetable:

The timescale for this Project, including monitoring post implementation of the Service, is:

Project Commencement Date:	The date on which the last signatory has signed this Agreement (the execution date)
Project Operational Date:	18 March 2016
Project Completion Date:	31 March 2019

STANDARD TERMS AND CONDITIONS

1. GENERAL

1.1 The Grant shall be spent exclusively on the activities identified as Project Costs.

1.2 No significant change to the Project, or its implementation, from the details specified in this Agreement shall be made without the prior consent in writing from WRAP.

1.3 The Recipient shall inform WRAP in writing as soon as practicable when anything occurs that makes any information provided in connection with the Project untrue, inaccurate or misleading.

1.4 It is the responsibility of the Recipient to ensure that it:

a) Has all necessary insurance cover in place;

b) Meets all obligations regarding compliance with statutory requirements, laws and regulations relating to the Project and its operation including the need for specific health and safety risk assessments;

c) Has obtained all relevant licences and permissions where applicable to the Project.

1.5 The Recipient shall comply with any requirements that WRAP and/or the Department of the Environment may have for site visits during or after the completion of the Project.

1.6 All work shall be carried out with reasonable competence, skill, care and due diligence.

1.7 This agreement is governed by Northern Ireland law.

2. FUNDING/CLAIMS/PAYMENTS

2.1 Claims for payment of the Grant shall be submitted on the standard request for payment template provided by WRAP and in accordance with the Milestone Payments table set out in Clause 1.3 Schedule 1. WRAP will only accept requests for payment from authorised signatories. Claims shall be prepared by the Recipient Contact/Project Manager and verified by the Recipient's Head of Finance before being passed to WRAP for consideration. WRAP reserves the right to contact the Authority to verify that the signatory on the request for payment has the appropriate approval level to make the claim. Failure to provide the required information with each claim will result in payment being withheld.

2.2 The following evidence is required to secure payment of the Grant:
a) Original Invoices;
b) Any original supporting documentation as may be specifically required by WRAP and/or WRAP's representatives. WRAP and/or its representatives shall reserve the right to contact the suppliers of grant funded projects to verify that the equipment/infrastructure/project costs are in accordance with the evidence provided as part of any funding claim;
c) Such further information and clarification as may be requested by WRAP from time to time.

2.3 The Grant will not be increased in the event of an overspend on the Project.

2.4 If the Recipient anticipates an under-spend before the end of the funded period, this shall be notified to WRAP as soon as possible.

2.5 The Recipient shall immediately repay any monies incorrectly paid as a result of administrative error.

2.6 Grant funding cannot be used retrospectively. The Grant must be used exclusively for the purposes of this Project.

2.7 The Recipient shall not use the Grant to replace funding previously allocated from its own budgets or from other sources.

2.8 WRAP shall not be liable to the Recipient for any losses or costs that arise from a failure by WRAP to make payments on any agreed date.

2.9 The Recipient shall keep proper and up-to-date accounts and records, including invoices where applicable, which show how the Grant has been used. These records shall be available to WRAP if requested.

2.10 Payment of the Grant will be made by bank electronic transfer (BACS) into the bank account specified by the Recipient.

2.11 The Recipient shall notify WRAP immediately if any financial irregularity in the use of Grant funding is suspected, and indicate the steps being taken in response. Irregularity means any fraud or other impropriety, mismanagement, or use of funding for purposes other than those referred to in the Agreement.

2.12 The Recipient shall be responsible for ensuring that any Grant funding is used in an accountable and transparent manner.

2.13 Assets funded by WRAP shall not be sold, transferred, leased, used as security for a loan, or disposed of in any other way without the prior written permission of WRAP.

2.14 There shall be no obligation on WRAP to make payment in respect of invoices for work completed or purchases made after 31 March 2016. Invoices in respect of work completed/purchases made up to 31 March 2016 must be submitted to WRAP no later than 31 March 2016 scanned and sent by email.

Withholding/Repayment of Grant

2.15 The Department of the Environment (the "Department") and WRAP collectively and/or individually reserve the right to suspend, defer or withhold or clawback any or all of the Grant payments and/or require repayment of all of the financial assistance if:

- all conditions of this Agreement are not met in full;
- any information given to WRAP or the Department in connection with the application for the Grant is found to be false or misleading or there has been a failure to disclose any material fact which would have had a bearing on the initial consideration of the application;
- there is a substantial or material change in the nature, scale or timing of the Project;
- the Project extends to purposes other than those specified in the application; or
- Grant funding is received from any other source for the same Project; or
- the Statutory responsibilities of the Department or the operation of WRAP or any legislation or Departmental funding is changed to the detriment of the Northern Ireland Rethink Waste Fund.

2.16 Any failure, delay or omission by WRAP or the Department to exercise any right to which it is entitled by virtue of this paragraph shall not be construed as a waiver of such right.

2.17 In the event of the Grant or any part thereof being repayable interest on account of the repayable element shall be payable by the Recipient**.**

3. ADVISORY SUPPORT

3.1 In addition to providing Grant funding, WRAP shall use reasonable endeavours to provide the Recipient with technical/operational advice.

4. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

4.1 The Recipient shall report on Project progress each six months by submitting progress reports and monitoring data to WRAP. WRAP reserves the right to return any reports for

rewriting, should WRAP, in its sole discretion, deem that the reports are not of the standard expected.

4.2 All reports and monitoring data shall be submitted on the prescribed templates issued to the Recipient by WRAP.

4.3 Projects will be monitored by WRAP for three years on an annual basis from the date of implementation of the Service in accordance with the deliverables shown in Schedule 2 (Tonnage Table). This will consist of a 6 monthly progress update and two site visits per annum.

The Recipient shall furnish a final report to WRAP detailing the activities and achievements in relation to Project outcomes. The report should be submitted within 2 months of the end of the Project Completion Date.

4.4 The Department and where appropriate officials of other Northern Ireland Departments, may undertake an evaluation of the Project.

4.5 WRAP shall co-ordinate any evaluation of the Project and ensure that the appropriate personnel are involved in the evaluation process.

4.6 WRAP, the Department and Northern Ireland Audit Office (NIAO) shall have the right to:

- inspect the Project at any time;
- enter the Recipient's premises at any reasonable time to interview any person or for the purposes of inspecting or taking away any asset or for the purposes of inspecting, copying or taking away any, document, copy document or record;
- require such further information, documentation or items to be supplied as WRAP deems necessary (and WRAP shall be promptly supplied with such information documentation as requested).

Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, the Recipient shall keep and make available on request all or any financial records relating to the Project.

Where the Project is not progressing in accordance with this Agreement/or there is a delay in the delivery of the outputs WRAP may, at its discretion request, that a corrective action plan be developed and implemented by the Recipient in partnership with WRAP. The Recipient shall comply with any such request.

5. COMMUNICATION MATERIALS

5.1 All communication materials produced as part of the Project shall use the Department of the Environment's communications branding and templates available to Councils and Waste Management Groups as part of the Rethink Waste campaign.

5.2 All communication materials produced related to projects funded by DOE's Rethink Waste Capital Fund shall be designed in accordance with the specifications in the Rethink Waste branding guidelines. All materials must be submitted to Keith Patterson, Local Authority Support Manager at WRAP for approval prior to being finalized (keith.patterson@wrap.org.uk - Tel 028 9073 0183 | 07985 994128). The Recipient must also make contact with Keith Patterson in advance of planning an event or any publicity relating to the Project.

5.3 It shall be the responsibility of the Recipient to ensure accuracy and compliance of all published materials in line with the Rethink Waste Brand.

5.4 Recipients must confirm all PR activities relating to this project with the DOE's Rethink Waste Communications Team before proceeding. DOE may require changes to be made in content and/or timing in order to synchronise with national campaign messaging.

6. HEALTH & SAFETY

6.1 The Recipient shall, on request, provide WRAP with a copy of its policy statement in respect of health and safety at work and details of arrangements for implementation of that policy and shall comply with any such policy, and all applicable health and safety regulations and legislation. The Recipient shall also, on request, provide WRAP with details of its health and safety record in relation to the Project.

6.2 WRAP will require copies of the method statements and risk assessment for the Project to which this Agreement relates. WRAP may also undertake site visits to observe the project operations.

6.3 WRAP reserves the right to terminate this Agreement in the event that WRAP determines that the Recipient's health and safety record or approach to risk management falls below an acceptable standard.

7. PROJECT MEETINGS

7.1 If requested by WRAP, the Recipient Contact and other Recipient staff as appropriate shall attend project meetings. The costs of attending any meetings are to be covered by the Recipient as part of this Agreement (and not through Grant funding).

8. DURATION OF THIS AGREEMENT

8.1 The terms and conditions of this Agreement shall (unless the context or express provisions indicate otherwise) prevail and remain in force for the period of three years following the Project Completion Date.

9. INDEMNITY AND INSURANCE

9.1 The Recipient shall indemnify WRAP against all costs, expenses, actions, charges, claims, damages, proceedings and other liabilities sustained or incurred by WRAP as a result of any breach of this agreement by the Recipient.

10. PUBLICATION and INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

10.1 The role of the Department in the project must be acknowledged on any promotional or interpretative material associated with the project. The Department and Rethink Waste logos are available on request. The Recipient must obtain approval each time the logos are to be used. Approval should be requested from Recycling and Resource Management Branch, DoE, who may be contacted at 028 90 254819/254763.

10.2 WRAP and the Recipient shall not publish any information supplied by the other party relating to, or produced as a result of, the Project without the prior consent of the other party, such consent not to be unreasonably withheld.

10.2 Any newly created Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) as part of this Project shall be owned by WRAP unless the IPR is contained within literature used within Recipient promotional campaigns. In such cases WRAP shall have unfettered access to it.

11. SUSPENSION & TERMINATION

11.1 WRAP or the Recipient shall be entitled to terminate this Agreement immediately by written notice if:

11.1.1 Either party fails to comply with the terms and conditions of this Agreement in any material respect (unless such non-compliance is remedial within 30 days);

11.1.2 Any representation made by one party to the other proves to have been incorrect or misleading in any material respect

11.2 WRAP shall be entitled to terminate this Agreement immediately by written notice if:

11.2.1 WRAP becomes aware, or has reasonable grounds to suspect that any document associated with the Project has been completed dishonestly or misleadingly;

11.2.2 The Recipient receives duplicate funding from any other source for the same Project;

11.2.3 The operation of the Department of the Environment (DoE) or WRAP or any legislation or DoE funding is changed to the detriment of the Northern Ireland Rethink Waste Fund.

11.3 In the event of termination, the parties shall promptly provide for each other a full report on the status of the Project together with all associated information, documentation, property and materials as soon as reasonably practicable and in any event within 28 days.

12. LEGAL STATUS

12.1 Nothing in this Agreement shall create any joint venture, or relationship of principal and agent between the parties.

13. DATA PROTECTION

13.1 Both parties warrant that they will duly observe and co-operate with each other to ensure the observance of all their obligations under Data Protection Legislation which arise in connection with this Agreement.

13.2 Where in the course of performing the Agreement WRAP has access to personal data for which the Recipient is the Controller as defined by the Data Protection Act 1998 WRAP shall only use such data for the purpose of performing the Agreement.

14. GRANT TRANSFER

14.1 The Grant is not transferable to any other project or organisation, nor is it to be used for any other purposes other than those specified in Clause 1.2 Schedule 1 Project Assets/Project costs.

15. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

15.1 The financial management system, established by the Recipient shall demonstrate to WRAP effective controls and present clear audit trails of all transactions of total expenditure relating to the Project.

15.2 In the event of the identification of any administrative errors in Grant claims, acts or suspected acts of fraud and/or any circumstance that has caused, is likely to cause or is believed to have the potential to cause a loss or misuse of Grant funding should be reported to WRAP immediately. A full and detailed report should be submitted in writing to WRAP within 7 days.

15.3 A separate record in the Recipient's accounting files shall be kept of all monies received and expended under this Project.

16. PROCUREMENT OF GOODS AND SERVICES

16.1 Contracts above certain limits are required to be advertised in the Official Journal of the European Union. . These contracts must be procured in adherence to the Public Contracts Regulations 2006 (as amended). The regulations can be found at http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2006/20060005.htm. Competitions for contracts not subject to the Public Contracts Regulations should be carried out in accordance with the European Treaty principles in relation to transparency, non discrimination and proportionality where they are of cross border interest. European Guidance on below threshold and services not

covered by the European Procurement Directive can be found at http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:C:2006:179:0002:0007:EN:PDF.

16.2 The Grant shall be reclaimed if it is found subsequently that relevant procurement rules have not been observed. If seeking tenders for a contract estimated to be in excess of £30,000, the Recipient is required to check that the estimated cost does not breach the relevant EC threshold. If the threshold is breached then advertisement in the Official Journal is required.

16.3 In relation to Equality of Opportunity and Sustainable Development, the Recipient shall consider the Central Procurement Directorate and Equality Commission Guidance when carrying out the procurement process. The guidance can be found at

http://www.cpdni.gov.uk/index/sustainability/equalityofopportunityandsustainabledevelopmentguidance.htm

16.4 At all times, due consideration should be given to ensure best value for money and open, fair and transparent competition. The Recipient shall be able to provide WRAP with evidence of the competitive process including evaluation criteria and reasoning for the award of any contracts to be funded either directly or indirectly through the Grant. The Recipient shall implement the procurement procedures in line with public policy on procurement. Procurement decisions must demonstrate best value for money and the Recipient must keep records, which support their decisions.

17. FRAUD

17.1 The Recipient shall be required to act at all times with honesty and integrity and to safeguard the resources for which it is responsible. Effective controls shall be developed and maintained to mitigate the risk of fraud occurring; and should it occur to ensure that it is detected promptly and that appropriate remedial action is taken.

18. LEGAL & STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

18.1 The Recipient shall ensure that all necessary licences and permissions are obtained in connection with the Project and all conditions attached thereto are complied with.

18.2 The Recipient shall ensure that all actions undertaken in relation to this Project comply with the relevant statutory requirements pertaining during the lifetime of the Project.

18.3 The Recipient shall comply with the requirements of all relevant legislation, in relation to employment matters and in particular with the requirements of the:

- Sex Discrimination (NI) Orders 1976 (as amended)
- The Fair Employment (NI) Acts 1976 and 1989
- The Disability Discrimination Act 1995 (as amended)
- The Race Relations (NI) Order 1997
- Section 75 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998

and any enactment amending, extending or replacing the same.

18.4 Section 43 of the Fair Employment (NI) Act 1989 provides that a Northern Ireland Department may refuse to award financial assistance to any person unqualified under this Act. Where WRAP has given or agreed to give assistance to any such unqualified person, it may refuse or cease to make any payments to the individual in pursuance of the assistance.

19. **EQUALITY AND NEUTRALITY**

19.1 No aspect of the activity being Grant funded should be party political in intention, use or presentation; or likely to be perceived as discriminatory on grounds of religion, colour, race, gender or disability. Any activities, such as campaigning, by the Recipient must be in furtherance of, and ancillary to, its main purposes. WRAP shall judge as to whether or not any activity offends against this clause.

20. DOCUMENT RETENTION

20.1 The Recipient is required to retain documents relating to the implementation of the Project and its financing for 7 years from the Project Completion Date or such other date as WRAP may advise. If, however, the Agreement is terminated or closed for any reason or the Recipient ceases, either voluntarily or for any other reason, to carry on its business, then the full documentation associated with the Project shall be returned to WRAP. In no circumstances should any documentation be disposed of without the written permission of WRAP.

21. INVENTORY OF ASSETS

21.1 The Recipient must establish and maintain an inventory of all fixed assets acquired, built, or improved wholly or partly using the Grant, whether owned by the Recipient or third parties. An asset is defined as an item which will be used by the Recipient for a period of more than 12 months (e.g. buildings, equipment, IT equipment) and which is not intended to be sold before the end of its useful life.

The inventory should show the following:-

- date of purchase;
- description of asset;
- price paid net recoverable VAT;
- amount of Grant paid;
- location of the title deeds;
- serial or identification numbers;
- location of the asset;
- date of disposal; and
- sale of proceeds net of VAT.

22. RETENTION/DISPOSAL OF PROJECT ASSETS

22.1 Assets which are financed or part-financed under this Agreement must be retained in the ownership of the Recipient for periods which reflect their economic life.

22.2 The Recipient shall inform WRAP of any proposal to sell, transfer or otherwise dispose of any Project asset within this period.

22.3 If the Recipient requires to dispose of any interest in or assets associated with the Project any such disposal shall be on terms and in accordance with arrangements approved by WRAP. The disposal value is normally the actual or estimated open market value of the fixed asset at the time of disposal.

22.4 Should a Project asset be sold, transferred or otherwise disposed of, or ceases to be used for the purpose stated in this Agreement, WRAP will have the discretion to decide what percentage of the financial assistance (if any, and with or without interest therein, or with or without any element of profit which may arise on the disposal of the asset) shall be repaid to WRAP taking into consideration the relevant circumstances and the asset for sale. Unless otherwise agreed with WRAP, the entire financial assistance must be repaid if the asset is disposed of whilst still having an economic value.

23. BANK ACCOUNT

23.1 The Recipient shall use its existing financial system of cost centres for the purposes of managing this Project. These must allow the Recipient to demonstrate to WRAP's satisfaction that the system guarantees a clear audit trail with regard to the project's finances.

23.2 Should subsequent systems checks by WRAP reveal insurmountable shortcomings, then the use of a dedicated bank account will be mandatory.

23.3 Any changes to the bank account details must be notified to WRAP in a letter signed by the Recipient.

Northern Ireland Rethink Waste Fund 2015-16

Formal Acceptance of Funding Agreement

Project Reference Number: RTW008-074

Recipient name: Mid Ulster District Council

We accept the offer of Grant for the above Project as outlined in this Agreement.

We understand, accept and will abide by the terms and conditions of this Agreement.

Main Contact- Project Manager for the Recipient

Title: ……

Print name: ……..

Signed:…… Date:……

Head of Finance for the Recipient

Title: ……

Print name: ……

Signed:…… Date:……

Head of Waste for the Recipient

Title: ……

Print name: ……..

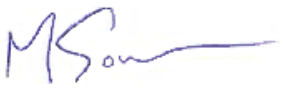
Signed:…… Date:……

We understand, accept and will abide by the terms and conditions of this Agreement:

Signed on behalf of WRAP

Title: Director

Print Name: Marcus Gover



Signed …… Date : 20 November 2015

Schedule 1
Definitions and Agreement Details

In this agreement the following terms will have the following meanings:

1. Definitions

1.1 **"Grant"** means a maximum of £223,000 (two hundred and twenty three pounds) to be paid by WRAP to the Recipient on satisfactory completion of the relevant milestones as specified in Clause 1.3 "Milestone Payments".

1.2 "Project Assets/Project Costs"

The following Project Assets shall be funded by WRAP in accordance with relevant milestones as specified in Clause 1.3 "Milestone Payments".

Type of Asset	**Description & Asset Number**	**Cost (excluding VAT)**	**Amount to be funded by WRAP (excluding VAT)**
Infrastructure	Installation of Green Waste Bulking Area (Project Asset No 1)	£120,000	£120,000
Sectional walls	15 x free standing (Project Asset No 2)	£4,500	£4,500
Barriers	3 x traffic control barriers (Project Asset No 3)	£10,000	£10,000
Compactors and containers	2 x Green waste compactors and 3 x containers (Project Asset No 4)	£34,500	£34,500
Containers	2 x hook lift Road sweepings containers (Project Asset No 5)	£6,000	£6,000
Containers	3 x hook lift containers for plate glass and soil/rubble (Project Asset No 6)	£9,000	£9,000
Storage	1 x secure WEEE storage facility (Project Asset No 7)	£30,000	£30,000
Containers	3 x Reuse containers inc. shelving (Project Asset No 8)	£9,000	£9,000
Total Cost/Total Funding		**£223,000**	**£223,000**

1.3 "Milestone Payments" means:

Milestone	Description	Target Milestone Completion Date	Support £
A	The following Project Assets have been ordered and delivered: Project Cost No 5: 2 x road sweepings containers Project Cost No 6: 3 x containers for plate glass and soil/rubble Evidenced by a copy of the supplier invoice together with evidence that payment has been made in full in the form of an extract from bank statement or BACs transfer documentation and photographic evidence and/or a site visit by a representative of WRAP.	31 January 2016	£15,000
B	The following Project Assets have been ordered and delivered/installed: Project Cost No: 1 – green waste bulking area; 2 – 15 x free standing sectional walls; 3 – 3 x traffic control barriers; 4 – 2 x green waste compactors and 3 x containers 7 – 1 x secure WEEE storeage facility 8 – 3 x reuse containers including racking for reuse container Evidenced by a copy of the supplier invoice together with evidence that payment has been made in full in the form of an extract from bank statement or BACs transfer documentation and photographic evidence and/or a site visit by a representative of WRAP.	15 March 2016	£208,000
	Total available amount of Support		**£223,000**

1.4 The "Service" means the enhancement of infrastructure and facilities available to householders at Drumcoo Household Recycling Centre.

1.5 "Project Location" means Drumcoo Household Recycling Centre.

2. Other agreement details

2.1 Day-to-Day Contacts shall be:

2.1.1 for WRAP: Sarah Burns, Rethink Waste Project Manager

Email: sarah.burns@wrap.org.uk

Tel: 01295 819652

for the Recipient: Jill Eagleson, Recycling and Education Officer

Email: jill.eagleson@midulstercouncil.org

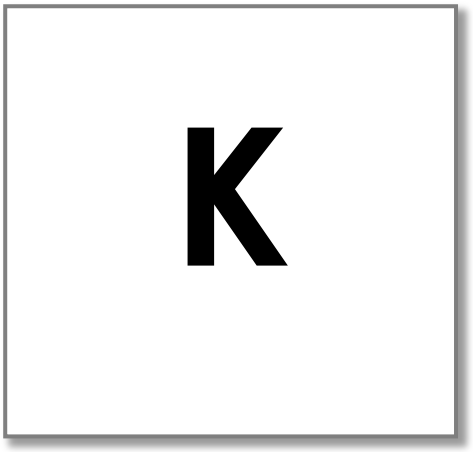
Tel: 03000 132 132 / 07825 146321

Contact address: Circular Road, Dungannon, BT71 6DT

Schedule 2
Tonnage Table

The table below shows the materials to be recycled (thereby diverting from landfill) for a three year period from the date of implementation of the new Service together with the associated CO_2 reductions.

Material Type	**Year 1**	**Year 2**	**Year 3**	**Total**
Green waste to compost	300	300	300	900
Road sweeping	500	500	500	1,500
Plate glass	120	120	120	360
Soil/rubble	400	400	400	1,200
WEEE – small	20	20	20	60
WEEE – large	15	15	15	45
Furniture	20	20	20	60
Paint	10	10	10	30
TOTAL	**1,385**	**1,385**	**1,385**	**4,155**
CO_2 equivalent tonnes	184.62	184.62	184.62	553.86
BMW tonnes	310	310	310	930
BMW CO_2 equivalent tonnes	90.67	90.67	90.67	272.01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Comhairle Ceantair Lár Uladh Mid Ulster District Council

Subject	**Waste Management Plan**
Reporting Officer	**Mark McAdoo, Head of Environmental Services**

1	**Purpose of Report**
1.1	To update members on the appointment of consultants for the preparation of a revised/joint Waste Management Plan for Mid Ulster District Council, Omagh and Fermanagh Council and Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough Council

2	**Background**
2.1	The Department of the Environment (DOENI) is responsible for preparation of the Waste Management Strategy setting out is policies in relation to the recovery and disposal of waste. Local Government is responsible in its turn for the preparation and implementation of Waste Management Plans setting out the Councils' arrangements for the collection and disposal of waste (in accordance with Article 23 of the Waste and Contaminated Land Northern Ireland Order 1997).
2.2	Prior to Local Government Reform Councils delegated preparation of Waste Management Plans and any agreed ancillary functions to their Waste Management Groups, using powers in the Local Government Act (NI) 1972. The legacy Councils of Armagh, Banbridge, Cookstown, Craigavon, Dungannon, Fermanagh and Omagh were former members of the Southern Waste Management Partnership (SWaMP2008) whereas Magherafelt District Council was a former member of the North West Region Waste Management Group.
2.3	SWaMP2008 was dissolved with effect from 31 March 2015 under The Local Government (Constituting a Joint Committee a Body Corporate) Order (NI) 2015. The Department of the Environment has confirmed in writing to the Chief Executives on 20th October (see attached letter) that it has no objection to a joint waste management plan being produced covering the former SWaMP2008 and NWRWMG Councils and has asked that this be submitted by end February 2016.
2.4	At the Environment Committee meeting on 3rd September 2014 it was agreed that Mid Ulster District Council would not be part of any formal waste management group/structure moving forward. The revised Waste Management Plan to be produced as a result of this exercise is simply an example of three constituent Councils acting collaboratively, with this Council taking the lead on procurement

3	**Key Issues**
3.1	Following a Review of the Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy in 2013 both SWaMP2008 and North West Region Waste Management Groups prepared revised Waste Management Plans on behalf of their member Councils which have been determined by the Department of the Environment (DOENI).

3.2	It is now necessary to review, evaluate, update and combine the relevant sections and chapters of the existing Waste Management Plans and produce a revised joint Waste Management Plan for the five year period from 2016 to 2020 to cover the following three Council areas: *Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough Council* *Omagh and Fermanagh Council* *Mid Ulster District Council*
3.3	The contents of new Plan shall include the following elements: *Review of legislation* *Waste Management Practices, Opportunities and Constraints in Councils* *Existing Waste Management Arrangements and Infrastructure* *Proposed Future Waste Management Arrangements* *Waste Prevention and Minimisation* *Landfill Capacity Review* *Implementation and Monitoring*
3.4	A full description of each element is included in attached copy of the brief used for the appointment of consultants to prepare the Waste Management Plan.
3.5	The Plan shall be deemed to be finalised upon full completion of the relevant statutory processes including adoption by the Council and determination by the DOENI by the required date of 29th February 2016 (as per attached programme)

4	**Resources**
4.1	**<u>Financial</u>** The cost of consultancy services for the preparation of the Waste Management Plan is £8,000 + VAT. It should be noted this cost will be met from within the budget previously allocated for Waste Management Group membership/work.
4.2	**<u>Human</u>** Some officer time will be required for project management and in the collation and provision of waste management data to assist in waste flow modelling for the Plan.
4.3	**<u>Basis for Professional/ Consultancy Support</u>** WDR & RT Taggart will be the appointed specialist consultants to prepare the Plan.

5	**Other Considerations**
5.1	The process will include consultation with key stakeholders including members via a presentation to the Environment Committee(s) and an Equality Assessment.

6	**Recommendations**
6.1	Members are asked to note the contents of this report.

7	**List of Documents Attached**
7.1	Copy of correspondence from DOENI Acting Deputy Director and Chief Executive
7.2	Brief for appointment of consultants to prepare joint Waste Management Plan
7.3	Programme for production of joint Waste Management Plan.

Department of the
Environment
www.doeni.gov.uk

Roger Wilson
Chief Executive
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon
Borough Council
Civic Building
Downshire Place
Banbridge
BT32 3JY

Klondyke Building
Gasworks Business Park
Cromac Avenue
Lower Ormeau Road
BELFAST
BT7 2JA

Telephone: 028 9056 9210

Email: wesley.shannon@doeni.gov.uk

Date: 20th October 2015

Dear Roger,

WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Following our meeting on 29 September I would confirm that the Department has no objection to the proposal for a joint waste management plan (the Plan) covering the three former SWaMP2008 Councils. The Plan will need to be prepared in accordance with the requirements of Article 23 of the Waste and Contaminated Land (Northern Ireland) Order 1997 (the 1997 Order), and must ensure compliance with Article 28 of the Waste Framework Directive [2008/98/EC].

The Plan must cover the geographic area of the three Councils and set out the arrangements made, and proposed to be made, to recover controlled waste and for the treatment or disposal of such waste arising in the three districts, and must take account of the Strategy published by the Department in October 2013. In preparing the Plan, Councils will need to consider the requirements for consultation set out in Article 23(5)–(8) of the 1997 Order, and shall submit a draft copy to the Department for determination in accordance with Article 23(9) of the 1997 Order.

I would ask that you submit the joint Plan to the Department no later than the end of February 2016. However, should you believe that public consultation will be required, please contact me as soon as possible to agree an alternative time frame for submission.

I am writing in similar terms to Brendan and Anthony.

Regards

Wesley

WESLEY SHANNON

Acting Deputy Secretary and Chief Executive

Northern Ireland Environment Agency

Comhairle Ceantair
Lár Uladh
Mid Ulster
District Council

SPECIFICATION FOR

Provision of consultancy services for the production of a joint Waste Management Plan for: Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough Council; Omagh and Fermanagh District Council and Mid Ulster District Council

SPECIFICATION PREPARED BY	Mark McAdoo Head of Environmental Services
REFERENCE NUMBER	**ES/RFQ/2015/003**
QUERIES REGARDING THE CONTENT OF THIS SPECIFICATION SHOULD BE DIRECTED TO	Mark McAdoo, Mid Ulster District Council, Ballyronan Road, Magherafelt BT45 6EN Mark.mcadoo@midulstercouncil.org
SUBMISSIONS TO BE RETURNED NO LATER THAN	**12 noon on Friday 20th November 2015**

CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION

It is the responsibility of individual local authorities in Northern Ireland to prepare a Waste Management Plan (WMP) in accordance with Article 23 of The Waste and Contaminated Land (Northern Ireland) Order 1997. Quotations are therefore invited from suitably qualified and experienced professional consultants to produce a new/revised regional Waste Management Plan for the geographic area which makes up the following Council borough/districts:

Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough Council
Omagh and Fermanagh District Council
Mid Ulster District Council

2.0 BACKGROUND

The new Councils came into existence, as a result of Local Government Reform in Northern Ireland, on 1st April 2015. The legacy Councils of Armagh, Banbridge, Cookstown, Craigavon, Dungannon, Fermanagh and Omagh were former members of the Southern Waste Management Partnership (SWaMP2008) whereas Magherafelt District Council was a former member of the North West Region Waste Management Group (NWRWMG).

SWaMP2008 was dissolved with effect from 31 March 2015 under The Local Government (Constituting a Joint Committee a Body Corporate) Order (Northern Ireland) 2015 and the Waste Management Plan produced as a result of this commission is being produced as a joint Waste Management Plan on behalf of the three constituent Councils simply acting collaboratively.

3.0 SCOPE OF WORK

Following a Review of the Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy in 2013 both SWaMP2008 and North West Region Waste Management Groups prepared revised Waste Management Plans on behalf of their member Councils which have been determined by the Department of the Environment (DOENI).

The appointed consultants will be required to review, evaluate, update and combine the relevant sections/chapters of the existing Waste Management Plans and produce a revised joint Waste Management Plan jointly for the three Councils covering the five year period from 2016 to 2020.

The conducting of the process and undertaking of all associated activities shall be in compliance with the various legislative requirements and in accordance with all relevant guidance and best practice. In particular, but not exclusively, regard shall be had to;

1. Article 28 of European Directive 2008/98/EC (revised Waste Framework Directive)
2. European Directive 2001/42/EC (SEA)
3. European Directive 2003/35/EC (Public Participation)
4. Article 23 of the Waste and Contaminated Land (Northern Ireland) Order 1997 and any subsequent amendments
5. Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2011 and any subsequent amendments
6. The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2004 and any subsequent amendments
7. Sections 75 and 76 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998 and any subsequent amendments

4.0 STATEMENT OF REQUIREMENTS

The main elements of the review, evaluation and production of subsequent revised documents shall include:

4.1 Waste Management Plan

4.1.1 Review of Legislation

Review relevant existing and forthcoming National and EU legislation and guidance pertinent to Waste Management Planning, with specific reference to the revised Waste Framework Directive and other ancillary directives such as the Landfill Directive, Packaging Directive, WEEE Directive etc. and related NI Regulations.

The review shall include time profiling for implementation of the various strands of Environmental legislation relating to the plan.

Account shall be taken of the revised Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy produced in accordance with Article 19 of the Waste and Contaminated Order 1997 and Waste Regulations 2011.

4.1.2 Review of Municipal and other Controlled Waste Arisings

Review to be principally desk top compilation of existing information, to include council collected waste arisings and all other controlled wastes in the area.

The review should also address likely future trends in terms of waste growth for specific waste streams and should be based on a review of current statistics and patterns relevant to Northern Ireland where possible.

4.1.3 Waste Management Practices, Opportunities and Constraints in Councils

Audit of existing Waste Management practices within the Councils, to include collection, treatment and disposal operations, existing commitments, contracts and policies. Particular attention is to be given to existing contractual arrangements in relation to the treatment of residual waste.

4.1.4 Existing Waste Management Arrangements and Infrastructure

A desktop audit of existing facilities that are available for recycling, recovery, treatment and disposal should be produced. This exercise will also include identification of those facilities which will be appropriate for existing and future needs in accordance with legislative requirements.

4.1.5 Proposed Future Waste Management Arrangements

Review and update the future requirements as set out in the existing Waste Management Plan(s) in respect of the reuse, recycling, recovery and disposal of controlled waste and revise proposals as necessary. This shall take account of information obtained from the aspects outlined above as well as any other influencing considerations such as other related strategic policy matters.

4.1.6 Waste Prevention and Minimisation

Collate information on waste prevention activities and review minimisation opportunities for both municipal waste and other controlled wastes streams including the private/voluntary sectors.

4.1.7 Landfill Review

Audit of existing landfill void capacity in the three Council areas, calculate estimated remaining capacity, provide options for timing and closure of Council owned and operated sites including capex profiling for capping works and review of restoration and aftercare costs.

4.1.8 Implementation and Monitoring

Review, evaluate and revise proposals, if appropriate, to provide information on implementation designed to ensure the achievement of performance targets and sustainable waste management services/practices within pre-determined timescales. Details to include;

- Baseline facilities and schemes
- Yearly actions and targets
- Critical paths and trigger points for attaining targets
- Supporting education and awareness activities

4.1.9 Existing information

The appointed consultants will have access to the following information;

- Existing SWaMP2008 and NWRWMG Waste Management Plans
- Council WasteDataflow returns and quarterly/annual reports
- Landfill annual reports (including topographical surveys)
- Existing TEEPs assessment on collection of mixed dry recyclables

4.2 Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

Conduct a SEA, if required, in accordance with legislative requirements and associated government guidance. The SEA shall include;

- Setting the Context and establishing the baseline involving the identification of baseline information and development of SEA objectives.
- Deciding the scope of SEA and developing strategic alternatives involving testing against SEA objectives and appraising strategic alternatives.
- Assessing the effects of the Waste Management Plan involving the prediction and evaluation of the effects of the Plan (including alternatives), the mitigation of adverse effects and the production of the Environmental Report.
- Post Consultation assessment involving the assessment of any changes and the provision of information on how the Environmental Report and consultees opinions were taken into consideration.
- Producing measures for monitoring the implementation of the Waste Management Plan involving the development of aims and methods, in addition to ensuring adverse effects can be identified and appropriate responses initiated.

4.3 Equality Assessment

Conduct a process which ensures the requirements of Section 75 and 76 of the Northern Ireland 1998 are compiled with in respect of the Waste Management Plan. The service shall be provided in line with best practice and consistent with guidance published by the Equality Commission for Northern Ireland.

4.4. Consultation

Conduct consultation and engagement of all stakeholders to comply with the various statutory obligations in respect of the service provision with regard to;

The review, evaluation, revision and production of the Waste Management Plan
The associated Strategic Environmental Assessment (if required)
Section 75 and 76 Equality process

It is important that an adequate balance is struck in undertaking the consultation process to ensure stakeholders are not over or under consulted and the resources

deployed in the consultation are not disproportionate to the value or context of the above work streams. However given the existing group Waste Management Plans were subject to public consultation it is not expected that the new Plan will require a significant level of stakeholder engagement other than public notices on Council websites and in local press.

4.5 Reporting Requirements

The appointed consultants will be required to attend fortnightly face to face meetings with Council representatives A presentation to the Councils Environment Committees may also be required and inclusion of this should be provided in the price quoted. Monthly project progress reports should be produced for onward circulation to the Councils as appropriate.

5.0 EVALUATION/ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

5.1 Completeness and Compliance Check

After opening submissions will be checked to ensure that all documents that are required have been returned.

The Forms and Declarations included in Sections 9 to 13 of this document will be checked to verify that they have been completed and signed. Failure to submit any of the documentation or provide a satisfactory explanation as to why it has not been submitted will result in the submission not being considered further.

5.2 Qualitative and Cost Assessment

All remaining quotations will have their approach to service provision and price evaluated using the following weightings:

Criteria	Weighting
Quality - Approach to Service Delivery	30%
Cost	70%

5.2.1 Evaluation of the Qualitative Approach to Service Delivery

Firms are required to provide a detailed Service Delivery Plan (SDP) explaining the approach to be employed in order to successfully deliver the project in accordance with the Specification. The SDP shall include the following:

a) Methodology - an explanation as to how each element of the WMP will be delivered including a description of how these may interact/overlap and an assessment of how any potential difficulties will be addressed and overcome. This

should include details of communication/reporting procedures and liaison with the Council and other statutory bodies e.g. DOENI as may be required.

b) Resources - details of the key person(s) who will have overall responsibility for delivery and management of the project including their specific experience waste management planning for the public sector.

c) Timescales – a programme, in the form of a Gantt Chart, setting out milestones showing when each key element of the WMP will be delivered in accordance with deadlines stipulated.

The SDPs will be evaluated against each of the elements in the table below and, using the scoring matrix described, will be awarded an unweighted score out of 5 against that element. This unweighted score will be multiplied by the relative weighting to give a weighted mark. The weighted marks for each element shall be added together to give the aggregate quality mark (out of 30).

Service Delivery Sub-element	Score 0-5	Weighting	Mark (max)
Methodology		**3**	**15**
Resources		**2**	**10**
Programme		**1**	**5**

Score	Indicator
0	**Failed to address the issue or displays a complete lack of understanding**
1	**An unacceptable response with serious reservations. Limited detail provided. High risk that the proposed will not be acceptable.**
2	**A response with reservations. Lacks convincing clarity of detail. Medium risk that the proposed approach will not be successful.**
3	**Meets Requirements. The response generally meets the Council's requirements, but lacks sufficient detail to warrant a higher mark.**

4	**A good response that meets the Council's requirements with good supporting evidence. Demonstrates good understanding.**
5	**Excellent response that meets the requirements. Indicates an excellent response with detailed supporting evidence and no weaknesses.**

5.2.2 Evaluation of Price

The services to be provided shall be on the basis of a fixed lump sum, inclusive of all costs and expenses
.
All quotations will be ranked in order of price. The lowest price will be awarded a score of 70 (100% of weighted score). Other quotations will have a score calculated as
:
Lowest price divided by the quoted price multiplied by 70.

Example:

Lowest Price £15,000 = 70
Next Price £20,000

$$\frac{15{,}000}{20{,}000} \times 70 = 52.5 \text{ marks}$$

5.3 Award Criteria.

For each quotation the weighted scores for approach to service provision and the price score will be combined. Quotations will be ranked in order with the highest score being ranked highest.

The award of contract (if any) by the Councils will be on the basis of the compliant submission which provides the most economically advantageous offer.

If required firms may be invited for a clarification interview at any stage of the evaluation process. Firms should note that only those staff key to the delivery of the service should attend the clarification interview.

6.0 TIMESCALE

A draft version of the joint Waste Management Plan for consultation/review should be provided to the Councils no later than Friday 22nd January 2016.

The Plan shall be deemed to be finalised upon full completion of the relevant statutory processes and submission to the Department of the Environment which must be no later than 29th February 2016.

Milestone payments for project fees are as follows:

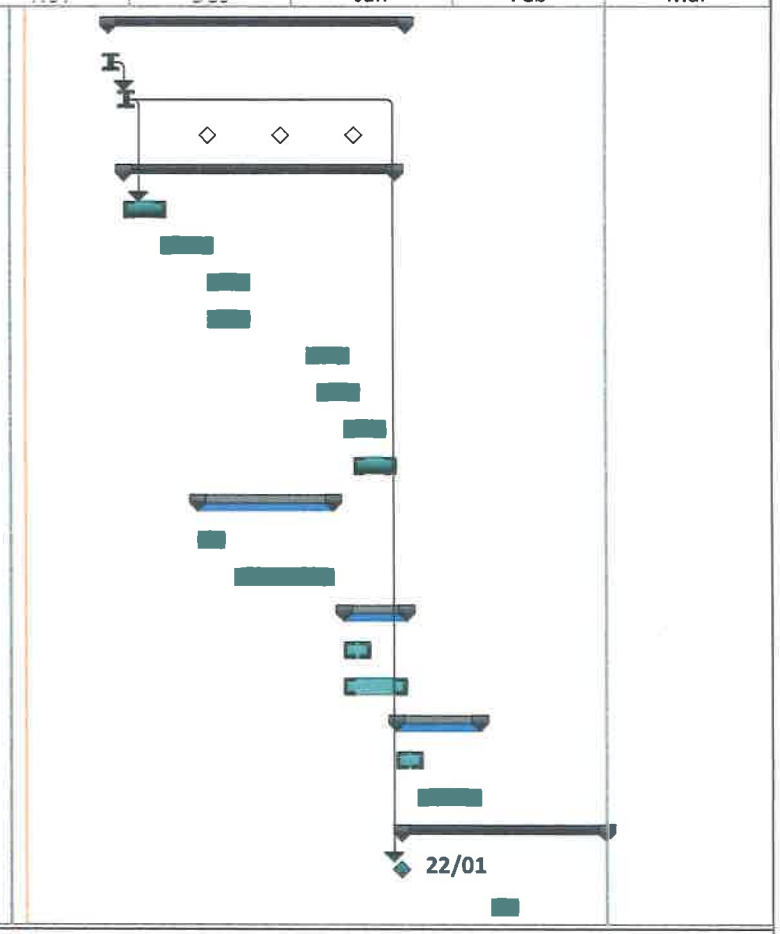
Submission of draft Waste Management Plan	60%
Determination by Department of the Environment	80%
Adoption by Councils	100%

7.0 RETURN OF SUBMISSION

Completed submissions (2 No. A4 hard copies) addressed to the undersigned must be received in a plain sealed envelope endorsed "Quotation for joint Waste Management Plan" no later than 12 noon on Friday 20th November 2015.

Mark McAdoo
Head of Environmental Services
Mid Ulster District Council
50 Ballyronan Road
Magherafelt
BT45 6EN

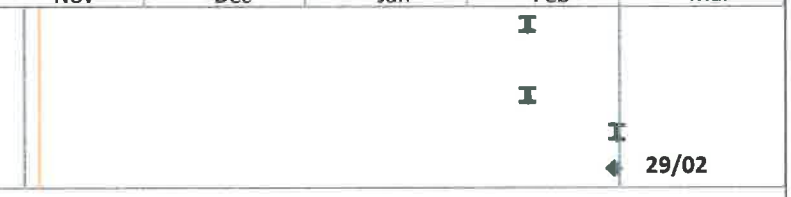
ID	Task Name	Start	Finish
1	**Meetings**	**Fri 27/11/15**	**Fri 22/01/16**
2	Project Appointment	Fri 27/11/15	Fri 27/11/15
3	Project Initiation Meeting	Mon 30/11/15	Mon 30/11/15
4	**Fortnightly Progress Meetings**	**Sun 08/11/15**	**Fri 18/12/15**
8	**Waste Management Plan**	**Mon 30/11/15**	**Wed 20/01/16**
9	Review of Legislation	Mon 30/11/15	Mon 07/12/15
10	Review of Municipal and other Controlled Waste	Mon 07/12/15	Wed 16/12/15
11	Waste Management Practices	Wed 16/12/15	Wed 23/12/15
12	Existing Waste Management Arrangements	Wed 16/12/15	Wed 23/12/15
13	Proposed Future Waste Management Arrangements	Mon 04/01/16	Mon 11/01/16
14	Waste Prevention and Minimisation	Wed 06/01/16	Wed 13/01/16
15	Landfill Review	Mon 11/01/16	Mon 18/01/16
16	Implementation and Monitoring	Wed 13/01/16	Wed 20/01/16
17	**Strategic Environmental Assessment**	**Mon 14/12/15**	**Fri 08/01/16**
18	Review of Existing SEA's	Mon 14/12/15	Fri 18/12/15
19	Re-Drafting of SEA	Mon 21/12/15	Fri 08/01/16
20	**Equality Assessment**	**Mon 11/01/16**	**Fri 22/01/16**
21	Review of Existing Assessments	Mon 11/01/16	Fri 15/01/16
22	Re-Drafting of Existing Assessment	Mon 11/01/16	Fri 22/01/16
23	**Consultation Process**	**Thu 21/01/16**	**Fri 05/02/16**
24	Preparation of Public Adverts	Thu 21/01/16	Mon 25/01/16
25	Consultation Preiod	Mon 25/01/16	Fri 05/02/16
26	**Issue of Documentation**	**Fri 22/01/16**	**Mon 29/02/16**
27	Draft Waste Management Plan to the Council	Fri 22/01/16	Fri 22/01/16
28	Changes to the Draft Plan	Mon 08/02/16	Fri 12/02/16



Project: Waste Management Plan
Date: Tue 10/11/15

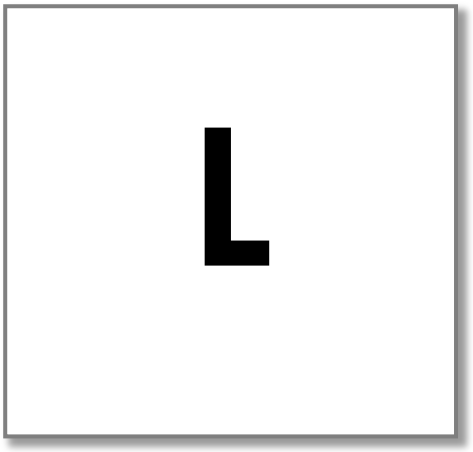
Task		External Milestone		Manual Summary Rollup	
Split		Inactive Task		Manual Summary	
Milestone		Inactive Milestone		Start-only	
Summary		Inactive Summary		Finish-only	
Project Summary		Manual Task		Deadline	
External Tasks		Duration-only		Progress	

ID	Task Name	Start	Finish
29	Final Waste Management Plan Issued following Comments	Fri 12/02/16	Fri 12/02/16
30	Issue of Waste Management Plan to DOE	Fri 12/02/16	Fri 12/02/16
31	Determination of Waste Management Plan by DOE	Mon 29/02/16	Mon 29/02/16
32	Adoption of Waste Management Plan by the Council	Mon 29/02/16	Mon 29/02/16



Project: Waste Management Plan
Date: Tue 10/11/15

Task		External Milestone		Manual Summary Rollup	
Split		Inactive Task		Manual Summary	
Milestone		Inactive Milestone		Start-only	
Summary		Inactive Summary		Finish-only	
Project Summary		Manual Task		Deadline	
External Tasks		Duration-only		Progress	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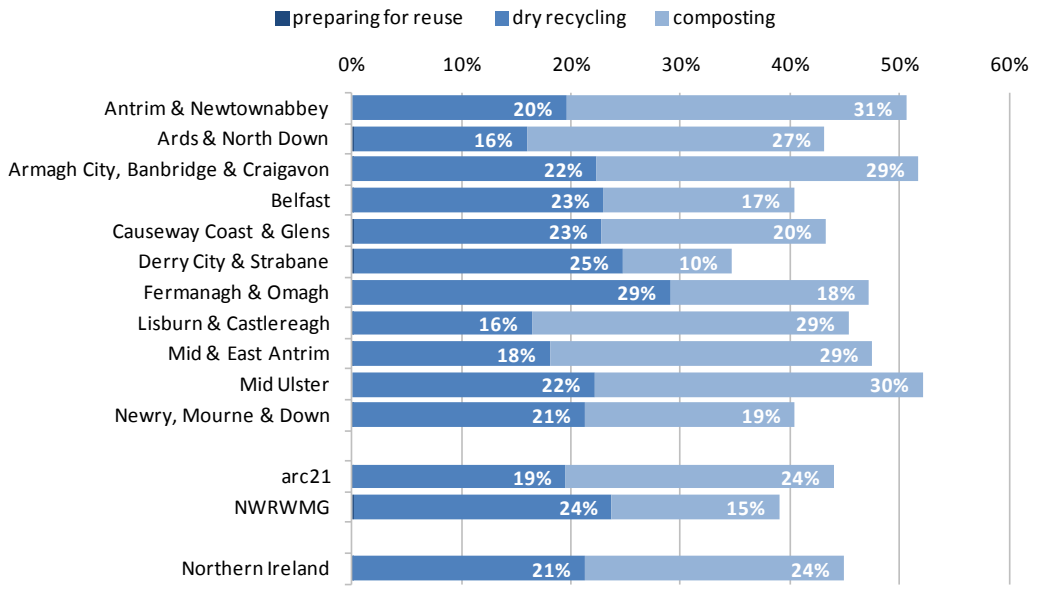
Comhairle Ceantair Lár Uladh Mid Ulster District Council

Subject	**Northern Ireland Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste Management Statistics Report April to June 2015**
Reporting Officer	**Mark McAdoo, Head of Environmental Services**

1	**Purpose of Report**
1.1	To update members on the Councils performance in relation to recycling and landfill diversion as outlined in the NIEA Northern Ireland Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste Management Statistics Report for April to June 2015.

2	**Background**
2.1	The above (provisional) report was published on 22nd October 2015 by the Department of the Environment. The data in the report is based on quarterly returns made to Waste Dataflow, a web based system, used by all local authorities throughout the UK to report on local authority collected municipal waste arising.
2.2	A full copy of the report can be accessed via the below link: http://www.doeni.gov.uk/lac-municipal-waste-q1-2015-16.pdf Key performance indicator tables are included in the appendix.

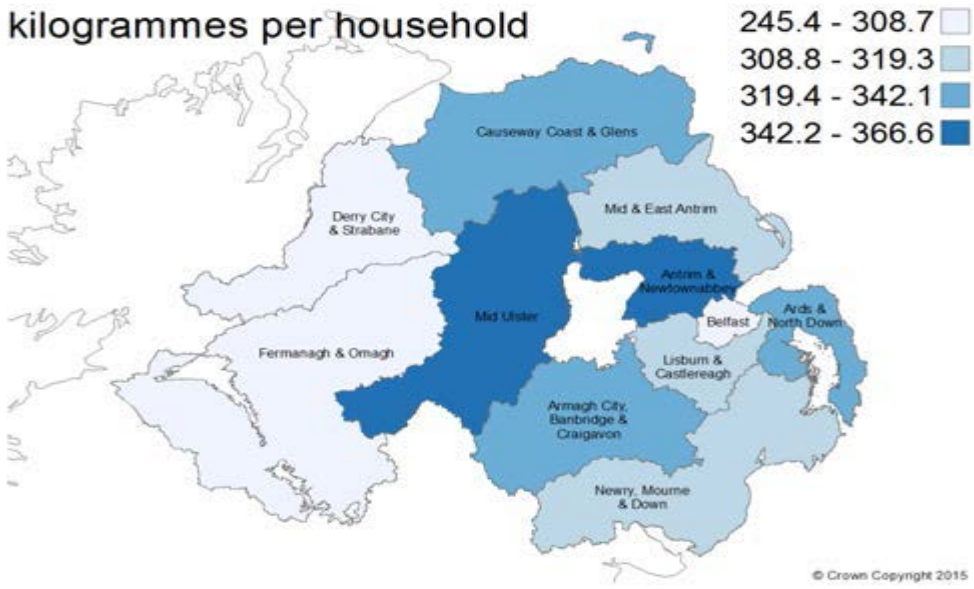
3	**Key Issues**
3.1	Northern Ireland Councils collected 254,007 tonnes of local authority collected (LAC) municipal waste between April and June 2015. This was a 1.4% decrease on the 257,614 tonnes collected during the same three months of 2014.
3.2	There were 55,301 tonnes of biodegradable LAC municipal waste sent to landfill between April and June 2015. This was 2.9% more than the 53,736 tonnes collected during the same period last year. It equated to one-fifth of the Northern Ireland Landfill Allowance Scheme allocation for 2015/16.
3.3	The Northern Ireland household waste preparing for reuse, dry recycling and composting rate was 44.9%. This was slightly lower than the 45.2% recorded during the same three months of 2014 (even though that figure did not include waste sent for preparing for reuse which has been included for the first time).
3.4	In the key performance indicator (KPI a) relating to the amount of household waste sent for recycling/composting I am pleased to report that the Mid Ulster District Council was the highest performing local authority with an overall recycling rate of 52.1% achieved during the quarter (as illustrated in the below graph):



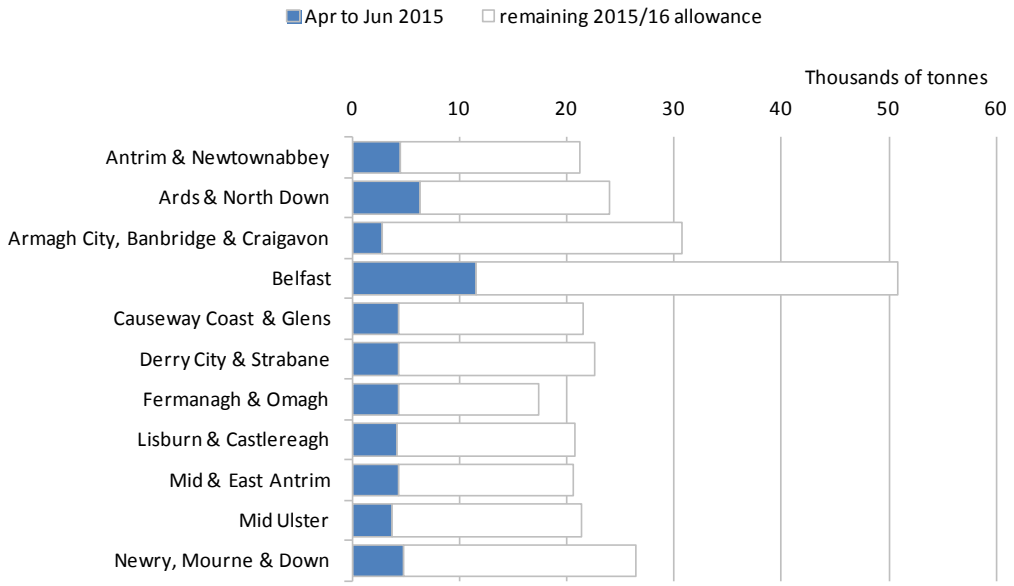
Percentage of household waste sent for recycling and composting

Whilst the April to June quarter has always a higher recycling rate, due to seasonality, this is a very encouraging start to the year and bodes well in relation to achieving our Service Improvement Plan target of recycling at least 48% during 2015/16 and the EU Revised Waste Framework Directive target of 50% by 2020.

In respect of household waste arisings per household (KPI h) the largest recorded was in Mid Ulster at 367kg per household, compared to the lowest figure of 245kg per household in Belfast, as shown below. This may be related to the fact that Mid Ulster has the largest average household size of all the new 11 councils.



Household waste arisings per household by council

	With regard to the Northern Ireland Landfill Allowance Scheme (NILAS) allocation Mid Ulster District Council only utilised 17.5% of the available annual allowance (21,330 tonnes) during the quarter i.e. landfilled only 3,728 tonnes of Biodegradable Local Authority Collected Biodegradable Municipal Waste (BLACMW). This was the second lowest utilisation of the Northern Ireland Councils as shown below:  **Biodegradable Municipal Waste sent to landfill**

4	**Resources**
4.1	**Financial** None
4.2	**Human** A significant amount of time is spent by the Recycling Officers in gathering, collating and submitting the necessary data for quarterly Waste Dataflow and NILAS returns.
4.3	**Basis for Professional/ Consultancy Support** None required

5	**Other Considerations**
5.1	This is the first official release of waste data collected on an eleven council basis. Consequently there are no previous data to directly compare this quarter's figures against. It will be possible to begin to make comparisons over time for councils from the April to June 2016 report next year. However finalised data relating to the legacy Councils for 2014/15 is scheduled to be published on 26 November 2015 and this will be reported to a future meeting of the Committee.

6	**Recommendations**
6.1	Members are asked to note the contents of this report.

7	**List of Documents Attached**
7.1	Table showing percentage of household waste sent for recycling and composting
7.2	Table showing amount of Biodegradable Municipal Waste sent to landfill
7.3	Table showing household waste arisings per household by council

Table 11: Percentage of household waste sent for preparing for reuse, dry recycling, composting and landfill by council and waste management group
Northern Ireland, April to June 2015

Units: Percentage

Authority	Household waste preparing for reuse rate	Household waste dry recycling rate	Household waste composting rate	KPI(a2) Household waste preparing for reuse, dry recycling and composting	KPI(b) Household waste landfilled rate
Antrim & Newtownabbey	0.0	19.6	31.1	50.6	39.4
Ards & North Down	0.2	15.8	27.2	43.2	51.0
Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon	0.1	22.3	29.4	51.8	21.4
Belfast	0.1	22.9	17.4	40.4	42.5
Causeway Coast & Glens	0.2	22.7	20.5	43.3	38.3
Derry City & Strabane	0.1	24.6	10.0	34.7	35.3
Fermanagh & Omagh	0.0	29.0	18.2	47.2	51.2
Lisburn & Castlereagh	0.1	16.3	29.0	45.4	47.2
Mid & East Antrim	0.0	18.0	29.5	47.5	45.4
Mid Ulster	0.0	22.1	30.0	52.1	37.0
Newry, Mourne & Down	0.0	21.2	19.2	40.4	38.1
arc21	0.1	19.4	24.5	44.0	43.8
NWRWMG	0.1	23.6	15.2	39.0	36.8
Northern Ireland	0.1	21.2	23.7	44.9	40.1

Source: NIEA

Notes: Rates calculated by dividing total tonnage of household waste sent in each category by total household waste arisings.
Note: The percentages of waste sent for preparing for reuse, for dry recycling, composting and landfill may not equal 100% because the recycling measures were defined to capture outputs from recycling processes which exclude energy recovery.

Quarterly provisional figures

Table 14: Biodegradable local authority collected (LAC) municipal waste to landfill by council and waste management group
Northern Ireland, April to June 2015

Units: Tonnes, Percentage

Authority	2015/16 allocation in tonnes	Tonnes of biodegradable LAC municipal waste to landfill in quarter Apr-Jun 2015 KPI(g)	% of 2015/16 allocation used in quarter Apr-Jun 2015
Antrim & Newtownabbey	21,148	4,431	21.0
Ards & North Down	23,956	6,332	26.4
Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon	30,759	2,854	9.3
Belfast	50,753	11,579	22.8
Causeway Coast & Glens	21,494	4,388	20.4
Derry City & Strabane	22,586	4,278	18.9
Fermanagh & Omagh	17,360	4,302	24.8
Lisburn & Castlereagh	20,716	4,208	20.3
Mid & East Antrim	20,644	4,404	21.3
Mid Ulster	21,330	3,728	17.5
Newry, Mourne & Down	26,396	4,797	18.2
arc21	163,613	35,751	21.9
NWRWMG	44,080	8,667	19.7
Northern Ireland	277,142	55,301	20.0

Source: NIEA

Note: Figures are subject to change pending the potential transfer of allowances and further year-end validations.

Quarterly provisional figures

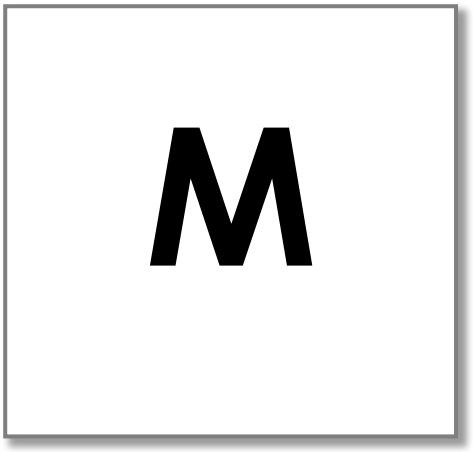
Table 13: Household waste arisings per household by council and waste management group
Northern Ireland, April to June 2015

Units: Kilogrammes per household
KPI(h)

Authority	Households (up to Apr to Jun 2015)	Household waste preparing for reuse, dry recycling and composting per household	Household waste landfilled per household	Household waste arisings per household
Antrim & Newtownabbey	55,302	183	143	362
Ards & North Down	65,837	148	175	342
Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon	77,332	168	70	325
Belfast	145,262	99	104	245
Causeway Coast & Glens	55,963	139	123	321
Derry City & Strabane	57,564	107	109	309
Fermanagh & Omagh	44,326	136	148	289
Lisburn & Castlereagh	55,118	145	151	319
Mid & East Antrim	55,594	149	142	313
Mid Ulster	49,846	191	136	367
Newry, Mourne & Down	64,013	126	119	311
arc21	441,126	133	132	302
NWRWMG	113,527	123	116	315
Northern Ireland	726,157	139	124	310

Source: NIEA, LPS

Notes: The number of households is determined from the total housing stock plus a quarterly estimate of new dwelling completions adjusted for vacant properties using the 2011 Census.
The amount of waste sent for preparing for reuse, for dry recycling, composting and landfill may not always equal the waste arisings because the recycling measures were defined to capture outputs from recycling processes which exclude energy recovery.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Subject	**Building Control Report**
Reporting Officer	**William Wilkinson – Head of Building Control**

1	**Purpose of Report**
1.1	To provide members with an update on the workload analysis for Building Control across Mid-Ulster District Council.

2	**Background**
2.1	Building Control applications are received in three different forms:- a Full Applications - submitted with detailed working drawings. b Building Notices - minor work not usually requiring detailed plans, e.g. provide insulation to roof space, etc. c Regularisation Applications – where work has been carried out without approval, an application must be submitted for retrospective approval.

3	**Key Issues**		
3.1	**Workload Analysis**	**November 2015**	**Accumulative 2015/16**
	Total number of Applications	**192**	**1644**
	Full plans applications received	**79**	**609**
	Building Notices applications received	**69**	**893**
	Regularisations applications received	**44**	**142**
	Estimated value of works submitted	**£11,027,000**	**£79,368,000**
	Number of inspections carried out by Building Control Officers	**1090**	**8015**

	Commencements	**200**	**1875**
	Domestic Dwellings	**66**	**581**
	Domestic alterations and Extensions	**128**	**1205**
	Non-Domestic work	**6**	**89**
	Completions	**217**	**1318**
	Domestic Dwellings	**49**	**300**
	Domestic alterations and Extensions	**159**	**945**
	Non-Domestic work	**9**	**73**
	Property Certificates Received	**263**	**1419**
3.2	Over the past month a number of significant applications have been received as noted in Appendix 1.		

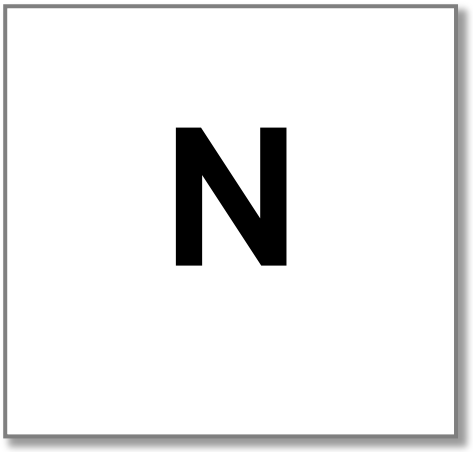
4	**Resources**
4.1	**Financial** Within current budgets
4.2	**Human** Within current staffing arrangements
4.3	**Basis for Professional/ Consultancy Support** None
4.4	**Other** None

5	**Other Considerations**
5.1	None

6	Recommendations
6.1	Members are requested to note the content of this report.

7	List of Documents Attached
7.1	Appendix 1 List of significant applications received by Building Control.

Applicant	Location of Development	Details of Development	External value of development
Q Mac Construction	49 Tullywiggan Road, Loughry, Cookstown	Erection of a 989m² office building producing a B C fee of £6665.00	£1350000
Ferson Bros	Morgans Hill Road Cookstown	Erection of 4 No. dwellings (average floor area 0 96m²) B C fee - £1038	£260,000
J Keatley	Lower Meadow Magherafelt	Erection of 4 No. dwellings (average floor area – 103m²) B C fee - £1116	£270,000
JFM Construction	Piney Ways Magherafelt	Erection of 4 No. Dwellings (average floor area – 91m²) B C fee - £1038	£210,000
O & S Doors	Syerla Road Dungannon	A 1080m² extension to a store producing a B C fee of £2090	£330,000
Terramac Fabrication Ltd	Goland Road Aughnacloy	A 895m² extension to a store producing a B C fee of £1735	£259,000
Johnny Kirkland	Richmond Hill Ballygawley	Erection of 4 No. dwelling (average floor area – 170m²) B C fee - £1038	£340,000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Subject	**Entertainment Licences**
Reporting Officer	**William Wilkinson**

1	**Purpose of Report**
1.1	To update members on Entertainment Licensing Applications across Mid Ulster District Council.

2	**Background**
2.1	The Council has responsibility for Licensing Places of Entertainment in accordance with The Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) (NI) Order 1985. Entertainment Licensing applications are received on a continued basis across the District. Statutory Consultations are carried out with PSNI and NIFRS for each entertainment licence application (grant of renewal) submitted. An officer will carry out an inspection of each set of premises to ensure compliance on site and that all certification and information deemed necessary in accordance with the approved policy has been addressed.

3	**Key Issues**
3.1	As previously agreed a list of applications for all grant/renewal of Entertainment Licences in Mid Ulster District Council is attached (see Appendix 1). Each application is accompanied by the following documentation: 1 A current Fire Risk Assessment detailing the following (a) means of escape from premises (b) management responsibilities for day to day safety aspects (c) details of review or an annual basis The fire risk assessment is audited by the inspecting officer 2 Electrical certification is the required for the following (a) General electrical installation (b) Emergency lighting system (c) Fire alarm system 3 Details of current public liability insurance for premises 4 Copy of public advertisement in local press

4	Resources
4.1	**Financial** None
4.2	**Human** None
4.3	**Basis for Professional/ Consultancy Support** None
4.4	**Other** None

5	Other Considerations
5.1	None

6	Recommendations
6.1	Member are requested to note the content of this report.

7	List of Documents Attached
7.1	Appendix 1 – Schedule of applications received for the Grant/Renewal of Entertainment Licences.

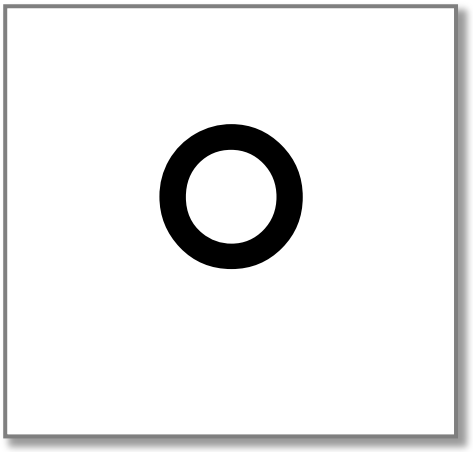
Appendix 1

Schedule of applications received for the Grant/Renewal of Entertainment Licences in November 2015.

Name of Applicant	Name of Premises	Address of Premises	Type of Licence	Max No Patrons
Enda Bell	The Four Corners	Mullaghmoyle Road Coalisland	Annual	268
Mid Ulster District Council	Marguee	Main Street Maghera	Occasional	200
Emmett Quinn	The Tailor's House	Main Street Ballygawley	Annual	124
F Brunt	St John's Parish Hall	Murley Road Fivemiletown	Occasional	600
H McGoldrick	Moyola Park Golf Club	Curran Road Castledawson	Annual	291
Tobermore Community Projects	McKinney Memorial Hall	Main Street Tobermore	Occasional	300
R McKenna	St Colm's High School	Magherafelt Road Draperstown	Occasional	300
L Doyle	Islandhill AOH Hall	Shore Road Ballyronan	Annual	360
S McPeake	Erin's Own GAC	Quarry Road Knockcloghrim	Annual	500
N McMulan	Castledawson Presbyterian Church	Main Street Castledawson	Occasional	288
S Boyle	The Cosy Corner Bar	Gulladuff Road Gulladuff	Annual	90
H Downey	Downey's Bar	Queen Street Magherafelt	Annual	370

P McAllister	McAllisters Bar & Lounge	Sixtowns Road Draperstown	Annual	190
C McNally	The Hogan Stand	Moneyneany Road Draperstown	Annual	70
H McAlary	The Corner House	St Patricks Street Draperstown	Annual	300
D Hamilton	Tom's Place/Daly's Bar	Irish Street Dungannon	Annual	50
M Doris	The Market Tavern Bar	Rainey Street Magherafelt	Annual	62
P McCloy	The Terrace Hotel	Church Street Magherafelt	Annual	440
M Regan	The Market Inn	St Patricks Street Draperstown	Annual	100
K Bradley	Walsh's Hotel	Main Street Maghera	Annual	999
K Regan	Regan's Bar	Hall Street Maghera	Annual	150
D Friel	Friel's Bar & Rafters Restaurant	Kilrea Road Swatragh	Annual	230
B Donnelly	The Underground Bar	St Patricks Street Draperstown	Annual	184
M & A M Crawford	Mc Masters Bar	Main Street Maghera	Annual	120
R O'Kane	The Flax Inn	King Street Magherafelt	Annual	127
M Stewart	The Coachman	Rainey Street Magherafelt	Annual	200
M Doyle	The Shepherds Rest	Sixtowns Road draperstown	Annual	340
D Gordon	The Hawthorn Inn	Kilrea Road Portglenone	Annual	198

R McGrath	The Old thatch Inn	Hillhead Road Castledawson	Annual	238
B McKenna	McKenna's Bar	Main Street Bellaghy	Annual	150
J Belton	The Elk	Hillhead Road Toomebridge	Annual	1276
H & T McGlone	Dormans Bar & Secrets Nightclub	Queen Street Magherafelt	Annual	1056
B Duffin	Craic Theatre	Dungannon Road Coalisland	Annual	379
R Elder	The Wesleyan Hall	Main Street Fivemiletown	Occasional	450
L Daly	Eglish – St Patricks GAA	Killyliss Road Dungannon	Occasional	560
L Bogue	Bogue's Bar	Main Street Clogher	Annual	190
P McKenna	McKenna's Bar	Glen Road Maghera	Annual	107
J McQuaid	Dungannon Youth Resource Centre	Savings Bank Street Dungannon	Occasional	460
P McCann	Stepz (Murphys Bar)	Main Street Pomeroy	Annual	220
S McGrath	Dungannon Golf Club	Springfield Lane Dungannon	Annual	175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Subject	**Affordable Warmth Scheme**
Reporting Officer	**Fiona McClements - Head of Environmental Health**

1	**Purpose of Report**
1.1	To update members on the current position of the Affordable Warmth Scheme and provide further information on the Pilot Commencing Nov 2015 to Year End.

2 Background

2.1 The Affordable Warmth Scheme (AWS) builds on the success of the previous Affordable Warmth Pilots and is one of the Department for Social Development's tools in tackling fuel poverty. The Scheme is delivered in partnership with local Councils and the Housing Executive, targeting areas of severe and extreme fuel poverty. As part of the continuous review of the Scheme and the exploration of options for improvements, DSD are proposing a temporary change to the process.

Over 2014/2015 financial year and the current year there has been a great deal of work completed in Mid-Ulster District Council Area under the Affordable Warmth Scheme, see figures below:

	Year 2014/2015	**Year 2015/2016 (To date)**	**TOTAL**
Home Visits Made	3543	3747	**7290**
Surveys Completed and referred to NIHE	705	569	**1274**

This has resulted in referrals being made for Affordable Warmth measures to be installed in eligible households throughout the Council area. There have also been additional benefits in terms of other referrals. To date there have been almost 300 onward referrals made to services and schemes, see below:

Agency	**Year 2014/2015**	**Year 2015/2016 (To date)**
HAP Referrals	85	22
Public Health	8	2
Council assisted bin Collection	3	2
Boiler Replacement	68	40
PSNI	1	1
DRD (Roads)	1	-
Warm Homes Referrals	8	n/a
NISEP Schemes	17	27
Magherafelt Advice Centre	3	3
Citizen Advice	2	-
Total	**196**	**96**

3	Key Issues
3.1	The average spend per household under AWS is £3500 compared to £1440 in Warm Homes. This rise reflects the increased range of measures that are available under AWS. The scheme also includes replacement of windows which is the only scheme considering this for owner occupiers. DSD have advised that this demand on the budget means that it will not be possible to deliver the energy efficiency improvement measures to 9,000 homes (throughout NI) as envisaged at the start of the Scheme. The AWS is fully funded by DSD who have funded each Council in Northern Ireland £153k for the 12 month period, 1st April 15 to 31st March 2016. As the DSO are the funders of the scheme, correspondence has been sent to them requesting information in response to elected members queries. It is hoped that a response is received in time for the December Environment Committee Meeting.

4	Resources
4.1	**Financial** Administration costs for operating the Affordable Warmth Scheme are incurred by both MUDC and NIHE. DSD have 100% funded MUDC to administer the Affordable Warmth Scheme on their behalf and correspondence has been sent to the DSD requesting the funding detail for the NIHE administrative input. MUDC's level of funding for the Council's administrative input into the scheme is £153K for the 12 month period. This covers salary costs for a Project Co-Ordinator and 3 Affordable Warmth Surveyors and associated operating costs.
4.2	**Human** Existing Temporary Affordable Warmth Project Officers.
4.3	**Basis for Professional/ Consultancy Support** None.
4.4	**Other** N/A.

5	Other Considerations
5.1	None.

6	**Recommendations**
6.1	Note the correspondence

7	**List of Documents Attached**
7.1	Appendix 1 – Letter to DSD requesting information in relation to queries raised at the last committee meeting.

APPENDIX 1

Email: environmentalhealth@midulstercouncil.org

19 November 2015

Martin Mc Dermott
Housing Division
Level 2 Lighthouse Building
2 – 4 Cromac Avenue
Gasworks Business Park
Ormeau Road
BELFAST
BT7 2JB

Dear Mr Mc Dermott,

RE: MID ULSTER DISTRICT COUNCIL – AFFORDABLE WARMTH SCHEME

At the Environment Committee Meeting on 10th November 2015, Council considered the letter that was sent to Councils regarding the enhanced role of the Affordable Warmth Team dated 6th October 2015.

Mid Ulster District Council acknowledges the support provided by DSD in taking forward the Affordable Warmth Scheme in this area but through discussion at the meeting in respect of the proposed in -year changes, the Council have requested the following information for the MUDC area:-

- How many households have now had measures installed within their homes to date?
- How much have these actual measures cost, excluding administrative costs?
- What is the level of DSD funding to the NIHE for administration of the Affordable Warmth Scheme?
- Please provide clarity over why the NIHE are no longer in a position to carry out the second stage of the process which is now to be supported by Council Staff?
- What other options were considered to address the shortfall in this NIHE work?
- How will the proposed in-year changes affect the Service level agreement to target 1000 households?

For your information, the next MUDC committee meeting is scheduled for Tuesday 8th December 2015 and it would be beneficial if a response was available prior to that date.

Thank you in anticipation of your help and if you wish to discuss further please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely,

_____
Fiona McClements
Head of Environmental Health

cc Oliver McHugh
Housing Division
Level 2 Lighthouse Building
2 – 4 Cromac Avenue
Gasworks Business Park
Ormeau Road
BELFAST
BT7 2JB

Department for Social Development
www.dsdni.gov.uk

From: Martin Mc Dermott
Head of Fuel Poverty & Private Sector Grants

Fiona McClements
Head of Environmental Health
Mid Ulster Council
Circular Road
DUNGANNON
BT71 6DT

Level 2
Lighthouse
1 Cromac Place
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BELFAST
BT7 2JB

Telephone: 028 9082 9085
Facsimile: 028 9082 9324

E-Mail: martin.mcdermott@dsdni.gov.uk

4 December 2015

Dear Fiona,

Thank you for your letter dated 19 November 2015 regarding the Affordable Warmth Scheme, which was received in the Department on 1 December 2015. The Council have requested some information for the mid Ulster area and I will address each of your questions in turn. This information will continue to made available to the Affordable Warmth Coordinators at the monthly scheme monitoring meetings who can update senior council officials.

Measures Installed and Cost
To date 1,755 measures have been installed in 1,131 homes, the cost of these measures amounts to about £4.3 million. To date the Housing Executive has issued 3,046 letters of approval to householders amounting to some £11.6 million.

NIHE Funding
The Northern Ireland Housing Executive is a non departmental public body. There is a 'Dossier of Control' in place between this Department and the Housing Executive. This sets out the controls over the different areas of the Housing Executive's activities by the Department or the Housing Executive itself. The Department funds the Housing Executive to deliver its overall operational activities, the funding is not allocated on a scheme by scheme basis.

Process Changes
As you know Affordable Warmth is a new and innovative scheme. Due to its targeted nature, the volume of referrals received and the support householders require getting the measures installed, the Department asked the Housing Executive to review the end to end process. The review identified that there was duplication in information gathering at the start of the process. It was considered that the household income could be gathered at the same time as the initial survey by the council official.

This is an interim short term measure and its longer term use will be considered as part of the Affordable Warmth Scheme review. I believe that this was a reasonable and sensible step which was discussed in detail with council staff at the Affordable Warmth Monitoring Forum meetings.

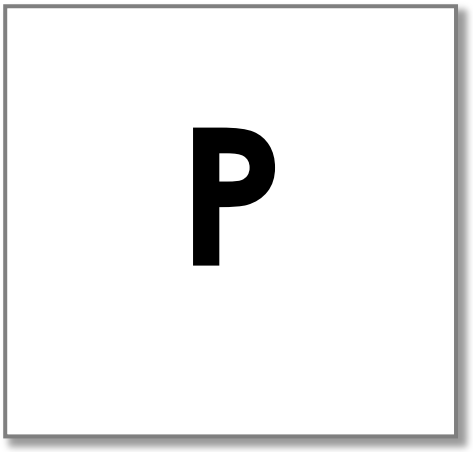
The Affordable Warmth Scheme is targeted at low income households who are in extreme/severe fuel poverty. Under the Warm Homes Scheme the average grant spend per household was £1,440, however under the Affordable Warmth Scheme the average grant spend is now over £3,500. My team is currently examining at the agreed targets with a view to revising them for 2016/2017. Targets will be discussed at a joint Housing Executive/Council/DSD Monitoring Forum. As discussed at the Monitoring Forum on 22 October 2015 councils are not expected to continue to target addresses at present, but instead concentrate on those households already referred. However any vulnerable cases that are self referred should be prioritised and referred to the Housing Executive for action.

My team regularly meets with council and Housing Executive colleagues through the Affordable Warmth Monitoring Forum and will continue to discuss progress of the scheme and provide updates as necessary.

I hope you find this response helpful. If you wish to discuss the content of this letter, please do not hesitate to contact me on 028 9082 9085.

Yours sincerely,

Martin McDermott
Head of Fuel Poverty & Private Sector Grants Team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Subject	**Education for Sustainable Development – Update**
Reporting Officer	**Raymond Lowry - Head of Technical Services**
Contact Officer	**Y Zellmann - Sustainability Manager**

1	**Purpose of Report**
1.1	To update Members on Environmental & Sustainability educational activities provided through Council's Sustainability & Biodiversity Programme.

2	**Background**
2.1	Throughout the year Technical Services, through the work of Sustainability Manager and Biodiversity Officer - carries out awareness raising and practical educational activities on a wide range of Environmental and Sustainability issues.
2.2	Over the last decade a number of key areas have been developed for schools' environmental education and community involvement, with a particular focus on tree planting, habitat creation (wildflower meadows, hedges, mini-woodlands), community gardening/ food growing and wildlife/biodiversity. Depending on demand/interest and available resources also other topics were covered such as fair trade, climate change, renewable energy and sustainable consumption.
2.3	**Planting of Native Trees** Between 2008 and 2013 each winter an Arbor Week was organised for local schools in the South Tyrone area in order to increase the number of trees in the area, provide pupils with practical training in the planting and aftercare of trees and to raise awareness of the importance of caring for our native woodlands. This annual planting of 600+ native trees took place at several Council owned sites (Donaghmore, Ballygawley Playing Fields, Benburb Playing Fields, Railway Park, Aughnacloy Eco Park) where small patches of ground were set aside specifically for the development of small wooded areas Tree planting at these sites was exclusively carried out during Arbor Week involving around 12 – 15 schools with a total of 250-300 children each year. Only native trees were planted including oaks, alder, willow, birch, hawthorn, hazel and wild cherry. Arbor Week was based on practical environmental education and hands-on participation by local schools, many of which participated with enthusiasm year after year. In addition 7,000 trees (equalling 1,000m of hedgerows) were planted across the Mid Ulster area as part of the Lottery funded 'Hedgerows Grow West' Project.

3	**Key Issues**
	Current Educational and Awareness raising activities are aimed to:
3.1	**Raise awareness on Biodiversity and Sustainability issues via:** • Talks / presentations / info stands / training sessions to public / local schools / groups on a range of topics • and associated PR in local media and on Council Website.  Recent Ministerial visit at Ballygawley Allotments – 14th October 2015
3.2	**Involve local schools, groups and residents in practical nature conservation projects:** This work currently focusses mainly on 'hands on' Environmental Education events held at Nunnery Hill allotments in Dungannon Park and Ballygawley Nature Garden as well as activities taking place at the previous Arbor Week – Sites and a series of public events organised as part of the Mid Ulster Biodiversity Project. Arbor Week has not been organised for this winter because there is very little scope for adding further trees to the five sites. Educational activities will instead focus on wider woodland development including activities such as wildflower plug and bulb planting. It is hoped to develop further opportunities for schools and community involvement in practical environmental projects at other Council sites. Through the Mid Ulster Biodiversity Project a number of "Introduction to Bird Ringing" events have been organised for the general public. Bird ringing is essential to understanding what is happening to our wild bird species and will help direct efforts in bird conservation. The introductory events have been followed by monthly practical ringing sessions at Traad to further engage and

	train members of the public.
3.3	**Encourage healthier lifestyles through allotments & community gardening:** By providing advice and practical (gardening) training to local schools and groups. The Sustainability Manager continues to give support, advice and training to schools and community groups planning to develop food gardens on their own ground. The support given ranges from site visits and assessments over help with the planning of a garden to the delivery of practical training sessions such as seed sowing or planting workshops. To reflect the limited resources available this support takes place mainly on request. Following on from a successful 2-year pilot environmental schools programme at Nunnery Hill Community Garden in 2013-14 it is planned to use the allotments for further schools' workshops on a range of topics. A dedicated schools plot is currently available at the site.
3.4	**Recent environmental education & awareness activities carried out:** **Apr - Jun 2015** All Ireland Bumblebee Monitoring Scheme Training (Presentation & Practical) Introduction to Bird Ringing - Traad (Talk & Practical) International Biodiversity Day Event - Biodiversity Recording (Talk & Practical) Bird Ringing & Biodiversity Recording (Talk & Practical) Bug Hunt - Dungannon Park (Talk & Practical) **Jul – Sep 2015** Mid Ulster Bird Ringing Project -Traad – July (Practical) MUBP & Biodiversity Recording - Broughderg (Presentation) Daubenton's Bat Survey Training - Ballinderry (Presentation & Practical) Butterflies, Bugs & Bumblebees - Hill of The O'Neill (Talk & Practical) Mid Ulster Bird Ringing Project - Traad – August (Practical) Bat Night - Dungannon Park - (Talk & Walk) Mid Ulster Bird Ringing Project - Traad - September (Practical) **Oct/Nov 2015** Nunnery Hill Allotments – Workshop on Bird Ringing for allotment holders Mid Ulster Bird Ringing Project - Traad – October (Practical) Ballygawley Nature Garden - living willow fence creation Mid Ulster Bird Ringing Project - Traad - November (Practical)
3.5	**Planned Environmental Education & Awareness Activities:** **Dec 2015** Mid Ulster Biodiversity - public presentation with 'Save Our Sperrins' Ballygawley Playing Fields – Planting of Woodland Wildflower Plants & Bulbs with Ballygawley Primary Schools Mid Ulster Bird Ringing Project - Traad (Practical)

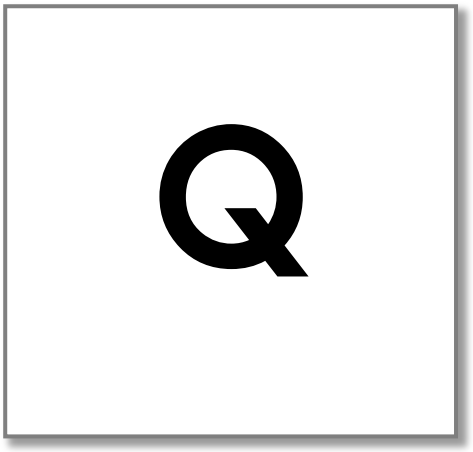
	Jan 2015 Tree/Hedge maintenance and woodland bulb planting at Nunnery Hill – school and date TBC Mid Ulster Bird Ringing Project - Traad (Practical) **Feb 2015** Mid Ulster Bird Ringing Project - Traad (Practical) **Mar 2015** Educational Activities Day for local schools all around "Native Trees" at Nunnery Hill – date TBC Mid Ulster Bird Ringing Project - Traad (Practical)

4	**Resource Implications**
4.1	**Financial** All expenditure for materials, plants and input from external organisations are within the allocated budget for Technical Services.
4.2	**Human resources** The educational and awareness raising work is carried out by Sustainability Manager (17 ½ hrs/week) and Biodiversity Officer (3 days/week) as part of their functions. Any tree planting activities with schools require further staff input due to the practical nature of the work and high numbers of pupils involved. In the past additional support was provided by Parks staff during Arbor week.
4.3	**Basis for Professional / Consultancy Support** N/A.
4.4	**Other** N/A.

5	**Other Considerations**
5.1	None.

6	**Recommendations**
6.1	That members note the Environmental and Sustainability Education Report as outlined .

7	**List of Documents Attached**
7.1	None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Subject	**Market Square - Dungannon Public Realm**
Reporting Officer	**Mark Kelso – Director of Public Health and Infrastructure**

1	**Purpose of Report**
1.1	To update Members on the outstanding issues regarding Dungannon Public Realm – Phase 1 and investigate potential improvements to car parking , traffic management and pedestrian safety in the Market Square, Dungannon.

2	**Background**
2.1	The legacy Council of Dungannon and South Tyrone Borough took forward Phase 1 of the Public Realm Programme for Dungannon Town Centre and Market Square at a cost of approximately £ 2 million funded through Department Social Development – Regeneration Programme .

3	**Key Issues**
3.1	As a result of these works, the traffic management and car parking arrangements were reconfigured in the Market Square area. The work was completed in March 2015. Since that date a number of representations have been made to Mid Ulster District Council by members of the public and local traders regarding the car parking, traffic management and pedestrian access in and around Market Square, Dungannon.
3.2	Dungannon Public Realm – Phase 2 has commenced as of 9th November 2015, which incorporates Scotch Street and Scotch Street Centre, William Street, George Street, Thomas Street, Perry Street and Northland Road. This work is scheduled to complete in the Summer of 2016 and has been funded through the Department of Social Development – Urban Regeneration Programme. Unfortunately however, none of this funding can be used to undertake any enhancements or improvements to the Market Square area .
3.3	In light of the concerns raised and the issues highlighted, it is proposed to appoint a Consultant Design Team to review the current arrangements and make recommendations as regards options for improvement.

4	**Resources**
4.1	**Financial** To be determined .
4.2	**Human** N/A
4.3	**Basis for Professional/ Consultancy Support** To identify improvements for Market Square , Dungannon
4.4	**Other** N/A.

5	**Other Considerations**
5.1	N/A

6	**Recommendations**
6.1	That members note the proposal to proceed to tender for the appointment of a Integrated Consultant Design Team to identify design options and implement vehicular and pedestrian improvements at Market Square, Dungannon.

7	**List of Documents Attached**
7.1	None.