

A

**Minutes of Meeting of Environment Committee of Mid Ulster District Council
held on Tuesday 9 February 2016 in Council Offices, Ballyronan Road,
Magherafelt**

Members Present

Councillor McFlynn (Chair)

Councillors Buchanan, Burton, Cuddy (7.45 pm),
Cuthbertson, Gillespie, Glasgow, Kearney, McGinley,
B McGuigan, S McGuigan, McNamee, Mullen, Mulligan,
J O'Neill, Totten

**Officers in
Attendance**

Mrs Caldwell, Principal Environmental Health Officer
(Public Health, Housing and Health and Wellbeing)
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 Patterson, Principal Environmental Health Officer
(Health and Safety and Licensing)
Mr Scullion, Head of Property Services
Mr Wilkinson, Head of Building Control
Miss Thompson, Committee Services/ Senior Admin
Officer

**Others in
Attendance**

Agenda Item 4 – Northern Ireland Fire and Rescue
Service
Equality Officer – Ms Davidson
Area Commander – Mr Gallagher
Assistant Chief Fire Officer – Mr Thompson

The meeting commenced at 7.03 pm

E26/16 Apologies

None.

E27/16 Declarations of Interest

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

E28/16 Chair's Business

None.

E29/16 Northern Ireland Fire and Rescue Service (NIFRS)

The Chair, Councillor McFlynn welcomed representatives from Northern Ireland Fire and Rescue Service and invited them to make their presentation.

Mr Gallagher proceeded with a powerpoint presentation and advised that NIFRS have commenced consultation in relation to proposed changes to crewing arrangements. One of the proposed changes within the consultation identified that Dungannon station would benefit from additional day duty cover to support the existing retained duty cover currently available. Members were advised that wholetime day duty cover would enhance prevention, protection and emergency response from Monday-Friday 0800-1800 hrs.

Councillor Mulligan asked if the proposed changes to crewing would require a recruitment process to be carried out or whether existing staff would be redeployed. The Councillor also asked if there has ever been a situation where the level of risk to crews has been stretched.

Mr Gallagher paid tribute to retained staff and advised that the current consultation follows a risk assessment of the risk levels across all 67 fire station areas in Northern Ireland over a five year period. The assessment indicated that in 11 station areas, including Dungannon, the risk levels and resources are not effectively matched. Mr Gallagher advised that there will be no need for recruitment of further wholetime staff as staff will be redeployed, he did comment however that a recruitment exercise for retained firefighters at the Dungannon station will be carried out in the near future due to planned retirement within current staffing.

Councillor Cuthbertson referred to the risk assessment carried out which indicated that the risk was high in Dungannon and asked if a difference had been found in the number of emergency calls received during daytime, night time and weekend. The Councillor also expressed concern that retained staff will only be on duty from 7pm during the week and at weekends meaning that firefighters would no longer be in a position to attend local community information events.

Mr Gallagher advised that profiling of calls indicated that most emergency calls are received outside of day time hours and that if this protocol was followed through it would mean wholetime staff would be required at night. Mr Gallagher advised that a pilot of the proposed crewing changes had been conducted at Enniskillen station the impact of which had not been as bad as expected. Mr Gallagher advised that retained staff will continue to be 'on call' during the day should there be a need for a second pump. In relation to community protection events Mr Gallagher stated that he understood that local people liked to see their local firefighters, he continued that if there are events taking place during the day then these would be covered by the wholetime staff.

Councillor Cuthbertson referred to daytime staffing and felt that the risk could be increased during this time as retained staff will have little incentive to stay close to the town if they are not on duty.

Mr Gallagher advised that NIFRS are currently looking at different ways of structuring retained staff to ensure there is adequate cover at all times.

Councillor S McGuigan felt that the consultation appeared to be an agenda to reduce costs rather than the risks associated. The Councillor asked how staff were briefed on the proposed changes and if the proposals will mean redundancies within existing staff.

Mr Gallagher advised Members that all stations have been consulted with regarding the proposed changes and that no redundancies will be required as a result of the proposals being made. Mr Gallagher was confident that the proposed changes to crewing arrangements will drive down risk.

The Chair, Councillor McFlynn referred to the rural nature of the Mid Ulster area and expressed the importance of sat navs on rescue vehicles being up to date. The Councillor also asked if there is facility for staff counselling particularly after attending an incident where there had been a fatality.

Mr Gallagher stated that NIFRS probably had the best fleet within the UK and advised that all rescue vehicles were fitted with an on board mobile data computer which updates daily. With regard to staff counselling, Mr Gallagher advised that a robust protocol was in place, NIFRS also have a partnership with Carecall and have in house occupational health.

In response to Councillor Buchanan's question Mr Gallagher stated he would welcome and encourage a formal response from Council on the consultation regarding crewing arrangements.

The Chair, Councillor McFlynn commended NIFRS for the work they do in the community and thanked them for their presentation following which the representatives withdrew from the meeting at 7.35 pm.

Resolved That it be recommended to Council to respond to NIFRS consultation on proposed changes to crewing arrangements.

Councillor Burton stressed the importance of the fire service continuing to attend events run by Council and that Council should retain its link with local fire stations.

Councillor Gillespie referred to the knowledge base of local firefighters which is particularly helpful when attending calls in rural areas.

E30/16 Receive and confirm minutes of the Environment Committee meeting held on Tuesday 12 January 2016

Proposed by Councillor McNamee
Seconded by Councillor Mulligan and

Resolved That the Minutes of the Meeting of the Environment Committee held on Tuesday 12 January 2016 (E1/16 – E16/16 and E25/16) were considered and, subject to the foregoing, signed as accurate and correct.

Matters for Decision

E31/16 Department for Regional Development proposals to Mid Ulster Council

Members considered previously circulated report which sought Members approval in relation to proposals from Department for Regional Development /TransportNI to

abandon a length of 339m of the B122 Murley Road, Fivemiletown under the (Abandonment) Order (Northern Ireland) 2016.

Councillor Burton referred to the advertising of these types of proposals and felt there was an opportunity for DRD to advertise more widely in local newspapers.

The Director of Environment and Property advised he would bring the Members comments to the attention of DRD.

Resolved That it be recommended to Council to endorse the proposal for an abandonment order at B122 Murley Road, Fivemiletown as submitted by the Department for Regional Development.

E32/16 TransportNI proposals to Mid Ulster 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 40 mph Speed Limit – Mullaghteige Road, Edendork Road and Mullaghmarket Road, Dungannon
- Traffic Calming Proposals – Mullaghboy Road, Bellaghy

E33/16 Grounds Maintenance – Small Meadows Pilot Project

The Head of Property Services presented previously circulated report which sought approval to proceed with a Mid Ulster Small Meadows Pilot Project which seeks to use land more sustainably in regard to grass cutting.

Councillor Cuddy entered the meeting at 7.45 pm during presentation of the above report.

Councillors Burton and Mulligan both expressed concern as to how the project will be received by the public. Reference was made to a similar scheme at Ballygawley Roundabout which often looked overgrown with a lot of weeds coming through. Councillor Mulligan questioned how weed growth would be controlled and Councillor Burton asked how this project would affect future sponsorship of flowerbeds/roundabouts.

In response, the Head of Property Services advised that previous sustainable land use initiatives, both in this Council and other Councils, had received positive and negative reviews and that suitable areas will need to be identified within the District for this project. Members were advised that the project would be managed carefully in terms of weed growth. The Head of Property Services also advised that Council will continue will flowerbed sponsorship and will advertise for this in the near future.

In response to Councillor S McGuigan's question the Head of Property Services advised that, for areas that don't qualify under this project Council will try to continue to maintain current standards with regard to grass cutting.

Councillor Kearney referred to the timing of the grass cutting which is proposed for late August/September and suggested an earlier cut (in July) and a later cut if required. The Councillor also asked if there is an intention to use any treatments such as fertiliser on the areas identified within the project.

The Head of Property Services advised that the Councillor's suggestion in relation to the cutting of grass can be considered, he further advised that there are no plans to use any treatments on the lands identified under this project.

The Chair, Councillor McFlynn felt that if there are a large amount of complaints in relation to this project then there will be a need to review.

The Head of Property Services confirmed that this will be a pilot project that will be kept under review.

Resolved That it be recommended to Council to approve the use of Councils Landfill Tax monies (£50,000) to fund the Mid Ulster Small Meadows Project.

E34/16 Property Services Scale of Charges for 2016/17 – Cemeteries

The Head of Property Services presented previously circulated report in relation to proposed scale of charges for cemetery services for the period 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017.

Councillor S McGuigan referred to double charges for services to non-residents and asked where information in relation to residency comes from.

The Head of Property Services advised that this information is usually received via an Undertaker.

Councillor Buchanan queried how the proposed charges had been derived and was advised that 5% had been added to existing 2015/16 charges with the result being rounded to the nearest pound.

In response to Councillor McNamee's question the Head of Property Services advised that very few burials of non-residents take place within the District.

Councillor McGinley referred to the Old Cross Cemetery in Moortown and asked who is responsible for its upkeep.

The Head of Property Services advised that the Old Cross Cemetery is maintained by Council with regards to grass cutting and upkeep of boundaries but not the graves themselves.

In response to Councillor Burton's question the Head of Property Services advised that Council maintain a number of cemeteries across the District and agreed to provide this detail to Members.

Resolved That it be recommended to Council to approve the proposed scale of charges for cemetery services for the period 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017 as follows –

Fee Category	Existing Charge (2015/16)	Proposed Charge (2016/17)
1. Purchase of grave plot	£125.00	£131.00
2. Interment Charge	£125.00	£131.00
3. Burial of Ashes	£60.00	£63.00
4. Exhumation	£250.00	£263.00
5. Approval Fee: Erection of Headstone or Memorial	£40.00	£42.00
6. Administration Fee: Search/Re-issue/Transfer of Certificate	£15.00	£16.00

E35/16 Street Naming and Property Numbering

The Head of Building Control presented previously circulated report regarding street naming of new residential housing developments within Mid Ulster.

Members considered the naming of new residential developments within Mid Ulster as follows –

- 1 Site off Drumreagh Crescent, Newmills

Proposed by Councillor Buchanan
Seconded by Councillor Burton and

Resolved That it be recommended to Council to name new development off Drumreagh Crescent, Newmills as Blackberry Lane.

- 2 Site off Tamnamore Road, Killyman

Councillor Cuthbertson felt that in order to avoid any confusion as there were already developments in the nearby area ending in 'Meadows' and 'Manor' that this development should be called 'Clarefield Grange'.

Proposed by Councillor Cuthbertson
Seconded by Councillor Cuddy and

Resolved That it be recommended to Council to name new development off Tamnamore Road, Killyman as Clarefield Grange.

- 3 Site off Bush Road, Dungannon

Proposed by Councillor Mullen
Seconded by Councillor Gillespie and

Resolved That it be recommended to Council to name new development off Bush Road, Dungannon as Derrywinnin Heights.

4 Site off Derrycourtney Road, Caledon

Proposed by Councillor Burton
Seconded by Councillor Cuddy and

Resolved That it be recommended to Council to name new development off Derrycourtney Road, Caledon as Derrycourtney Manor.

5 Site off Gortgonis Road, Coalisland

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

Resolved That it be recommended to Council to name new development off Gortgonis Road, Coalisland as Millview Meadow.

6 Site off Washingbay Road, Coalisland

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

Resolved That it be recommended to Council to name new development off Washingbay Road, Coalisland as Annaghmore Meadows.

7 Site off Ballinderry Bridge Road, Coagh

Councillor Burton proposed that the development be named Oak Wood.

Councillor McGinley expressed thanks that, following request from the local community group, further naming options were able to be brought for Members consideration. Councillor McGinley proposed that the development be named Killetra.

In response to Councillor Cuthbertson's question the Chair advised that Killetra was not a townland name but referred to the locality of the development.

Councillor Burton withdrew her proposal.

Proposed by Councillor McGinley
Seconded by Councillor B McGuigan and

Resolved That it be recommended to Council to name new development off Ballinderry Bridge Road, Coagh as Killetra.

E36/16 Licensing of Cinemas

Members considered previously circulated report which provided the terms and conditions for Film Exhibition Licensing in accordance with The Cinema (Northern Ireland) Order 1991 for Mid Ulster District Council.

Resolved That it be recommended to Council to adopt the Terms and Conditions for Film Exhibition Licensing under Cinema (NI) Order 1991.

**E37/16 Safety at Sports Grounds (Northern Ireland) Order 2006 Part III –
Safety of Stands at Other Sports Grounds**

The Principal Environmental Health Officer (Health and Safety and Licensing) presented previously circulated report which provided Members with an update on the current status on the Safety at Sports Grounds (Northern Ireland) Order 2006 and the inclusion of regulated stands. Members were asked to make a decision regarding the ‘determination of regulation’ for relevant sports grounds.

Councillor S McGuigan asked if there was any funding available, particularly for smaller clubs, to meet legislative requirements.

The Principal Environmental Health Officer advised that she was not aware of any funding availability at the moment however Council Officers would continue to work closely with clubs.

In response to Councillor B McGuigan’s question the Principal Environmental Health Officer advised that clubs required to be regulated have been advised of the legislative process and agreed to provide updates to the Committee regarding progress.

Proposed by Councillor S McGuigan
Seconded by Councillor Burton and

- Resolved** That it be recommended to Council to ‘regulate’ the following spectator stands as below in accordance with Article 13 of the Safety at Sports Grounds (Northern Ireland) Order 2006 –
- Coalisland GFC, Annagher Hill, Coalisland
 - Moy Tir na Og GAC, 24 Benburb Road, Moy
 - Dungannon Swifts FC, Stangmore Park, Dungannon (North Stand)
 - Pomeroy Plunkett’s GAC, Canankeeran Road, Pomeroy
 - Glen GFC, Falgortrevy GAC, Maghera
 - Ballinascreen GFC, 6 Corrick Road, Draperstown
 - Tobermore FC, 20 Maghera Road, Tobermore

E38/16 Clean Neighbourhood Programme

The Principal Environmental Health Officer (Public Health, Housing and Health and Wellbeing) presented previously circulated report which advised Members of Clean Neighbourhoods programmes of work in relation to graffiti, flytipping and litter.

In response to Councillor S McGuigan’s question the Principal Environmental Health Officer advised that since April 2015, Council were continuing to send referrals to NIEA and that these were being dealt with, the officer highlighted however that once the budget is spent NIEA will no longer accept referrals as per their communication in December 2014.

Councillor McGinley referred to Ardboe Aerodrome which has been a dumping hot spot in the past and the difficulties in identifying land ownership in that area.

The Director of Public Health and Infrastructure advised that because dumping had been a problem in the past the legacy council undertook work to identify landowners in the Aerodrome area. The Director agreed to update Councillor McGinley further on the programme of work undertaken.

Councillor Burton felt that there is no protection for rural landowners whenever dumping takes place on their property and asked how many offenders had been prosecuted.

The Director of Public Health and Infrastructure advised that NIEA are the primary regulator in relation to fly-tipping, he further advised that Council can instigate some processes in relation to illegal dumping however main enforcement controls rest with NIEA.

Councillor McNamee asked if funding had been set aside to continue schemes of work with regard to graffiti, flytipping and litter.

The Director of Public Health and Infrastructure advised that a maximum of £15,000 had been included within this year's budget utilising existing staff resources.

Councillor B McGuigan spoke in relation to graffiti removal and the need for these type of instances to be dealt with promptly. The Councillor also highlighted a current issue regarding advertising by a business in Draperstown in which posters are chained to trees.

The Principal Environmental Health Officer referred to the previous success of the scheme in the legacy Cookstown area in which the statutory enforcement role was complemented by a Clean Neighbourhood Programme. The officer advised that in relation to the concerns raised regarding flyposting there may be an opportunity to issue fixed penalty notices, the officer also accepted the need for instances of graffiti to be dealt with quickly.

Councillor Kearney referred to the enforcement role of Planning in respect of infill of sites.

Resolved That it be recommended to Council that, in addition to its statutory enforcement role, a Clean Neighbourhood Programme be taken forward similar to that of the legacy Cookstown Council.

Matters for Information

E39/16 Northern Ireland Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste Management Statistics Report for July to September 2015 (Q2)

The Head of Environmental Services circulated information in relation Mid Ulster EcoSpeak 2016 competition which takes place on Wednesday 9 March. The officer advised that this is a separate competition to Northern Ireland Youthspeak and asked for Members participation on the judging panel.

The Chair, Councillor McFlynn and Councillors Burton, Glasgow and Kearney agreed to sit on the judging panel with other interested Councillors to put their name forward.

The Head of Environmental Services presented previously circulated report which advised Members of the Councils performance in relation to recycling and landfill diversion as outlined in the NIEA Northern Ireland Local Authority Waste Management Statistics Report for the quarter 1 July to 30 September 2015 with the following being noted –

- Mid Ulster District Council had the highest household recycling rate during the quarter.
- Mid Ulster District Council has the highest waste arisings per household.
- Mid Ulster District Council only utilised 17% of the available annual allowance during the second quarter and for the six month period April to September 2015 the figure is 34% which is the second lowest utilisation of the eleven Councils.

The Chair, Councillor McFlynn commented on the excellent work of the recycling officers within Council.

Councillor Cuddy asked if any further market changes are foreseen in respect of blue bin material and how Council could counter for these.

The Director of Environment and Property advised that the current blue bin contract is only set to run for twelve months from January 2016 and that a number of Councils, Mid Ulster amongst these, have met to discuss their concerns in relation to the market for blue bin material. The Director advised that a number of service delivery models are being considered which will offer a more transparent process and give Councils more authority within any potential contract.

The Director of Environment and Property also advised that Members need to be mindful of future issues related to residual waste, he pointed out that officers have already looked at the remaining life of Council landfill sites and commented that there should be no difficulty in Mid Ulster District Council meeting the 50% recycling target by 2020. The Director reflected however that consideration should also be given to the fact that as a country emerges from recession it is often found that the amount of waste increases. An increase in population will also affect the amount of waste being produced. The Director highlighted that, by 2030, waste targets are expected to be –

- 65% waste recycled
- 10% waste to landfill
- 25% recoverable waste

E40/16 Tullyvar Landfill Site – Joint Committee Update

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

E41/16 Building Control Workload Analysis

Members noted previously circulated report which provided an update on the workload analysis for Building Control across Mid Ulster District Council.

E42/16 Entertainment Licensing Applications

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

E43/16 Statutory Food Hygiene Rating Scheme

The Principal Environmental Health Officer (Health and Safety and Licensing) presented previously circulated report which updated Members on the requirements of the Food Hygiene Rating Bill and the requirement for Councils to participate in the scheme and for food businesses to display their food hygiene rating.

Members noted the content of the report.

Confidential Business

Proposed by Councillor McNamee
Seconded by Councillor Burton and

Resolved That items E44/16 – E55/16 be taken as confidential business.

E56/16 Duration of Meeting

The meeting was called for 7.00 pm and ended at 9.43 pm.

CHAIR _____

DATE _____

B

Subject	Joint Waste Management Plan
Reporting Officer	Mark McAdoo, Head of Environmental Services

1	Purpose of Report
1.1	To update members on the Joint Waste Management Plan for Mid Ulster District Council, Fermanagh and Omagh Council and Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough Council and to seek approval for the adoption of the Plan.

2	Background
2.1	The Department of the Environment (DOENI) 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 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. DOENI confirmed in writing to the Council Chief Executives on 20 th October 2015 that it had no objection to a joint waste management plan being produced covering the former SWaMP2008 and NWRWMG Councils and asked that this was submitted no later than the end of February 2016.
2.4	At the Environment Committee meeting on 8 th December 2015 members were informed that following a procurement exercise, led by Mid Ulster District Council, consultants had been appointed to undertake a review of the content of both the existing plans and to prepare a single Joint Waste Management Plan on behalf of the "joint interest group" of neighbouring Councils for submission to DOENI.

3	Key Issues
3.1	The purpose of the Plan is to set out the arrangements for the management of controlled waste arising within the joint Councils over the period 2016 to 2020.
3.2	The Plan also recognises that waste management policy and practice has continued to evolve at a European, national and regional level. It therefore seeks to take into account recent developments in legislation.

3.3	<p>To promote sustainable waste management, and recognising the important social dimension as well as the economic and environmental, the following overall aim has been defined by the joint Councils:</p> <p><i>To develop a waste management system that meets the joint Councils needs and contributes to economic and sustainable development</i></p>
3.4	<p>The objectives of the Plan are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>To minimize the amount of waste produced within the region</i> 2. <i>To maximize resource efficiency</i> 3. <i>To minimize the amount of waste disposed to landfill</i> 4. <i>To minimize environmental impacts</i> 5. <i>To let contracts either separately or collectively to meet the needs of the councils</i> 6. <i>To ensure that the identified services are in place in time to enable councils to meet their statutory targets and obligations</i> 7. <i>To ensure that the actions and measures identified in the Plan are deliverable, practicable and affordable</i>
3.5	<p>The Plan sets out the arrangements for the management of the following waste streams:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste</i> • <i>Commercial and Industrial Waste</i> • <i>Packaging Waste</i> • <i>Hazardous Waste</i> • <i>Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste</i> • <i>Agricultural Waste</i> • <i>Priority and other waste streams</i>
3.6	<p>The Joint Waste Management Plan was submitted by Mid Ulster Council, being the lead Council in the project, to DOENI for determination on the 29th February 2016 deadline as requested. A full copy of the Plan is attached for information.</p>

4	Resources
4.1	<p><u>Financial</u></p> <p>The cost of consultancy services for the preparation of the Joint Waste Management Plan is £8,000. It should be noted this cost will be shared equally between the three Councils i.e. cost to Mid Ulster Council will be £2667 + VAT.</p>
4.2	<p><u>Human</u></p> <p>Officer time was required for project management and in the provision and review of waste management data to assist in waste flow modelling for the Plan.</p>
4.3	<p><u>Basis for Professional/ Consultancy Support</u></p> <p>WDR & RT Taggart were the appointed specialist consultants to prepare the Plan.</p>

5	Other Considerations
5.1	The submission of the Joint Waste Management Plan completes a planned action (Ref ES/0006) in the 2015/16 Environmental Services Service Improvement Plan.

6	Recommendations
6.1	Members are requested to note the content of this report and to approve the adoption of the Joint Waste Management Plan as submitted to DOENI.

7	List of Documents Attached
7.1	Copy of Joint Waste Management Plan.

WASTE & ENERGY



WDR & RT TAGGART

JOINT WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

FOR

**ARMAGH CITY, BANBRIDGE AND CRAIGAVON
BOROUGH COUNCIL;**

FERMANAGH AND OMAGH DISTRICT COUNCIL; AND

MID ULSTER DISTRICT COUNCIL

Version 01 – February 2016

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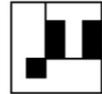


**Armagh City
Banbridge
& Craigavon**
Borough Council



JOINT WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough Council, Fermanagh and Omagh District Council and Mid Ulster District Council
Version 01
February 2016



TITLE	WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN	 WDR & RT TAGGART
PROJECT	WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN	
CLIENT	ARMAGH CITY, BANBRIDGE AND CRAIGAVON BOROUGH COUNCIL; FERMANAGH AND OMAGH DISTRICT COUNCIL AND MID ULSTER DISTRICT COUNCIL	
DATE	February 2016	
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01	SECOND DRAFT	FINAL	25/02/2016	SB, AT, AB	AB	AB



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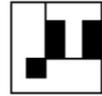
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- A Waste Data and Calculations



1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

This Joint Waste Management Plan, hereafter referred to as 'the Plan', has been prepared by the Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough Council; Fermanagh and Omagh District Council; and Mid Ulster District Council, in fulfilment of the councils' obligations under Article 23 of the Waste and Contaminated Land (Northern Ireland) Order 1997.

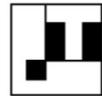
The Plan has been reviewed following the reform of local government which resulted in 26 councils being amalgamated into 11. The grouping formally known as SWaMP2008 no longer exists as a body corporate. Consequently the remaining Councils beyond those in the arc21 and the North West Region have formed a joint interest group for the purposes of waste management planning.

The joint councils represent a voluntary grouping of 3 councils (Figure 1.1), who include, in alphabetical order:

- Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough Council;
- Fermanagh and Omagh District Council; and
- Mid Ulster District Council.

Figure 1.1 Waste Management Plan Boundary





1.2 Aims and Objectives

The purpose of the Plan is to set out the arrangements for the management of controlled wastes arising within the joint councils over the period 2016 to 2020. This includes the services and infrastructure needed for the collection, treatment and disposal of the wastes.

The Plan also recognises that waste management policy and practice has continued to evolve at a European, national and regional level. It therefore seeks to take into account recent developments in legislation.

To promote sustainable waste management, and recognising the social dimension as well as the economic and environment, an overall aim has been defined by the joint councils:

Aim: *To develop a waste management system that meets the joint councils needs and contributes to economic and sustainable development.*

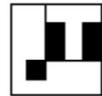
The objectives of the Plan are as follows:

1. To minimise the amount of waste produced within the region.
2. To maximise resource efficiency.
3. To minimise the amount of waste disposed of to landfill.
4. To minimise environmental impacts.
5. To let contracts either separately or collectively to meet the needs of the councils.
6. To ensure that the identified services are in place in time to enable councils to meet their statutory targets and obligations.
7. To ensure that the actions and measures identified in the Plan are deliverable, practical and affordable.

Scope

This Plan sets out the arrangements for the management of the following waste streams:

- Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste, that is the waste collected by or on behalf of councils;
- Commercial and Industrial Waste;
- Packaging Waste;
- Hazardous Waste;
- Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste;
- Agricultural Waste; and
- Priority and Other Waste Streams.



2 General Description of the Joint Councils

2.1 Introduction

The joint councils consist of the following areas;

- Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough Council;
- Fermanagh and Omagh District Council; and
- Mid Ulster District Council.

2.2 Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough Council

Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough covers an area of 1,529 km² with a population of 200,702 and 75,828 households (Census 2011 based on the three former Council area).

Agricultural activity is similar in most respects to the general trend in Northern Ireland, in that it has been in steady decline. The Statistical Review of Northern Ireland Agriculture in 2011 estimated that there was a total agricultural labour force in the Council of 7,100 which accounts for 15.1% of the total Northern Ireland agricultural labour force.

The Council has three major centres in Craigavon, Armagh and Banbridge.

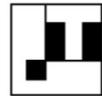
Armagh City, the ecclesiastical capital of Ireland, obtained its city status in March 1995. It is rich in culture and heritage, making it an attractive location for tourism.

Banbridge town is a commercial centre in the area and has 2,185 VAT registered businesses of which many are manufacturing based.

Craigavon is one of the largest urban centres in Northern Ireland and is centred around the historic towns of Lurgan and Portadown on the southern shore of Lough Neagh. It was Northern Ireland's first "new town", designed in 1965, is situated 27 miles southwest of Belfast on the M1 and is served by two rail stations on the Belfast to Dublin rail route.

2.3 Fermanagh and Omagh District Council

Fermanagh and Omagh District covers an area of 2,980 km² and is the largest local government district in Northern Ireland. It has a population of 113,161 and 41,512 households (Census 2011 based on the former two council areas).



Key industries include agriculture, food processing, textiles, quarrying and tourism. The agricultural labour force in Fermanagh and Omagh totals approximately 8,644 which accounts for 18.4% of the Northern Ireland agricultural labour force.

The employment rate is 63.4% which is 3.7% lower than the Northern Ireland average of 67.1%. In 2011, 11.6% of employees in the district were employed in the manufacturing sector and 72.7% in the services sector.

There are 7,345 VAT registered business in the district which accounts for 10.8% of the total number registered in Northern Ireland.

The two main centres in the district are Enniskillen and Omagh.

The Enniskillen area has seen major investment in the tourism and leisure infrastructure, building upon the potential of Lough Erne and other indigenous resources. The £30m development of the Shannon-Erne link has created the longest inland navigable waterway in Europe. The area around Enniskillen and County Fermanagh is also renowned for its tranquil unpolluted lakes and rivers, its varied habitats and geology.

The town of Omagh, a prosperous and thriving commercial administrative centre is situated on the Londonderry to Dublin transport corridor, 69 miles west of Belfast. The town is in close proximity to tourist attractions such as the Ulster American Folk Park and Gortin Glens Forest Park.

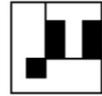
2.4 Mid Ulster District Council

The district covers an area of 1,998 km² and has a population of approximately 140,000 and 50,000 households.

Agriculture is important to the local economy with agricultural labour accounting for 16% of the Northern Ireland agricultural labour force. There are 8,115 VAT registered businesses located in the area.

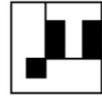
There are three main centres in the district including Cookstown, Dungannon and Magherafelt.

Cookstown is a key service and commercial centre for mid-Ulster. It offers a range of educational, administrative and health services to an extensive hinterland in the rural west. It has maintained and strengthened its commercial and retail viability over recent years and has built up a strong reputation as an important shopping centre within mid-Ulster.



Dungannon is situated at the end of the M1 motorway approximately 42 miles from Belfast. It is an important regional town in the rural west, acting as a centre for a wide range of services including education, health and shopping. It serves an extensive, largely rural, hinterland, due to the accessibility of the town and its role as an important centre for jobs and services.

Magherafelt is situated in a relatively elevated area adjacent to the west Lough Neagh Shores, with some deep, narrow river valleys and a rolling landform. Magherafelt has a good transport network, and lies on the axis of the A29 North-South route and East-West M2/A6.



3 Policy and Legislation

Current and future waste management activities are influenced by the legislative and policy framework in Northern Ireland. This includes EU waste policy which aims to reduce the environmental and health impacts of waste and improve resource efficiency. The majority of waste policy and guidance is based on EU Directives which are then translated into National legislation and policy within certain timescales.

Waste legislation in Northern Ireland is implemented in three levels, comprised of European Union Directives, UK wide legislation and Northern Ireland specific legislation and policy (Northern Ireland Orders, Regulations and national planning guidelines). In Northern Ireland, EU Directives are implemented through primary and secondary legislation. Primary legislation includes Orders and Acts and secondary legislation includes Regulations and planning guidelines.

This Chapter provides an overview of current and anticipated waste policy and legislative measures emanating from within the European Union (EU) and the European Commission, in order to identify and understand the key issues that need to be taken into account in developing a Waste Management Plan.

The overall place and strategic influence of EU policy in the legislative and policy framework in Northern Ireland relevant to the development of the Waste Management Plan is set out in Figure 3.1 below.

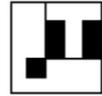
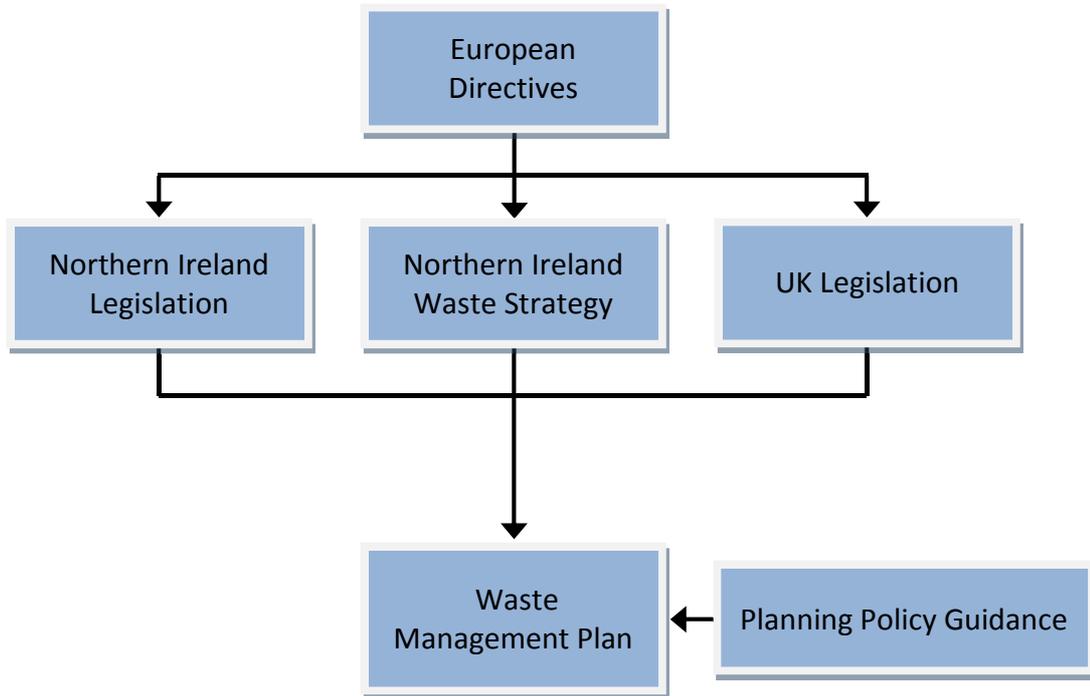


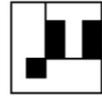
Figure 3.1 Legislative and Policy Framework



It should be stressed that this Chapter provides a simple overview of waste policy and legislation. It is not exhaustive, and does not detail every piece of legislation or every policy measure.

3.1 Current EU Waste Policy and Legislation

The EU gives strong direction to its member states on waste issues and much of UK and NI waste policy and guidance is based on EU legislation. EU waste policy and legislation had an initial focus in putting in place measures to manage and control waste and this led to the adoption of the Waste Framework Directive (75/442/EEC) in 1975. This, together with the Hazardous Waste Directive, which was also originally adopted in 1975, and the Waste Shipment Regulation (Regulation (EEC) 259/93) put in place the regulatory framework for waste. These pieces of legislation define waste, and other fundamental concepts including licensing, and put in place controls for handling and movement of waste, to prevent damage to the environment or human health.



Recycling, re-use and energy recovery, in preference to the disposal of waste came with the 1996 Waste Strategy Communication from the European Commission which:

- Reinforced the Waste Hierarchy.
- Re-affirmed the 'polluter pays' principle for waste; and
- Developed the concept of Priority Waste Streams.

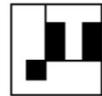
The Thematic Strategy on the Prevention and Recycling of Waste is one of the seven thematic strategies programmed by the Sixth Community Environmental Action Programme which was adopted by the European Commission on 21 December 2005. The Strategy confirmed the need to shift direction in order to meet the challenges of the future in delivering a sustainable approach to waste and resource management. The Strategy noted the need to assess the existing definitions of recovery and disposal, the need for a generally applicable definition of recycling and a debate on the definition of waste.

Directive 2006/12/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 April 2006 on waste established the legislative framework for the handling of waste. It defines key concepts such as waste, recovery and disposal and puts in place the essential requirements for an establishment of waste management operations to have a permit or to be registered and placed an obligation for member States to prepare waste management plans. Furthermore is also established principles such as an obligation to handle waste in a way that does not have negative impacts on the environment or human health, an encouragement to apply the waste hierarchy and, in accordance with the polluter-pays principle, a requirement that the costs of disposing of waste must be borne by the holder of waste, by previous holders or by the producers of the product from which the waste came.

The outcome of the Thematic Strategy on the Prevention and Recycling of Waste resulted in the revision of the Waste Framework Directive.

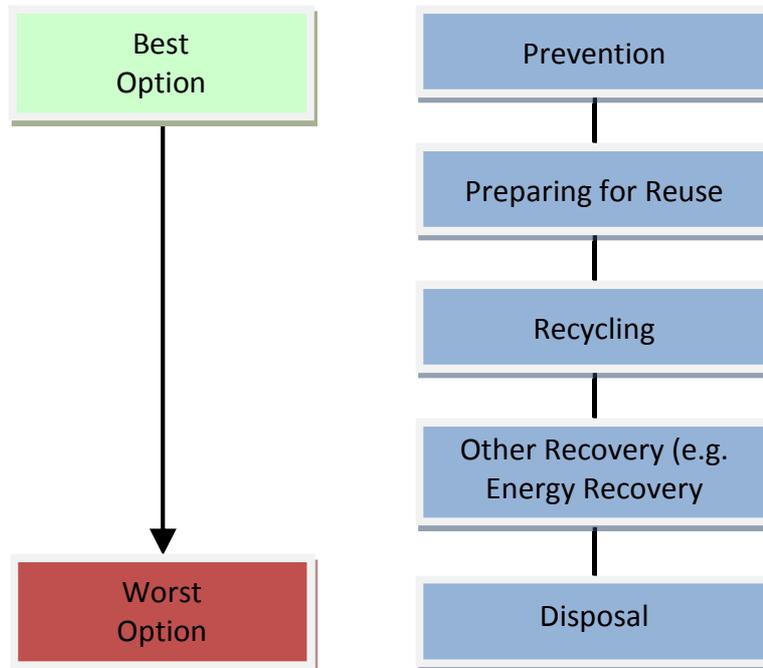
Revised Waste Framework Directive (WFD)

The Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC) is the overarching legislative framework and is of particular significance to the development of the Plan. It provides a foundation for sustainable waste management practice and defines waste. This Directive, which was adopted on the 19th November 2008, sets out measures to minimise the negative effects of the generation and management of wastes on human health and the environment and aims to reduce the use of resources. This Directive also repealed directives on Waste Disposal (75/439/EEC), Hazardous Waste (91/689/EEC) and Waste Oils (2006/12/EC).



A key component of the revised WFD is the new Waste Hierarchy, the primary purpose of which is to, minimise adverse environmental effects from waste and to increase resource efficiency in waste management and policy. Article 4 of the WFD sets out the new Waste Hierarchy as a priority order for waste management, as set out in Figure 3.2 below.

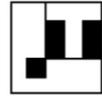
Figure 3.2 Waste Management Hierarchy



Waste prevention is set out as the most favourable option even though it is not technically a waste measure, as it occurs before a material becomes waste. However, the reduction of waste through reuse or other policy initiatives is a key objective of turning waste into a resource. Preparing for Reuse has also been included in the new Waste Hierarchy above Recycling with the aim of also improving resource efficiency.

When applying the Waste Hierarchy the WFD states that measures should be taken to encourage the options that deliver the best overall environmental outcomes. The WFD also makes a provision that specific waste streams may depart from the Waste Hierarchy where this is justified by a life cycle assessment taking into account overall impacts (environmental, economic and social) that a product or service will have throughout its whole life, and will deliver the best overall outcome.

The revised WFD also contains a requirement for the separate collection of recyclables, at least paper, metal, glass and plastic by 2015 in order to optimise recycling. In addition, the WFD also requires Member States to take measures, as appropriate, to encourage the separate collection of bio-waste with a view to composting and digestion of biowaste.



In order to move towards a recycling society with a high level of resource efficiency the revised WFD also implements new targets for the reuse and recycling of materials.

- To achieve a recycling rate of 50% (including preparing for reuse) of household waste by 2020.
- To achieve a recovery rate of 70% (including preparing for reuse, recycling and other materials recovery) for all non-hazardous construction and demolition waste by 2020.

The revised WFD also specifies the requirement for waste management plans and strategies to be established which set out the current waste management situation, as well as the measures to be taken to improve reuse, recycling, recovery and disposal of waste.

Article 29 of the revised WFD places a requirement for each Member State to develop a Waste Prevention Plan by December 2013. Waste Prevention Plans will be reviewed and revised every 6 years.

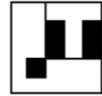
The revised WFD sets out 'end of waste' conditions that must be met, and the European Commission has subsequently published end of waste criteria for iron, steel and aluminium scrap. Where end of waste criteria have not been set at EU level, Member States may develop their own.

The revised WFD sets out measures that Member States may implement in order to extend Producer Responsibility and to strengthen the reuse, prevention, recycling and other recovery of waste. Member States may therefore take legislative or non-legislative measures to make sure that anyone who professionally develops, manufactures, processes, treats, sells or imports products has extended producer responsibility. This may include an acceptance of returned products and of the waste that remains after products have been used, as well as the subsequent management of the waste and financial responsibility for such activities.

The requirements of the revised WFD have been transposed into Northern Ireland legislation through the Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2011.

Landfill Directive

The aim of the Landfill Directive (99/31/EC) is to provide measures, procedures and guidance to prevent or reduce as far as possible the negative effects on the environment from landfill waste. This is to be implemented through changing the way waste is disposed and progress up the waste management hierarchy achieved, through the minimisation of waste being sent to landfill.



Key objectives of the Landfill Directive include:

- The categorisation of landfills as inert, non-hazardous and hazardous;
- Ban on the co-disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous waste;
- Ban on the disposal of tyres;
- Ban on the landfill of certain types of hazardous wastes such as clinical or infectious;
- Standard waste acceptance procedures, which include the treatment of waste prior to landfilling;
- Operating permits, including the provisions for closure and aftercare;
- Technical standards for the lining and capping of landfills;
- Practice pre-treatment of waste going to landfill; and
- Reduction in the amount of biodegradable waste sent to landfill.

The requirements of this Directive are implemented in Northern Ireland through the Landfill (Northern Ireland) Regulations, 2003 SR 297 (as amended) and the Landfill (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 2011 SR 101.

Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive

The Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive (94/62/EC as amended by Directive 2004/12/EC) sets targets for the management of packaging and packaging waste by Member States through the introduction of targets for the recycling and recovery of packaging wastes and encouraging the reduction and reuse of packaging.

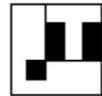
Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Directive

The WEEE Directive provides a framework for the control of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment in the EU. A new WEEE Directive (2012/19/EU) was passed by the European Parliament in August 2012, and this Directive builds upon work started by the previous Directive (2002/96/EC) the aims of which were to:

- Prevent WEEE arising;
- To encourage reuse and recycling; and
- To improve the environmental performance of all operators involved in the life cycle of electrical and electronic equipment (EEE);

The Directive sets targets for the recovery and recycling of different product categories of EEE and an overall collection target of 4 kg of WEEE per person per annum.

The recast of the WEEE Directive will come into force across the EU from January 2014, and will include the following proposals:



- A move to a collection rate of 45% of EEE placed on the market by 2018 increasing to 65% of EEE placed on the market by 2021;
- A broadening of the scope of the Directive to include more EEE and a redefinition of the categories;
- An increase to all recovery and recycling targets for all categories of EEE;
- The potential to introduce a mandatory reuse target of 5%; and
- An obligation on distributors to provide for the collection of small WEEE at certain retail shops.

End of Life Vehicles (ELV) Directive

The ELV Directive (2000/53/EC) aims to reduce the environmental impacts of vehicles (cars and vans up to 3.5 tonnes) by introducing higher environmental standards for the treatment and dismantling of vehicles when they are scrapped. The Directive was transposed into legislation in 2003 and is implemented in Northern Ireland by the End of Life Vehicles Regulations 2003 SI 2635 (as amended).

The objectives of this Directive are to:

- Increase the recycling of ELVs and their components; and
- Improve the environmental performance of all the economic operators involved in the life cycle of vehicles.

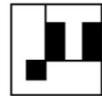
This Directive has set an overall target of 85% for reuse, recycling and recovery from 2006 which rises to 95% in 2015. For the 2015 target, energy recovery can contribute a maximum of 10% of the total. The following measures have been implemented in order to reach the target:

- Facilitate and increase the reuse, recycling and recovery of ELVs;
- Reduce the incidence of hazardous waste within vehicles and their components and encourage 'Design for Disassembly';
- Ensure producer responsibility for ELVs; and
- ELVs can only be scrapped by Authorised Treatment Facilities under the right environmental standards.

Batteries and Accumulators Directive

The Batteries and Accumulators Directive (2006/66/EC) seeks to minimise the negative impacts of batteries and accumulators on the environment. Key requirements of the Directive include:

- Registration of all producers, for example, manufacturers or importers of batteries;



- Collection target for waste portable batteries of 45% of average annual sales in the UK by 2016;
- A ban on the disposal of untreated automotive and industrial batteries in landfill or by incineration and a requirement for producers to arrange for the collection and recycling of waste industrial and automotive batteries; and
- Restrictions on the use of cadmium and mercury in the design and manufacture of new batteries.

The Directive is implemented in Northern Ireland through UK wide legislation, namely the Batteries and Accumulators (Placing on the Market) Regulations, 2008 which places obligations on producers, distributors and treatment facilities to meet the requirements of the Directive.

Industrial Emissions Directive

The Industrial Emissions Directive (2010/75/EC) recasts seven existing EU Directives including the Waste Incineration Directive, the Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC) Directive, Solvents Directive and Large Combustion Plants Directive.

The Directive aims to improve the interaction between the seven Directives that it will replace, as well as strengthening the provisions in them.

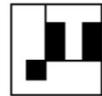
The current legislative framework uses the concept of "best available techniques" (BAT) for dealing with potential pollution. Under this, the conditions in each installation's permit have to be based upon the application of BAT relevant to the industry sector concerned.

The Directive gives more emphasis to BAT requirements and some activities become newly subject to IPPC, but the framework of the existing Directives as currently implemented in the UK remain otherwise mostly unchanged.

The Directive was implemented into UK law in January 2013 and is implemented in Northern Ireland through the Pollution, Prevention and Control (Industrial Emissions) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 2012.

Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive

The Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (2001/42/EC) seeks to provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes with a view to promoting sustainable development.



SEA extends the assessment of environmental impacts from individual projects to the broader perspective of regional or district level plans. Plans and programmes which require environmental assessment are defined in Article 3 of the Directive, which includes plans or programmes for waste management.

SEA is a systematic process for evaluating at the earliest appropriate stage, the environmental quality, and consequences, of plans or programmes and to ensure that any environmental consequences are assessed during their preparation and before they are adopted. The process requires collecting information, defining alternatives, identifying environmental effects, developing mitigation measures and revising proposals in the light of predicted environmental effects.

This Directive is implemented in Northern Ireland through the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2004.

Transfrontier Shipment of Waste Regulations

The Transfrontier Shipment of Waste Regulations 2007 as amended by the Transfrontier Shipment of Waste (Amendment) Regulations 2008 set out procedures for the movement of all waste materials within and outside the EU.

They are made in accordance with and deal with the enforcement of Regulation (EC) 1013/2006 on shipments of waste, which sets out details for the supervision and control of shipments of waste.

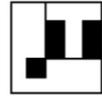
Hazardous Waste Directive

The Hazardous Waste Directive (91689/EEC) plans to minimise the effect of hazardous waste on the environment and human health. Its objectives are to define which waste is hazardous and provide controls on its tracking, movement and management.

The Directive is implemented in Northern Ireland through the Hazardous Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2005.

Environmental Impact Assessment Directive

The Environmental Impact Assessment Directive (85/337/EC), as amended by Directive 97/11/EC, concerns the impact of the development on the environment prior to the granting of planning permission for a proposed development.



This Directive is implemented in Northern Ireland through the Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1999.

Environmental Liability Directive

The Environmental Liability Directive (2004/35/EC) aims to establish a framework of environmental liability based on the 'polluter-pays' principle, in order to prevent and remedy environmental damage.

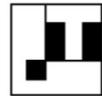
This Directive applies to:

- Environmental damage, or the threat of any damage, from any of the following occupational activities;
 - operation of installations under Directive 96/61/EC, on integrated pollution prevention and control,
 - waste management operations,
 - discharges into inland surface waters,
 - discharges into groundwater,
 - discharge or injection of pollutants into surface water or groundwater,
 - water abstraction and impoundment of water,
 - manufacture, use, storage, processing, filling, release and transport of dangerous substances or preparations, plant protection products or biocidal products,
 - transport of dangerous or polluting goods,
 - operation of installations under Directive 84/360/EEC, on air pollution from industrial plants,
 - any contained use or deliberate release of genetically modified organisms,
 - transboundary shipments of waste,
- operation of storage sites in accordance with Directive 2009/31/EC, on the geological storage of carbon dioxide; and
- damage, or the threat of any damage, to protected species and natural habitats caused by any occupational activities not listed above.

The Directive is implemented in Northern Ireland through the Environmental Liability (Prevention and Remediation) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2009 SR2009/252.

Sewage Sludge Directive

This Directive (1986/278/EEC) regulates the use of sewage sludge in agriculture in such a way as to prevent the harmful effects on soil, vegetation, animals and man, thereby encouraging the correct use of such sludge.



It covers the use of sewage sludge from sewage plants, septic tanks and other treatment installations in any commercial crops including stock-rearing. Certain restrictions are put on the use of sewage sludge in agriculture and producers of such sewage sludge are to provide certain information to the users.

This Directive is implemented in Northern Ireland through the Sludge (Use in Agriculture) (Northern Ireland) Regulations 1990 SR1990/245.

Mining Waste Directive

This Directive (2006/21/EC) sets out measures, procedures and guidance to prevent and reduce the adverse effects on the environment and human health through the management of waste from the extractive industries. This includes waste from prospecting, extraction, treatment and storage of mineral resources, as well as the working of quarries.

This Directive is implemented in Northern Ireland through the Planning (Management of Waste from Extractive Industries) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2010 SR2010/64.

3.2 EU Thematic Strategies

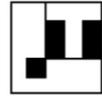
Thematic Strategies have been developed to reorganise the legislation concerning the environment with an aim of simplifying the complex legislative package. Seven separate strategies have been developed. These strategies focus on key environmental impacts, three of which are relevant to waste management in Northern Ireland.

Thematic Strategy on the Sustainable Use of Natural Resources

This strategy identifies that the environmental impacts from consumption and production patterns continue to be severe and inefficient use of resources is impairing economy and business. The main objectives of this strategy include improving resource efficiency, introducing policy measures for resource consumption and improving recycling rates.

Thematic Strategy for Soil Protection

This strategy identifies eight threats to soil including: erosion, decline in organic matter, local and diffuse contamination, sealing, compaction, decline in biodiversity, salinisation and landslides. The strategy aims to impede these threats using a number of objectives including integrating soil protection concerns into major EU policies and the introduction of soil monitoring legislation.



Thematic Strategy on the Prevention and Recycling of Waste

This strategy is concerned with the environmental impact of emissions from poorly managed waste and inefficient consumption and production patterns. Additionally the Strategy intends to encourage more recycling within Member States.

A report from the Commission to the European parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions on the Thematic Strategy on the Prevention and Recycling of Waste was completed in 2011. This Communication reviewed progress towards achieving the Strategy's objectives.

This communication concluded that the Strategy has played an important role in guiding policy development and that significant progress has been achieved on a number of fronts, particularly in the improvement and simplification of legislation, the establishment and diffusion of key concepts such as the waste hierarchy and life-cycle thinking, on setting focus on waste prevention, on coordination of efforts to improve knowledge, and on setting new European collection and recycling targets.

3.3 National and Local Policy and Legislative Context

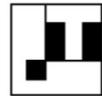
Introduction

The framework within which waste management plans are developed is provided by specific legislative and policy measures which include:

- Waste Legislation - including UK legislation and Northern Ireland Orders and Regulations.
- Waste Management Strategy - setting out government's policy for the management of waste. Associated guidance provides clarification and information on aspects of waste management policy, and its implementation.
- Land Use Planning - Strategies, Area Plans and Planning Policy Statements.

It is the framework that implements the requirements of EU policy and Directives, as set out in the Section above, at the regional level. This section of the Chapter therefore provides an overview of waste policy and legislation in place in Northern Ireland to consider those issues relevant to the Plan. A list of the key legislation, relevant to the management of wastes, is presented in Annex A.

Waste legislation is a complicated issue, and this section seeks to provide a simple overview, summarising the key relevant legislative provisions of the main pieces of legislation. Further information, which provides a greater level of detail (and which is also subject to updating) can be found at:



- Northern Ireland Environment Agency: www.ni-environment.gov.uk
- NetRegs: www.netregs.gov.uk

3.4 Waste Management Policy

Programme for Government

The Northern Ireland Executive's Programme for Government 2011 – 2015 contains a specific commitment to achieve a household recycling or composting rate of 45% for Northern Ireland by 2014/15, under the objective 'Protecting our People, the Environment and Creating Safer Communities'.

Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy: Delivering Resource Efficiency

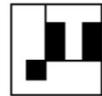
The Strategy is a revision of the current Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy: Towards Resource Management which was published in March 2006 and set the strategic direction for waste management in Northern Ireland at the time.

The Strategy moves the emphasis of waste management in Northern Ireland from resource management (with landfill diversion as the key driver) to resource efficiency, that is, using resources in the most effective way while minimising the impact of their use on the environment. This Strategy has a renewed focus on waste prevention (including reuse), preparing for reuse and recycling in accordance with the waste hierarchy, as set out in Figure 3.2.

The key principles of the Strategy are:

- Waste Hierarchy – indicates the relative priority of the different methods of managing waste.
- Life Cycle Approach – to take into account the overall impacts that an approach or service will have throughout its whole life, that is, from cradle to grave.
- Polluter Pays Principle – means that waste generators should pay the costs of providing services to manage their wastes.
- Proximity Principle – emphasises the need to treat or dispose of waste as close as practicable to the point of generation, to minimise the environmental impact of waste transportation
- Integration of Waste Streams – encouraging the development of waste management solutions that encompass all waste.

In agreement with the European Commission the definition of municipal waste in Northern Ireland has been broadened and this is reflected in the revised Strategy. The definition now



includes waste from all households and all wastes of similar nature and composition to households, including commercial wastes, whoever collects it. Previously, the definition only included wastes which were collected by Councils and these are now defined as Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste. These revised definitions are set out below.

- Municipal Waste – waste from households and other waste which is similar in nature to waste from a household. This includes Commercial and Industrial waste which is similar in nature to waste from a household.
- Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste – waste that is collected by, or on behalf of, a Council

The targets set out in the Strategy include:

Household Waste

- To achieve a recycling rate of 50% (including preparing for reuse) of household waste by 2020.
- To achieve a recycling rate of 45% (including preparing for reuse) of household waste by 2015 (Programme for Government Target)
- Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste
- To achieve a recycling rate of 60% (including preparing for reuse) of Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste)

Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste

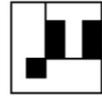
- To achieve a recovery rate (including preparing for reuse, recycling and other material recovery) of 70% for all non-hazardous construction and demolition waste by 2020.

Packaging Waste

- To achieve the recovery and recycling rates for individual packaging waste streams by 2017.
- To achieve an overall recovery rate of 79% and overall recycling rate of 72.7% of packaging by 2017.

Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)

- To achieve a collection rate of 45% of EEE placed on the market by 2018 increasing to 65% of EEE placed on the market by 2021.
- To achieve the recovery and recycling targets for all categories of EEE as set out in the recast WEEE Directive



Batteries and Accumulators

- To achieve a collection rate of 45% of average annual sales in the UK of all waste portable batteries by 2016.

End of Life Vehicles

- To achieve an overall reuse, recycling and recovery rate for end of life vehicles of 95% by 2015.

A copy of the draft Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy can be downloaded from the DOENI website:

<http://www.doeni.gov.uk/index/information/foi/recent-releases/publications-details.htm?docid=8977>

Better Regulation and Enforcement

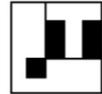
In 2008 NIEA began a programme of Better Regulation, designed to modernise the environmental regulatory framework, simplify guidance and better target its enforcement activities; and in doing so improve how it tackles those who do not comply with the law and undermine legitimate businesses.

The Better Regulation for a Better Environment set the framework for the Better Regulation Programme, which was focused around the four key areas of:

- Compliance Assistance;
- Compliance Assessment;
- Streamlined Permitting; and
- Better Enforcement.

The Better Regulation Programme has also made significant progress in developing a risk based approach to regulation. The aim of this risk based approach is to ensure that regulatory activities are streamlined and focused appropriately where they need to, thereby reducing the burden on business. NIEA have rolled out a risk assessment model to provide greater consistency across regulatory regimes.

A key aspect of the Better Regulation Programme has been the provision of simplified guidance and advice to businesses on waste regulation. An example of this is NetRegs, a partnership between NIEA and SEPA, which provides free online advice for businesses covering all environmental topics and can be viewed by business sector. NIEA are also working with industry to produce sector specific guidance on topics which have a mutual benefit to business and the environment.



A Better Regulation White Paper, setting out policy and legislative proposals for implementing the Environmental Better Regulation Agenda, was published for consultation in March 2011. Subsequently, the Department has been considering proposals for an Environmental Better Regulation Bill with the overall aim to reduce environmental regulatory burdens on business and at the same time to enhance protection of the environment, this includes:

- Developing specific proposals for administrative penalties and sanctions;
- Developing specific proposals for unified investigatory powers;
- Considering policy options in respect of environmental permitting; and
- Considering policy options in respect of criminal sanctions and penalties.

3.5 Waste Management Legislation

Primary Legislation

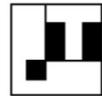
Waste and Contaminated Land (Northern Ireland) Order, 1997 SI 2778 (including Amendments)

This Order was enacted into Northern Ireland legislation in March 1998 and largely incorporates European Waste Framework Directive 75/442/EEC and Amendments. The aim of the Order is to set out provisions relating to waste on land, the collection and disposal of waste, land contamination by pollution, the controlled use, supply or storage of prescribed substances and articles and the obtaining of information on potentially hazardous substances. The Order enacts provisions relating to the effective management of wastes including Duty of Care Regulations, Registration of Carriers, Waste Management Licensing, Hazardous Waste and Producer Responsibility.

The Order also included the requirement for a Waste Management Strategy to be developed for the recovery and disposal of waste in Northern Ireland, along with a Waste Management Plan to be prepared for each Council including appropriate arrangements for managing controlled waste arisings.

The Waste and Emissions Trading Act, 2003

The main aim of this Act is to meet European Landfill Directive objectives and develop a system for the disposal of biodegradable waste, including biodegradable municipal waste. Within this Act, Government have been allocated landfill allowances to distribute to waste disposal authorities on a yearly basis. Landfill allowances can be bought, traded or sold to allow targets to be met. The DOENI determine how much biodegradable municipal waste can be sent to landfill and it is the responsibility of the allocating authority to ensure that these levels are not exceeded.



Environment (Northern Ireland) Order, 2002 SI 3153 (including Amendments)

The main aim of this Order is to make provision for a variety of environmental issues, with specific regard to pollution prevention and control, air quality and Areas of Special Scientific Interest (ASSI's).

Producer Responsibility Obligations (Northern Ireland) Order, 1998 SI 1762 (including Amendments)

This Order came into force in September 1998 and applies to Northern Ireland only. The Order establishes a legal base for Regulations and allows the Department of the Environment to impose obligations on people with regard to the re-use, recovery and recycling of various products and materials in accordance with the EC Packaging Directive.

Litter (Northern Ireland) Order, 1994

The aim of this Order is to make provision for land to be kept clean and clear of litter including the control of littering and dog fouling at any place in the open air. The Order also allows for the specification of litter control areas within Council Regions. As part of this Order, Councils must keep a register of all street litter control notices served under the Order.

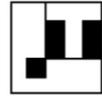
The Order has been amended by the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment (Northern Ireland) Act 2011.

Waste (Amendment) (Northern Ireland) Order, 2007 SI 611

This Order makes miscellaneous amendments to the Waste and Contaminated Land (Northern Ireland) Order 1997. The aim of this Order is make provision to deal with illegal waste activity. The Order provides stronger powers for enforcement officers and additional powers for the courts to impose wider ranging and more significant financial penalties in order to combat and deter illegal waste activity. The new powers largely replicate those in the rest of the United Kingdom as set out in Part 5 of the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005.

Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment (Northern Ireland) Act 2011

This Act came into force on 1st April, 2012. The objective of this Act is to improve the quality of the local environment by giving councils additional powers to deal with litter, nuisance alleys, graffiti and fly posting, abandoned and nuisance vehicles, dogs, noise and statutory nuisance. The Act increases the level and range of on the spot fines as well as the introduction of new fines for a range of offences.



Secondary Legislation

The Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2011 SR 127

These Regulations came into effect in April 2011, and implement the revised Waste Framework Directive. The Regulations apply the waste hierarchy as a priority order in waste prevention and management policy:

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

The provisions relating to:

- The Waste Hierarchy, came into force on 8 October 2011; and
- The separate collection of at least paper, metal, plastic and glass will come into force on 1 January 2015.

These Regulations implement Directive 2008/98/EC, on waste (the revised Waste Framework Directive), in order to help achieve its overall objectives of:

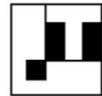
- Protecting the environment and human health;
- Reducing waste and encouraging it to be used as a substitute for other non-renewable resources;
- Making sure the EU becomes a recycling society by applying the principles of:
 - Self-sufficiency,
 - Polluter pays, and
 - Proximity.

The Landfill Allowance Scheme (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2011

The Northern Ireland Landfill Allowances Scheme (NILAS) came into force on 1st April 2005 and applies to Northern Ireland only. They supplement the Waste and Emissions Trading Act, 2003 by making detailed provisions for the allocation, borrowing, transfer and monitoring of landfill allowances allocated to Councils.

The Landfill Allowances Scheme (Amendment) (Northern Ireland) Regulations, 2005 came into force on 1st March 2006 and provide an amendment to the Landfill Allowances Scheme whereby the level of penalty to which a Council is liable for failing to meet the landfill diversion targets is reduced from £200 per tonne, as specified in the Waste and Emissions Trading Act, 2003 to £150 per tonne.

The Landfill Allowances Scheme (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2009, No. 46



came into operation on 1 April 2009, amend the NILAS 2004 Regulations by reducing from 71% to 64% by weight (rounded up to the nearest tonne), the assumed amount of biodegradable municipal waste in an amount of collected municipal waste.

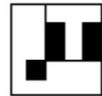
It should be noted that Defra has been in discussions with the European Commission in regard to changing the way in which the UK meets its landfill allowance targets. As a result of this, a consultation was issued in March 2010 with the aim of addressing the implications of changing the approach adopted by the UK in meeting the diversion targets. Key to this was a change in the way in which municipal waste is classified with plans proposed to broaden this definition to include most notably commercial or industrial wastes not collected by or in control of Councils. The implication of this was a significant increase in the amount of waste classified as municipal waste.

This would subsequently require a change to the targets for diverting BMW from landfill, although it has been stated that the Authority allowances will not be affected for the portion of the waste formally defined as municipal. In order to achieve this, there was a need for the UK to review the way in which obligations have been reported. It would appear that the current preferred option would be to measure the BMW content of the waste at the point at which it is landfilled, based on the tonnages of the waste and the European Waste Catalogue Codes to which the waste pertains.

In addition, consideration has been afforded to changing the approach adopted by the UK in meeting the targets. The proposals for this include additional landfill restrictions as well as using the statutory recycling targets and waste prevention plans within the revised Waste Framework Directive as drivers for change.

The Landfill Allowances Scheme (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) SR 2011/373 amend the Landfill Allowances Scheme (Northern Ireland) Regulations 2004 by providing for the use of the term “local authority collected municipal waste”. The term “local authority collected municipal waste” was introduced to the Waste and Emissions Trading Act 2003 (c.33) (the “2003 Act”) by the Waste and Emissions Trading Act 2003 (Amendment) Regulations 2011 (S.I.2011 No.2499). The term is used in provisions relating to the setting up and operation of landfill allowance schemes and is distinguished from the use of the term “municipal waste” to describe the waste that must be diverted from landfills under Article 5(2) of Council Directive 1999/31/EC on the landfill of waste.

It is the Department’s view that NILAS will, in the short term at least, maintain an important role in contributing to reductions in BMW to landfill in line with the new EU landfill diversion targets.



The Landfill (Northern Ireland) Regulations, 2003 SR 297 (as amended)

These Regulations came into force in January 2004 and aim to make provisions for issuing permits to create and operate a landfill and set out a pollution control regime for landfilling. The Regulations provide the necessary powers to implement the objectives of the Landfill Directive 99/31/EC including:

- The categorisation of landfills as inert, non-hazardous and hazardous;
- Banning of certain types of waste to landfill;
- Standard waste acceptance procedures, which include the treatment of waste prior to landfilling;
- Operating permits, including the provisions for closure and aftercare; and
- Technical standards for the lining and capping of landfills

The Landfill (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2011 SR101

The Landfill (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2011 were made on 14 March 2011 and came into operation on 15 April 2011. The Landfill Regulations 2003 required landfill sites in Northern Ireland which closed after 6 January 2004 to meet aftercare standards to comply with the Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC). A number of landfill sites across Northern Ireland closed between 16 July 2001 and 6 January 2004 under arrangements which did not specifically require landfill operators, including councils, to put in place appropriate aftercare arrangements. The 2003 Landfill Regulations now apply to all landfill sites in Northern Ireland which closed after 16 July 2001. Landfill (Amendment) Regulations 2011 and these sites must now comply with the Landfill Directive procedures for closure and aftercare.

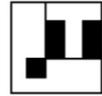
The Controlled Waste (Duty of Care) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 2013 SR255 (as amended)

Article 5 of the Waste and Contaminated Land (NI) Order, 1997 imposes a Duty of Care on persons concerned with controlled waste. Controlled waste (as defined by Article 31(1) of the Order describes controlled waste as household, commercial and industrial wastes. Article 31(1) provides for regulations to be made to modify the definition of controlled wastes.

These Regulations:

- Place the onus on the producer to ensure that any waste they produce is handled safely.
- Applies to anyone who produces, imports, carries, keeps, treats or disposes of controlled waste from business or industry.
- Has no time limit, and extends until the waste has either been finally and properly disposed of or fully recovered.
- Ensures that the movement of waste is recorded and monitored from the point of generation to the point of disposal.

This Duty of Care however does not extend to householders.



Breach of the Duty of Care is an offence, which on summary conviction is liable to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum or, an unlimited fine if convicted on indictment.

The Controlled Waste (Duty of Care) (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2014 amends the Regulations amends the Controlled Waste and Duty of Care Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2013 in that they provide clarification in relation to the classification of a number of items contained in the tables to the schedule, including the sources of household, industrial and commercial waste and the nature of waste and activities producing waste..

Controlled Waste (Registration of Carriers and Seizure of Vehicles) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1999 SR 362

Under the Waste and Contaminated Land (Northern Ireland) Order, 1997, it is an offence not to be registered with the Department of the Environment as a waste carrier. The requirement to register applies to any person who transports controlled waste, which that person had not produced themselves, to or from any place in Northern Ireland in the course of any business with a view to profit. The exception to this is construction (which includes improvement, repair or alteration) and demolition contractors who are required to register even if they are transporting their own waste. Construction (which includes improvement, repair or alteration) and Demolition contractors would have to be registered as carriers if they wished to transport waste.

Waste Management Licensing Regulations (Northern Ireland), 2003 and Amendments

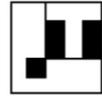
The Waste Management Licensing Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2003, which came into operation on 19th December 2003, implement the waste licensing requirements of the Waste and Contaminated Land Order. Northern Ireland Environment Agency is directly responsible for the implementation of these Regulations.

Under the 1997 Order, licenses will be required to authorise:

- The deposit of controlled waste in, or on, land;
- The disposal and treatment (including recovery) of controlled waste; and
- The use of certain mobile plant to control or treat controlled waste.

All facilities must be covered by a licence unless they hold Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC) permits (as is the case for incinerators and landfills) or they hold a registered exemption from licensing.

The Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 2007 SR 198 (as amended)



The Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste) regulations implement the EU directive on packaging and packaging waste. These regulations make packaging producers responsible for recovering and recycling waste packaging.

These Regulations are concerned with the recovery and recycling obligations imposed on producers that produce packaging and whose annual turnover exceeds £2 million and who produce or handle more than 50 tonnes of packaging and packaging materials a year.

A producer can purchase packaging waste recovery notes or packaging waste export recovery notes or both to satisfy obligations or may join a compliance scheme. Where a producer joins a scheme that is registered with the Department they will be exempt from complying with his producer responsibility obligations for that year.

These Regulations also sets out the duties, powers and requirement of the Department such as monitoring compliance and their duties in relation to keeping a public register.

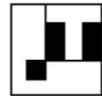
Changes to the national recycling and recovery targets were made by the Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste) (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) which also excluded wholesale operations from any obligation, as well as increasing the lower turnover threshold to £2million.

The A UK-wide consultation paper has been published seeking views on proposals for new recovery and recycling targets for 2013-2017 in the Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste) Regulations 2007 (as amended). The consultation sets out options for statutory recycling targets for packaging producers to ensure the UK continues to meet the minimum recovery and recycling targets set down in EC Directive on Packaging and Packaging Waste (94/62/EC).

The Animal By-Products (Enforcement) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2011 SR 124 (as amended)

These Regulations enforce:

- Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council on laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1774/2002. (O.J. No L 300, 14.11.2009, p 1) (“the EU Control Regulation”).
- Regulation No. 142/2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No. 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and implementing Council Directive 97/78/EC as regards certain samples and items exempt from veterinary checks at the border under that Directive (the “EU Implementing Regulation”) (O.J. No L 54,



26.02.2011) that provides technical supplementation of those requirements of the EU Control Regulation.

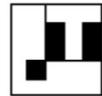
- Under the EU Control Regulation there are obligations on operators in relation to animal by-products, including obligations as to disposal and use, prohibitions on feeding, and placing on the market. In addition, there are requirements for operators, plants and establishments to be registered or approved. The obligations vary according to the categorisation of the material, the higher risk animal by-product is categorised as Category 1 material, next in risk is Category 2 and then Category 3 material. The EU Implementing Regulation, supplements the requirements of the EU Control Regulation. These Regulations enable decisions by member states to be made including the appointment of a Department as the competent authority. The Regulations allow the member state to derogate from the obligations and also enable the Department to make authorisations in relation to specified obligations. These regulations revoke The Animal By-Products Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2003.

Transfrontier Shipment of Waste Regulations, 2007 SI 1711 (as amended)

These Regulations enforce Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on shipments of waste.

These Regulations:

- Set out the competent authorities for the purposes of the Community Regulation.
- Requires the Secretary of State to implement a waste management plan that contains his policies on the bringing into, or dispatch from, the United Kingdom of waste for disposal.
- Requires the Secretary of State to consult on that plan and requires the competent authorities of dispatch and destination to object to shipments of waste that do not comply with that plan.
- Creates a number of offences in relation to the shipping of waste which breach and/or fail to comply with the requirements of the Community Regulation in relation to management of shipments such as shipments of waste to or from the United Kingdom to or from other member States, to exports of waste to and from the United Kingdom to third countries, to the transit of waste through the United Kingdom to and from third countries.
- Sets out the fees that will apply in Northern Ireland. Regulation 47 provides for competent authorities to recover the costs of take-back under Articles 22 and 24 of the Community Regulation.
- Sets out the procedure applicable to the application for an approval of a financial guarantee or equivalent insurance.
- Provides that the Regulations must be enforced by the competent authorities and sets out the enforcement powers of competent authorities, authorised persons and officers of Revenue and Customs.



The Controlled Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland), 2002 (as amended)

These Regulations came into force on the 27 August 2002 and apply to Northern Ireland only. They allow Regulations to be made for the treatment of waste of any description and are made in accordance with the Waste and Contaminated Land (Northern Ireland) Order. The Regulations provide definitions of the wastes to be classified under household waste, commercial and industrial waste as well as classifying the types of household waste for which a collection charge may be made by Councils.

Pollution, Prevention and Control Regulations (Northern Ireland), 2003 SR46

The Pollution, Prevention and Control Regulations (Northern Ireland), 2003 establishes a regulatory system that employs an integrated approach to controlling the environmental aspects of industrial activities such as energy generation, metals, minerals, waste management of chemicals, textile treatment, food production and intensive farming. This system is designed to protect the environment as a whole through a single permitting process by promoting the use of clean technology using Best Available Techniques (BAT). These regulations were amended in 2004 and 2007 to include additional activities.

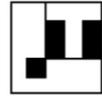
It should be noted that these regulations will be revoked and replaced on 14th January 2014 by the Pollution, Prevention and Control (Industrial Emissions) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 2012. These are discussed in further detail below.

Pollution, Prevention and Control (Industrial Emissions) Regulations (Northern Ireland) SR 2012 / 453

These new Regulations came into force in January 2013. They implement Directive 2010/75/EU on industrial emissions (integrated pollution, prevention and control) and incorporates a number of other EU measures on industrial pollution (including those on waste incineration, large combustion plant and solvent emissions). These new regulations will revoke the current Pollution, Prevention and Control Regulations (Northern Ireland), 2003 on 7th January 2014.

In particular, the regulations will require those facilities that recover, or undertake a mix of disposal and recovery of non-hazardous waste with a capacity exceeding 75 tonnes per day involving one or more of the following activities to operate under a Pollution Prevention and Control permit. With regard to waste management, these activities include:

- Biological treatment;
- Pre-treatment of waste for incineration or co-incineration;
- Treatment of slags and ashes; and
- Treatment in shredders of metal waste, including waste electrical and electronic equipment and end-of-life vehicles and their components.



When the only waste treatment activity carried out is anaerobic digestion, the capacity threshold for this activity shall be 100 tonnes per day.

Landfill Tax Regulations, 1996 and Amendments

The Landfill Tax Regulations outline various administrative procedures which relate to the operation of the landfill tax system, specifically the registration of those organisations that intend to make disposals covered by the tax and the payment of tax.

These Regulations came into force on 1st May 2004 and apply to England, Wales and Northern Ireland. They amend the Landfill Tax Regulations, 1996 by increasing the maximum credit that landfill site operators may claim against their annual landfill tax liability.

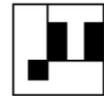
The Landfill Tax (Amendment) Regulations 2009 which come into force on 1st September 2009 revoke Part of the Landfill Tax Regulations 1996 which relates to temporary disposals of material on a landfill site and introduce a new requirement to give information and keep records in relation to information areas. Material on a landfill site which is not going to be disposed of as waste must be deposited in an information area until the Commissioners clarify the taxable status of the material.

The Landfill Tax (Prescribed Landfill Site Activities) Order 2009, which comes into force on 1st September 2009, prescribes certain activities which take place on a landfill site for the purposes of the Finance Act. The effect of this is that the prescribed activities will be treated as disposals and will be subject to landfill tax. Three of the activities are the use of material to create or maintain temporary hard standing, the use of material to create or maintain a temporary screening bund and the use of material to create or maintain a temporary haul road. The Regulation provides for landfill tax to be re-credited when material has been used in one of these three ways and is subsequently used for site restoration.

Hazardous Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland), 2005 SR 300 (as amended)

The Hazardous Waste Regulations set out a revised regime to control and track the movement of hazardous waste. The Regulations came into force on 16 July 2005 and apply to Northern Ireland only. They implement Directive 91/689/EEC, on hazardous waste as amended and Commission Decision 2000/532/EC and revoke the Special Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland) SR 1998/289.

They work in conjunction with the List of Wastes Regulations (Northern Ireland) SR 2005/301, which reproduce the list of wastes from Decision 2000/532/EC, which contains the current version of the European Waste Catalogue.



Implementation of the revised Waste Framework Directive has brought some changes to the Hazardous Waste Regulations. These changes have been brought in by the Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2011.

End of Life Vehicles Regulations 2003 SI 2635 (as amended)

These Regulations came fully into force 2003 and 2010 and apply to England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. They deal with the vehicle producer's requirements with regard to:

- The prohibition of certain heavy metals in vehicles;
- The provision of information;
- Certificates of destruction; and
- Imposing a cost for their disposal.

The aim of the Regulations is to ensure the proper treatment, recycling and disposal of vehicles which have reached the end of their life, so they do not release hazardous substances which have the potential to pollute the environment.

End of Life Vehicles (Producer Responsibility) Regulations 2005 SI 263 (as amended)

The 2005 regulation introduces the reuse, recovery and recycling targets for end-of-life vehicles treated at authorised treatment facilities and a take back for End of Life Vehicles.

The Food Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015

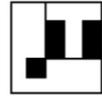
The Regulations came into operation on 14th February 2015. The Regulation provide obligations in relation to food businesses and councils in respect of the collection and treatment of food wastes.

Food Waste Businesses

A food business is any business that carries out activities related to the processing, distribution, preparation or sale of food. This includes; Restaurants and cafes, Shopping and food courts, Canteens, Hotels, Pubs that serve food, Shops that serve food, Supermarkets, Schools and colleges and Prisons, nursing homes and hospitals. Any business which produces greater than 5kg of food waste per week must provide for the separate collection of its food waste which must subsequently be treated. Such collection should be in place by April 2016. There is also a landfill ban on any separately collected food waste.

Councils

Council must make arrangements for the separate collection of food waste from household premises in their districts. Such collections must be in place by April 2017 and may be collected along with other biowastes if the amount collected is not significantly less than if the food waste was collected separately.



The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations 2006 SI 3289 (as amended)

These Regulations transpose the main provisions of Council Directive 2002/96/EC of 27th January 2003 on waste electrical and electronic equipment and aim to:

- Reduce the amount of waste electronic and electrical equipment (WEEE) sent to landfill;
- Promote the separate collection, treatment and recycling of WEEE;
- Ensure the safe treatment and disposal of hazardous components; and
- Encourage producers to make products easier to recycle.

All producers who market electronic and electrical (EEE) in a compliance period, the first of which will run from 1 July 2007 to 31 December 2007, must finance the cost of the collection, treatment, recovery and environmentally sound disposal of WEEE from:

- Private and non-private households;
- Designated collection facilities; and
- Distributors, from WEEE that is returned to them in a compliance period.

All producers with such an obligation must join an approved compliance scheme, where the operator of the scheme will register the producer and will become responsible for all financing provisions, as well as the reuse, treatment and recovery of WEEE.

Further information on Waste Management Policy and Legislation can be found at Netregs:

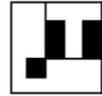
www.netregs.gov.uk

3.6 Planning Policy

Shaping Our Future- Regional Development Strategy for Northern Ireland 2035

Shaping Our Future: The Regional Development Strategy for Northern Ireland (RDS 2035 'Building a Better Future') was published in March 2012 and informs the spatial aspects of all other strategies. It complements the Sustainable Development Strategy and highlights the contribution that recycling more waste and recovering energy from it can make to a reduction in carbon footprint and Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG).

The Strategy recognises that managing our waste is a significant part of how we treat our environment and highlights the need to manage waste sustainably. This will be achieved by applying both the waste hierarchy, introduced by the Waste Framework Directive, and the proximity principle when developing treatment or disposal facilities in order to minimise the environmental impacts of waste transport.

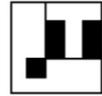


Northern Ireland Sustainable Development Strategy

The Northern Ireland Sustainable Development Strategy ('Everyone's Involved') was adopted by the Northern Ireland Executive in May 2010. The Strategy sets out the principles and strategic objectives to ensure socially responsible economic development while protecting the resource base and the environment for future generations.

The six strategic objectives of the strategy are:

- Building a dynamic, innovating economy that delivers the prosperity required to tackle disadvantage and lift communities out of poverty;
- Strengthening society such that it is more tolerant, inclusive and stable and permits positive progress in quality of life for everyone;
- Driving sustainable, long term investment in key infrastructure to support economic and social development;
- Striking an appropriate balance between the responsible use and protection of natural resources in support of a better quality of life and a better quality environment;
- Ensuring reliable, affordable and sustainable energy provision and reducing our carbon footprint; and
- Ensuring the existence of a policy environment which ensures the overall advancement of sustainable development in and beyond government.



4 Approaches to the Management of Waste

4.1 Introduction

This section provides an overview of the technologies and techniques considered for the current and future management of wastes within the joint councils and Northern Ireland. It should be noted, that this section outlines the technologies identified within the Northern Ireland, and are therefore not intended to provide a definitive list of all technologies and techniques currently available.

The waste hierarchy is the cornerstone of EU waste policy and legislation; it ranks waste management options in terms of sustainability and environmental impact. The management of waste within the joint councils and Northern Ireland as a whole is governed by the waste hierarchy. The principle function of the waste hierarchy is to increase resource efficiency and reduce the environmental effects of waste. The revised Waste Framework Directive (Directive 2008/98/EC) requires the application of the revised waste hierarchy. Therefore, the waste hierarchy is the conceptual framework used for all waste management practices by the joint councils.

As observed in Figure 4.1 prevention is given top priority, as it aims to stabilise and reduce waste generation. Disposal to landfill is given the lowest priority.

The revised Waste Framework Directive (Directive 2008/98/EC) introduced 'preparing for reuse' as an additional activity, ranking it above recycling. This is consistent with European and national policy objectives to improve resource efficiency and reduce the amount of waste disposed of to landfill.

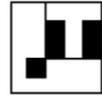
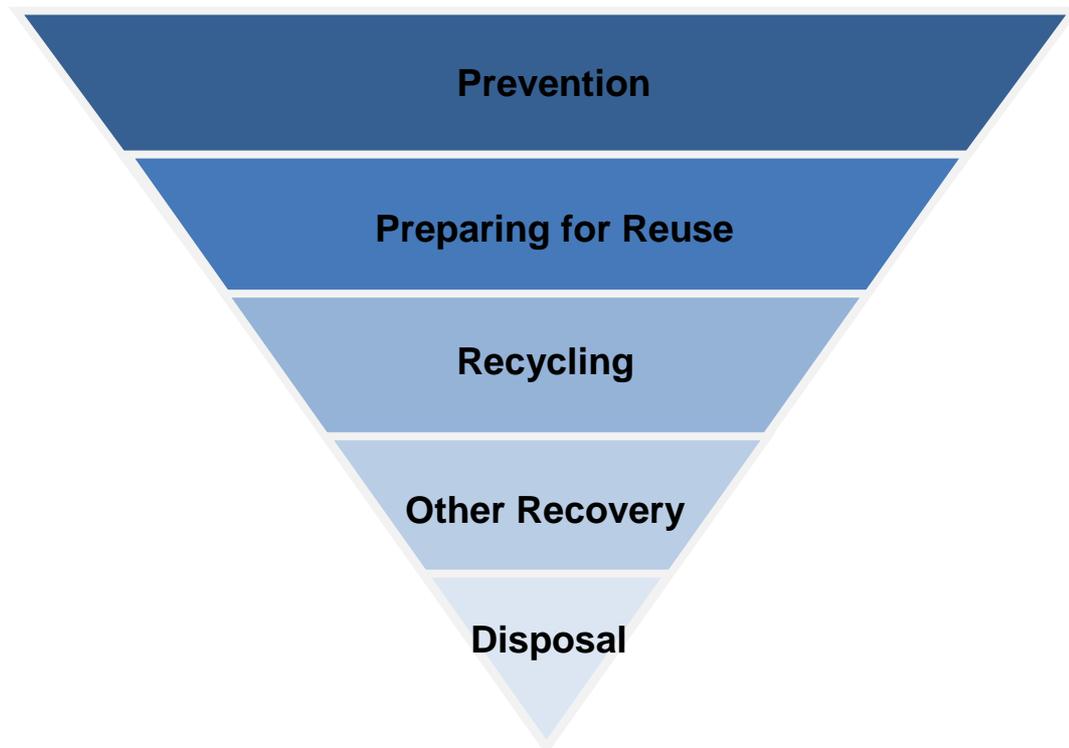


Figure 4.1: Waste Hierarchy



4.2 Waste Prevention

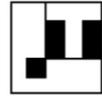
The Revised Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy – Delivering Resource Efficiency (2013) and the revised Waste Framework Directive identify waste prevention as the principal stage in waste management.

The revised Waste Framework Directive defines waste prevention as ‘measures taken before a substance, material or product has become waste that reduces:

- The quantity of waste, including through the reuse 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.

For clarity, the definition of waste prevention in the context of the Waste Management Plan excludes materials recovery (recycling and composting) and energy recovery. Waste prevention therefore occurs before products or materials are identified or recognised as waste. For the purposes of this Plan, waste prevention is described as:

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



The Revised Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy (2013) outlines the need to increase waste prevention through sustainable production and consumption; waste prevention is closely linked with improving manufacturing methods and consumer behavioural change to demand greener products and less packaging.

The revised WFD requires that Member States create national waste prevention programmes by December 2013. The department of the Environment has outlined the requirements for waste prevention in Northern Ireland through The Waste Prevention Programme for Northern Ireland - The Road to Zero Waste (2014). The aim of the Waste Prevention Programme is to maintain the downward trend in waste arisings in Northern Ireland. The primary objectives to fulfil this are as follows:

- Decoupling economic growth from the environmental impacts associated with waste generation.
- To encourage people to use resources efficiently and generate less waste.
- To establish improved resource efficiency and waste prevention as an integral part of business management and project planning.

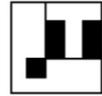
Observation of Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste (LACMW) arisings in Northern Ireland for a period of 5 years, demonstrate that Northern Ireland as a whole is actively achieving waste prevention. In 2014/2015, 951,423 tonnes of Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste was collected in Northern Ireland which was 5.2% less than in 2009/2010. The joint councils have experienced a decrease in municipal waste arisings of 7.0% between 2009/10 and 2014/15, achieving a 1.6% greater decrease than the average for Northern Ireland.

A summary of the advantages of Waste Prevention is given below:

- Reduced environmental impacts
- Financial cost savings associated with production (including raw materials, energy, transport and processing).
- Reduced disposal to landfill
- Reduced collection needs and costs.
- Reduced hazardousness of waste.

4.3 Reuse and Preparing for Reuse

The revised Waste Framework Directive (rWFD) defines reuse as 'any operation by which products or components that are not waste are used again for the same purpose for which they were conceived'.



The rWFD defines preparing for reuse as 'checking, cleaning or repairing products or components which have become waste so that they can be re-used for their original purpose without further pre-processing'. Once a waste is prepared for re-use for its original purpose it ceases to be a waste and no further waste controls are placed on it.

Re-use has an important role in the prevention of waste. Re-use extends the life of materials providing tangible benefits for the economy as well as the environment. There are currently no mandatory targets for re-use and preparing for re-use in Northern Ireland. However, the rWFD requires member states to take measures to promote the reuse of products.

The Waste Prevention Programme for Northern Ireland - The Road to Zero Waste (2014) similarly recognises the importance of re-use schemes as outlined in the action plan to develop a re-use and repair network throughout Northern Ireland and to support re-use and preparing for re-use infrastructure.

A summary of the advantages of reuse and preparing for re-use is given below:

- Reduced environmental impacts
- Financial cost savings for producers and consumers
- Financial benefits in the form of new market opportunities
- Reduced collection needs and costs.
- Reduced disposal to landfill
- Reduced hazardousness of waste.

4.4 Recycling

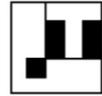
Following waste prevention and re-use in the waste hierarchy is recycling. Recycling is defined in the rWFD as 'any recovery operation by which waste materials are reprocessed into products, materials or substances whether for the original or other purposes'.

The separation of waste materials for recycling reduces the environmental impact of waste, but also reduces the demand on natural resources.

The Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy emphasises the promotion of recycling of waste based on a life cycle approach, which aims to balance consumption and production.

The advantages of re-use are outlined below:

- Environmental and other cost savings associated with production (including raw materials, energy, transport and processing) as the life of raw materials is extended and the value extracted from them is maximised.
- Increased diversion from landfill



- Stakeholder engagement through enhanced public awareness and understanding of environmental issues.

Systems for the collection of recyclable materials in the joint councils are broken into two categories; Household Recycling Centres and Kerbside Collection.

4.4.1 Household Recycling Centres

Household Recycling Centres (HRC's), are located throughout the region to encourage active participation in recycling. These centres can provide substantial quantities of materials for recycling if located and promoted appropriately.

4.4.2 Kerbside Collection

All of the joint councils operate a kerbside collection for recyclables. Materials collected include: paper, card, plastics, textiles, metals and glass. These include the following systems:

- Co-mingled Collection.
- Kerbside Separated Collection.

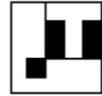
Co-mingled Collection

A co-mingled bin system is operated for the entirety of Mid Ulster District Council and Fermanagh and Omagh District Council. The co-mingled system is also used in approximately 75% of Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough Council area. With the co-mingled system, the householder is provided with a wheeled bin specifically for the collection of mixed dry recyclables. The bins are collected by refuse collection vehicles on a fortnightly basis (generally). The mixed dry recyclables are transported to a Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) where the material is sorted, and the recyclables densified and/or bailed for dispatch to market.

Kerbside Separated Collection

A kerbside separated system is operated in the former Armagh area of Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough Council. The system involves issuing two rigid plastic boxes to householders for the collection of dry recyclables. The crew of the vehicles sort the contents of the boxes at the kerbside, placing materials into the appropriate part of a compartmentalised vehicle. The recyclables are either taken to a storage/transfer facility for bulking and transport to markets.

From April 2015, under the revised Waste Framework Directive (Directive 2008/98/EC) member states were required to operate separate collections of waste for at 'least' paper, metal, plastic and glass, where it was technically, economically and environmentally



practicable to do so. This legislation is applicable to both household and business waste collections.

4.4.3 Materials Recovery Facilities (MRF)

A Materials Recovery Facility is an installation in which different material components of commingled recyclables are separated into individual waste streams of recycled materials, to meet the requirements of secondary markets or other end users.

The marketing of the recycled materials to various users is also an important function of the facility. MRF's tend to combine the use of both mechanical means and labour intensive hand sorting to separate out the various fractions of the recyclables.

MRF are generally classified as either "clean" or "dirty". A clean MRF will accept commingled, recyclable materials that have been separated from municipal solid waste. A "dirty" MRF will accept municipal solid waste that requires mechanical or labour intense sorting to separate recyclables from the mixed waste.

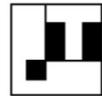
4.5 Composting

Composting is biological decomposition and stabilisation of biodegradable waste, including the presence of oxygen; aerobic degradation. The composting of kitchen and garden wastes has the potential to be a major factor in achieving recycling and composting targets. Composting is generally operated in two forms:

- Centralised Composting; and
- Home Composting.

4.5.1 Centralised Composting

A centralized composting service typically consists of a kerbside bin for the collection of garden and food waste. A majority of the households within the joint council are currently provided with a centralised composting service. A centralised composting service has the potential to divert a significant proportion of the putrescible waste stream away from the municipal waste bin.



4.5.2 Home Composting

In combination with an education and awareness scheme, the supply of home composting containers to households, has the potential to divert a significant proportion of the putrescible waste stream away from the municipal waste bin. As Home composting is in-situ it provides the additional environmental and economic benefits of reducing environmental impacts from transport and processing of compost and avoids the need to establish markets for compost-based products.

4.6 Anaerobic Digestion

Anaerobic Digestion is the decomposition and stabilisation of organic wastes in the absence of oxygen. This process produces a stable, sanitised material that can be applied to land for the benefit of agriculture, horticulture or ecological improvement. Additionally, the process generates biogas which can be used directly in place of natural gas or used to generate electricity.

WRAP have developed PAS110 which is an industry standard that producers of anaerobic digested materials can use to ensure that the material produced is a consistent quality and fit for purpose.

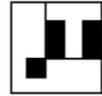
4.7 Mechanical Biological Treatment

Mechanical Biological Treatment (MBT) refers to a group of solid waste systems that combine a mechanical sorting facility with a form of biological treatment, such as AD or composting. The mechanical treatment is typically used as a means of preparing the waste for biological treatment. In this 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 decompose and stabilise raw materials, to obtain a mineralised product through the biodegradation of organic constituents. The organic output may have a higher level of contaminants (for example, plastics and glass) than other biological treatment processes which only treat source segregated wastes.

The main output from the MBT process is a high calorific fuel; refuse derived fuel (RDF).

4.8 Thermal Treatment - Energy from Waste

Thermal treatment involves the use of heat to either burn or degrade waste under controlled conditions. These processes result in the release of heat energy, a significant reduction in the total volume of waste and significant removal of the biodegradable content. The heat energy created can be used to generate electricity and is often referred to as Energy from Waste (EfW).



There are two principal energy from waste treatment technologies; combustion technologies, such as waste incineration with energy recovery; and advanced Thermal Treatment technologies such as Gasification and Pyrolysis.

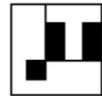
4.8.1 Incineration with Energy Recovery

Incineration has been defined in EU legislation as the thermal treatment of wastes with or without the recovery of the combustion heat generated. The process of Incineration is one of the most tightly regulated industrial sectors in Europe and has been the subject of stringent controls since 1989. This has been aided in recent years by the implementation of Directive 2000/76/EC on the Incineration of Waste (WID) and Directive 2010/75/EU on industrial emissions (Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control) which have been brought into effect in Northern Ireland by The Waste Incineration Regulations (NI) 2003 (as amended) and Pollution Prevention and Control (Industrial Emissions) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2012 respectively.

Wide ranges of waste streams are suitable for incineration. These include municipal/household waste, clinical waste and some industrial waste streams. The suitability is dependent on the provision of a high calorific value within the waste. It is considered to be a suitable treatment option for waste if combustion destroys or transforms it and removes any potential environmental hazards. Currently in the UK, incineration is widely recognized as the most suitable for the treatment and disposal of clinical waste.

In a municipal waste incinerator, waste is fed into a series of furnaces at temperatures of around 850-1200°C. A hazardous waste incinerator works on the same processes except for the fact that temperatures need to be maintained at a minimum of 1100°C for a minimum time period of two seconds. The waste remains in the furnaces for periods of around 40-70 minutes in order to ensure complete combustion. This process results in an ash residue called bottom ash and waste gases. The bottom ash produced can be landfilled or recycled. The waste gases are then cooled and passed through a series of filters and catalysts which remove potential pollutants such as dioxins. The resulting steam produced can be heated to temperatures around 400°C and can be used to drive turbines and produce energy in the form of electricity. This can then be used to power the plant, with the potential to sell the excess.

There have been concerns raised in relation to negative impacts associated with the incineration process. These have included the release of toxic gases such as dioxins into the environment and these have, in the past, had a perceived impact on human health. The introduction of stringent controls on air quality and emissions since 1989, and also since the introduction of the Directive in 2000, has resulted in the incineration process becoming much



cleaner and more environmentally friendly. Emissions from these facilities are now constantly regulated

4.8.2 Gasification

Gasification is a process in which both organic and inorganic wastes are thermally treated at high temperature with air/oxygen injection to produce metallic and mineralic solid residues and synthesis gas. The synthesis gas can then be used for energy production.

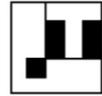
4.8.3 Pyrolysis

Pyrolysis is the thermal degradation of organic wastes either in the complete absence of oxygen or with a limited supply of oxygen. Both pyrolysis and gasification systems are used to convert solid waste into gaseous, liquid and solid fuels.

4.9 Landfill

Traditionally, Landfilling has been the most common means of dealing with residual waste in Northern Ireland. Landfills are part of an integrated management approach in the control of municipal solid waste and are used with a combination of treatment techniques comprising thermal, biological and physical techniques. The landfilling of waste can have environmental impacts, the implementation of 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 through to decommissioning and aftercare. This requires landfills to be designed with a basal lining system, leachate collection system and landfill gas extraction system.

Landfill sites in Northern Ireland are regulated through the Pollution Prevention and Control Permitting (PPC) regime. There are currently 12 PPC permits in operation for nonhazardous landfill sites in Northern Ireland.



5 LOCAL AUTHORITY COLLECTED MUNICIPAL WASTE (LACMW)

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Definitions

Key definitions of different waste streams included in this section of the Plan are included below:

- Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste – is defined as, any municipal waste which is collected under arrangements made by a waste collection authority or a waste disposal authority.
- Household Waste – is defined in the Waste and Contaminated Land (NI) Order 1997 and Schedule 1 to the Controlled Waste Regulations (NI) 2002 (as amended) and means a domestic property or other specified premises.
- Biodegradable Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste is defined as biodegradable municipal waste that is both biodegradable waste and local authority collected municipal waste.

5.1.2 Management and Control

Management and control of Local Authority Collected Municipal Wastes is primarily governed by the legislative framework under the Waste and Contaminated Land (Northern Ireland) Order 1997, and associated Regulations.

The main roles and responsibilities under the legislative provisions are set out in Table 5.1.



Table 5.1 Summary of Key Roles and Responsibilities for LACMW

Element	Responsibility
Waste Management Planning	Councils
Collection of Local Authority Collected Municipal Wastes	Councils
Segregation of wastes into separate receptacles for collection, including for recycling.	Waste Producers
Treatment and disposal of LACMW,	Councils and Waste Operators

5.2 Targets

The targets that apply to Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste or Household Waste come from a number of sources and include:

- Statutory targets for the diversion of Biodegradable Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste from landfill;
- Statutory targets for recycling and composting;
- Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy targets; and
- Northern Ireland Executive's Programme for Government recycling target.

5.2.1 Landfill Diversion Targets

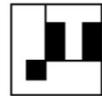
The EU Landfill Directive (99/31/EC) sets out targets limiting the quantities of biodegradable Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste going to landfill, as follows:

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

This requirement is implemented in Northern Ireland through the Landfill Allowances Scheme (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2011 (NILAS). NILAS aids local authorities in meeting the landfill targets by allocating progressively tighter limits on the maximum biodegradable Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste allowed to be landfilled annually by each Council, up until the year 2020.

The NILAS regulations set out statutory targets for the quantity of Bio LACMW landfilled for each scheme year. If the annual limit is exceeded fines of £150 per exceeded tonne may be enforced.

The NILAS allowances for the joint councils is presented in Table 5.2.

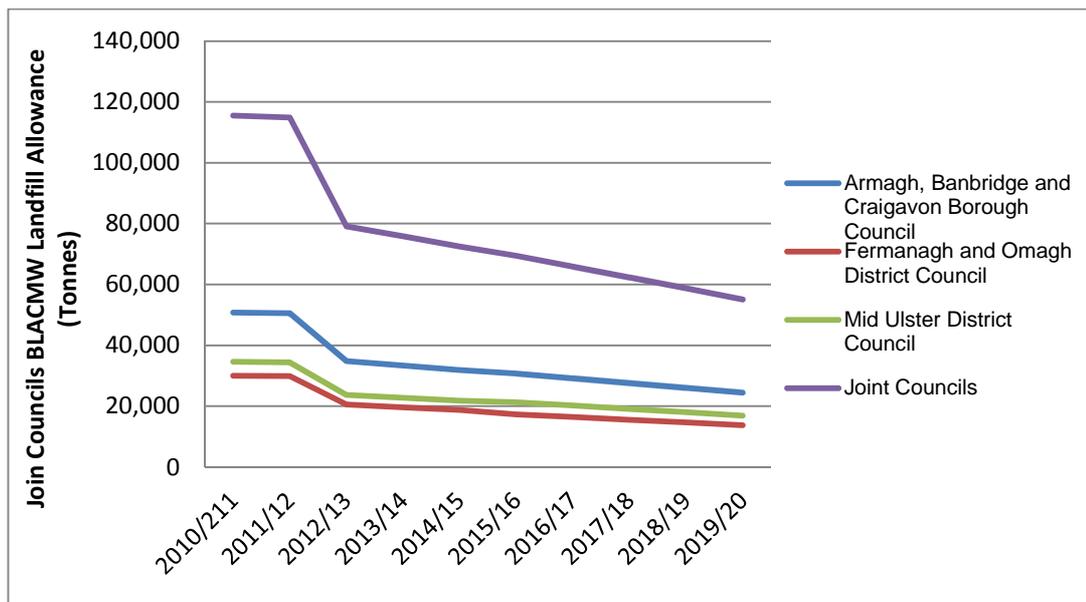


These targets therefore represent a major driver in the management of local authority collected municipal waste, with waste prevention, recycling, composting and other forms of waste treatment all contributing towards compliance.

Table 5.2 NILAS Allowances for the Joint Councils (Tonnes)

Council Area	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	30,759	29,173	27,588	26,002	24,417
Fermanagh and Omagh	17,360	16,465	15,570	14,675	13,781
Mid Ulster	21,330	20,231	19,131	18,032	16,932
	69,449	65,869	62,289	58,709	55,130

Figure 5.1: Required Reduction in LACBMW between 2014-2020 in the Joint Councils



5.2.2 Programme for Government Target

The Northern Ireland Executive's Programme for Government set an interim recycling target for household waste of 45% by 2014/15. This target has been achieved by the councils.

5.2.3 Recycling Targets

The revised Waste Framework Directive sets a statutory recycling target of 50% (including preparation for reuse) of household and other similar wastes by 2020. This has been implemented into Northern Ireland law through the Waste Regulations (NI) 2011.



A secondary statutory recycling target of 60% (including preparation for reuse) of Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste by 2020 is implemented through the Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy.

5.3 Waste Quantities and Composition

5.3.1 Waste Quantities

Tables 5.3a and 5.3b outlines the Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste and Household Waste for the joint councils and Northern Ireland as a whole. The figures have been extracted from the verified NIEA 2014/15 annual LACMW Management Statistics Report.

Table 5.3a Summary of LACMW Waste 2014/15

Council Area	LACMW			
	Arisings	Re-cycling	Re-cycling (%)	Land-filled
Northern Ireland	951,423	392,962	41.3%	412,755
Joint Councils	229,661	105,592	46.0%	79,043
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	101,177	49,006	48.8%	18,946
Fermanagh and Omagh	51,995	22,182	42.7%	28,619
Mid Ulster	76,489	34,404	45.0%	31,478

Table 5.3b Summary of Household Waste 2014/15

Council Area	Household			
	Arisings	Re-cycling	Re-cycling (%)	Land-filled
Northern Ireland	839,569	352,088	41.9%	358,836
Joint Councils	208,626	96,022	46.0%	72,795
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	92,300	44,068	47.7%	17,414
Fermanagh and Omagh	47,921	19,731	41.2%	28,176
Mid Ulster	68,405	32,223	47.1%	27,205

The data indicates that the joint councils were responsible for producing just under a quarter (24.1%) of Northern Ireland's LACMW in the reporting year 2014/15.



5.3.2 Waste Projections

In order to determine the need for waste treatment capacity in England, DEFRA constructed an Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) waste forecast model for household waste arisings. This model generates forecasts based on past events and trends, and takes into consideration the impact of the recession on growth rates.

The ARIMA model predicted that, in England, household waste will decline until 2011/12 followed by periods of variable growth of up to 1.3%. However, the economic conditions in Northern Ireland differ from that of England, and the recent economic recession has caused further complication in predicting waste arisings.

The Department of the Environment undertook an analysis of waste arising specifically in Northern Ireland and disparities in macro economies between Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The subsequent report: 'Analysis of 2020 Residual Waste Infrastructure Requirements in Northern Ireland to meet EU Obligations' indicated that it is expected the fundamental profiles for Great Britain and Northern Ireland to be similar, Northern Ireland would likely experience a lag in recovery of about 2 years behind Great Britain.

This is demonstrated in Table 5.4, showing that waste arisings in Northern Ireland went into decline between 2007/08 and 2013/14.

Table 5.4 Growth Rate of the LACMW Arisings in the Joint Council Area and Northern Ireland from 2005/6 to 2014/15.

Year	Joint Councils Growth Rate	Northern Ireland Growth Rate
2005/06	+1.9	+1.2
2006/07	+0.7	+0.1
2007/08	+0.9	-0.3
2008/09	-1.7	-4.1
2009/10	-1.5	-1.3
2010/11	-1.3	-1.9
2011/12	-4.9	-3.6
2012/13	-5.4	-3.8
2013/14	+0.8	+1.2
2014/15	+3.2	+2.9

Source: NI LACMW Management Statistics 2014/15 Annual Data

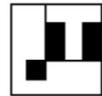
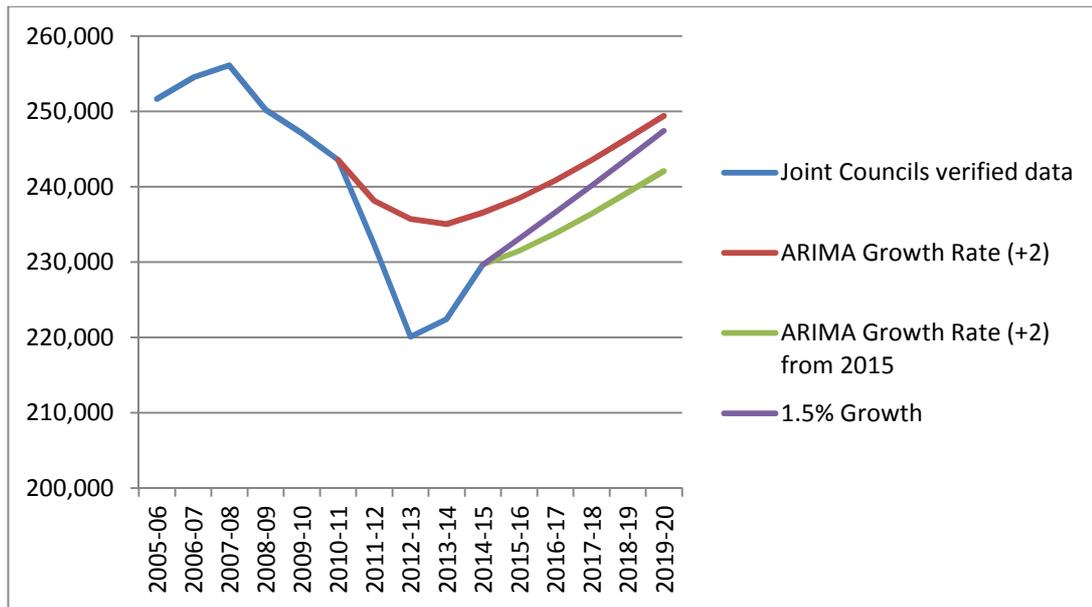


Figure 5.2 outlines the various growth profiles applicable to Northern Ireland. A two year lag on the ARIMA growth rate has been applied, starting from 2005/6 and from 2014/15 (the most recent period of verified data).

In addition to the ARIMA growth profile a second growth profile of 1.5% has been applied. The figure 1.5% has been derived from an analysis of the realised growth rate for the joint councils since 2013/14.

Figure 5.2 Waste Growth Profile for the Joint Councils



5.3.3 Waste Composition

A review of the composition of LACMW in Northern Ireland has not been carried out since 2008, therefore the composition of current waste arising may vary.

Figure 5.3 and Table 5.5 below summarises the findings of the NIEA Review of Municipal Composition Analysis, 2008.

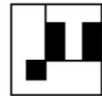


Figure 5.3 LACMW Composition, 2008

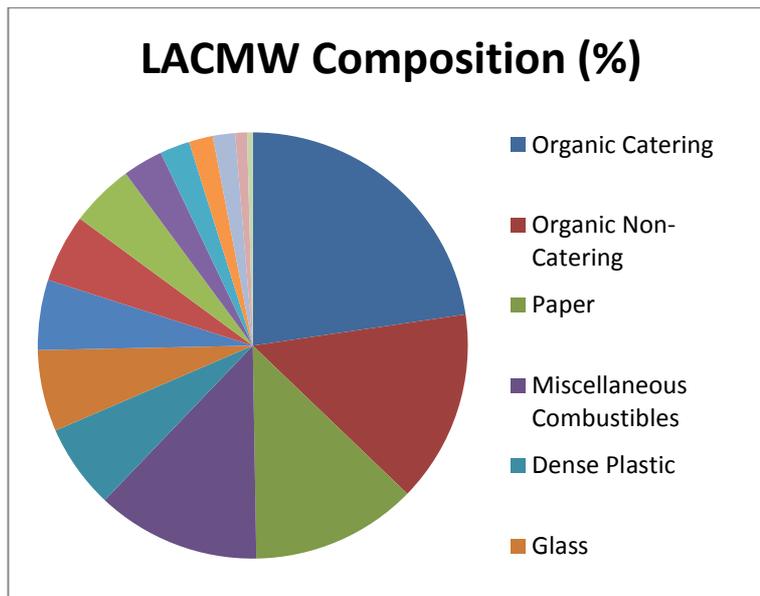
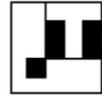


Table 5.5 LACMW Composition, 2008

Component	Mean (%)
Organic Catering	22.68%
Organic Non-Catering	14.55%
Paper	12.51%
Miscellaneous Combustibles	12.37%
Dense Plastic	6.38%
Glass	6.17%
Miscellaneous Non-Combustibles	5.33%
Card	5.16%
Plastic Film	4.79%
Textiles	3.05%
Ferrous Metal	2.24%
WEEE	1.79%
Non-Ferrous Metal	1.69%
Fines	0.87%
HHW	0.44%

Source: NIEA Review of Municipal Component Analysis, 2008



5.3.4 Best Practicable Environmental Option

The Department of the Environment published guidance on the Best Practicable Environmental Option for Waste Management in Northern Ireland was published in June 2005.

In summary, for municipal waste, at a Northern Ireland level, the guidance indicates that BPEO is represented by:

- A 3 bin system for separate collection of dry recyclables, organic waste and residual waste for all households- where practicable.
- Minimum recycling and composting rates of:
 - 35% by 2010
 - 40% by 2013
 - 45% by 2020
- The use of a mix of waste technologies, to include:
 - Mechanical Biological Treatment and Anaerobic Digestion
 - Thermal Treatment (Mass burn incineration)

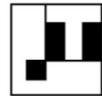
However, since the BPEO Report was published the stated minimum recycling and composting rates have been superseded by those set out in the EU Waste Framework Directive and NI Waste Management Strategy:

- Waste Framework Directive:
 - 50% by 2020
- Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy:
 - 45% by 2015
 - 60% by 2020

However, it should be noted that the implementation of a 60% recycling target stated in the Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy is the subject of a consultation process and therefore this Waste Management Plan sets out the measures that the joint councils will implement to achieve the 50% household recycling and preparing for reuse target set out in the Waste Regulations (NI) 2011.

In 2013 the Department of the Environment published guidance stating that the statutory Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) required to be undertaken as part of the preparation of the Waste Management Plan duplicates the BPEO process. Consequently, BEPO is no longer treated as a 'material consideration' for plans and waste proposals.

Despite BEPO no longer being a material consideration, the concept remains one of a number of non-statutory tools to assess different waste management options in the development of



Waste Management Plans. BPEO, therefore continues to be implemented by the joint councils as a high level tool to determine the overall technology mix for the Region.

5.4 Current Arrangements for the Management of LACMW

The current LACMW arrangements, which have contributed to significant improvements in waste management practices, are made up of three main components:

- Education and Awareness Programme;
- Materials Recovery – Recycling and Composting; and
- Landfill of Residual Wastes.

5.4.1 Education and Awareness

This section sets out a number of education and awareness initiatives that have been implemented by the joint councils. Waste education and awareness is a key component of the Plan. Waste and education initiatives are important elements that can increase recycling rates, improve public confidence new schemes and ensure facilities are used correctly.

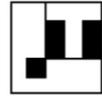
Environmental Education and Recycling Officers

Education and Recycling Officers are appointed in each of the individual Council areas, with the aim of operating education programmes in schools and community groups, with the aim of highlighting waste minimisation strategies including the principles of reduce, reuse and recycle. The education programmes include the following:

- Information and advice on recycling;
- Information on the waste hierarchy;
- Outline legislative requirements;
- Inform how to use the kerbside recycling schemes;
- Information on recycling centre and recycling point facilities;
- Inform of recycling processes, end destinations and end products;
- Agree actions to improve recycling performance in the school/home etc.;
- Provide supporting materials/information to back up learning and encourage ongoing promotion of recycling;
- Provide Council contact details / follow up on any further recycling queries; and
- Tours of recycling facilities.

Recycling / Environmental Education Communications Plan

Mid Ulster District Council have produced a communications plan with the overall aim to help the council increase recycling and decrease waste to landfill through targeted communications. The Plan is focused on raising recycling awareness in schools, raising recycling awareness in communities, increasing food waste captured in the brown bin,



establishing baseline data for blue and brown bin services and raising recycling awareness internally.

Eco- Schools Programme

Individual Councils have agreed to financially support the Eco- Schools Programme. Operated by Keep Northern Ireland Beautiful, in 2015/16, the programme covers 10 topics: waste; litter; energy; water; transport; healthy living; biodiversity; climate change; school grounds; and global perspective. Eco-Schools endeavours to extend learning beyond the classroom and develop responsible attitudes and commitment, both at home and in the wider community. Environmental Education and Recycling Officers will also be supporting the Programme through conducting school visits and undertaking Green Flag assessments.

Educational Events and Competitions

All Councils in Northern Ireland take part in the Environmental Youth Speak; an annual public speaking competition designed to increase awareness of environmental issues amongst young people. The event is sponsored by the DoE, Rethink Waste fund, Cookstown Textile Recyclers and ERP (European Recycling Platform). Other initiatives carried out with schools include, but are not limited to the 'Big Spring Clean' and 'Junk Couture'.

The Joint Interest Group Waste Education Vehicle

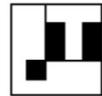
The Waste Education Vehicle is a mobile classroom used to visit schools and community events. The vehicle is used as an education tool to drive to awareness throughout the region on reducing, reusing and recycling, to ultimately aim in the diversion of waste from landfill. The joint councils individually financially contribute towards the delivery of the initiative.

Participation of Regional, National and International Awareness Schemes

Participation in Regional, National and International Awareness Schemes, such as; Recycle Week, Compost Awareness Week and European Week of Waste Reduction, provides important press coverage to raise awareness of the principles of re-use, reduce and recycle. Compost Awareness Week, is held annually in May, and allows householders to see and make use of the valuable compost produced from the waste placed in brown bins. Within certain individual Councils with the joint councils compost is given away free of charge to householders at recycling centres. European Week of Waste Reduction (EWWR) is held annually in November, EWWR asks householders, businesses and schools to register actions to reduce waste, based on an annual theme.

Council Websites

The Individual Council websites are regularly updated to include information on all new promotional activities, projects and services operated. The websites provide useful information on recycling practices and links to sources of further information on waste management and



recycling. The websites also provide contact details for the Council Environmental Education and Recycling Officers.

Direct Communications to households

Communications are distributed to householders when appropriate, for example information is distributed when schemes are rolled out or when materials that can be accepted are updated. Communications such as bin stickers and leaflets are distributed at council and community events. Other methods such as bin tags/labels are used to inform householders of the correct usage of kerbside collection schemes when required.

Public Relations

The joint councils should issue regular press releases on campaigns and activities to the local media outlets to ensure that the local community is informed of current schemes and new initiatives, and how they are progressing. Therefore, a curtail objective is to maximise and maintain press and radio coverage through targeted messages, press briefings and press releases.

Seasonal Recycling Campaigns

A number of seasonal promotions are organized throughout the year, with the principal campaigns operated during December and January. December and January campaigns include Christmas card and Christmas tree recycling, advice on the waste reduction and information on additional services. The aim of this is to target seasonal waste streams to raise awareness of the high levels of waste produced at Christmas, whilst also making people aware of their nearest recycling facilities and encourage them to recycle.

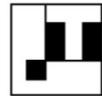
Staff and Crew Training

In order to facilitate effective education and awareness programmes, it is imperative that operational staff and crew are fully briefed about the purpose of their job and the benefits to the community and the environment, in order to allow them to inform the public of collection services and opportunities for re-use, recycling and waste prevention. The individual Councils within the joint council operate the training of staff.

5.4.2 Material Recovery- Recycling and Composting

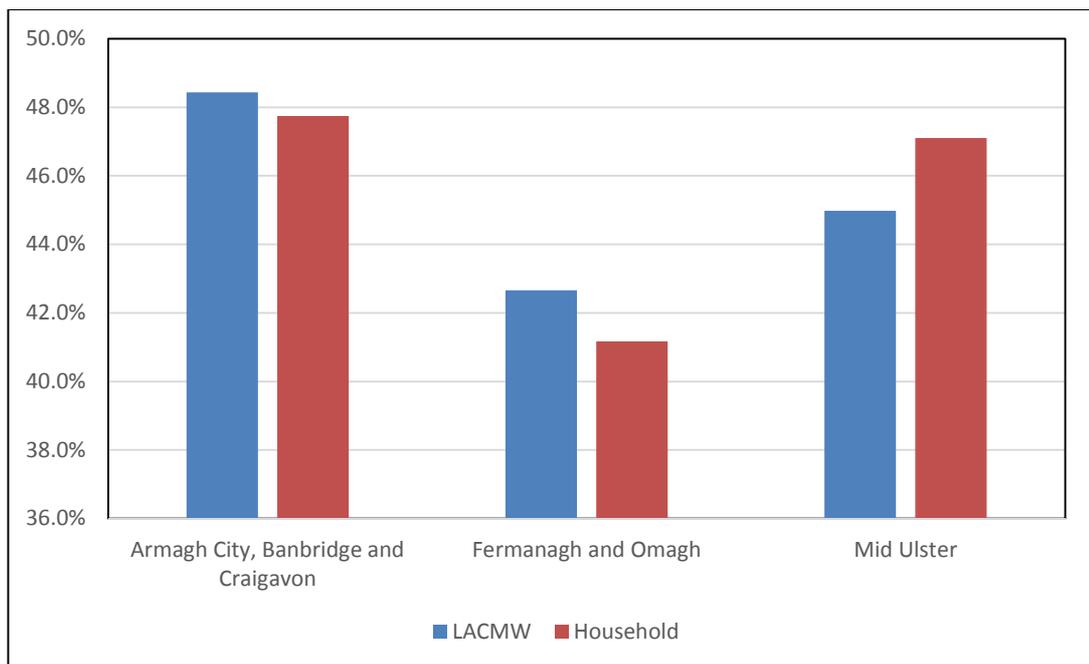
The combination of the implementation of the stated LACMW arrangements has contributed to the continuous improvement in the amount of LACMW sent for re-use, recycling and composting in the joint councils.

In 2014/15, the LACMW and Household preparing for re-use, recycling and composting rate for the joint councils were both 46.0%.



The variation in LACMW recycling rate performance for each Council in 2014/15 is set out in Figure 5.5. These results show that the LACMW recycling and composting rates range from 42.7% to 48.4%, with the highest being achieved by Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough Council. Similar variations are observed for Household waste recycling and composting rates were rates range from 41.2% to 47.7%.

Figure 5.5 Summary of LACMW and Household waste preparing for reuse, recycling and composting in 2014/15



The council operated facilities currently in use for treating LACMW and Household wastes within the joint councils include:

- Household Recycling Centres (formally known as civic amenity sites)
- Waste Transfer Stations
- Landfill Sites

Table 5.6 below outlines the current waste management arrangements for the individual Councils.

Table 5.6 Waste Management Arrangements

Council	Facilities	2014/15
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	Civic Amenity Site/ Household Waste Recycling Centre	14
	Recycling Points	50



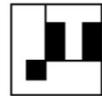
Council	Facilities	2014/15
	Mixed Dry Recyclables co-mingled (households served)	55,700
	Recyclables – Kerbside separated (households served)	22,450
	Brown Bins – co-mingled food and garden waste	65,436
	Food Waste only collections	11,531
Fermanagh and Omagh	Civic Amenity Site/ Household Waste Recycling Centre	15
	Recycling Points	46
	Mixed Dry Recyclables co-mingled (households served)	45,279
	Brown Bins – co-mingled food and garden waste	18,057
	Food Waste only collections	3,500
Mid Ulster	Civic Amenity Site/ Household Waste Recycling Centre	12
	Recycling Points	38
	Mixed Dry Recyclables co-mingled (households served)	49,846
	Brown Bins – co-mingled food and garden waste	49,346

The current arrangements for the recovery of materials for recycling and composting revolve around the segregation of materials. These primarily consist of:

- Provision of receptacles for segregated collection at households;
- Expansion in the number of bring points / sites within the region; and
- Enhancement of capacity at Household Recycling Centres, for the segregation of wastes for recycling and recovery.

Kerbside Collection

The vast majority of households within the joint councils have been provided with a receptacle for the collection of Mixed Dry Recyclables (MDR), either co-mingled or kerbside separated. The processing of MDR is undertaken by private companies with a view to recovery of recyclable materials through Materials Recovery Facilities. Contracts with private companies for the processing of MDR are procured by individual or groups of Councils.



Receptacles for the collection of biodegradable wastes have been provided to a majority of households within the joint councils. The figures presented in Table 5.6 outline the number of household brown bins currently distributed for the collection of mixed food and garden wastes. These figures indicate that approximately 75% of the households within the joint councils in have a brown bin. In addition approximately 9% are served with a food waste only collection. Contracts with private companies for the processing of biodegradable wastes are procured by individual Councils or groups of Councils.

5.4.3 Treatment of Residual Wastes

To divert waste from landfill and contribute towards recycling and/or recovery, a significant quantity of waste within the joint councils is currently sent for treatment.

Additional recyclable materials can be removed from the waste prior to the production of a RDF / SRF which can then be used to provide additional recovery of waste and energy.

Councils have procured individual contracts with private companies to undertake the processing of residual wastes.

5.4.4 Landfilling of Residual Wastes

The joint councils have a number of landfills that currently accept LACMW for disposal. Council owned and operated landfills within joint councils include:

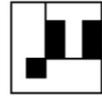
- Ballymacombs: Mid Ulster District Council
- Drummeel: Fermanagh and Omagh District Council
- Magheraglass: Mid Ulster District Council
- Tullyvar Fermanagh and Omagh District Council and Mid Ulster District Council.

The current and future management of the stated landfills is discussed in the Landfill Review Section of this Plan.

5.5 Proposed Arrangements for the Management of LACMW

The principal requirements for the future management of Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste within the joint councils are as follows:

- Waste prevention; limiting the growth in waste arisings.
- Materials Recovery; increase recycling and composting through separate collection of MDR and BMW.
- Residual Waste treatment; increasing pre Treatment and Energy Recovery.



5.5.1 Education and Awareness

Maintaining effective Education and Awareness campaigns are a crucial component in the future management of municipal waste within the joint councils. The Education and Awareness campaigns will support the principal requirements outlined above.

The aims of the education and awareness programmes are as follows:

- To increase the level of recycling and composting;
- To raise awareness of the benefits of recycling and composting across all key stakeholder groups;
- To increase communications reach through working with partner organisations.

5.5.2 Waste Prevention

Waste prevention is key to optimising resource efficiency and reducing the quantity of material sent to landfill. It promotes sustainable consumption and production through improved product design and consumer behavioural change.

There are currently no EU targets for Waste Prevention, however any reduction in waste generated will have a significant impact on meeting EU targets. Under Article 29 of the revised EU Waste Framework Directive, from 2013 Member States must have in place a Waste Prevention Programme to be reviewed and revised every 6 years.

The most recent WPP; 'The Waste Prevention Programme for Northern Ireland – The Road to Zero Waste', was introduced in September 2014 and includes the following policies and interventions:

- Rethink Waste Communication Campaign;
- European Week of Waste Reduction;
- Eco-Schools Programme;
- Carrier Bag Levy;
- Support for Voluntary Agreements with Business;
- Zero Waste Projects;
- Voluntary Agreement for the Construction Sector;
- Reuse and Repair Network;
- Support to the Third Sector; and
- Reuse Quality Assurance.

The joint councils will work with DOE on the implementation of the WPP initiatives, including awareness raising and the development of re-use and repair networks.



The importance of re-use and repair networks are recognized by the joint councils. The benefits of re-use and re-use networks are three-fold; firstly it diverts waste from landfill; secondly, it contributes to significant carbon savings when compared with recycling, and thirdly it supports the development of social enterprises and the green economy.

The principal tool to measure waste prevention is through the stabilization and reduction of municipal waste arising within the region. The primary method to measure waste arisings is through WasteDataFlow. The joint councils will therefore continue to commit adequate resources to ensure that data is collated and managed effectively.

5.5.3 Materials Recovery

As outlined in Table 5.7 the joint councils achieved a LACMW recycling rate of 46% and a Household recycling rate of 46% in 2014/15, and therefore achieved the Northern Ireland Executive's Programme for Government, 45% household recycling target for 2014/15. The joint councils are required to achieve a 50% household recycling target by 2019/20. In order to achieve this goal, there will need to be further improvements in recycling and composting rates.

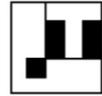
Table 5.7 LACMW and Household Recycling Rates 2014/15

Council Area	LACMW Recycling Rate	Household Recycling Rate
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	48.4%	47.7%
Fermanagh and Omagh	42.7%	41.2%
Mid Ulster	45.0%	47.1%
Joint Council Total	46.0%	46.0%

Waste Flow Modelling has been undertaken for the individual and the joint councils to determine the tonnage of additional material that is required to be diverted to achieve the overall recycling targets.

The Waste Flow Modelling, set out in Appendix A, included the following key assumptions for each of the joint councils:

- All Councils to improve recycling and composting by 5% on 2014/15 tonnages as per 2014 WMP;
- An adjusted composting tonnage for the full roll-out of brown bins for garden and food waste have been assumed in Fermanagh and Omagh District Council and in Mid Ulster District Council areas; and



- Residual Waste to be diverted at a rate of 15% recycling in Fermanagh and Omagh District Council and in Mid Ulster District Council.

It is envisaged that additional materials may be recovered by the following:

- Capture of additional kerbside mixed dry recyclables may be achieved by:
 - Sustained education and awareness programmes; and
 - Collection of additional materials not captured from current kerbside recycling systems.
 - Increased provision for the collection of trade waste MDR.
- Capture of additional kerbside mixed dry recyclables may be achieved by, where applicable, expansion the coverage of segregated collection of mixed kitchen and garden wastes or separate food waste collections through increased kerbside collection; and
- Capture of additional mixed dry recyclables at CA and bring banks may be achieved by:
 - Increased provision of additional bring bank facilities;
 - Redevelopment and/or Increased provision of additional facilities at household recycling centres;
 - Capture of additional materials currently not provided for at bring banks and/or household recycling centres;
 - Sustained education and awareness programmes; and
 - Implementation of re-use and recovery network facilities at household recycling centres.

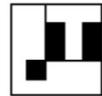
It should be noted that any developments and/or alterations to the collection of kerbside mixed dry recyclables should consider the requirement of the revised Waste Framework Directive to conduct the separate collections of waste for at 'least' paper, metal, plastic and glass, where it is technically, environmentally and economically practicable

5.5.4 Residual Waste Treatment and Energy Recovery

The objective of Residual Waste Treatment is to recover value from the waste, reducing its biodegradability, stabilising and minimising the volume of residue that may still need to be landfilled. The treatment of the residual waste is required to ensure that the statutory targets are met:

- Waste Framework Directive - by 2020 achieve a 50% recycling and composting rate.
- EU Landfill Directive - by 2020 reduce the quantity of Biodegradable LACMW (Bio LACMW) landfilled to 35% of that produced in 1995

In the year 2014/15 the joint councils produced 124,069 tonnes of residual LACMW, of this, 45,026 tonnes was diverted from landfill. In order to fulfil the stated targets, it is estimated that



an additional 15,200 tonnes of residual waste requires treatment. The waste model assumes that the additional 15,200 tonnes of diverted residual waste will originate from Fermanagh and Omagh District Council and from Mid Ulster District Council.

It is assumed that 15% of those materials delivered for residual treatment will be recycled. However, it is recognized that the level of recycling achieved will be subject to procurement and value for money.

Table 5.8 Household Recycling and Composting Projections for Proposed Management Options

Council Area	2014/15 Recycling Rate	5% Increase in Recycling Rate	15% Recycling of Additional Treated Residual Waste
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	47.7%	50.1%	-
Fermanagh and Omagh	41.2%	43.2%	50.1%
Mid Ulster	47.1%	49.5%	50.6%
Joint Councils	46.0%	48.3%	50.3%

The Residual Waste Treatment facilities will be provided through appropriate procurement and contractual arrangements. Therefore, the joint councils will not be specific about the precise nature of the residual treatment process. Emphasis will be on performance based specifications, setting out the objectives for the treatment process such as:

- The requirement to recycle an additional 4% by 2019/20
- The requirement to, at minimum, achieve the stated 35% diversion from landfill target by 2019/20.

Certain wastes will still require landfilling. It is estimated that the landfill capacity requirements up to 2019/20 will be approximately 65,000 – 80,000 tonnes per annum. This estimate assumes the implementation of the proposed management options outlined above and that the residual waste treatment facilities are operational for the entire period.

Contracts may be procured and delivered on an individual or joint council basis, therefore, it is anticipated that the potential landfill capacity will be a requirement of these contracts and may be delivered outside of the joint councils area.

5.5.5 Compliance with NILAS

The proposed management options outlined above contribute to the diversion of waste from landfill in the pursuance of compliance with the Landfill Diversion Target and NILAS allowance.

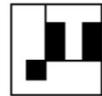


Table 5.9 below outlines the projected quantity of biodegradable waste landfilled by the councils in 2019/20 against the corresponding NILAS allowance. Refer to Appendix A for calculations.

Table 5.9 Joint Councils NILAS Compliance 2019/20

Council Area	Estimated Biodegradable LACMW Landfilled 2019/20 (Tonnes)	Bio LACMW 2020 Target (Tonnes)	Variance (+, -) (Tonnes)
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	9,907	24,417	- 14,510
Fermanagh and Omagh	13,763	13,781	- 13
Mid Ulster	16,918	16,932	- 24
Joint Councils	40,592	55,130	- 14,538

As observed, with the inclusion of the proposed management option outlined in the previous section, the individual and joint councils will be compliant with the relevant NILAS allowance in 2019/20.

5.5.6 Costs associated with the implementation of the 50% Recycling Rate Target

In order to implement the management options to achieve the 50% recycling and composting target, it is necessary to determine the potential costs or savings associated with the current and future management options.

Table 5.10 outlines the estimated cost associated with the current management for the treatment of LACMW in the joint councils. It should be noted that these costs relate to waste treatment only and do not include those for collection or any other associated costs.



Table 5.10 Estimated Cost of Current Waste Treatment Methods

Treatment	Cost per tonne (£)	Treatment Cost (£)
Recycling of Household Mixed Dry Recyclables		
Recycling (MRF)	£75	£3.64m
Composting of Household Organic Waste		
IVC	£46	£2.62m
Residual Waste Treatment		
MBT	£110	£4.95m
Landfilling		
Landfill	£105	£8.30m

Table 5.11 Estimated Cost of Waste Treatment Methods for 2019/20

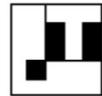
Treatment	Cost per tonne (£)	Treatment Cost (£)
Recycling of Household Mixed Dry Recyclables		
Recycling (MRF)	£75	£3.97m
Composting of Household Organic Waste		
IVC	£46	£2.88m
Residual Waste Treatment		
MBT	£130	£7.83m
Landfilling		
Landfill	£120	£7.66m

5.5.7 Implementation of the 60% Recycling Rate Target

As outlined above, with implementation of the relevant management options, the joint councils should achieve the 50% recycling rate. However, to achieve the recycling rate stated in the Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy – Delivering Resource Efficiency of 60% recycling and composting rate by 2019/20, the joint councils will have to implement further management strategies.

It is envisaged that the following strategies will contribute towards the achievement of the target:

- Recycling Street Sweepings (where feasible);
- Diversion of residual waste from Recycling Centres Sites to dirty MRFs for treatment;
- Extension of the collection and treatment of biowaste from schools; and
- Extension of the collection of commercial organics / food waste for biowaste
- Composting from Home Composters issued by Councils to householders; and



- Compost like Output (CLO) from Mechanical Biological Treatment facilities.

Additionally, the Food Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015 will have an impact on the future biodegradable waste arisings.

At present the Councils within joint councils provide receptacles for the collection of biodegradable waste (mixed food and garden waste) and for separate food waste.

Climate Change

As outlined in the Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy- Delivering Resource Efficiency, to address the global issue of climate change, action is required at all levels. The management of waste contributes directly to climate change through the emission of GHG from landfill sites and energy use. Overall, waste emissions account for around 3% of the UK's GHG emissions.

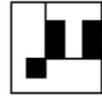
The UK Climate Change Act 2008 requires relevant Northern Ireland Departments to lay programmes before the Northern Ireland Assembly setting out objectives, proposals, policies and associated timescales to address the risks and opportunities identified in the Northern Ireland Climate Change Risk Assessment.

The Green Economy

The importance of developing the green economy as a key element in encouraging business growth was highlighted in the 2012 NI Economic Development Strategy. Waste management can play its part in the creation of 'green' jobs, underpin existing jobs and increase regional productivity in a number of ways, including:

- The development and delivery of major waste infrastructure;
- Rethink Waste revenue funding, which provided £1.173 million for 27 projects between 2010 and 2013, with £266k awarded for 2013/14 for 10 further projects¹;
- The development of policy on separate collections of recyclables and plans to restrict separately collected food waste going to landfill which will support the recycling and composting industries and emerging technologies such as anaerobic digestion and in-vessel composting;
- The adoption of waste quality protocols which have the potential to create cost savings and to increase sales of waste-derived products;
- The work of the North – South Market Development Steering Group (NSMDSG) in exploring opportunities for reprocessing facilities based on the island of Ireland; and,

¹ Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy- Delivering Resource Efficiency 2013



- Continued delivery of resource efficiency support including financial incentives for businesses.

Health and Social Well Being

Waste management can contribute to health and social wellbeing. Waste management must be carried out without endangering human health through pollution of water, air or soil or contamination of plants or animals.

The joint councils will ensure that local communities are facilitated to take an active role in re-use and recycling activities which will lead to a greater sense of community and social cohesion. This will primarily be achieved through education and awareness programmes.

Funding and Affordability

A close working partnership will be required between the Department of the Environment, the individual Councils and the joint councils to ensure the adequate funding and affordability. Before initiatives are instigated, all parties will need to consider the affordability and potential sources of funding. Precautions will be taken to ensure that no one party sustains an unsuitable financial burden.

However, it is recognised that the joint councils have statutory targets to meet, and as such, additional funding may be required to ensure these targets are upheld.

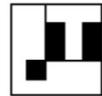
Cross Boarder

There are strong economic and environmental benefits to having a working relationship between Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland. There is significant potential for facilities to be used by parties from both sides of the Border. Where the movements of waste are legal, and contribute to a more resource efficient and economically efficient management approach.

Waste Management Partnership

Post RPA there have been significant changes in the waste management partnerships / working groups in Northern Ireland. The joint councils recognise the benefits of mainlining working partnership, namely the opportunities to deliver more efficient and cost-effective waste management practices. Therefore, the joint councils are committed to maintaining working partnerships with the various waste management groups/authorities in Northern Ireland.

Fly Tipping



Fly tipping is the illegal, deliberate deposit of waste on private or public property. Fly tipping has the potential to cause harm to human and animal health, and the environment, and can have serious financial repercussion if it pollutes land or waterways. The Councils in conjunction with NIEA are therefore committed to tackling fly tipping.

NIEA deals with incidents of Fly tipping, the illegal dumping of waste, as an offence under Article 4 of The Waste and Contaminated Land (Northern Ireland) Order 1997.

In June 2012 NIEA introduced a pilot partnership project to address fly tipping. Under the pilot project, the partner councils could refer certain fly tipping cases to NIEA for investigation and clean up when necessary. NIEA has cleaned up all cases of toxic waste including fuel laundered waste which is abandoned outside the confines of the laundering sites, and non-hazardous wastes greater than 20m³ in volume. From the initiation of the project in June 2012 to the latest report on November 2015, NIEA has been involved in the clean-up of 600 incidents of fly tipping at a cost of over £1.3 million.

The pilot project has provided data and aided in developing operational arrangements with Councils with a view to giving them broadly identical investigative, enforcement and clean up powers as NIEA under the new Waste and Contaminated Land (amendment).

5.6 Measures and Actions

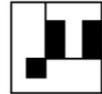
The principal measure and actions for the future management of LACMW waste in the joint councils are as follows:

Central Government

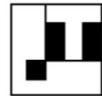
- NIEA will continue to provide guidance on environmental regulations through its NetRegs website.

Councils

- Continue to deliver sustained education and awareness programmes on a local and national scale, highlighting the importance of effective and sustainable waste management and the ways in which waste can be prevented amongst all stakeholder groups.
- Monitor and assess the performance of waste prevention and reduction through the absence of waste being processed by the Council. Identify areas where performance is potentially lower than anticipated and instigate corrective action, as appropriate.
- Where required, redevelop household recycling centres, to enhance the recycling of waste.



- Support the development of re-use and recovery networks.
- Provide receptacles for the segregated kerbside collection of mixed garden and food wastes or, when appropriate, separate food waste collection and home composters
- Monitor and assess the performance of recycling and composting initiatives and continue to improve data and information on municipal waste arisings through the continued use of WasteDataFlow.
- Prepare and implement contracts for the procurement, delivery and operation of residual waste treatment within the joint councils. It is anticipated that this will be a performance-based contract, including additional recycling by at least 2019/20 and landfill diversion.
- Support NIEA pilot fly tipping programme to deter, detect and prosecute those individuals involved in illegal dumping of waste.
- Facilitate education and awareness campaigns to highlight the dangers of illegal dumping and the consequences for those involved in illegal waste activities.
- Councils will continue to implement education and awareness programmes to provide advice and guidance to businesses on management of wastes, including; regulatory requirements and sustainable management practices.



6 Commercial and Industrial Waste

6.1 Introduction

This section sets out the regulatory requirements, the current and proposed arrangements for the management of Commercial and Industrial waste within the joint councils.

The commercial and industrial sector produces a sizable proportion of waste arisings in Northern Ireland, therefore the effective management of C&I waste is required in order to minimise environmental impacts and meet the regulatory targets.

The Waste and Contaminated Land (Northern Ireland) Order 1997 provides definitions of commercial waste and industrial waste:

- Commercial Waste: 'waste from premises used wholly or mainly for the purpose of a trade or business or for the purpose of sport, recreation or entertainment'.
- Industrial Waste: 'waste from any factory and premises used for the purpose of transport services, gas, water, electricity, and sewerage services; and postal or telecommunications services'.

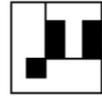
Commercial and Industrial waste is often collected by councils and as such is included as Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste (LACMW). A number of the waste streams are subject to their own specific legislation, targets and/or planning requirements, therefore these are considered in separate chapters in this Waste Management Plan. These are as follows: Packaging Waste; Hazardous Waste; Construction, Demolition and Excavation Wastes; Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment; End of Life Vehicles; Tyres; Batteries; and Sewage Sludge.

6.2 Management and Control

Management and control of C&I wastes is primarily controlled by the legislative framework primarily under the Waste and Contaminated Land (Northern Ireland) Order 1997, amended in 2011, and associated Regulations.

The Controlled Waste and Duty of Care Regulation (Northern Ireland) 2013 came into force on the 30 November 2013 followed by a subsequent amendment which came into operation on 30 May 2014. The purposes of the revised Regulations are:

- To define what is classified as household, commercial or industrial waste;
- To provide for councils to be able to levy a charge for the disposal of certain household wastes as well as commercial and industrial wastes; and



- To strengthen duty of care requirements by requiring Waste Transfer Notes to accompany the waste to which it refers whilst in transit.

The revised Waste Framework Directive introduced the requirement, assuming it is technically, environmentally and economically practicable, to operate the separate collections of waste for at 'least' paper, metal, plastic and glass from April 2015. Therefore the joint councils will need to take the legislation into consideration when assessing the future collection methods of mixed dry recyclables.

The Polluter Pays Principle is a principle implemented at EU level. The principle emphasizes that the cost of waste management should be borne by the original waste producer or by the current or previous waste holders; those who pollute should pay for the impact their actions have on the environment and human health.

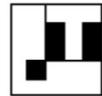
There are currently no statutory recycling targets for C&I wastes, however, the European Commission has indicated the possibility of proposing recycling targets for C&I waste. Additionally, the Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy – *Delivering Resource Efficiency* acknowledges that the introduction of a statutory recycling target for C&I waste in the near future is therefore considered desirable. The Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy does outline a non-statutory target of 60% of all C&I waste to be recycled by 2020.

In the Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy – *Delivering Resource Efficiency* the Department of the Environment outlines the plans for a consultation on the introduction of a statutory requirement on waste operators to provide specified data on C&I waste as a condition of their license or permit. In order to facilitate the setting of a statutory target for C&I waste in the future and to improve the capacity to report on possible future EU targets.

6.3 Waste Quantities and Composition

Currently, there is no statutory mechanism for collecting and reporting data on Commercial and Industrial (C&I) waste in Northern Ireland. Therefore there are difficulties in obtaining accurate estimates of C&I waste in Northern Ireland. Commercial waste collected by Council's is monitored and reported through WasteDataFlow but there is no equivalent system for privately collected C&I waste.

The European Commission, under the Waste Statistics Regulation (Regulation (EC) No 2150/2002) require data on C&I waste, therefore, estimates relating to C&I waste arising and recycling have historically been based on surveys. However, waste surveys generally have low response rates and the results produced therefore have a level of uncertainty.



The most recent study on the C&I Waste Stream conducted in Northern Ireland was carried out in 2009 by WRAP (Northern Ireland Commercial & Industrial (C&I) Waste Estimates, 2011). The report estimated that there was 1.3 million tonnes of C&I waste in 2009; 800,000 tonnes from the industrial sector and 500,000 million tonnes from the commercial sector. The methodology for this Study applies factors (waste per business) derived from the DEFRA study covering England: *C&I Waste Survey 2009*. These factors are applied to the 2009 business profile of Northern Ireland. The study produces results broadly consistent with previous C&I studies in Northern Ireland, it should therefore be noted that the results of the WRAP study are not considered as robust as the previous studies given the differences in arisings and management options available in Northern and England.

The findings of the WRAP Study are outlined in Table 6.1 to Table 6.2.

Table 6.1 2009 C&I Total Waste Arisings by Business Sector

Business Sector		Waste (Tonnes)
Industrial	Food, drink and tobacco	243,856
	Textiles / wood / paper / publishing	103,848
	Power and utilities	125,645
	Chemical / non-metallic minerals manufacture	141,820
	Metal manufacturing	146,746
	Machinery and equipment (other manufacture)	53,725
Commercial	Retail and wholesale	207,326
	Hotels and catering	78,402
	Public administration and social work	53,783
	Education	9,514
	Transport and storage	40,271
	Other services	84,060
Total		1,288,996

Source: Northern Ireland Commercial & Industrial (C&I) Waste Estimates

Table 6.2 outlines the C&I waste arisings for the individual and joint councils. As observed, the joint councils account for approximately 30% of the C&I waste in Northern Ireland.

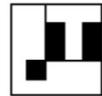


Table 6.2 2009 C&I Waste Arisings by Council

Council	C&I Waste Arisings (tonnes)
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	168,366
Fermanagh and Omagh	101,627
Mid Ulster	118,252
Joint Councils Total	388,245
Northern Ireland Total	1,288,996

Source: Northern Ireland Commercial & Industrial (C&I) Waste Estimates

6.3.1 Composition

The composition of C&I waste arisings detailed in the WRAP Study are outlined in Table 6.3 below.

Table 6.3 Composition of 2009 C&I Waste Arisings

Waste type	Arising (tonnes)	Percentage of Total Arisings (%)
Mixed wastes	260,701	23.00%
Non-metallic wastes	288,143	21.00%
Mineral	247,576	19.00%
Chemical wastes	37,322	14.00%
Animal & Vegetable Wastes	18,533	11.00%
Metallic wastes	184,658	4.90%
Healthcare wastes	145,573	3.30%
Common sludges	42,768	2.90%
Discarded Equipment	63,721	1.40%

Source: Northern Ireland Commercial & Industrial (C&I) Waste Estimates

6.4 Current Arrangements for the Management of C&I Wastes

The 2009 arrangements for C&I waste arisings as detailed in the WRAP Study are outlined in Figure 6.1 below.

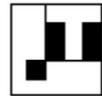
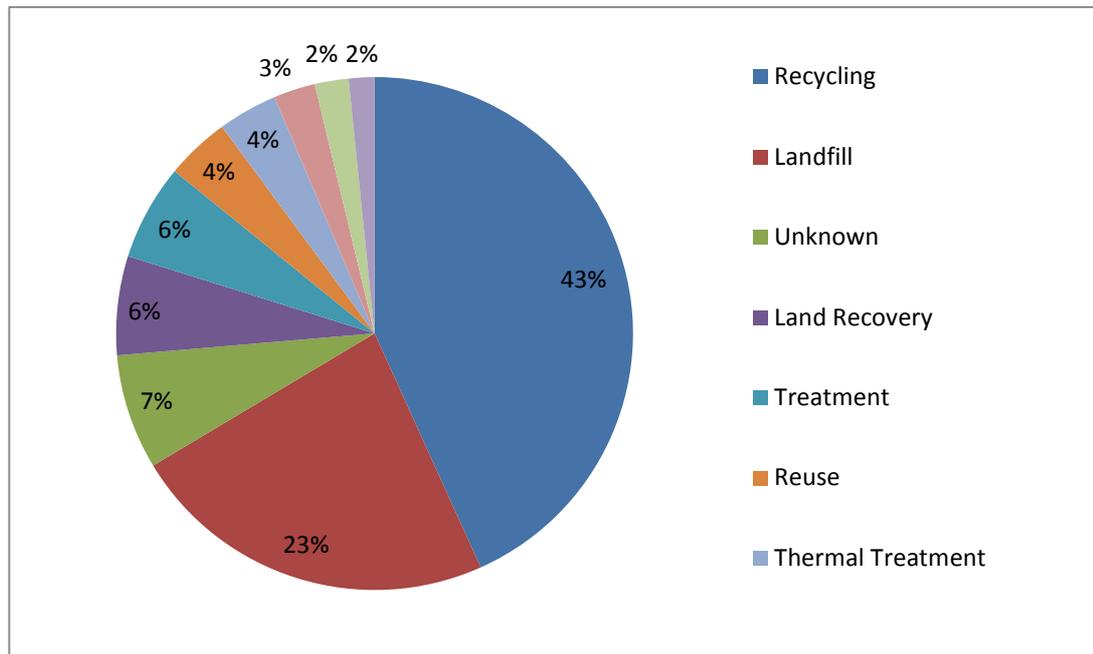


Figure 6.1 2009 Arrangements for the Management of C&I Waste



Source: Northern Ireland Commercial & Industrial (C&I) Waste Estimates

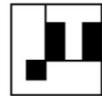
As observed in Figure 6.1 a significant portion of C&I waste is recycled, reused or recovered; approximately 70%.

The Councils within the joint councils operate commercial waste collection services; the scale of these services varies in the individual Council areas. Typically, a majority of the wastes arising within the C&I sector is managed by the private waste sector. It is typical for businesses to operate an Environmental Management Systems or have policies and procedures in place to in the efficient management their waste. Additionally, there is the expectation that private waste management companies will operate the collection and processing of wastes effectively and achieve high diversion from landfill.

6.5 Proposed Arrangements for the Management of C&I Wastes

As previously stated, there are currently no statutory targets specifically applicable to C&I waste, however, it is anticipated that a statutory recycling target for C&I waste will be introduced in the future to support the non-statutory target set by the Department of the Environment.

Under the revised Waste Framework Directive, from April 2015 it is a mandatory requirement for C&I waste producers to take steps to segregate waste and for waste collectors to, where it is technically, environmentally and economically practicable, to operate the separate collections of waste for at 'least' paper, metal, plastic and glass, and food waste. The



introduced requirements are expected to have a significant impact on the commercial and industrial sectors and will require forward planning by the joint councils.

The management of C&I waste will be closely linked to that of Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste. The management techniques will focus in waste prevention, and an increased in quantity and quality of recyclates, with the overarching aim of reducing the proportion of C&I waste sent to landfill.

6.6 Measure and Actions

The principal measure and actions for the future management of C&I waste in the joint councils are as follows:

Central Government

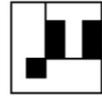
- The Department of the Environment is consulting on the proposal for the introduction of statutory C&I targets. However, as highlighted in the Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy - Delivering Resource Efficiency, sufficient robust data on C&I waste is required before an appropriate C&I statutory targets can be implemented.
- The Department of Environment will work with the C&I food waste producers and collectors to provide guidance on the food waste ban to landfill and the separate collection of food waste. The predominant focus will be on separate collection of food waste, in order to recover its material and energy value and avoid contamination of other waste materials.
- NIEA will continue to provide guidance to small and medium-sized businesses on environmental regulations through its NetRegs website.

Councils

- The individual and joint councils will continue to factor C&I waste arisings into the planning and delivery of current and future waste management services for the collection and treatment of LACMW wastes.
- Councils will continue to implement education and awareness programmes to provide advice and guidance to businesses on management of wastes, including; regulatory requirements and sustainable management practices.

Waste Management Sector

- Promote the use of resource efficient approaches in contrast to the traditional reliance on landfill disposal.
- Increase the re-use and energy recovery from waste.
- Provide continuous accurate data on handled waste.



7 Packaging Waste

This Chapter has been prepared in fulfilment of Article 14 of the EU Directive on Packaging and Packaging Waste (94/62/EC) as amended¹, which requires a specific chapter on the management of packaging and packaging waste to be included in waste management plans.

Packaging fulfils an important role; it protects and preserves food products and other goods. Its key role is to avoid spoilage and damage, which create waste, in the supply system and in the home. Other roles include dispensing products, showing when tampering has occurred, being child resistant and carrying an increasing amount of information; much of which is required by law.

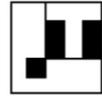
Packaging is defined in the Packaging (Essential Requirements) Regulations 2015 as: “...*all products made of any materials of any nature to be used for the containment, protection, handling, delivery and preservation of goods, from raw materials to processed goods, from the producers to the user or consumer, including non-returnable items used for the same purpose...*”

The Packaging (Essential Requirements) Regulations 2015 groups packaging into the following categories:

- Sales or primary packaging; ‘packaging conceived so as to constitute a sales unit to the final user or consumer at the point of purchase’;
- Grouped or secondary packaging; ‘packaging conceived so as to constitute at the point of purchase a grouping of a certain number of sales units whether the latter is sold as such to the final user or consumer or whether it serves only as a means to replenish the shelves at the point of sale, and which can be removed from the product without affecting its characteristics’; or
- Transport or tertiary packaging; ‘packaging conceived so as to facilitate handling and transport of a number of sales units or grouped packaging in order to prevent physical handling and transport damage; for the purpose of these Regulations transport packaging does not include road, rail, ship and air containers,

A range of materials, principally paper, cardboard, plastic, aluminium, steel and wood are used in packaging applications. This diversity of materials reflects their characteristics and qualities, with respect to different producer, product, transit and consumer requirements.

In recent years a great deal of focus has been given to reducing packaging waste and significant progress has been made. Reducing packaging, without harming functionality, as



well as using refillable and reusable packaging, can save businesses money, reduce waste and reduce environmental impacts.

Reducing the environmental impact of packaging can be largely influenced at the design and specification stage; determining which materials are used, how much packaging is used and how easy it is to recycle. In recent years a great deal of focus has been given to reducing packaging waste and significant progress has been made, particularly in the grocery sector.

7.1 Management and Control

Packaging is primarily governed by the EU Directive on Packaging and Packaging Waste (94/62/EC) as amended. The Directive is implemented primarily through two pieces of legislation:

- Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste) Regulations (Northern Ireland) SR 2007/198, as amended.
- Packaging (Essential Requirements) Regulations 2015

Packaging waste is the most significant waste stream dealt with under Producer Responsibility legislation. The EU Directive on Packaging and Packaging Waste (94/92/EC) sets a minimum recovery target (60%) and recycling target (55%) as well as material specific targets for glass, paper, plastic, wood and metals in order to minimise the impact of packaging waste on the environment. These requirements are implemented through the Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste) Regulations (NI) 2007, amended in 2014, and only apply to businesses which handle more than 50 tonnes of packaging waste and have a turnover in excess of £2 million per annum (i.e. obligated businesses). Companies that exceed both thresholds are known as 'producers'.

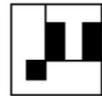


Table 7.1 UK packaging waste recovery and recycling targets form 2013 to 2017²

Material	2012 (%)	2013 (%)	2014 (%)	2015 (%)	2016 (%)	2017 (%)
Paper/card	70	70	70	70	70	70
Glass	81	81	81	81	81	81
Aluminum	40	43	46	49	52	55
Steel	71	72	73	74	75	76
Plastic	32	37	42	47	52	57
Wood	22	22	22	22	22	22
Total recovery	74	75	76	77	78	79
Of which recycling	68.1	69	69.9	70.8	71.8	72.7

By placing obligations on business, it encourages waste minimisation and reuse of packaging, reduce landfill disposal of packaging wastes and support the development of the packaging waste recycling sector.

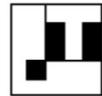
The legislation makes producers responsible for meeting their share of the targets, based on their role in the supply chain and the amount of material handled in the preceding year. A fundamental principle of current producer responsibility legislation is to incentivise the incorporation of eco-design in the manufacture of products. The scheme encourages manufacturers to design their products to reduce the amount and type of materials used; improve the longevity of products and maximise the potential for re-use.

Producers may join a compliance scheme that will take on their producer responsibility recovery obligations or they can carry out self compliance however producers are required to demonstrate and provide evidence to NIEA on how they have met their obligations.

Compliance scheme members must ensure that the information and data they provide to their scheme are as accurate as reasonably possible (Regulation 19).

Northern Ireland has no specific targets for the recovery of packaging waste but the data from businesses registered in Northern Ireland contribute to the UK target outlined previously.

² <https://www.doeni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/doe/waste-report-packaging-compliance-monitoring-plan-2013.pdf>



Regulation 31 of the Packaging Waste Regulations places a duty on NIEA to monitor compliance in Northern Ireland covering:

- Obligated producers (direct registrants and members of schemes);
- Non-obligated businesses who may exceed the thresholds (potential 'free riders')
- Compliance schemes; and
- Accredited reprocessors and exporters.

Recovery and recycling of packaging waste is carried out by reprocessors and exporters. In Northern Ireland, only those that are accredited and monitored by NIEA may generate evidence of recovery in the form of Packaging Waste Recovery Notes (PRNs) or Packaging Waste Export Recovery Notes (PERNs) for each tonne of packaging waste that is reprocessed or exported.

The establishment and implementation of voluntary responsibility agreements is becoming increasingly important in ensuring best use of resources and cutting down packaging waste.

In addition to the producer responsibility regulations, packaging waste is also regulated by the Packaging (Essential Requirements) Regulations 2015. The regulations set out the requirements for packaging which apply to packaging producers, sellers and distributors, including enforcement, offences and penalties. The main requirement of the Packaging Regulations is that anyone who is responsible for packing or filling products into packaging or importing packed or filled packaging into the United Kingdom, must not place that packaging on the market unless it fulfils the essential requirements and is within the heavy metal concentration limits.

7.2 Waste Quantities and Composition

Packaging waste in Northern Ireland arises from two principal sources;

- Household waste; and
- Commercial and industrial waste.

Data on waste packaging was provided by the Producer Responsibility Section of the NIEA and from public reports available from the UK National Packaging Waste Database. NIEA have stated that they do not currently produce reports specifically for Northern Ireland for packaging waste.

As outlined in Table 7.2 below, the packaging waste arisings for the UK in 2013 was 10.4 million tonnes. Of this, 64.6% was recycled and 8.1% was recovered.

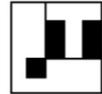
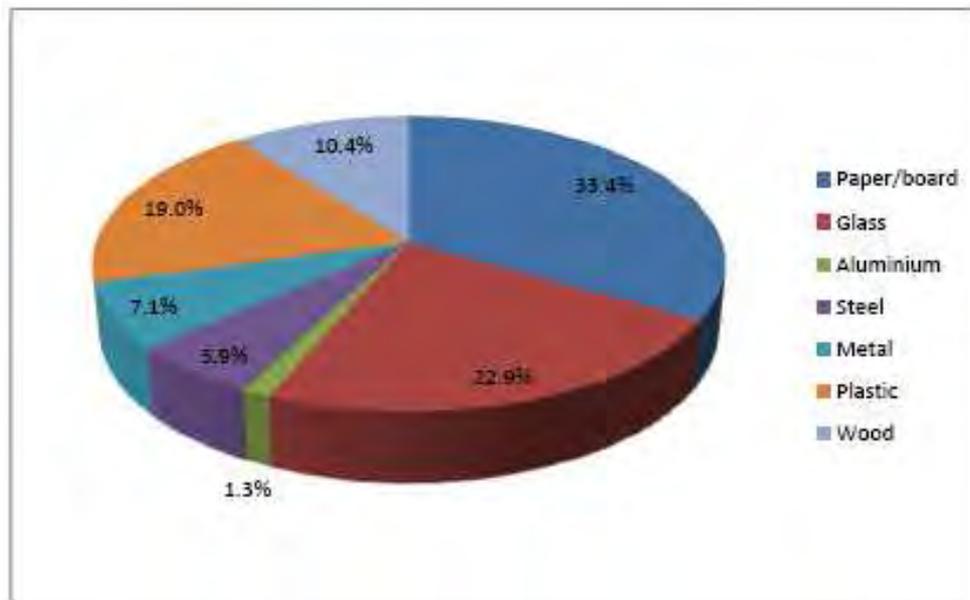


Table 7.2 Packaging Waste Arisings and Recycling and Recovery Rate for the UK 2013³

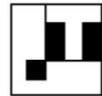
Material	Total Packaging Waste Arisings	Total Recovered/ Recycled	Achieved Recovery/ Recycling	EU Target Recovery/ Recycling rate
	Thousand tonnes	Thousand tonnes	%	%
Metal	806	462	57.4	50
of which is Aluminum	164	71	43.4	-
of which is steel	642	391	60.9	-
Paper	3,868	3,459	89.4	60
Glass	2,399	1,639	68.3	60
Plastic	2,260	714	31.6	22.5
Wood	1,029	463	42.3	15
Other Material	23	-	0	-
Total for Recycling	10,384	6,710	64.6	55
Total for Recovery	10,384	838	8.1	-
Total for Recycling and Recovery	10,384	7,548	72.7	60

Figure 7.1 below outlines the composition of packaging waste arising in the UK.

Figure 7.1 Composition of UK Packaging Waste Arisings 2008



³https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/487916/UK_Statistics_on_Waste_statistical_notice_15_12_2015_update_f2.pdf



Consultation with the NIEA Producer Responsibility Unit has confirmed that producer obligation data is the only separately published data for Northern Ireland in relation to packaging waste. In this regard, data for those businesses obligated under the Northern Ireland Packaging Waste Regulations, show that for 2015 a total of 415 businesses achieved a total recovery figure of 155,204 tonnes, as outlined in Table 7.3.

Table 7.3 Recycling and Recovery for Obligated Businesses in NI 2015

Material	Tonnage
Paper	61,744
Glass Total	31,032
Glass Remelt	20,158
Aluminum	1,981
Steel	4,969
Plastic	22,901
Wood	6,686
General Recovery	12,641
Total Recovery	167,845
General Recycling	25,890
Total Recycling	155,204

7.3 Current Arrangements for the Management of Packaging Waste

7.3.1 Recycling and Recovery of Packaging Waste in Northern Ireland

A total of 415 companies were registered with NIEA in 2015, of which 116 companies were directly registered and the remainder were registered through various compliance schemes.

In 2015 there were 16 compliance schemes operating in Northern Ireland.

Table 7.4 Registered Compliance Schemes in Northern Ireland in 2015.

Registered Compliance Scheme	Number of Registered Companies
Biffpack	26
Budget Pack	11
Compliance Link	6
Compliance Direct	7
Complypak	2



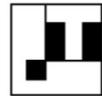
Registered Compliance Scheme	Number of Registered Companies
DHL Packaging Compliance	26
ERP UK	1
Nipak Ltd	87
PAPCO	2
Paperpak	7
Pennine-Pack	1
Recycle-Pak	14
Synergy Compliance Ltd	2
Valpak	79
Veolia Environmental Services	10
Wastepack UK	18

Table 7.5 Accredited Reprocessors and Exporters Registered with NIEA in 2015

Packaging Waste Type	Reprocessor	Exporters
Paper and Cardboard	Huhtamaki (Lurgan) Limited	BJ Bannside Recycling Greenway Group Re-Gen Limited
Plastic		BJ Bannside Recycling Re- Gen Limited
Glass	Glassdon Recycling Quinn Glass Ltd Re-Gen Limited	BJ Bannside Recycling
Aluminium		Ballyvesey Recycling S Limited BJ Bannside Recycling Re-Gen Limited
Steel		Ballyvesey Recycling S Limited BJ Bannside Recycling Clearway Ltd Re- Gen Limited T-Met Ltd
Wood	Eglinton (Timber Products) Ltd	BJ Bannside Recycling

7.3.2 Material Specific Issues

This section outlines some of the issues relating to waste packaging materials in the Northern Ireland context.



Glass

Traditionally, household glass in Northern Ireland has been collected through the Bottle Bank system. Councils have sought to increase the amount of glass they collect through increased availability of glass bottle banks at existing Household Recycling Centres, and Bring Sites. It should be noted that the joint councils have commenced the collection of glass at the kerbside. Between a quarter and a fifth of waste glass packaging in the UK arises in the commercial and industrial stream. A large proportion of this arises in pubs, clubs, restaurants etc. An increase in collection rates from commercial and industrial sources is being achieved through voluntary agreements.

From 2013, there will also be split targets for glass. The targets for individual businesses with an obligation in glass will be as follows:

- 63% of which glass must come from remelt for 2013, 2014 and 2015;
- Increasing to 64% for 2016 and 2017.

Steel

The majority of steel packaging waste arises from the commercial and industrial sector, but the majority of this is already recycled or reused.

The majority of untapped steel lies within the household waste stream and in the Away from Home stream. There is therefore scope to increase the recycling rate by improving participation rates amongst householders.

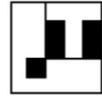
Infrastructure for the recycling of most steel packaging already exists in the UK. There is no indigenous steel reprocessing capacity in Northern Ireland. Steel waste is collected for handling at steel scrap yards in the Province and exported to the UK, Europe or further afield for reprocessing. The end markets for steel packaging are not constrained.

Compared with paper, glass or plastics the proportion of steel packaging waste is relatively low, and the quantity of steel packaging is predicted to decrease.

Recycling rates for steel beverage cans will benefit from measures which will target cans consumed outside of the home. Increasing the capture rates of steel in the current household collections is required to assist in meeting the recovery targets.

Aluminium

The majority of aluminium packaging waste arisings relate to beverage cans, with foil and aerosols accounting for additional tonnages. This waste is prevalent in both the municipal and



commercial and industrial sectors. Aluminium has a positive financial value, which should support its collection and recovery in both sectors.

Over 95% of aluminium packaging waste is primary consumer packaging (drink cans, ready meals trays etc.). It is estimated by industry that approximately 18% of all aluminium packaging is used 'on the go' and it tends to end up in street bins rather than be taken home to be recycled.

Increased quantities of aluminium need to be recovered from the municipal waste stream, either in the form of cans or aluminium foil. Councils in NI have responded to this by including aluminium cans and aluminium foil in the dry recyclables collections and increasing the provision of can banks at bring sites and Household Recycling Centre.

There is no indigenous aluminium reprocessing capacity in Northern Ireland. As with steel, the market for aluminium is not constrained, and it is collected and exported to the UK, Europe or further afield for reprocessing.

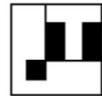
Plastics

Plastic is a generic term, encompassing a wide range of plastics, including, for example: low density polyethylene (LDPE), high-density polyethylene (HDPE), polypropylene (PP), polyvinylchloride (PVC), polystyrene (PS) and polyethylene terephthalate (PET), each is used in specific packaging applications, reflecting their particular qualities.

Plastic waste because of its light weight and volume is expensive to collect and the diverse nature of the polymers used can make it difficult to recycle for certain waste streams. One of the main challenges to recycling more plastics is extracting them in a suitable form from the mixed waste stream to enable them to be processed into new products. Improving the quality of materials at MRFs is key to increasing the quantities and value of plastics recycled.

This would enable MRFs to be able to meet the input requirements of reprocessors and manufacturers. Collectors and operators of MRFs need to be encouraged to improve quality and take advantage of the added value that can be obtained by bringing the materials up the value chain.

The flows of plastic packaging waste suggest that, at a UK level, the commercial and industrial sector has sufficient capacity to recover the tonnages required to meet the requirements of the proposed targets. Current and future targets should in principle be attainable within the existing infrastructure of collection, processing and reprocessing both within the UK and overseas.



There are several barriers to the effective recovery and recycling of plastics, which include collection costs. These tend to be relatively high due to the low density of waste streams made up by waste plastics, such as bottles. In relative terms, volumes are large, but tonnages are low, which drives up the costs of collection and transportation on a per tonne basis.

The Irish Recycled Plastic Waste Arisings Study completed by rx3 in collaboration with the Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government, Department of the Environment Northern Ireland and WRAP Northern Ireland, identified that increasing the quantities collected for recycling and recovery can be achieved by the following:

- Including mixed films (bags etc.) and rigid plastics from post consumer sources (pots, tubs trays etc.) in the recyclables co-mingled collection;
- Targeting new waste streams that are not currently collected for recovery, such as on the go consumption; and
- Exploring innovative waste of collecting plastics such as reverse vending machines or deposit refund schemes.

Councils across NI have increased the provision of plastic banks at both bring and Household Waste Recycling Centres sites to encourage a greater level of plastic recycling. The range of plastics now accepted at the kerbside for recycling has also increased.

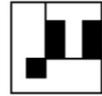
Paper/Cardboard

The majority of paper packaging recycling comes from the commercial and industrial waste sector because of the quality and volume available from businesses. In the UK, there is a well established infrastructure of paper merchants with effective packaging collection systems which currently recover the majority of cost effective material from the commercial and industrial waste sector.

It is also recognised that to achieve further recovery of this material from the C&I sector, paper and cardboard packaging wastes will need to be captured from SMEs, who typically generate smaller quantities than the businesses currently obligated under the Packaging Regulations. Such businesses tend to be a good source of high quality paper and cardboard materials.

Segregated collection facilities for such materials are now available at Household Waste Recycling Centres. Councils and the private sector are providing services for the source separated collection of paper/cardboard and other materials to SMEs.

Reprocessing capacity for paper and cardboard packaging material now operates in a global context, with a generally mixed market view. This is an area where there is a need for market development to open up alternative markets to those already in place.



Wood

Wood packaging waste arises mainly in the commercial and industrial sector.

Councils generally now are providing for the collection of wood at their Household Waste Recycling Centres. Waste wood is also being used increasingly as a fuel, as life cycle thinking is increasingly applied. The burning of wood in the form of pellets or chips is carbon neutral and also avoids the formation of the greenhouse gas methane in landfill.

7.4 Proposed Arrangements for the Management of Packaging Waste

Targets of the Recovery of Packaging Waste

In recognition of the potential to optimise packaging further and to address public concern about excessive packaging, the Department of Environment Northern Ireland plans to introduce higher recycling rates for aluminium, plastic, and steel for the period 2015-2017.

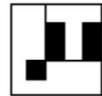
The proposed recycling targets for each waste stream are set out below and are implemented through an amendment to the Packaging Regulations.

Under these proposals the overall recovery rate will rise to 79% and the recycling rate to 72.7% 2017, thus ensuring that Northern Ireland meets the minimum EU Directive targets. 7.60 New EU End of Waste Regulations for iron, steel and aluminium came into force on 7 October 2011. Defra is currently looking at changes in the point at which PRNs can be issued to take account of these Regulations.

7.5 Measures and Actions

Key issues associated with the future management of packaging waste in Northern Ireland include five fundamental priorities which are as follows:

- Waste prevention is key to optimising resource efficiency across all waste streams and is at the top of the waste hierarchy. The Waste Framework Directive priorities waste prevention reflecting the need to promote sustainable consumption and production through improved product design and consumer behaviour change. Waste prevention needs to be an area of greater focus for businesses and councils to minimise the quantities of packaging waste generated and encourage the wider use of re-usable packaging.
- The extraction of high quality material, particularly from the household waste stream, as well as additional materials from the commercial and industrial waste stream;



- The establishment of a presence in the market to secure suitable contracts for the supply of captured packaging waste materials to reprocessors;
- The development of a partnership approach between consumers, industry (including businesses and packaging waste producers), compliance schemes, reprocessors and waste management sector, and local authorities to the management of packaging waste.

Although the Packaging Regulations imposes specific obligations on certain businesses, reprocessors and exporters, as part of the system that has been implemented in Northern Ireland to meet the requirements of the Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive, it is clear that all sectors have a role to play, if the quantities of packaging waste recycled and recovered is to increase. The identified actions are set out below on a sectoral basis.

Businesses

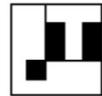
Businesses in Northern Ireland are beginning to think about their wastes as a resource or commodity, and so be part of the move towards a low carbon economy. There are a number of actions businesses can take relatively quickly in relation to increasing packaging recycling:

- Examine their waste disposal costs and consider getting together with a nearby business to recycle waste. One business's waste could be turned into another business' raw materials. To support this, WRAP and NISP are working together to find new industrial markets for recyclates in the UK.
- Ask their suppliers about take-back schemes for unused products. They may be able to get their money back, or at least a portion of the cost.

Let their customers and suppliers know they are committed to reducing their environmental impact, and promote it through their marketing. More than a third of consumers would favour a product that has been designed with either low environmental impact, minimal packaging or recyclability in mind.

All businesses, large and small should seek to reduce the quantities of packaging waste produced through waste prevention initiatives, and the increased re-use of packaging where possible. Guidance can be obtained from WRAP but examples to consider might include, as appropriate to the organisation:

- The elimination of unnecessary packaging.
- The use of supply chain management principles to encourage 'producer responsibility in suppliers.
- The application of packaging waste take-back terms in contractual agreements.
- Specification or use of refillable or reusable multi-trip packaging.
- Awareness raising of and training in waste prevention for staff.



Voluntary agreements led by WRAP in relation to packaging waste are playing an important role in packaging waste reduction such as the Courtauld Phase 2 Commitment. The primary aims of this are:

- Reducing the carbon impact of all grocery packaging by 10% through reduced packaging weight, increased recycling rates and increased recycling content; and
- To reduce traditional grocery product and packaging waste in the grocery supply chain by 5%.

Initial results are positive in relation to meeting or exceeding these targets.

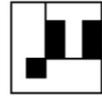
The Hospitality and Food Service Sector agreement, launched in June 2012, aims to cut food and associated packaging waste by 5% and to increase the overall rate of food and packaging waste that is being recycled, sent to AD or composted to 70% by the end for 2015. The voluntary agreement, which was developed with industry and all four UK governments are being led by WRAP.

In relation to recycling and recovery, obligated businesses are required to:

- Register with NIEA, either directly or through membership of a compliance scheme.
- Submit data on packaging waste as required.
- Recover specified tonnages of packaging waste, either directly or through compliance schemes.
- Demonstrate that obligations have been met through PRNs or PERNs.
- Plan for the targets that are in place and the further targets that are likely to emerge in the longer term.
- Obligated businesses should also seek to maximise the recycling and recovery of all wastes, including packaging wastes, as outlined below for non-obligated businesses.

Non-Obligated Businesses have a role to play in increasing the recycling and recovery of packaging wastes, though there is not a statutory requirement to do this. However, the changing economics of waste management mean that disposal will become the least cost effective waste management option, and SMEs will place greater emphasis on recycling and recovery. SMEs therefore should seek to maximise their recycling and recovery of packaging and other waste through segregation of the wastes at source, and the use of all available facilities and services.

All businesses have a responsibility to identify and implement, where economically feasible opportunities to encourage the use of recycled materials in their activities and products, to assist with the development of sustainable local markets and end-uses for recycled materials.



Accredited Reprocessors and Exporters

Accredited reprocessors and exporters should:

- Register with NIEA.
- Submit data on packaging waste as required.
- Reprocess/export packaging waste, and issue PRNs/PERNs as confirmation to obligated businesses and compliance schemes.
- Continue to ensure that the necessary infrastructure and services to provide adequate capacity for the management of packaging wastes are in place, to ensure that obligated businesses can meet their statutory responsibilities.

Central Government

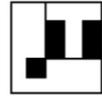
Responsibility for the implementation, monitoring and enforcement of the Packaging Regulations lies with the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA). Key responsibilities include:

- Publishing guidance for businesses, in this legally complex and challenging area with increasing targets.
- Monitoring performance, including the auditing of businesses and compliance schemes, and inspection of accredited reprocessors and exporters.
- Maintaining registers of obligated businesses, registered compliance schemes, and accredited reprocessors and exporters.
- Taking enforcement action where required under the Packaging Regulations (as amended); and
- Facilitating and supporting the Agencies and Industry Packaging Operational Liaison Group and the Advisory Committee for Packaging on an ongoing basis.

The Agencies and Industry Packaging Operational Liaison Group (AIPOLG) meets quarterly to discuss and address operational issues around the regulation of the Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste) Regulations 2007 (as amended). Members of the Advisory Committee for Packaging (ACP) represent Industry and the agencies are represented by the NIEA, EA, SEPA.

There is a responsibility on all government departments to provide leadership in the more sustainable management of wastes, including packaging wastes. Across the Government estate, a recycling contract was established in 2008 to separately collect and recycle food waste, paper, cardboard, shredded confidential paper, newspaper, plastic, metal, cans and glass.

With their significant buying power, government departments are continuing to implement 'green' procurement policies, including the use of the supply chain to encourage 'producer responsibility' in their suppliers. This has included:



- The application of packaging waste take-back terms in contractual agreements.
- Specification or use of refillable or reusable multi-trip packaging.
- Awareness raising of and training in waste prevention, and recycling for staff.

To operate most effectively, packaging policy requires better data to be available throughout the packaging chain. There is a need for more accurate information about the amount and types of packaging put on the market.

In Northern Ireland, there is still a lack of reliable data on packaging wastes, and not all packaging waste that is recycled or recovered is recorded in the Northern Ireland data sets. This is an area that needs to be improved in collaboration with all parties led by NIEA and including businesses, compliance schemes, councils, and others as appropriate, working together to ensure that all packaging wastes recycled and recovered are recorded. The information should be collated in a non-commercially sensitive format and published, to allow Northern Ireland performance to be identified and reported on an ongoing basis as well as facilitating benchmarking with other administrations.

Councils

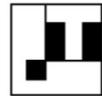
Councils will continue to encourage consumers and businesses to exercise thought and avoid excessive packaging through their Education and Awareness Campaign.

Councils will encourage businesses, as part of their Education and Awareness Campaign, to adopt the principles of supply chain management, to work with their suppliers to take back packaging waste, and encourage the use of re-useable packaging.

Councils will encourage the public and businesses to participate in the segregation and collection of packaging wastes for recycling and recovery, through their Education and Awareness Campaign.

The availability of collection services for packaging waste has increased significantly through the actions of councils in recent years. Packaging waste can now be recycled at the kerbside or through a network of Household Recycling Centres and Bring Sites. Although the range of materials collected and the availability of these facilities has been expanded by councils, investigation into the potential to increase the range of packaging waste accepted for collection at the kerbside, bring sites, Household Recycling Centres should be encouraged, where appropriate.

Councils will work with local businesses, through their Recycling and Waste Prevention Officers, to provide advice and guidance to encourage the prevention, and the recycling and



recovery of packaging wastes. The advice will draw on local experience and knowledge, as well as published guidance, such as that provided by WRAP.

Councils will introduce a system to ensure that the quantities of packaging waste recycled and recovered from the municipal waste stream are quantified and reported in their Annual Reports. The system will also record the packaging waste collected from the commercial and industrial sectors as C&I waste data, separate from municipal waste data. This may require the introduction of reporting clauses in contracts with reprocessors/exporters.

Councils will continue to use 'green' procurement policies, including the use of the supply chain to encourage 'producer responsibility' in their suppliers. Other measures may include for example:

- The application of packaging waste take-back terms in contractual agreements.
- Specification or use of refillable or reusable multi-trip packaging, where appropriate.

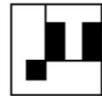
A partnership approach is continuing to develop, with the private sector working closely with councils in the provision of services and facilities, particularly for the recovery and recycling of wastes.

The General Public

Waste Prevention - Experience shows that commercial interests are sensitive to the perception that the public has of their products and activities. There is no doubt that the actions of consumers, in exercising careful and responsible purchasing decisions, such as buying 'loose' food rather than pre-packaged products, and leaving packaging at the point of sale e.g. shoe boxes, can influence the quantities and recyclables of product packaging.

Consumer choice in buying unpackaged or lightly packaged goods therefore is essential to promoting more sustainable practices in the medium to long term, and consumers should exercise their purchasing decisions accordingly.

Recycling - Householders should continue to support the services provided by the councils, (separate receptacles for recyclables at the house, and bring banks) for the segregation of waste, including packaging waste, at source.



8 Hazardous Waste

The aim of this section is to outline the legislative requirements for the control and management of hazardous wastes and to outline the current arrangements for the control and management of hazardous wastes within the joint councils and Northern Ireland as a whole.

Hazardous waste originates from an array of sources including, but not limited to, households, business and commercial premises, healthcare services and education services. Hazardous waste is defined as a waste possessing one or more of the 15 hazardous properties set out in Annex III of the revised Waste Framework Directive, outlined in table 8.1. Typically, waste is hazardous if it, or the materials or substances it contains, are harmful to human health or the environment.

The Department of the Environment list of Hazardous Waste includes:

- Asbestos waste
- Fluorescent tubes
- Clinical waste
- Chemicals
- Used oil filters
- Brake fluid
- Batteries (lead acid, Ni-Cd and mercury)
- Printer toner cartridges
- Waste paint and thinners
- Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

Table 8.1 Annex III of the Hazardous Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2005- Hazardous Waste Properties

Hazardous Classification	Description
H1 	“Explosive” : substances and preparations which may explode under the effect of flame or which are more sensitive to shocks or friction than dinitrobenzene.
H2 	“Oxidising” : substances and preparations which exhibit highly exothermic reactions when in contact with other substances, particularly flammable substances.
H3(A) 	“Highly flammable” : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • liquid substances and preparations having a flashpoint of below 21°C (including extremely flammable liquids), or



Hazardous Classification	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> substances and preparations which may become hot and finally catch fire in contact with air at ambient temperatures without any application of energy or solid substances and preparations which may readily catch fire after brief contact with a source of ignition and which continue to burn or be consumed after removal of that source of ignition, or gaseous substances and preparations which are flammable in air at normal pressure, or substances and preparations which, in contact with water or damp air, evolve highly flammable gases in dangerous quantities.
H3(B) 	"Flammable" : liquid substances and preparations having a flashpoint equal to or greater than 210C and less than or equal to 550C.
H4 	"Irritant" : non-corrosive substances and preparations which, through immediate prolonged or repeated contact with the skin or mucous membrane, can cause inflammation.
H5 	"Harmful" : substances and preparations which, if they are inhaled or ingested or if they penetrate the skin, may involve limited health risks.
H6 	"Toxic" : substances and preparations (including very toxic substances or preparations) which, if they are inhaled or ingested or if they penetrate the skin, may involve serious, acute or chronic health risks and even death.
H7 	"Carcinogenic" : substances and preparations which, if they are inhaled or ingested or if they penetrate the skin, may induce cancer or increase its incidence.
H8 	"Corrosive" : substances and preparations which may destroy living tissue on contact.
H9	"Infectious" : substances containing viable micro-organisms or their toxins which are known or reliably believed to cause disease in man or other living organisms.
H10 	Toxic for reproduction" : substances or preparations which, if they are inhaled or ingested, or if they penetrate the skin, may



Hazardous Classification	Description
	induce non-hereditary congenital malformations or increase their incidence.
H11 	"Mutagenic" : substances or preparations which, if they are inhaled or ingested, or if they penetrate the skin, may induce hereditary genetic defects or increase their incidence.
H12 	Waste which releases toxic or very toxic gases in contact with water, air or in acid.
H13 	"Sensitising" : substances and preparations which, if they are inhaled or if they penetrate the skin, are capable of eliciting a reaction of hypersensitization such that on further exposure to the substance or preparation, characteristic adverse effects are produced [As far as testing methods are available].
H14 	"Ecotoxic" : waste which presents or may present immediate or delayed risks for one or more sectors of the environment.
H15	Waste capable by any means, after disposal, of yielding another substance e.g. a leachate, which possesses any of the characteristics above.

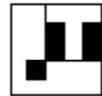
8.1 Management and Control of Hazardous Waste

Hazardous waste is principally governed by the Hazardous Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2005 and amendments, which replaced the replaced the Special Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1998. The Hazardous Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland) were introduced to provide an effective system of control of Hazardous wastes and to ensure that they are effectively managed from the point of production to the point of disposal or recovery.

In 2008 the revised Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC) was adopted and repealed previous directives on Waste Disposal (75/439/EEC), Hazardous Waste (91/689/EEC) and Waste Oils (2006/12/EC). The revised Waste Framework Directive (rWFD) provides a European wide definition of hazardous waste and requires the correct management and regulation of this waste.

The rWFD has subsequently resulted in multiple amendments to Hazardous Waste Regulations. The Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2011 include the following amendments:

- The mixing of hazardous waste must be carried out by holders of an appropriate permit allowing the activity and the activity must be carried out using "best available techniques";
- A new hazardous waste property (H13 sensitising) has been introduced; and



- Record keeping has been extended to dealers and brokers of hazardous waste

In addition, the following changes came into effect in 2011:

- The consignment note has been amended; and
- The waste hierarchy must be considered and applied in a priority order when hazardous waste is transferred.

The Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015 include the following amendments:

- They amend the Hazardous Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2005 to bring into effect the changes introduced by Decision 2014/955/EU amending Decision 2000/532/EC, establishing a list of wastes; the European Waste Catalogue.

In addition, the following changes came into effect in 2015:

- The European Classification, Labelling and Packaging Regulation (CLP), which requires many hazardous waste chemicals to be assessed against a new set of criteria.

8.2 Hazardous Waste Quantities and Composition

Hazardous wastes may be dispatched directly to their point of disposal/recovery or may pass through one or more transfer stations enroute. A consignment note accompanies each movement with relevant information being entered into the NIEA Hazardous Waste Arisings Database. The start of each movement is classified as an arising and the arrival at a consignee's premises is recorded as a deposit. For this reason the recorded tonnage of arisings and deposits within the database will be greater than the actual amount of Hazardous waste produced due to movements via transfer stations.

In addition, wastes may reduce in weight through treatment processes such as dewatering, or may gain weight through the addition of substances such as lime. Treatment may also partially or totally recover wastes, or result in a non-hazardous residue. Hazardous waste may also be transported between sub-regional areas and may be exported and then re-imported. These factors make it difficult to calculate an accurate figure for hazardous waste production and to reconcile waste arisings figures with deposits.

Table 8.2 outlines the hazardous waste arising's in the individual joint councils and Northern Ireland as a whole. As can be seen Northern Ireland produced approximately 68,658 tonnes in 2010/11, the joint councils accounted for approximately 24% of the arisings. Table 8.3 outlines the composition on 2010/11 joint councils hazardous waste arising's.



Table 8.2 Hazardous Waste Produced in Northern Ireland 2010/11

Council Area	Total Hazardous Waste Produced (Tonnes)
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	9,257
Fermanagh and Omagh	3,361
Mid Ulster	4,104
Joint Councils	16,722
Northern Ireland	68,658

Source: NIEA Hazardous Waste Data for Northern Ireland 2010/2011

Table 8.3 Hazardous Waste Produced in the Joint Councils in 2010/11 by EWC

Waste Description (EWC)	Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon (tonnes)	Mid Ulster (tonnes)	Fermanagh and Omagh (tonnes)	Total for the Joint Councils (tonnes)	Total for the Joint Councils (%)
Wood and paper production (03)	-	-	10	10	0.1
Leather, Fur and Textiles (04)	1	-	-	1	0.0
Petrol, gas and coal refining/treatment (05)	14	2	32	48	0.3
Inorganic chemical processes (06)	182	84	-	265	1.6
Organic chemical processes (07)	523	22	18	563	3.4
Paints, varnish, adhesive & inks (08)	244	177	247	668	4.0
Photographic industry (09)	26	6	10	43	0.3
Thermal processes waste (inorganic) (10)	16	-	-	16	0.1
Metal treatment & coating processes (11)	427	286	404	1,118	6.7
Shaping/treatment of metals & plastics (12)	62	22	3	87	0.5
Oil and oil/water mixtures (13)	1,639	1,255	721	3,615	21.6
Solvents (organic) (14)	2	10	1	13	0.1
Packaging, cloths, filter materials (15)	112	76	43	230	1.4
Not otherwise specified (16)	2,198	1,161	867	4,226	25.3
C&D waste & asbestos (17)	423	244	110	776	4.6
Healthcare (18)	450	117	271	839	5.0



Waste Description (EWC)	Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon (tonnes)	Mid Ulster (tonnes)	Fermanagh and Omagh (tonnes)	Total for the Joint Councils (tonnes)	Total for the Joint Councils (%)
Waste/water treatment & water industry (19)	-	109	-	109	0.7
Municipal & similar commercial (20)	2,941	534	623	4,098	24.5
Total	9,258	4,105	3,360	16,723	100.0

Source: NIEA Hazardous Waste Data for Northern Ireland 2010/2011

As observed in Table 8.3 Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough Council produced approximately 55% of the joint councils hazardous waste arisings. As can be seen, hazardous oil and oil/water mixtures, and unspecified hazardous waste accounted for just under 50% of the total arisings for the joint councils.

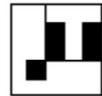
8.3 Treatment of Hazardous Waste

The arisings of Hazardous waste were consigned to a range of waste management facilities for treatment, recovery, disposal and onward transfer.

Table 8.4 outlines the licensed hazardous waste treatment facilities in Northern Ireland.

Table 8.4 Licensed Hazardous Waste Treatment Facilities in Northern Ireland in 2010/11

Type of Facility	Number of Hazardous Facilities
Treatment and Transfer	
Authorised Treatment Facilities for End of Life Vehicles	65
Metal Treatment and Transfer	3
Range of hazardous wastes, for acid-alkali neutralisation, oil-water separation and transfer	1
Recovery of Photographic Wastes	1
Treatment	
Oil recycling/ treatment	3
Steam sterilisation of clinical wastes (including prescription only medicines and sharps)	1
Transfer Stations	
Covering a range of hazardous wastes	99



Type of Facility	Number of Hazardous Facilities
Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)	11
Clinical/Healthcare wastes	10
Chemical Waste storage and transfer	5
Batteries	1
Landfill	
Single cell for asbestos waste	1
Total	200

Source: NIEA License Register 2013.

The treatment of hazardous waste involves physical, thermal, chemical or biological processes that change the characteristics of waste in order to:

- Reduce the volume;
- Reduce the hazardous nature;
- Make it easier to handle; and/or
- Make it easier to recover.

Table 8.5 below details the treatment route of the 2010/11 hazardous waste arisings in Northern Ireland.

Table 8.5 Hazardous Waste Treatment in 2010/11 by EWC

Treatment/Disposal Route	Treatment/Disposal Route	Tonnes	%
R01	Use principally as a fuel to generate energy (R01)	5,630	7.5
R02	Solvent reclamation/regeneration (R02)	84	0.1
R03	Recycling/reclamation of organic substances (R03)	2,855	3.8
R04	Recycling/reclamation of metals and metal compounds (R04)	270	0.4
R05	Recycling/reclamation of other inorganic materials (R05)	60	0.1
R09	Oil refining or other re-uses of oil (R09)	8,342	11.1
R12	Exchange of Wastes for submission (R12)	23	0.0
R13	Storage of wastes (R13)	18,046	23.9
D05	Specially engineering landfill (D05)	561	0.7
D08	Biological treatment (D08)	0	-
D09	Phsico-chemical treatment (D09)	12,582	16.7



Treatment/Disposal Route	Treatment/Disposal Route	Tonnes	%
D10	Incineration on land (D10)	14	0.0
D13	Blending or Mixing (D13)	9	0.0
D14	Repackaging (D14)	114	0.2
D15	Storage (D15)	5,096	6.8
	Export to Great Britain	21,746	28.8
Total		75,432	100.0

As can be observed, a significant proportion (29%) of hazardous waste produced in Northern Ireland was exported to Great Britain. The second largest treatment option of hazardous waste arisings was 'storage of wastes', with approximately 24% of hazardous waste arisings in Northern Ireland. The most utilised recovery option was oil refining, accounting from approximately 11% of hazardous waste arisings.

As previously discussed, a significant proportion of hazardous waste produced in Northern Ireland was exported to Great Britain, totalling 21,746. Table 8.6 outlines the treatment/disposal route of the exported hazardous waste. As observed, 10,104 tonnes were sent for disposal and 11,642 tonnes were sent for recovery.

Table 8.6 Hazardous Waste Exported to Great Britain for Treatment or Disposal 2010/2011

Treatment/Disposal Route	Treatment/Disposal Route	England	Scotland	Wales	Total (tonnes)
R01	Use principally as a fuel to generate energy (R01)	18	0	0	18
R02	Solvent reclamation/regeneration (R02)	241	0	0	241
R03	Recycling/reclamation of organic substances (R03)	623	0	0	623
R04	Recycling/reclamation of metals and metal compounds (R04)	8,339	0	421	8,760
R05	Recycling/reclamation of other inorganic materials (R05)	2	0	0	2
R09	Oil refining or other re-uses of oil (R09)	581	25	105	711
R13	Storage of wastes (R13)	855	308	125	1,288
D05	Specially engineering landfill (D05)	689	3,238	0	3,927
D08	Biological treatment (D08)	0	115	0	115
D09	Phsico-chemical treatment (D09)	3,361	307	0	3,668
D10	Incineration on land (D10)	552	0	5	557



Treatment/ Disposal Route	Treatment/Disposal Route	England	Scotland	Wales	Total (tonnes)
D15	Storage (D15)	920	918	0	1,838
Total		16,180	4,911	655	21,746

8.4 Hazardous Waste Management Options

There are a variety of options for the management of hazardous waste, these have been broadly divided into the following categories:

- Prevention
- Re-use, Recovery and Recycling
- Physico-Chemical Treatment
- Oil Separation and Treatment
- Energy from Waste
- Disposal to Landfill

Prevention

Waste prevention or reduction is a key component to the management of hazardous waste in the joint councils. The ability to prevent or reduce hazardous waste is dependent on the individual hazardous waste stream; however the joint councils support the prevention and reduction of hazardous waste through education and awareness of prevention and reduction options for both producers and consumers.

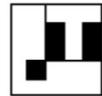
Re-use, Recovery and Recycling

Dependent on the nature of the hazardous component of the waste, certain waste can be re-used, recovered or recycled. Possible re-use, recovery and recycling treatment options are as follows:

- Recovery of organic solvents and biocides for use as a fuel
- Solvent reclamation / regeneration
- Recycling / reclamation of metals and metal compounds, such as lead from car batteries, and steel from oil filters.
- Regeneration of acids and bases
- Recovery / re-refining of used oil

Physico-Chemical Treatment

Physico-chemical treatment methods aim to reduce the hazardous potential of the wastes. This typically involves a chemical reaction to change the hazardous components into non-hazardous compounds. Residues of hazardous components may also be immobilised chemically or physically. Physical and chemical processes can offer opportunities to re-use or recycle parts of the waste and reduce the volume needing disposal.



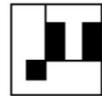
Chemical processes rely on chemical reactions to transform hazardous wastes into less hazardous form, using the chemical properties of the waste itself to effect the transformation. Physical processes enable different waste components to be separated or isolated, either for re-use, further treatment or disposal.

In Northern Ireland there are limited facilities to conduct physico-chemical treatment of hazardous wastes. There is one partially 'integrated' treatment / transfer facility operating in Northern Ireland, which is licensed for acid-alkali neutralisation, oil-water separation and transfer. Therefore, a majority of physico-chemical treatment is only viable for exported wastes.

The typical treatment methods are unchanged since the publication of the previous waste management plan, as outlined in Table 8.7 below.

Table 8.7 Summary of Common Physico-chemical Treatment Methods

Treatment Methods	Summary
Oxidation/Reduction	The processes of oxidation and reduction are considered together. Commonly used to oxidise waste such as chromic acid or reduce wastes such as those containing cyanide. Oxidising agents include hypochlorite, peroxides and persulphates. Chromic acid wastes must be reduced before neutralisation.
Neutralisation	Neutralisation is the adjustment of the pH of a liquid or sludge waste. It involves the mixing of acid or alkaline wastes with a buffering agent to produce a solution (pH=7.0). Acid wastes often contain metals so during neutralisation these are converted to metal hydroxides. Therefore neutralisation and precipitation often go together. Examples include: the treatment of spent acid catalysts; tanning wastes, and acid pickle liquor from metal cleaning.
Precipitation	Precipitation involves the removal of dissolved components in solution by: changing the pH; a chemical reaction, or changing temperature to solidify dissolved components. Precipitation can be combined with processes that remove solids, such as sedimentation, filtration and centrifugation. This method is often used to remove metals from waste water. A variety of re-agents are used to generate metal precipitation thus leaving an effluent to be discharged and a concentrate that can be recycled or disposed to landfill. Reagents can include calcium hydroxide, sodium carbonate or sodium sulphide.



Treatment Methods	Summary
Ion Exchange	This involves the removal of dissolved inorganic materials from an aqueous liquid with the use of resin column to which inorganic material will become attached.
Solidification	In this process wastes are combined with additives to convert them into a solid product which bonds toxic ions and elements.
Adsorption	Activated carbon or synthetic resins are used to trap contaminants (by adhesion) from hazardous wastes. Adsorption is suitable for gaseous and aqueous waste streams

Oil Separation and Treatment

In Northern Ireland oily wastes are generally treated by processing to Recovered Fuel Oil (RFO). Almost all of the exported oily wastes are machining oils and sludges, some of which require more specialised treatment. The number of processing facilities currently located in Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland are considered adequate for pre-processing and recovery. The problem lies more in the continuation of existing markets in the roadstone industry for the RFO.

Energy from Waste

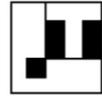
High temperature incineration is considered the most appropriate disposal route for certain hazardous wastes due to environmental and safety reasons. This includes:

- Agrochemical residues;
- Wastes containing PCBs;
- Solvents;
- Halogenated waste;
- Laboratory chemicals; and
- Acid tars.

Three types of thermal treatment for hazardous wastes were identified in Section 2 of Facility Needs for Hazardous Wastes in Northern Ireland – Supporting Report. October 2005:

1. Export hazardous wastes to specialised high-temperature incineration (HTI) facilities;
2. Blending with organic wastes to produce a 'secondary liquid fuel' SLF, for co-incineration in a cement-kiln; and
3. Steam sterilisation of healthcare wastes.

There is one steam sterilisation plant in Antrim serving the whole of NI under a centralized contract for wastes from the National Health Service.



Transfer Station

There were approximately 100 transfer stations licensed to handle hazardous waste within Northern Ireland in 2013. The majority of these are hazardous waste civic amenity sites developed to service the collection of a range of hazardous wastes.

Landfill

The implementation of the Landfill Directive has had an impact on the type and quantity of hazardous waste landfilled. However, landfill is currently, and will remain, the most appropriate disposal route for certain wastes. These wastes include: asbestos, certain treated timber, some contaminated soils and inorganic wastes containing metal compounds.

8.5 Measures and Actions

The primary stakeholders in the management and control of hazardous waste are as follows:

Industrial and commercial producers of hazardous waste;

- Waste management sector;
- Councils;
- DOENI; and
- General Public.

Industrial and Commercial Producers of Hazardous Waste

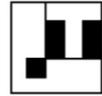
- Apply the waste hierarchy
- Duty of care to ensure appropriate disposal

Waste Management Sector

- Provide clear guidance to their clients on what is and is not acceptable in terms of segregation, management and treatment for hazardous waste.

Councils

- Councils should continue to develop constructive working relationships with DOE to monitor, and where appropriate detect, deter and disrupt illegal and unlicensed activities.
- Provide facilities for the separate collection of hazardous household waste, such as batteries, WEEE and paint, through kerbside reciprocal and or CA sites.
- Encourage participation of the separate collection of hazardous waste through education and awareness programmes.
- Provide clear guidance to trade-waste clients on what is and is not acceptable in terms of segregation, management and treatment for hazardous waste.

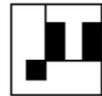


DOENI

- Provide guidance on the classification of hazardous wastes;
- Provide guidance to stakeholders on the prevention and reduction of hazardous waste;
and
- Continuation of the control and administration of the consignment note system.

General Public.

- Separate out household hazardous waste, such as batteries, WEEE and paint, and take to a local Civic Amenity site for safe disposal.
- Any clinical waste within the household (in particular hypodermic needles and syringes) should be disposed of in the receptacles (sharps bins) provided by the healthcare profession and disposed of in accordance with the relevant requirements.



9 Construction, Demolition and Excavation

The Controlled Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland) (2003) defines Construct, Demolition and Excavation (C, D & E) waste as 'waste arising from works of construction or demolition, including waste arising from work preparatory thereto'. The wastes produced by C, D & E activities are 'controlled wastes', as defined by the Waste and Contaminated Land Order (NI) 1997. C, D & E waste can vary significantly from natural sub-soils to hazardous asbestos containing materials and therefore is classified as inert, non-hazardous or hazardous waste depending on the nature of the particular waste. Table 9.1 outlines the main components.

Table 9.1 Summary of Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste

Type of Waste	Summary of Components
Construction wastes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Wastes arising from site management practices, such as, excess materials, off-cuts and damaged materials. ▪ Packaging waste typically comprises a significant portion of this stream.
Demolition wastes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Wastes generated by the demolition of existing structures/buildings. ▪ Typically comprises a number of mixed waste sub-streams which may contain hazardous substances such as asbestos.
Excavation wastes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Typically consists of materials such as soil, made ground and existing foundations removed as a function of design or from excavations for new construction. ▪ May contain contaminated material depending on the previous use of the site.

Table 9.2 outlines common C, D & E wastes and the relevant European Waste Catalogue codes.

Table 9.2 Common C, D & E wastes

EWG Codes	Waste Type
17.03.02	Bituminous mixtures other than those containing coal tar, e.g., road wearing and base courses
17.01.02	Bricks (e.g., demolition of existing structures).



EWC Codes	Waste Type
17.01.01	Concrete (e.g., demolition of existing structures, removal of concrete surrounds).
17.02.02	Glass
17.04.07	Mixed metals (e.g., redundant M&E plant and panels, structural framework, bar and mesh reinforcement, ductile pipework, cladding, scrapper bridges, storage tanks).
17.02.03	Plastic (e.g., abandoned pipework, fascia boards window frames).
17.09.99	Rock (e.g., from roads and lands excavations).
17.05.04	Soil and stones other than those containing dangerous substances (e.g., road sub-base, laneway and land excavations).

The construction industry can be broadly classified into two main categories; medium to large scale development projects and small build projects.

Medium to large scale development projects

Projects typically involving a level of control and planning through the involvement of informed clients, construction professionals, the larger contractors and builders. These sites are often large enough to allow the segregation and storage of substantial quantities of wastes on site and as such facilitating more efficient use of materials and resources.

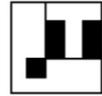
Small build projects

Typically concerned with the building, repair, maintenance and renovation of individual houses and other small buildings. These are usually under spatial constraints and with small quantities of waste produced it is often uneconomic to sort material which, as a consequence, results in use of single skips for accepting waste on the project.

Due to the range in scale, size and activity undertaken within the construction sector strategies need to be targeted in order to be effective and instigate change. However, due to the large breadth of activities, the C, D & E industry is situated within a large policy and regulatory framework, allowing opportunities to intervene and influence resource planning, management and efficiency at multiple stages.

9.1 Management and Control of Construction, Demolition and Excavation waste

The management and control of C, D & E waste is predominantly regulated under the following legislation:



- The Waste and Contaminated Land (Northern Ireland) Order 1997, as amended;
- The Controlled Waste (Registration of Carriers and Seizure of Vehicles) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1999 , as amended;
- The Controlled Waste (Duty of Care) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2002, as amended;
- Waste Management Licensing Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2003, as amended;
- The Pollution, Prevention and Control Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2003, as amended;
- The Hazardous Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2005, as amended;
- The Landfill Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2007, as amended;
- The Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2011, as amended; and
- Controlled Waste and Duty of Care Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2013, as amended.

The Duty of Care Regulation applies to anyone who produces, imports, transports, stores, treats or disposes of controlled waste from industry. This duty of care has no time limit. It extends until the waste has either been finally disposed of or fully recovered.

A primary driver of good management of C, D & E waste is the Landfill Tax. From April 2015 the rate for non-hazardous (and non-inert) waste is £82.50 per tonne. This will further increase pressure on wastes to be separated at source, particularly inert waste such as soil and rock, so as to reduce the potential costs of waste disposal within a project. Inert waste to be disposed of at landfill is currently set at £2.50 per tonne with no scheduled increases to this rate.

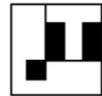
An additional driver is the targets outlined in the Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy sets the following targets for C, D & E waste:

- 70% of all non-hazardous C, D & E wastes to be recycled or reused by 2020; and
- A minimum of 10% of the materials value of public sector construction projects should derive from recycled or reused contents.

9.2 Waste Quantities and Composition

Historically, the construction sector in Northern Ireland has been one of the largest sectors, significantly to the revenue and employment in Northern Ireland. The Construction Employers Federation Northern Ireland (CEFNI) estimated that at its peak, the sector had 'an annual total output of £3.4 billion, employed 85,000 people⁴. However, C, D & E waste arisings are directly linked with the economic growth of the construction and building sectors and the economy as a whole. Therefore, as a result of the economic downturn in 2008, there has been significant reductions in the size and quantity of construction projects throughout Northern Ireland, and subsequent a significant reduction in C, D & E waste arisings. The construction sector has

⁴ www.cefni.co.uk



undergone a recovery since the economic downturn, however the recovery has been slow and it is difficult to predict waste growth figures for C, D & E waste sector.

In addition, changes in C, D & E waste arisings may be present as a result of the initiatives introduced by the Sustainable Construction Group (SCG). The SCG has placed an emphasis on the prevention and reduction of construction waste in the early stage of the construction cycle.

Table 9.3 below outlines the estimated CDEW arisings in 2009/01. No studies CDEW in Northern Ireland have been conducted since the WRAP report in 2011, therefore tonnages may vary in the present day.

Table 9.3 Estimated Total C, D & E Waste Arisings in Northern Ireland in 2009/10

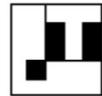
Council Area	Arising (Tonnes)	Percentage of Total Arisings (%)
Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	168,366	13%
Fermanagh and Omagh	101,627	7.9%
Mid Ulster	118,252	9.1%
Joint Councils	388,245	30.1%
Northern Ireland	1,288,996	100%

Source: Wrap (2011), Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste Arisings, Use and Disposal in Northern Ireland 2009/10.

An analysis of the composition of C, D & E waste was performed as part of the WRAP study: Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste Arisings, Use and Disposal in Northern Ireland 2009/10. The data shows that a majority of C, D & E waste (90%) comprises excavated soil, stones, concrete, and bricks with only 0.7% of the waste reported to be wood, metal, glass and plastic.

Table 9.4 Estimated CDEW Airings 2009/10

Waste Type		Estimated Arisings 2009/10 (tonnes)	Proportion of Total Arisings (%)
Non-Hazardous Waste	Mixed hard inert	1,035,069	0.4%
	Wood	15,022	0.4%
	Glass	1,130	0%
	Plastic	1,339	0%
	Bituminous mixtures	71,691	2.0%
	Metals	7,907	0.2%
	Soil	2,318,275	65.3%
	Insulation	917	0%

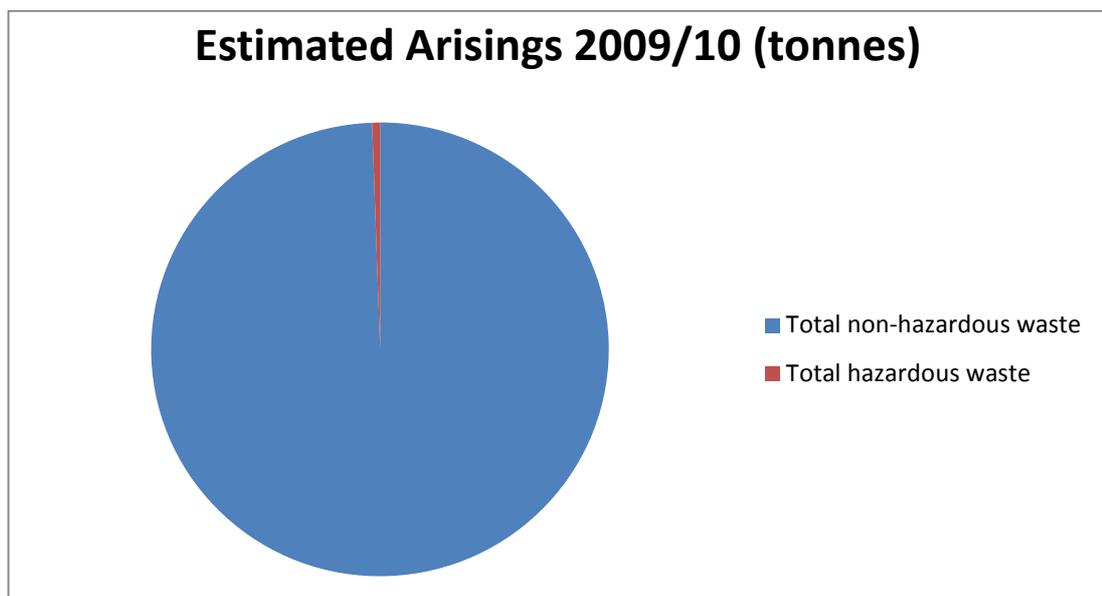


Waste Type		Estimated Arisings 2009/10 (tonnes)	Proportion of Total Arisings (%)
	Gypsum	1,719	0%
	Other non-hazardous waste	77,581	2.2%
Total non-hazardous waste		3,530,650	99.4%
Hazardous	Hazardous Wood, glass & plastic	7	0%
	Metals	102	0%
	Soil	9,124	0.3%
	Insulation	999	0%
	Gypsum	146	0%
	Other hazardous waste	9,174	0.3%
Total hazardous waste		19,545	0.6%
Total waste arisings		3,550,202	100%

Source: Wrap (2011), Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste Arisings, Use and Disposal in Northern Ireland 2009/10.

In addition to the arisings outlined in the Wrap Report (2011) Northern Ireland produces asbestos waste and there is no recognised reporting mechanism for this. A study conducted by SEPA in 2009 estimated that asbestos waste attributed to 0.3% of C, D and E waste generated in Scotland which equates to approximately 10,500 tonnes in Northern Ireland.

Figure 9.1 Estimated Total Hazardous and Non-Hazardous C, D & E Waste in Northern Ireland in 2009/10



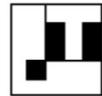
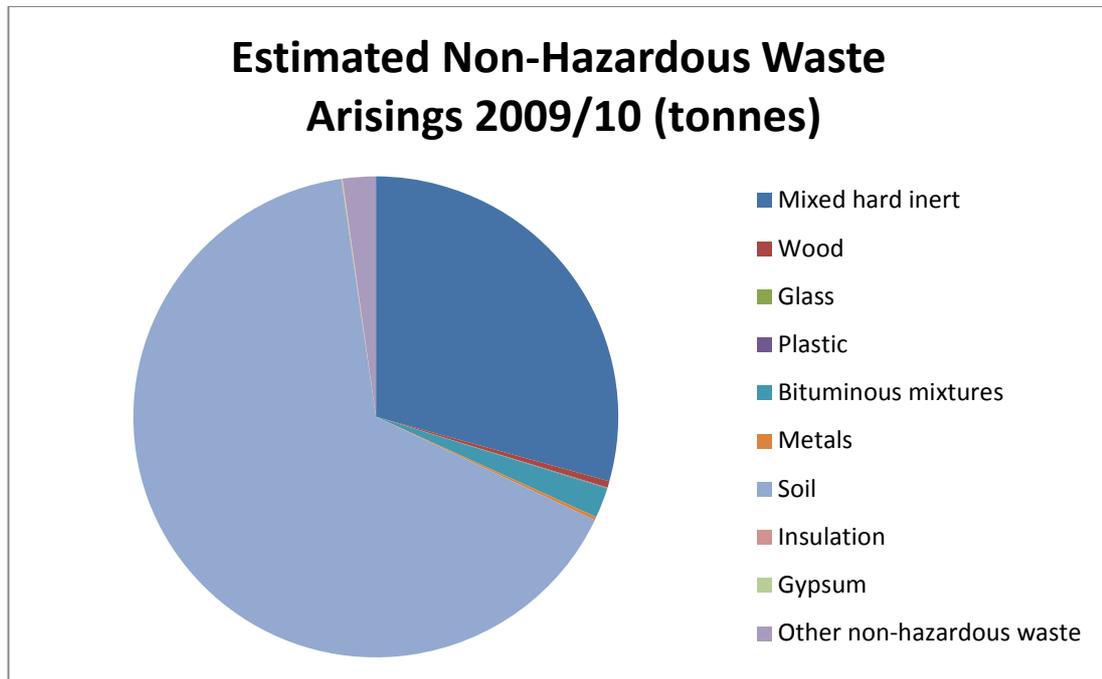


Figure 9.2 Estimated Total Non-Hazardous composition of CDEW in Northern Ireland in 2009/10



With respect to the future composition of construction C, D & E wastes, it is anticipated that there will be a continued increase in contaminated soil due contaminated land legislation and the increased development on Brownfield sites.

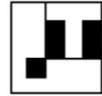
The results of the recent WRAP C, D & E study estimated that approximately 69.2% of the C, D & E wastes are reused or recycled in some form, whilst the remaining 30.8% is primarily sent to landfill.

9.3 Current Arrangements for Commercial, Demolition and Excavation Waste

The management of C, D & E wastes is currently going through a period of change, driven by increased regulation and cost considerations. At present the relative proportion of the management approaches to C, D & E waste, as identified by the Construction and Demolition Waste Arisings Study carried out by WRAP in 2010, is as follows:

- Reuse and Recycling: 69%
- Landfill: 31%

As mentioned previously a number of drivers, both legislative and industry led, can be deemed responsible for the significant reduction in C, D & E waste sent to landfill.



- Landfill Tax- This will further influence an already strong incentive to separate wastes, particularly inert wastes such as soils and rock, at source and manage each material accordingly.
- SCG

Landfilling has taken place at a large number of sites spread out across the Region, many of which traditionally have been unlicensed and unregulated. Exemptions, under the licensing regime, have been used for the deposit of inert wastes for agricultural land improvement purposes.

Reuse and recycling has generally been carried out as or when the opportunity arose on projects. However, the identification of recycling and reuse of waste as a business opportunity has resulted in the creation of licensed C, D & E waste recycling/reprocessing centres in the Region.

Proposed Arrangements for the Management of C, D & E Waste

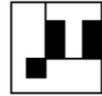
As identified in the Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy – Delivering Resource Efficiency for C, D & E wastes, the priority is waste prevention, followed by materials reuse and recovery. However, there will remain a need for landfill capacity for those wastes that are not recovered or recycled.

The target recycling and reuse rate set out by the Waste Management Strategy is 70%. According to the WRAP report, in 2010 Northern Ireland was achieving a recycling rate of 69% with over 1 million tonnes of waste with an ‘unknown’ fate.

If it is assumed that a quantity of the ‘unknown waste’ is reused or recycled, then Northern Ireland was achieving the 70% target recycling and re-use target.

It is anticipated that the majority of reuse and recycling capacity of C, D & E waste will take place at the point of origin, with increased segregation and sorting, making use of appropriate mobile plant. Therefore only a proportion of this capacity will need to be provided at licensed C, D & E waste recycling plants.

The location and scale of these facilities vary and is determined by the requirements of the market. These facilities will also be required to be appropriately licensed for the storage, sorting, crushing and reprocessing of C, D & E waste materials.



9.4 Measures and Actions

The management of C, D & E wastes has witnessed major changes as the construction and building industries respond to the changes brought about by:

- The increasingly stringent regulatory environment; and
- The higher costs of landfill disposal.

The main stakeholder groups required to implement measure and actions are as follows:

- Government (including planning authorities responsible for development control);
- Client Bodies (including both public and private sector clients);
- Construction Sector (including the full range of professionals who advise clients on all related matters including inter alia, site selection and layout, project design and specification, contractual arrangements and responsibilities); and
- Contractors, Sub-Contractors and Builders (including the waste management sector).

Government

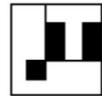
Government's key role is in continuing to encourage and facilitate more resource efficient management of C, D & E wastes. This can be achieved by working with stakeholders in the industry, including professional institutions, trade organisations and sectoral bodies, on areas of interest / concern to the industry, which at present include:

- Disposal of wastes at unregulated and unlicensed sites – continuing to identify and prosecute those who are carrying out this practice;
- Raise Awareness and Providing Guidance – continue to work with the industry, particularly reaching out to small builders and tradesman, to ensure that all are aware of the legislation, and their duties and responsibilities under it.
- Development of Markets – continue to work with the industry to cover specific areas or activities that provide for a resource efficient approach, and which can operate without an undue administrative burden on the industry or Government.

There is a requirement for better data on the Construction industry. NIEA should consider with its programme of waste surveys, publishing and promoting the data to facilitate better planning within the sector.

Client

The client, who has control over the project budget, is in the most influential position in promoting the reuse and recycling of C, D & E wastes in preference to disposal. The client will generally have a Duty of Care under the legislation, with a responsibility to ensure that C, D & E wastes are managed in accordance with all relevant statutory obligations, including for example, description of the wastes, transfer to authorised persons, registered carriers, and



treatment and disposal at licensed facilities, unless an exemption has been issued by NIEA for the specific application.

Specific incentives that clients can consider, appropriate to the scale and nature of the project, include:

- Promotion of sustainable design initiatives, including low carbon design, and the use of recyclable materials and recycled products, through design and specification;
- The use of quality and environmental criteria in the appointment of contractors, including performance and practice;
- The use of control procedures to ensure the traceability of wastes removed from the site, including for example, contractual clauses requiring proof of evidence for treatment/disposal at licensed waste facilities before payment;
- The costs of waste management should be accurately reflected in project budgets so that there is no incentive for illegal management of wastes.

Construction sector

Industry professionals have a responsibility to advise clients on all aspects of the project within their area of competence, including on the management of wastes, through the incorporation of appropriate provisions in the design, specification and contractual arrangements. The priority from the design perspective is to minimise the creation of wastes in the first place, and then to maximise its reuse and recycling on-site and off-site.

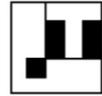
Specific initiatives to be encouraged include, but are not limited to:

- The prevention of wastes through appropriate design and site layout, including balancing cut and fill as far as possible, and the use of standard sizes and components to minimise on-site wastage and offcuts.
- Specification of recyclable and recycled materials.
- Working with clients and contractors in developing Site Waste Management Plans.
- Promotion of 'Green Procurement' including the inclusion of appropriate quality and environmental criteria in assessing tenders.

Contractors

Contractors have a limited opportunity to influence the quantities of waste that arise on a building or construction project, but they can improve site practices, such as:

- Adopt a proactive approach to Site Waste Management Plans (SWMPs), working with clients and professional advisors, to quantify the waste to be produced, and identify measures for its reduction and proposals for its management, storage, treatment and recycling during construction and after the development is operational.



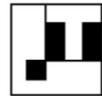
- Introduce 'chain of custody' documentation to ensure traceability of wastes, from site through to treatment or disposal at licensed sites, and make reasonable checks on its accuracy.
- Introduction of an Environmental Management System (EMS), based on a cycle of continuous improvement, to ensure that all significant environmental aspects of the organisation's activities, including waste management, are identified, documented, improved upon over time.
- Consideration of alternative materials and/or techniques to those specified where environmental benefits or resource efficiencies can be identified, and which may provide a competitive advantage, in terms of either quality or cost.
- Work with other players in the sector, to develop sustainable markets for the re-use or the application of recycled C, D & E wastes.
- Initiate a management programme to monitor waste generation characteristics on an ongoing basis and across projects. To include data on the number of skips used, and timing, over the project's duration, for comparison against pre-tender estimates, to identify areas of weakness and opportunities for tighter control and improvement, contributing to profitability.

9.5 Mining and Quarrying Waste

Mining waste arises from the process of extracting materials from the ground that are then used as a saleable product. Commonly mining and quarrying waste arises from mined materials including clay, coal, precious stones, precious metals, metal ores and sand and shingle materials. The actual waste that is generated from the mining process generally consists of solid lumps of rock that the minerals were contained in. There can also be a large amount of sludge like material due to the seepage of groundwater into the mined materials and the application of waste water to cool drilling equipment. Some of these wastes are inert and are not likely to represent a significant pollutant threat to the environment. However, other fractions, in particular those generated by the non-ferrous metal mining industry, may contain large quantities of dangerous substances, such as heavy metals. Through the extraction and subsequent mineral processing, metals and metal compounds tend to become chemically more available, which can result in the generation of acid or alkaline drainage⁵.

The European Parliament and the Council of the EU adopted Directive 2006/21/EC on the management of waste from extractive industries (the Mining Waste Directive) in March 2006. The Directive is implemented in Northern Ireland through the Planning (Management of Waste from Extractive Industries) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2010.

⁵ <http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/mining/>



The Regulations define “extractive waste” as “waste produced from an extractive industry and resulting from the winning, working, treatment and storage of minerals”. The Regulations will only cover material directly linked to the extraction and treatment of minerals. This will typically include tailings (i.e. the waste solids or slurries that remain after the treatment of minerals by processing) rock which is weathered, below specification or otherwise unsalable, overburden (i.e. the material moved to access the mineral) and soil.

The definition of extractive waste is intended to cover only natural materials excavated at the site. It excludes any other waste arising at mines or quarries such as that from manufacturing processes (including production of asphalt, concrete or concrete products), construction, service of machinery or other operations.

9.5.1 Waste Arisings

The quantity of mineral waste produced by the extractive industry in the UK fluctuates yearly, depending on the level of activity in the various sectors.

In 2008, total waste generated in the UK was estimated to be 288.6 million tonnes¹⁸. Mining and quarrying waste was considered to make up 29.7% of this total. This equates to 86.0 million tonnes.

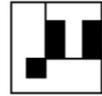
There are limited figures available for Northern Ireland. It is estimated that approximately 1.9 million tonnes of mining and quarry waste was produced in the same period in 2008, representing 32% of the total waste generated. This figure is based on the apportioning of the total UK arisings, on a per capita basis.

Table 9.5 below indicates a reduction in the amount of waste being generated between 2004 and 2008. This is considered to be due to a reduction in the levels of mining and quarrying activities within the UK over this period. In total, mining and quarrying wastes decreased by 7.9 million tonnes over this period.

Table 9.5: Tonnage of Mining and Quarrying Waste in the UK 2008⁶

Year	United Kingdom	Northern Ireland
2008	85,963,000	1,879,000

⁶<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20130123162956/http://www.defra.gov.uk/statistics/files/20110617-waste-data-overview.pdf>

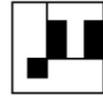


9.5.2 Management and Control

Under the Mining Waste Directive there is an obligation on Member States to ensure that all mineral waste is managed in accordance with the objectives of the Directive, primarily to prevent or reduce any adverse effects on the environment and human health brought about as a result of the management of extractive waste.

The general position of the Directive is that extractive waste should be reused on site with emphasis on placing the waste back into the excavation void where appropriate as long as this is technically possible, economically feasible and environmentally sound. There are however no definitive statistics available regarding mineral waste management, as individual mines and quarries will manage wastes according to local conditions.

For sound economic reasons, operators may aim to recover the maximum possible amount of economic mineral and any saleable by-products at each site.



10 Agricultural Waste

10.1 Introduction

Agricultural waste was previously excluded from regulations that controlled the management of household, commercial and industrial waste. The implementation of the Waste Management Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006 (S.R. No. 280 of 2006), as amended, has however resulted in waste management controls now applying to agricultural waste in accordance with the European Waste Framework and Landfill Directives.

NIEA is the regulatory body with the responsibility for implementing these Regulations.

Under the Regulations, farmers are no longer permitted to burn or bury agricultural waste, or put agricultural waste into the household residual kerbside collection. Agricultural waste is required to be recovered or disposed of without endangering human health and without using processes or methods which could harm the environment.

Individuals, companies or organisations that are operating an agricultural business are required to register activities considered exempt from the waste management licensing regime. Waste exemptions relate to different types of activities and these activities must meet certain guidelines before they can be considered exempt. These rules and limitations can be found in full in the Waste Management Licensing Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2003.

10.2 Definitions

Agricultural waste is defined in the Waste Management Regulations (NI) 2006 as: "waste from premises used for agriculture within the meaning of the Agriculture Act (Northern Ireland) 1949."

Agricultural premises are farms used for an activity defined as agriculture in the Agriculture Act (Northern Ireland) 1949 which includes, without prejudice to any other provision of this Act, horticulture, fruit growing, seed growing, dairy farming and livestock breeding and keeping, the use of land as grazing land, meadow land, market gardens and nursery grounds. It also includes woodlands where that use is ancillary to the use of land for other agricultural purposes and arable farming. It should be noted that riding stables, equine centres, farm shops, kennels and animal parks are not classed as agricultural premises and therefore do not produce agricultural waste.



Types of agriculture waste are as follows⁷:

- **Vehicle and machinery waste** - Antifreeze, batteries, brake pads, oil, filters, tyres, redundant vehicles and machinery, hydraulic oils, engine/gear/lubricating oil, waste fuels.
- **Plastic packaging** - Feed bags, animal health, packaging, fertiliser bags, agrochemical containers, seed bags, feed bags, general plastic packaging.
- **Animal health products** - Animal health treatments, swabs and dressings (used and unused), sheep dip, syringes (used and unused).
- **Non-packaging plastic** - Bale twine, net wrap, tree guards, cores for silage sheets, greenhouse and tunnel film, mulch film, crop cover, fleeces, horticultural plastic, silage plastic.
- **Natural farm wastes** - Ditch and waterway dredging's, feathers, wool, silage, plant tissue, manure and slurry, parlour washings, yard washings, poultry, litter, milk, straw, hay, unused (treated) seed.
- **Hazardous waste** - Agrochemical concentrates, antifreeze, asbestos (all forms), batteries, brake fluids, oils, medicines, fluorescent light tubes.
- **Miscellaneous** - Ash, textiles, vegetable washings.
- **Metal, wood, glass, rubber** - Hedge trimmings, tree trimmings, oil drums, scrap wood (e.g. fence posts), paint tins, sawdust, wood shavings, pallets, aerosols.
- **Cardboard and paper** - Packaging, feed bags, cores for silage sheets, seed bags.

However, other rules and regulations will apply. For example, the storage and spreading of manures and slurries are subject to other controls such as the Nitrate Directive (91/676/EEC) and associated regulations (Nitrates Action Programme and Phosphorous Regulation 2011-2014), and the Silage Slurry and Agricultural Fuel Oil Regulations (SSAFO).

Animal by-products (animal carcasses, parts of carcasses or products of animal origin that are not intended for human consumption) are subject to the Animal By-Products (Enforcement) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2011 (S.R. No. 124 of 2011) which have been put in place to administer and enforce the EU regulations including Regulation EC 1774/2002 Animal by-products Regulations.

Duty of care now applies to all waste produced on a farm. To comply with Duty of Care a farmer must:

- Ensure the waste is secure and that containers are fit for purpose; and
- Ensure the waste collector is authorised to take it i.e. registered waste carriers and holders of waste management licences and that a waste transfer note has been

⁷ Code of Good Agricultural Practice (COGAP) DARD 2008



completed and kept for two years. Details of registered waste carriers and holders of waste management licences are held on a public register on the NIEA website.⁸

10.3 Management and Control

The main roles and responsibility for the management of agricultural waste are summarised in Table 10.1.

Table 10.1 Summary of Main Roles and Responsibilities

Element	Responsibility
Implementation and enforcement of the regulations	NIEA
Publication of guidance on the regulation including exemptions	DARD NIEA
Development of waste collection system for agricultural waste as appropriate	Waste Management Sector
Duty of care to ensure farm wastes are managed appropriately	Farmers and Agricultural Industry

Under the regulations individuals, companies or organisations that are operating an agricultural business are required to register activities that are exempt from the need to have a waste management licence. There are 25 exemptions (21 simple and 4 complex exemptions) which may apply to agricultural activities involving waste. An example of simple waste exceptions are⁹

- Treatment and cleaning of agricultural packaging or agricultural containers so that they can be re-used;
- Beneficial use of agricultural waste; and
- Storing agricultural waste intended for recycling or recovery, in a secure place.

An example of a complex waste exception is:

- Spreading of agricultural waste on land for agricultural benefit or ecological improvement.

The Hazardous Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2005 also apply to agriculture wastes examples of hazardous waste produced on farms include: oils, lead acid batteries, antifreeze, fluorescent light tubes and agrochemical concentrates.

⁸ http://www.doeni.gov.uk/niea/waste-home/public_reg.htm

⁹ Agricultural Waste Guidance NIEA



Hazardous agricultural waste must not be transported without a consignment note, which is administered by NIEA. A unique code is provided to each particular movement of hazardous waste. This acts as a system of control for dangerous and difficult to handle wastes.

A number of guidance documents have been produced and are available to farmers to assist in the management of farm wastes:

- Code of Good Agricultural Practice for Water, Air and Soil.¹⁰

This code was produced by the Countryside Management Branch of DARD, and is due to be updated in 2013/14, to provide good management practice on how to avoid polluting water, air and soil. The code is for farmers, growers, contractors and others involved in agricultural activities and contains practical management advice on how farm wastes such as silage effluent, slurry and manure can be collected, stored and spread with minimum risk to the environment. Those claiming the Single Farm Payment and other direct payments must meet certain conditions known as Cross Compliance where regulations on the environment, public health, animal health, plant health, animal welfare and land maintenance must be followed. These regulations are called the Statutory Management Requirements (SMRs). These are set down in EU legislation Directives and Regulations. The Code also contains sections on 'reducing GHG emissions from agriculture' and 'waste management'. Actions include:

- Changes to livestock feed regimes
 - Installation of Anaerobic Digestion systems for slurry;
 - Nutrient Management Planning;
 - Reduce energy needs and utilise non-fossil fuel sources;
 - Storage of waste up to 12 months under approved conditions;
 - Use of authorised disposal sites and registered carriers; and
 - Duty of Care guidance.
- Agricultural Waste Guidance NIEA¹¹

This guidance provides detailed information on agricultural waste licence exemptions.

- Dealing With Farm Wastes¹²

This booklet provides advice and guidance to assist farmers in the production of a farm nutrient and waste management plan for their farm.

- Waste Management, The Duty of Care, A Code of Practice for Northern Ireland

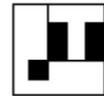
The purpose of the Code of Practice is to provide practical guidance for everyone subject to the Duty of Care.

In addition, DARD run a number of schemes to assist farmers in the management of agricultural wastes:

¹⁰ Code of Good Agricultural Practice (COGAP) DARD 2008

¹¹ Northern Ireland Environment Agency

¹² DARD 2008



- **Manure Efficiency Technology Scheme**

This Scheme is a sub-programme approved under Axis 1 of the Northern Ireland Rural Development Programme 2007-13. The purpose of the Scheme is to encourage uptake of advanced slurry spreading equipment such as trailing shoe, trailing hose and soil injection systems. Maximum grants of £10,000 are available per farm business. The Scheme equipment delivers a range of productive and environmental benefits including increased nutrient efficiency, improved water quality, reduced gaseous emissions and reduced odour.

The Scheme supports:

- Heat Boilers greater than 30 kw thermal output fuelled by eligible biomass;
- Anaerobic Digestion fuelled by eligible sustainable biomass.

Eligible biomass includes:

- Purpose grown energy crops, for example, miscanthus, short rotation coppice, willow and short rotation forestry;
- Clean wood fuel derived from any part of a tree as a result of forestry operations, arboricultural / horticultural tree management operations, and primary processing including saw milling;
- Wood waste or residues such as clean recycled wood (provided it is not covered by the Waste Incineration Directive);
- Agricultural residues originating from production, harvesting and storage (for example, straw or husks, animal manures and slurries, poultry litter and biomass material from excess production or insufficient market, such as silage); and
- Grasses, cereal and maize silage.

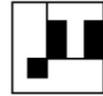
- **Farm Nutrient and Waste Management Plans**

Farm Nutrient and Waste Management Plans are a condition of entry to DARD's agri-environment schemes. The Plans which must be reviewed annually, help to focus on issues requiring immediate or medium term action. They deal with the management of slurry, manure, silage effluent and farm wastes such as plastic.

Permitted options for the disposal of agricultural waste are as follows:¹³

- **Register a licence exemption** - There are 25 exemptions, 21 simple and 4 complex exemptions.
- **Store the waste for up to 12 months** - Agricultural waste can be stored for 12 months where it is being produced, pending collection. However, this storage must not pose a risk to the environment or human health. Once this timescale has elapsed, the waste must be recovered or disposed of at an appropriately licensed site.

¹³ Code of Good Agricultural Practice (COGAP) DARD 2008



- **Dispose of the waste in an appropriately licensed waste management site off-farm, transported by farm producer:**
 - Non-hazardous agricultural waste - The producer of the waste can undertake the transport of the material, except agricultural construction and demolition waste, without the need for a waste carrier's licence.
 - Agricultural construction and demolition waste - The producer of the waste can undertake the transport of the material, but a waste carrier's license is required.
 - Hazardous agricultural waste - A consignment note from the NIEA is required if the agricultural waste is hazardous.
- **Dispose of the waste to an appropriately licensed waste management site off-farm, transported by anyone other than the farm producer** – A waste carrier's licence is required. If the carrier is only transporting agricultural waste, applying for the licence will be a one off procedure and it is free of charge. If a carrier is transporting all forms of waste the existing registration of carriers system applies.
- **Transfer the waste to a registered waste carrier** for recovery or disposal off farm at an appropriately licensed site
- **Apply to NIEA** for a waste management licence or a landfill permit to recover or dispose of the waste on the farm.

Prohibited options for the disposal of agricultural waste are as follows:

- Waste must not be disposed using unlicensed farm tips or by burying waste.
- Waste can no longer be disposed of using a farm dump as a method of disposal unless a Waste Disposal Licence for the site has been received.
- Waste must not be burned - The unregulated burning of all wastes is no longer permitted. Non-natural farm waste, such as plastic and tyres must not be burned in the open. Natural farm waste like crop residues (from linseed, cereals, oil seed rape, peas and beans), hedge trimmings and other untreated wood can be burned in the open. However, an exemption must be obtained from NIEA.
- Farm waste cannot be disposed of in the household bin.

10.4 Tyres

Tyres which no longer have a use are required to be disposed of correctly, as set out below:

- Tyres, which are to be discarded, cannot be stored for a period longer than 12 months.
- Tyres must be disposed of through an appropriately licensed tyre recovery or disposal company.
- Tyres must never be burnt or buried on the farm.



- Farmers can take the tyres themselves to the recovery or disposal company without the need for a waste carrier's licence. However, if someone else transports the waste tyres for the farmer they would require a waste carrier's licence to undertake the operation.
- Tyre suppliers may take old tyres after fitting new ones to agricultural machinery.

The beneficial reuse of waste tyres, when it requires no further treatment and where the activity does not involve disposal of the waste, will qualify for an exemption from the NIEA for example on top of a silo. The exemption must be renewed every three years.

10.5 Farm Plastics

The Waste Management Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006 are the legal instruments for end of life management of farm plastics.

A Producer Responsibility scheme to increase the collection and recovery of non packaging farm plastics has been developed. The Advisory Group on Farm Plastics (AGFP) was set up in 2007 comprising representatives of Government, the Agencies, producers and importers of non-packaging farm plastics and the farming community. Consultation was undertaken by DEFRA on the introduction of a producer responsibility scheme for non-packaging agricultural plastics (NPAP). Following the consultation process it was decided that no Government intervention through the introduction of a statutory collection scheme was needed as the scheme would cover only a small waste stream and the costs and administrative burden on businesses of any scheme could be disproportionate to the environmental benefits that would be achieved.

All waste, including plastic waste, must now be:

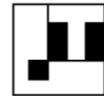
- Taken or sent for recycling; or
- Taken to a licensed landfill site for disposal.

Plastic waste may be stored on the farm of origin for up to 12 months.

10.6 Poultry Litter

Poultry litter is defined in the Nitrates Action Programme Regulations as: "a mixture of bedding material and poultry manure arising from the housing of poultry and with a dry matter content not less than 55%¹⁴.

¹⁴ Updated Guidance for Farmers on Requirements for the Storage and Spreading of Poultry Litter to 31 December 2014. <http://www.doeni.gov.uk/niea/storageandspreadingofpoultrylitter.pdf>



Around 260,000 tonnes of poultry litter are produced per annum in Northern Ireland and this is expected to increase in the future.

At present only 83,000 tonnes of poultry litter is managed sustainably per annum and an alternative use/disposal is required immediately for the remaining poultry litter waste arisings¹⁵.

The Updated Guidance for Farmers on Requirements for the Storage and Spreading of Poultry Litter to 31 December 2014 provides details of requirements which:

- Require poultry litter field heaps to be notified and authorised by the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA); and
- To be sited at increased distances from lakes and other waterways.

Poultry litter, to be spread on land as a fertiliser in accordance with the Nitrates Action Programme Regulations (NI) 2010 is deemed not a waste. However there is a limit of 170 kg organic manure nitrogen/hectare/year that can be applied to agricultural land on any one farm holding. Poultry litter may be stored in a midden prior to field storage or land application, provided that adequate collection facilities are in place to capture all run-off.

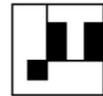
The guidance provides information on:

- Storage requirements for field heaps;
- Storage capacity requirements;
- Application limits;
- Closed spreading period;
- Distances poultry litter must not be applied within;
- Poultry litter and botulism advice; and
- Storage of poultry litter when it is not to be used as a fertiliser.

Where Poultry litter is to be put to any other use, it is classified as a waste and is subject to other controls outside of the Nitrates Action Programme Regulations. This is dependent on the location and reason for storage, for example litter stored on site of production prior to recovery or treatment. This may be covered by an exemption, a waste licence or require a PPC permit as the storage area may be considered a landfill site. This is dependent on the duration of storage.

The Department and the Agri-Food & Biosciences Institute (AFBI) were commissioned by the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development in 2012 to carry out a review of alternative

¹⁵ Review of alternative technologies to fluidized bed combustion for poultry litter utilisation/disposal.
http://www.dardni.gov.uk/poultry_litter_options_paper_final_-_jan_2012.pdf



technologies for the management and disposal of poultry litter. This review¹⁶ examined the potential of a range of alternative technologies and options to fluidised bed combustion as a means of utilising/disposing of surplus poultry litter in Northern Ireland.

Options for disposal /utilisation of poultry litter include:

- Land spreading locally;
- Export for land spreading;
- Export for processing elsewhere;
- Mushroom compost production; and
- Alternative processing technologies including anaerobic digestion (conventional and dry), pyrolysis, gasification, autoclaving and quick wash treatment.

As stated previously, the Nitrates Action Programme Regulations includes a limit of 170 kg organic manure nitrogen/hectare/year that can be applied to agricultural land on any one farm holding. Poultry farms which exceed this limit require the need to export poultry litter to other farms to comply with the Regulations. This is becoming increasingly unavailable as an option as the limit restricts the area available for exporting excess manure from poultry farms and therefore there is an urgent need for an alternative to land spreading.

In addition, the AFBI review concluded that environmental problems and other constraints indicated that land spreading on grassland was not an appropriate disposal route for poultry litter.

Alternatives to land spreading and alternative processing technologies were assessed against a set of key criteria. The review concluded that thermal treatment, and in particular gasification, appears to offer potential as an alternative to fluidised bed combustion. Gasification is increasingly being used across Europe as a method for treating municipal waste and the process extracts significant quantities of energy during treatment. However, a number of technical challenges need to be overcome in applying the gasification approach to poultry litter.

Of the other options reviewed, export to Britain for land spreading on arable land also offered some potential, but this option will incur significant and ongoing costs due to high transport costs and the low financial value of poultry litter as a fertiliser.

¹⁶ Review of alternative technologies to fluidized bed combustion for poultry litter utilisation/disposal.
http://www.dardni.gov.uk/poultry_litter_options_paper_final_-_jan_2012.pdf



The two key recommendations from the review are that consideration should be given by the industry to:

1. Developing a proto-type poultry litter fuelled gasification plant in Northern Ireland; and
2. Options to reduce the transport cost of poultry litter for export, for example use of baling, and the logistics of shipping poultry litter outside the north should be further investigated.

Ministers in Northern Ireland have launched a small business research initiative competition designed to find alternative, sustainable ways to use poultry litter that will both meet the requirements of the EU Nitrates and Water Framework Directives and support industry development.

10.7 Waste Quantities and Composition

There is currently no specific waste data on agricultural waste arising in Northern Ireland. Data on waste produced by the agriculture, forestry and fishing sectors for the UK¹⁷ and Scotland¹⁸ is currently estimated using the Agricultural Waste Estimates Model developed for the Environment Agency. Data from the Agricultural Census are used to produce estimates of waste arisings from farms based on parameters such as crop and livestock production. It is estimated that each year in Northern Ireland some 20 million cubic metres of farm wastes are produced and require storage. Almost all of this is disposed of by land spreading¹⁹. Manures and slurries are not within the scope of the controlled waste framework.

An Agricultural Census is undertaken in Northern Ireland annually. Table 10.2 shows the total areas of each crop and total numbers of each type of livestock between 2010 and 2014.

Table 10.2 Crop Areas and Livestock Numbers in Northern Ireland

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Crop Area ('000ha)					
Cereal	38	38	37	36	34
Potatoes	5	5	4	4	4
Hay and Pasture	780	777	780	788	788
Livestock Numbers ('000 head)					
Cattle	1,604	1,591	1,625	1,588	1,567
of which Cows	539	552	565	550	549
Sheep	1,845	1,888	1,970	1,904	1,923
Horses	13	12	12	12	11

¹⁷ <http://www.ons.gov.uk-tables>

¹⁸ http://www.sepa.org.uk/waste/waste_data/commercialindustrialwaste/agricultuire_fishing_forestry.aspx

¹⁹ http://www.dardni.gov.uk/ruralni/index/environment/countrysidemanagement/farm_waste_management.htm



Pigs	425	425	427	480	517
Poultry	16,531	19,623	19,188	19,374	20,401

In 2011, rx3 carried out the Irish Recycled Plastic Waste Arisings Study with the aim of understanding waste plastics generated on the island of Ireland, the fate of waste plastics on the island of Ireland, and to investigate potential all-island markets for waste plastics in Ireland. The study was part funded by the Department of the Environment Northern Ireland (DOENI) and the Department of Environment, Community and Local Government (DECLG).

This Study estimated that the tonnage of farm plastics collected in Northern Ireland in 2009/2010 was approximately 428 tonnes¹⁴

10.8 Proposed Arrangements for the Management of Agricultural Waste

From the end of 2013 anyone who normally and regularly carries waste, including a 'specified person' such as a carrier of their own waste, a registered charity, someone carrying animal by-products only or carrying agricultural waste only, will be required to complete a one-off registration with the NIEA²⁰.

10.8.1 Measures and Actions

Key issues associated with the future management of agricultural waste in Northern Ireland are as follows:

10.8.2 Data Collection

There is currently no specific recent waste data on agricultural waste arising in Northern Ireland. Data on waste produced by the agriculture, forestry and fishing sectors is currently obtained from models. The quality of this data is therefore in need of improvement. Key stakeholders should develop and implement procedures to ensure that relevant agricultural data is available for reporting at a Northern Ireland level and at Waste Management Group level, if possible.

10.8.3 Central Government

Key responsibilities include:

²⁰ The Duty of Care - A Code of Practice. NIEA, 2012



- Implementation of waste management policy and the promotion of a more sustainable approach to dealing with waste in Northern Ireland.
- Implementation, monitoring and enforcement of the Waste Management Regulations.
- NIEA are required under the Waste and Contaminated Land (Northern Ireland) Order 1997, to maintain a public register containing certain particulars relating to waste management activities.
- Maintain close liaison with DARD on issues relating to agricultural waste infrastructure.

10.8.4 Councils

Councils, through their Recycling Officers and their Education and Awareness campaigns should continue to provide advice to farmers on options available for the management of their wastes, either through council-operated facilities or private sector services, as appropriate to the district.

Councils should continue to support the agricultural sector, DARD, NIEA and the waste management industry, through advice and guidance, in implementing any sector specific initiatives.

10.8.5 Waste Management Sector

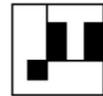
The waste management industry should continue to develop and expand the range of services and facilities available to the agricultural sector for the collection, storage and treatment of agricultural wastes.

The waste management sector / technology providers should continue to work with the agriculture sector to bring forward proposals for centralised and on-farm anaerobic digestion plants, with combined heat and power (CHP) for the treatment of manures and slurries, and agri-food processing wastes as appropriate within the Region.

10.8.6 Agricultural Industry

The agricultural industry should continue to keep up to speed and aware of the requirements of and complying with the Waste Management (Northern Ireland) Regulations, 2006 as Amended and other Regulations that apply to waste arisings from farms.

Ensure to register activities that are Exempt from the need to have a Waste Management Licence as required under the Regulations. Ensure all waste activities have the required permits / licences as required.



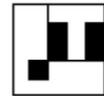
Implement best practice measures, as outlined in the published Guidance.

Use of technology, such as advanced slurry spreading equipment, can make a significant contribution to delivering environmental benefits along with increased production efficiency.²¹

Avail of schemes, such as the Manure Efficiency Technology Scheme (METS), which funds specific specialised slurry spreading equipment. The scheme provides financial support to farm businesses towards the purchase of slurry tankers.

The agricultural sector, in association with the waste management sector / technology providers, to bring forward proposals for centralised and further on-farm anaerobic digestion plants to produce renewable energy in conjunction with recycling, managing and utilising farm manures and other organic materials within the Region. Renewables Obligation Certificates (NIROCs) are available in Northern Ireland for electricity from anaerobic digestion. Further information on NIROCs available can be found at www.detni.gov.uk.

²¹ Strategic Plan 2012-2020, DARD 2012



11 Priority and Other Waste Streams

The European Commission identified several specific waste streams as 'Priority Waste Streams' in the European Union's Fifth Environmental Action Programme. The Priority Waste Streams were identified due to one or more of the following: their volume, hazardous nature, potential for recycling, potential to create an economic benefit or, a significant change in the legislation to which these materials have traditionally been managed. The Priority Waste Streams outlined in this section include:

- Waste Electrical Electronic Equipment (WEEE);
- End of Life Vehicles;
- Tyres; and
- Batteries.
- Sewage Sludge; and
- Clinical Wastes.

This section sets out the measures for the management of these waste streams within the joint councils in order to ensure compliance with legislation and policy.

The Producer Responsibility policy underlies the approach to the implementation of these Directives. The aim of the Producer Responsibility approach is to achieve a more sustainable approach to resource use and a reduction in the overall quantity of waste disposed of to landfill, by diverting materials for reuse, recycling and other forms of recovery. Producer responsibility places the responsibility for the costs of collection, sorting and treatment and recycling and recovery on the producers and promotes the concept of supply chain management

11.1 WEEE

Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment is one of the fastest growing rates. Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) is described in EC Directive 75/442/EEC as 'all components, sub-assemblies and consumables which are part of the product at the time of discarding'.

Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment is primarily governed by EU Directive 2012/19/EU through the Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive, 2003, amended in 2012. The aim of the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive is firstly to support the sustainable production and consumption of WEEE; secondly to reduce disposal through reuse, recycling and other forms of recovery; and thirdly to improve the environmental performance of all operators involved in the life cycle of EEE.



The WEEE Directive divides WEEE into 10 categories:

- Large household appliances;
- Small household appliances;
- IT and telecommunications equipment;
- Consumer equipment and photovoltaic panels;
- Lighting equipment;
- Electrical and electronic tools (with the exception of large scale stationary industrial tools);
- Toys, leisure and sports equipment;
- Medical devices (with the exception of all implanted and infected products);
- Monitoring and control instruments; and
- Automatic dispensers.

The directive has been implemented in the UK primarily through the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations 2006, and the subsequent amendment in 2013, which took effect on the 1st January 2014. Regulations specific to Northern Ireland are as follows:

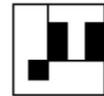
- The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (Waste Management Licensing) Regulations (NI) 2006. These regulations deal with the site licencing requirements and WEEE treatment requirements of the WEEE Directive.
- The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (Charges) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2006 (2014 amendment) came into force on 2 January 2007. These prescribe the charges to be paid to the Department of Environment under the WEEE Regulations 2013.

Under the 2012 WEEE Directive amendment the UK had a target of separate WEEE collection of four kilograms per person per year from private households between 2006 and 2015. The future minimum WEEE collection targets are as follows:

- 2016- 45% of the average total weight of EEE placed on the market over the preceding three years.
- 2019- 65% of the average total weight of EEE placed on the market over the preceding three years.

In addition to the WEEE Regulations, the Department of the Environment has outlined a set of Electrical and Electronic Equipment (EEE) targets in the Northern Ireland Waster Management Strategy- Delivering Resource Efficiency.

- To achieve a collection rate of 45% of EEE placed on the market by 2016 increasing to 65% of EEE placed on the market by 2019.
- A broadening of the scope of the Directive to include more EEE and a re-definition of the categories;
- An increase to all recovery and recycling targets for all categories of EEE;



- The potential to introduce a mandatory re-use target of 5%; and,
- An obligation on distributors to provide for the collection of small WEEE at certain retail shops.

11.1.1 Hazardous WEEE

In addition to the WEEE Directive, the revised Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS) Directive came into effect on 2 January 2013. The Directive restricts the use of certain hazardous substances in EEE and aims to protect human health and the environment by minimising the amount of potentially hazardous substances ending up in landfill sites and recycling processes. The revised Directive broadens the scope of the products covered; widens the definition of EEE and requires all non-compliant products to be removed from the market by July 2019. The restricted substances include:

- Lead;
- Mercury;
- Cadmium;
- Hexavalent chromium;
- Polybrominated biphenyls; and
- Polybrominated diphenyl ethers.

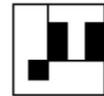
11.1.2 Quantities and Composition

In terms of arisings, the total WEEE collected from households and businesses in Northern Ireland in 2013/14 was 11,560 tonnes, equivalent to 7.2 kg per person which exceeds the 4kg per person target set within the initial WEEE Directive.

11.1.3 Measures and Actions

Producers and Importers

- Register as a producer / importer with NIEA; Provide data on WEEE as required;
- Provide collection points and treatment / recycling facilities;
- Ensure the costs of collection, treatment, recovery and disposal are met;
- Provide evidence that WEEE is treated at an authorised site and target recovery rates have been met.



Distributors

- Provide free in-store collection of WEEE on sale of new “like for like” equipment or provide alternative arrangements via compliance schemes or local waste service providers; and
- Ensure customers are informed of the WEEE take back facilities available to them. Encourage consumer participation in the separate collection of WEEE.

Compliance Schemes

- Register with NIEA; and Provide data returns as required

Central Government

- Register all obligated producers, importers and compliance schemes;
- Carry out regulation and enforcement activities;
- Provide NI data returns as input to UK figures as required; and
- Stakeholder education and awareness initiatives.

Councils

- The British Retail Consortium currently funds a take back scheme alongside Councils as part of their obligation towards the collection network; and Follow WEEE Producer Responsibility requirements.

Waste management Sector

- Develop and operate WEEE collection and recycling schemes

EEE Consumers

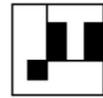
- Do not deposit WEEE items in household bins for disposal; Participate in WEEE collection schemes;
- Exercise purchasing decisions by choosing resource efficient products; and
- Commercial users should endeavour, where possible, to include take back as part of their contracts with electrical and electronic equipment suppliers.

11.2 End of Life Vehicles (ELVs)

End of life vehicles have the potential to release harmful substances into the environment if they are not stored, treated and disposed of properly.

There are two broad categories of ELVs:

- Premature ELVs which are quite new cars resulting from accident write-offs
- Natural ELVs which have reached the end of their life technically or economically.



End of Life Vehicles are primarily governed by the End of Life Vehicles Directive (2000/53/EC). The ELV Directive aims to reduce environmental impact of vehicles (cars and vans up to 3.5 tonnes) by introducing higher environmental standards for the treatment and dismantling of vehicles when they are scrapped. The principal objectives of the Directive are as follows:

- Increase in the reuse recycling, and recovery of ELVs and their components;
- Limit the use of hazardous substances used in the manufacture of vehicles.
- Improved environmental performance of all the economic operators involved in the life cycle of vehicles.

The Directive was transposed in Northern Ireland through the End of Life Vehicle Regulations 2003 and 2005. The 2003 regulations primarily focus on the treatment standards, site licensing and restricting the use of hazardous substances in new vehicles. The 2005 regulations primarily focus recycling targets and free take-back for ELVs. The ELV Directive was further amended in 2010.

The primary provisions of the ELV Directive are summarised below:

- From 2006, vehicle producers must plan and establish an accessible network of Authorised Treatment Facilities (ATFs) and collection points to take back their own brand of vehicles.
- From 1st January 2007, vehicle producers must provide free take back of their own brand ELVs when the last owner presents a vehicle at one of their designated collection points;
- From 2006 up to 2014, each producer must achieve 85% reuse and recovery of ELVs (80% to be achieved by reuse and recycling);
- From 2015, each producer must achieve 95% reuse and recovery of ELVs (85% to be achieved by reuse and recycling); and
- For vehicles that were marked before 1 January 1980, a target of 75% reuse and recovery is applied (70% to be achieved by reuse and recycling).

ELV are required to only be treated at permitted treatment facilities; Authorised Treatment Facilities (ATFs). ATFs are approved and regulated by the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA). In October 2015 there were 82 ATF registered in Northern Ireland. To facilitate the collection and free take back of vehicles, two service providers; Cartakeback and Autogreen have set up networks of ATFs throughout Northern Ireland.

As outlined in the NI Waste Management Strategy- Delivering Resource Efficiency, DOENI, in conjunction with other devolved administrations are currently undertaking a review of producer responsibility legislation with the aim of developing more coherent Producer Responsibility regimes capable of delivering more effective environmental outcomes and targets at least cost to business.



The review will tie-in with a 'fitness check' of certain EU Producer Responsibility legislation, including the End of Life Vehicles Directive, being carried out by the European Commission. In addition, the DOENI will play an active role in the concurrent review of the Producer Responsibility Initiative Model in Ireland being led by DECLG with the aim of ensuring a higher degree of compatibility between Producer Responsibility regimes in Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland and reduce the potential for illegal activity due to perverse incentives.

11.2.1 Quantity and Composition of ELV Arisings

Table 11.1 ELV Arisings

Management Options	Estimated Tonnage	%
Recycling and Reprocessing Facilities	13,370	71.9
Reuse / Retread	41	0.2
Landfill Engineering	1,116	6.0
Agricultural and Other Temporary Uses	942	5.1
Part Worns	1,365	7.3
Unknown	1,763	9.5
Total	18,597	100%

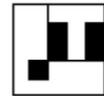
11.2.2 Management and Control of ELV

ELVs may either be dismantled, to remove valuable parts, or sent directly for Shredding. Dismantling consist of the removal of the most valuable parts and components for reuse or reprocessing. Depollution may take place either at the dismantling stage or prior to shredding.

The shells of all ELVs treated in the EU are eventually shredded. Shredding facilities tend to be large, capital intensive operations and produce 70% shredded steel for onward recycling in the steel industry. Some non-metallic materials (for example, rubber, plastics) may also be segregated for recycling. About 25% is lightweight shredder fluff which is usually landfilled.

Vehicle producers (manufactures and importers)

- Design new vehicles to take account of the dismantling, reuse, recovery and recycling of end of use vehicles, their components and materials;
- Producers must comply with design requirements ensuring that following heavy metals are restricted in vehicle materials and components:
 - Cadmium
 - Lead



- Mercury
- Hexavalent Chromium
- Comply with ELV Regulations and provide data returns as required;
- Provide an adequate network of ATFs and collection points;
- Use more recycled materials in vehicle manufacture to develop and stimulate markets for recycled material; and
- Promote education and awareness among stakeholders

Vehicle Owners and Operators

- Ensure ELV are sent to authorised collection facilities and ATF

Treatment Facilities

- Comply with ELV Directive, ELV Regulations and other relevant environmental regulations;
- Issue certificate of destruction to last owner/holder of the vehicle; and
- Treat ELVs to reduce adverse environmental impacts, remove hazardous materials and treating polluting substances.

Central Government

- Carry out regulation and enforcement activities;
- Collect data on ELV arisings and management routes; and
- Undertake education and awareness activities.

Councils

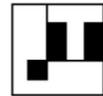
- Make provision for the management of abandoned vehicles.

11.3 Tyres

Waste tyres can be divided into two different categories:

- Those which can be used for their original purpose as part worn or re-treaded tyres.
- Tyres which fail the technical examination to determine their suitability for re-use or re-treading. Such tyres may have been rejected due to age or damage to the tyre carcass. While this tyre type is not suitable for re-use or re-treading there is potential for them to be recovered and used for alternative purposes.

Management of tyre wastes is primarily regulated by the Landfill Directive (99/31/EC), which has prohibited the disposal of whole tyres to landfill from 2003, with the exception of tyres used as engineering materials, bicycle tyres and tyres with an outside diameter above 1400mm. The Directive has also prohibited the disposal of shredded tyres from 2006 with the exception of bicycle tyres and tyres with an outside diameter above 1400mm.



Other primary legislation which provides the regulatory framework for the management of tyre waste includes the following:

- EC Waste Incineration Directive 2000/76/EC, which implements emission controls;
- End of Life Vehicles Directive 2000/76/EC, which has proven to be a significant driver in the recovery and recycling of vehicle tyres;
- Consumer Protection Act by The Motor Vehicle Tyres (Safety) Regulations, 1994;
- The Waste and Contaminated Land (Northern Ireland) Order 1997;
- The Controlled Waste (Registration of Carriers and Seizure of Vehicles) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1999;
- The Controlled Waste (Duty of Care) Regulations Northern Ireland 2002;
- The Waste Management Licensing Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2003 (as amended);
- End of Life Vehicles (Producer Responsibility) Regulations 2005; and
- The End of Life Vehicles (Producer Responsibility) Regulations (as amended) 2010.

The End of Life Vehicles Directive requires 85% recovery of an average vehicles weight of which 80% was to have been recycled by January 2006. As around 5% of the weight of an ELV is rubber, of which 3.5% comes from tyres, their recovery can play an important role in achieving the ELV targets.

The most up-to-date data on used tyres in Northern Ireland come from the Used Tyre Survey 2012. The main objectives of the survey are to provide improved information on the quantity and management of used tyres on the Island of Ireland.

The Survey carried out in 2012 estimated that there was a total of 18,597 tonnes of used tyres in Northern Ireland in the years 2010/2011 which equated to approximately 1.8 million units of tyres. This accounts for a difference of 35 tonnes or 3.5% between the projected 2011 figure of 17,962 tonnes estimated in the Used Tyre Survey in 2000.

The survey estimated that out of a total of 18,597 tonnes of used tyres in Northern Ireland, 45.2% was collected by registered collectors, 0.7% was illegally disposed of and 54.1% was managed outside the licensed regime.

Table 11.2 below presents information on the management options for used tyres in Northern Ireland, as estimated from the results of the 2012 All Island Used Tyre Survey. Management at recycling and reprocessing facilities is estimated to account for 71.9% of used tyres, of which 7,761 tonnes is estimated to be exported outside of Northern Ireland.



Table 11.2 Management Options for Used Tyres in NI in 2012

Management Options	Tonnes	%
Recycling and Reprocessing Facilities	13,370	71.9
Reuse/Retread	41	0.2
Landfill Engineering	1,116	6.0
Agricultural and Other Temporary Uses	942	5.1
Part Worn	1,365	7.3
Unknown	1,763	9.5

11.3.1 Management and Control of Used Tyres

Motor and Tyre Industry

- Transfer waste tyres to registered waste carrier, obtain a waste transfer note and retain for a period of 2 years.
- Implement initiatives for waste prevention;
- Implement initiatives for reuse and recycling of materials;
- Develop more resource efficient and competitive products and processes;
- Provide accurate data on waste management; and
- Promote education and awareness among stakeholders.

Central Government

- Carry out regulation and enforcement activities;
- Collect data on waste arisings and management routes; and
- Stakeholder education and awareness activities.

Waste Management Sector

- Develop and operate used tyre collection and recycling services;
- Respond to recycling and recovery market opportunities;
- Provide data on used tyre arisings and management routes as required; and
- Support stakeholder education and awareness activities.

11.4 Batteries

Battery types vary in their shape and also composition and are consequently very difficult to sort and recycle. They can be classified under three different types:

- Industrial batteries are those used for standby power (for example, emergency lighting, computer backup) or traction (for example, electrical vehicles) and many are lead acid or Nickel Cadmium (NiCd);
- Automotive industrial batteries are almost exclusively lead acid type batteries; and



- Consumer batteries are mainly small alkaline batteries of the type commonly used in mobile phones and personal stereos. These may be rechargeable, non-rechargeable or button cell.

Management and control of spent batteries is covered by various legislation but is primarily controlled by the EU Directive for Batteries and Accumulators and Waste Batteries and Accumulators (2006/66/EC). Other Regulations which effect the management and control of this waste stream are:

- The Landfill Directive Waste Acceptance Criteria (WAC);
- The End-Of-Life-Vehicles Directive (2000/53/EC);
- Waste Batteries and Accumulators (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015;
- The Hazardous Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2005; and
- The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Directive 2011.

The targets that apply to spent batteries come from the EU Batteries Directive, implemented in 2006 and proposed targets of:

- Registration of all producers, for example, manufacturers or importers of batteries;
- Collection target for waste portable batteries of 45% of average annual sales in the UK by 2016;
- 50-75% of collected batteries to be recycled depending on battery types;
- Ban on the disposal of untreated automotive or industrial batteries in landfill or incineration and a requirement for producers to arrange for the collection and recycling of waste industrial and automotive batteries; and
- A partial ban on portable NiCd batteries with some limited exceptions, for example, medical equipment.

Data on battery waste arisings is limited as there have not been any surveys directly estimating waste battery arisings within Northern Ireland. However, in the UK in 2010, the National Waste Packaging Database stated that approximately 45,754 tonnes of batteries were placed on the market by battery compliance scheme members. Using population figures, this would equate to 1,358 tonnes of batteries on the market in Northern Ireland in 2010.

UK Data suggests 0.3kg of battery arisings per person which would translate to 543 tonnes of waste per annum within Northern Ireland.

In terms of management, there are a number of potential collection and recycling routes for batteries. The collection and recovery depends on the type of battery:

- Consumer / Household Batteries – these batteries can also be collected through



- Household Recycling Centres, Bring Banks and some retailers and manufacturers, where they are brought by the public or businesses. Collections are also carried out from schools and businesses.
- Automotive Batteries – spent automotive lead acid batteries and most industrial battery types are deemed as hazardous waste, as are a small proportion of portable batteries. These batteries are collected at garages, scrap metal facilities and many Civic Amenity Sites and Household Recycling Centres; and
- Industrial Batteries – due to their hazardous nature the batteries are collected by specialist hazardous waste contractors.

In terms of future management, there is a need for all stakeholders to work together to meet the requirements of Batteries Directive. As a result of this, the key requirements include systems for the source segregated collection of batteries from households, schools and commercial premises as well as facilities for the bulking, sorting, storage, treatment and reprocessing of battery waste arisings.

11.4.1 Measures and Actions

Business and Industry

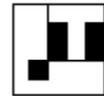
- Comply with legislation;
- Implement initiatives for waste prevention and reuse, for example, use rechargeable batteries;
- Implement initiatives for recycling of materials, for example, source segregate batteries for separate collection; and
- Develop more resource efficient and competitive products and processes.

Waste Management Sector

- Develop and operate used battery collection and recycling services;
- Respond to recycling and recovery;
- Market opportunities;
- Provide data on used battery arisings and management routes as required; and
- Promote education and awareness among stakeholders.

General Public

- Minimise waste, for example, use rechargeable batteries, purchase more resource efficient products; and
- Use facilities provided by Councils and other service providers for separate collection of batteries.



11.5 Sewage Sludge

Sewage sludge is a by-product of the waste-water treatment process, and is typically treated and disposed-off through incineration and landfill. Sewage Sludge is produced from the following sources:

- Waste Water Treatment Works (WWTWs);
- Combined Sewer Overflows (CSOs) carrying both foul sewage and rainfall run-off water;
- Emergency Overflows (EOs) from sewage pumping stations; and
- Water Treatment Works (WTWs).

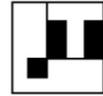
Since April 1 2007 under the Water (Northern Ireland) Order 1999, Northern Ireland Water (NIW) has been responsible for regulating discharges from Waste Water Treatment Works. NIW has overall responsibility for the operation and maintenance of Northern Ireland's sewage systems and wastewater treatment works, and therefore is responsible for the management and control of sewage sludge.

The management and control of sewage sludge is primarily governed by the EU Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive, implemented in Northern Ireland under the Urban Waste Water Treatment Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1995 and subsequent amendments (2007, 2015). The legislation relating to the management of sewage sludge are the Sludge (Use in Agriculture) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 1990. These Regulations are responsible for regulating the spread of sewage sludge on land with the aim being to protect human and animal health and the environment.

Due to the physical-chemical processes involved in the treatment of waste water, sludge tends to concentrate heavy metals and poorly biodegradable trace organic compounds. Sludge can therefore be harmful to the environment, human and animal health. The aim of the Urban Waste Water Treatment Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1995 is to impose requirements for collection systems for treated urban wastewater and to make provisions with regard to discharges of industrial wastewater and the disposal of sludge at sea.

Up until the end of 1998 the disposal of sewage sludge in Northern Ireland primarily involved the spreading to agricultural land and disposal at sea. However, as a result of the Urban Wastewater Treatment Regulations resulted in an increase in the quantity of sewage sludge and the prohibition of disposal at sea.

In 1994 a sewage sludge disposal strategy was developed which recognised the importance of alternative disposal options; primarily incineration. The strategy estimated that the total



sludge production would be 52,000 tonnes dry solids (tds) by 2010 with an incineration capacity of 24,000 tds and 28,000 tds was to be disposed of to agricultural land (NIW)²².

However, due to greater constraints imposed on land disposal, a review of the strategy was undertaken. The revised strategy outlined a modified annual sludge production of approximately 40,000 tds by 2010 and recommended that to meet the treatment/disposal requirements for waste water sludge, an expansion of the incineration disposal route was undertaken, by adding a second stream to the existing stream at Belfast's Duncrue Street.

In 2003, expansion of incineration capacity was identified as a private finance opportunity, and the Sludge Disposal Service identified as a potential long term Public Private Partnership (PPP). In 2007, the PPP contract was awarded (Project Omega), which included the delivery of the second stream incinerator and the operation of the disposal service up to 2032. The works were completed and operational by March 2010.

Both incinerators are operated under a Pollution Prevention and Control Permit issued by NIEA.

11.5.1 Measures and Actions

Northern Ireland Water

- Operation and maintenance of sewage systems and wastewater treatment plants.
- Collection, treatment and disposal of sewage sludge produced in a safe, sustainable and compliant manner.

Department of the Environment

- Ensure collection systems are provided for every agglomeration with a population equivalent of more than 15,000.
- Monitor the discharges from urban wastewater treatment plants.
- Monitor the amount and composition of the sludge disposed of in surface waters.
- Monitor waters subject to discharges from treatment plants, where the receiving environment could be affected.
- Monitor any other discharges.
- Monitor disposal of sludge to surface waters.
- Review sensitive areas or high natural dispersion areas and keep this information up to date via their website.

²² <http://www.niwater.com/belfast-sludge-incinerators/>



11.6 Clinical Waste

The effective management of clinical waste is an essential part of responsible waste management. The Waste and Contaminated Land (NI) Order defines clinical waste as: ‘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 dressings, syringes, needles or other sharp instruments, being waste which unless rendered safe may prove hazardous to any person coming into contact with it’.

Clinical Waste can be divided into three broad groups of material:

- Healthcare waste that poses a risk of infection;
- Healthcare waste that pose s chemical hazard; and
- Medicines and medicinally-contaminated waste containing a pharmaceutically-active agent.

There principal sources of clinical waste arise from hospitals and community healthcare, such as; medical, nursing, dental, veterinary, pharmaceutical or similar practice, investigation, treatment, care, teaching or research facilities.

There is currently no accurate data on the quantity and composition of clinical waste in Northern Ireland. Therefore, estimates are primarily drawn from healthcare statistics. Hospital waste arisings are estimated based on the average number of available beds within the relevant healthcare trust within the joint councils. It is estimated by the Audit Commission (1997) that each bed produces approximately 500Kg of clinical waste per annum. As outlined in Table 11.3, the joint councils produced approximately 1,168 Tonnes of hospital waste in 2014/15.

Table 11.3 Estimated tonnes of Hospital Waste per HSC Trust in the Joint Councils.

Healthcare Trust	Estimated Hospital Waste (Tonnes)		
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Southern HSC Trust	398	377	368
Western HSC Trust	398	393	387
Northern HSC Trust	430	418	413
Total	1,226	1,188	1,168

Source: Northern Ireland Inpatient and Day Case Activity Statistics (2014/15)²³

²³ <https://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/dhssps/hs-inpatient-day-case-stats-14-15.pdf>



The previous WMP estimated that the volume of community clinical waste produced in relation to hospital waste is 50% to 100%. Table 11.4 below outlines the estimated tonnes of clinical waste per annum produced in the Western, Northern and Southern HSC Trusts.

Table 11.4 Estimated Clinical Waste Arisings in the Joint Councils

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Hospital Waste	1,226	1,188	1,168
Community Waste	613 - 1,226	594 - 1,188	584 - 1,168
Estimated Clinical Waste	1,839 - 2,452	1,782 - 2,376	1,752 - 2,336

11.6.1 Management and Control of Clinical Waste

The management of clinical wastes is primarily controlled by the Hazardous Waste (Northern Ireland) Regulations, 2005. Under these regulations, clinical waste is managed and categorised into several different European waste codes, depending upon the source of generation and known hazardous properties. All waste that is removed for treatment, landfill, recycling or incineration must have a consignment code for the movement of that waste.

At present, Antrim Area Hospital houses the only treatment and incineration facility in Northern Ireland. This facility processes around 78-80 tonnes of clinical waste per week. The facility also acts as a waste transfer facility for other pharmaceutical, anatomical and pathological wastes, which are transferred to an incinerator in England.

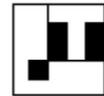
11.6.2 Measures and Actions

Clinical Waste Producers

- Separate clinical waste from other waste streams.
- Ensure Clinical waste is stored in appropriate containers.
- Track Clinical waste through a service delivery note, waste acceptance record sheet and a certificate of safe destruction.
- Transfer waste to licensed hazardous waste contractors.

Waste Management Sector

- Ensure waste is treated and disposed in appropriately licensed facilities in accordance with legislative requirements.



12 Landfill Review

12.1 Introduction

This section of the plan reviews the current landfill capacity available in the Mid Ulster District Council, Fermanagh and Omagh District Council and Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough Council areas. As part of this Plan an estimate of the future landfill void capacity in the region has been made based on information provided by the Local Authorities and current permitted PPC Permits for developed sites. A review has also been completed of the implications of Landfill Tax and the potential of a landfill ban.

12.2 Applicable Legislation

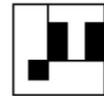
The aim of the Landfill Directive (99/31/EC) is to provide measures, procedures and guidance to prevent or reduce as far as possible the negative effects on the environment from landfilling waste. This is to be implemented through changing the way waste is disposed with progress up the waste management hierarchy achieved, through the minimisation of waste being sent to landfill.

Key objectives of the Landfill Directive include:

- The categorisation of landfills as inert, non-hazardous and hazardous;
- Ban on the co-disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous waste;
- Ban on the disposal of tyres;
- Ban on the landfill of certain types of hazardous wastes such as clinical or infectious;
- Standard waste acceptance procedures, which include the treatment of waste prior to landfilling;
- Operating permits, including the provisions for closure and aftercare;
- Technical standards for the lining and capping of landfills;
- Practice pre-treatment of waste going to landfill; and
- Reduce the amount of biodegradable waste sent to landfill.

The requirements of this Directive are implemented in Northern Ireland through the Landfill (Northern Ireland) Regulations, 2003 SR 297 (as amended) and the Landfill (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland), 2011 SR 101.

The development of landfill sites in Northern Ireland must comply with The Landfill (Northern Ireland) Regulations, 2003 (as amended). These Regulations came into force in January 2004 and aim to make provisions for issuing permits to create and operate a landfill and set



out a pollution control regime for landfilling. The Regulations provide the necessary powers to implement the objectives of the Landfill Directive 99/31/EC including:

- The categorisation of landfills as inert, non-hazardous and hazardous;
- Banning of certain types of waste to landfill;
- Standard waste acceptance procedures, which include the treatment of waste prior to landfilling;
- Operating permits, including the provisions for closure and aftercare; and
- Technical standards for the lining and capping of landfills.

The Landfill Regulations have been amended a number of times, however the amendments made in 2011 require that sites closed after the 16 July 2001 must comply with the closure requirements of the Landfill Directive (99/31/EC).

All operational landfill sites are regulated by the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA) under the Pollution Prevention and Control Regulations (Northern Ireland), 2003. The Pollution Prevention and Control Regulations (Northern Ireland), 2003 establish a regulatory system that employs an integrated approach to controlling the environmental aspects of industrial activities such as energy generation, metals, minerals, waste management of chemicals, textile treatment, food production and intensive farming. This system is designed to protect the environment as a whole through a single permitting process by promoting the use of clean technology using Best Available Techniques (BAT).

Some landfill sites that closed prior to the implementation of the Pollution Prevention and Control Regulations are regulated through Waste Management Licences for closed landfill sites and the Waste Management Licencing Regulation (Northern Ireland) 2003, and amendments. NIEA are also responsible for imposing the conditions of waste management licences

The enforcing authority has the powers to review or vary the conditions of the per (Northern Ireland) 2003 and waste management licences issued under the Waste Management Licencing regulations (Northern Ireland) 2003. The regulations also require that the issued permit is reviewed every 4 years from the date of issue.

12.3 Future Landfill Capacity

As part of this Plan a review has been undertaken of the approximate remaining landfill capacity of the landfill sites within the Council areas. This section reviews the estimated remaining landfill capacity based on the annual waste acceptance tonnages, published



figures and working knowledge of the landfill sites. The remaining landfill capacity takes into account those landfill sites currently scheduled for early closure.

Table 12.1: Future Landfill Capacity

Site	Council Area	Operator	Annual Capacity (t)	Remaining Void (m ³)
Drummee	Fermanagh and Omagh	Council	40,000	174,000
Magheraglass	Mid Ulster	Council	70,000 Non-Haz 5,000 Inert	35,000
Tullyvar	Mid Ulster	Council	75,000	90,000
Ballymacombs	Mid Ulster	Council	25,000	40,000
Lisbane*	Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon	Quinn Environmental Ltd	250,000 Non-Haz 50,000 Inert 20 Asbestos	200,000

*The permit associated with Lisbane at the time of writing this report has been suspended. It is not known if this site will re-open to the acceptance of waste.

As can be seen from Table 12.1 the majority of non-hazardous landfill sites are Local Authority owned and operated. Due to the declining volume of household waste a number of the councils have scheduled their sites for early closure.

12.4 Regional Landfill Capacity

The region has a number of landfills that currently accept Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste (LACMW) for disposal. Council-owned and operated landfills within the joint council area includes:

- Drummee: Fermanagh and Omagh District Council;
- Magheraglass: Mid Ulster District Council;
- Tullyvar: Mid Ulster District Council & Fermanagh and Omagh District Council;
and
- Ballymacombs: Mid Ulster District Council.

All of these landfills are regulated by the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA) under the Pollution Prevention and Control Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2003, and currently operate under a PPC Permit for the site which is required to be reviewed every 4 years from the date of issue.



A number of the Councils currently operating landfills have plans for the closure of these sites during the current Plan period. Proposed arrangements and plans for these landfill sites are set out in Table 12.2 below.

Table 12.2 Proposed Arrangements for Landfill Sites in the Region

Landfill Site	Council	Proposed Arrangements
Drummeemee	Fermanagh and Omagh District Council	It is intended that the site will remain open until at least the year 2022. However, this will be subject to ongoing review
Magheraglass	Mid Ulster District Council	It is intended that the site will be Scheduled for closure during the 2017/18 year.
Tullyvar	Mid Ulster District Council	It is intended that the site will be Scheduled for closure during the 2018/19 year.
Ballymacombs	Mid Ulster District Council	It is intended that the site will be Scheduled for closure during the 2019/20 year.

If the Council's proceed with their closure plans, as identified in Table 12.2, this will result in a significant reduction in Local Authority owned landfill capacity in the region after 2018/2019, with all Local Authority Landfill Sites closed by 2022.

12.5 Mid Ulster District Council – Additional Waste Transfer Station Capacity

Mid Ulster District Council have completed a review of their waste management practices as well as an assessment of their closure programme for the 3 landfill sites in the Council District. The proposed closure arrangements as highlighted in this section, will result in Mid Ulster District Council having to implement alternative infrastructure for the collection and transfer of the Council's waste.

Mid Ulster District Council will be progressively moving away from the landfilling of waste with a shift to meet the statutory obligations in relation to maximising recycling, diverting biodegradable waste from landfill and in addition aspires to minimise the amount of waste going to landfill as well as addressing any potential future ban on material(s) going to landfill. As a result of the closure of the landfill sites Mid Ulster District Council would be transferring their waste for treatment and energy recovery. It is therefore required to develop further waste transfer facilities within the Council District.



In terms of the siting of facilities, Mid Ulster District Council completed a Site Selection Process. The scope of this study included:

- An assessment of the centre of waste arisings for the Mid Ulster District Council;
- The identification of potential Council owned waste sites; and
- The completion of a site selection study taking account of the centre of waste arisings and other environmental factors.

The Site Selection Study looked at the Council's currently owned and operated waste management facilities for the potential development of further waste transfer infrastructure. The sites assessed as part of the Site Selection Study are identified in Table 12.3.

Table 12.3 Council Owned and Operated Waste Management Sites

Site Name	Type of Waste Management Facility	Location
Maghera Civic Amenity Site	Civic Amenity Site	Station Road Industrial Estate, Station Road, Maghera, BT45 5EY
Ballymacombs Landfill Site	Landfill Site	95 Ballymacombs Road, Bellaghy, Magherafelt, BT45 8JW
Ballymacombs Civic Amenity Site	Civic Amenity Site	
Maghera Closed Landfill Site	Closed Landfill Site	Mullagh Road, Maghera, Magherafelt, BT46
Draperstown Civic Amenity Site	Civic Amenity Site	Sperrin Industrial Estate, Magherafelt Road, Draperstown, Magherafelt, BT45 7AF
Castledawson Civic Amenity Site	Civic Amenity Site	Moyola Road, Castledawson, Magherafelt, BT45 8AN
Magherafelt Waste Transfer Station (2 Number)	Waste Transfer Station	50 Ballyronan Road, Magherafelt, BT45 6EN
Magherafelt Civic Amenity Site	Civic Amenity Site	
Moneymore Civic Amenity Site	Civic Amenity Site	Moneyhaw Road, Moneymore, Magherafelt, BT45 7XJ
Molesworth Road Civic Amenity Site	Civic Amenity Site	Molesworth Road, Cookstown, BT80 8NR



Site Name	Type of Waste Management Facility	Location
Magheraglass Landfill Site	Landfill Site	Knockaleery Road, Cookstown, BT80 9EM
Magheraglass Waste Transfer Station	Waste Transfer Station	
Coalisland Civic Amenity Site	Civic Amenity Site	Station Road, Coalisland, BT71 4JD
Drumcoo Civic Amenity Site	Drumcoo Civic Amenity Site	Oaks Road, Dungannon, BT71 4AS
Tullyvar Landfill Site	Landfill Site	130 Tullyvar Road, Aughnacloy, Dungannon, BT70 2LS
Tullyvar Civic Amenity Site	Civic Amenity Site	
Tullyvar Waste Transfer Station	Waste Transfer Station	
Clogher Civic Amenity Site	Civic Amenity Site	Fintona Road, Clogher, BT76 0TG
Fivemiletown Civic Amenity Site	Civic Amenity Site	Sreeby Road, Fivemiletown, BT75 0LF

In order to assess the appropriateness of each site in the study for the development of a new Waste Transfer Station a series of criteria were assessed. These criteria are;

- Proximity to the centre of waste arisings;
- Quality of the road network;
- Site size and space for the development of a WTS;
- Proximity of household receptors;
- Any designations on the site, i.e. ASSI / SPA / etc.; and
- Planning restrictions.

Following the completion of the site selection study the Drumcoo Civic Amenity Site was chosen as the preferred location to develop a new Waste Transfer Station.



12.6 Landfill Gates Fees

12.6.1 Historic and Current Gate Fees

Historic landfill gate fees have been reported by WRAP²⁴ since 2008 in their annual gates fee reports. These are presented in Table 12.3.

Table 12.3 Landfill Gate Fees for Northern Ireland (Excluding Tax)

Year	Median	Low	High
2008	£21	£11	£40
2009	£22	£8	£42
2010	£22	£11	£44
2011	£20	£12	£55
2012	£39	£20	£63
2013	£24	£10	£55
2014	£20	£10	£50
2015	£17	£10	£40

The landfilling of waste is not only subject to the operator's gate fee but is also subject to Landfill Tax. To discourage the disposal of waste to landfill this activity is subject to a tax. Landfill Tax is applied to each tonne of waste sent to landfill. The Landfill Tax escalator was established to drive a change from the landfilling of waste to the recycling and recovery of waste.

The rate of Landfill Tax post 2014 will not fall below the rate established in 2014 of £80 per tonne. Table 12.4 identifies the Landfill Tax rate per year.

Table 12.4 Landfill Tax Rate

Year	Landfill Tax Rate (£/t)
2011	56
2012	64
2013	72
2014	80

²⁴ <http://www.wrap.org.uk>



Year	Landfill Tax Rate (£/t)
2015	82.60
2016	84.40

12.7 Landfill Ban

12.7.1 Implementation within the UK

In 2010 WRAP undertook a study on the introduction of landfill bans²⁵. The aim of this research was to conduct a feasibility study regarding the impacts of introducing landfill bans in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland and to discover whether the costs and benefits of specific landfill bans and restrictions²⁶ justify their use. Key objectives for the bans/restrictions, shared by DEFRA and the Devolved Administrations (DAs), were to;

- Reduce the climate change impacts of managing waste; and
- Contribute to increases in resource efficiency.

Additional aims of the study included seeking to understand how landfill bans / restrictions could help meet Landfill Directive targets for biodegradable municipal waste (in support of existing policy instruments); increase economic and business opportunities; and increase market certainty regarding the development of collection, reprocessing and treatment infrastructure. Furthermore, the potential health benefits from reduced landfilling were to be explored.

The research was undertaken by Eunomia Research and Consulting and considered two approaches to landfill bans;

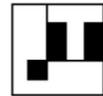
- A ban on unsorted waste; and
- A ban on biodegradable waste.

The key conclusion were;

- Bans or restrictions do have the potential to deliver net benefits (environmental and financial) to society;
- But blanket bans on landfilling certain materials without a requirement to sort would be unwieldy and probably inefficient to implement;
- A restriction on unsorted waste – introducing a requirement to sort – would provide the greatest environmental and resource efficiency benefits;

²⁵ Landfill Bans: Feasibility Research 2010 WRAP

²⁶ The term 'restrictions' here refers to legislation to significantly reduce landfill of a specific material, but where it is recognised that it is unlikely that this material will be completely eliminated from waste being disposed in this way



- There is a strong case for restricting the landfilling of paper or card, textiles, metals and wood; and
- There is a strong case for restricting the landfilling of food waste.

To date, only Scotland who introduced a Zero Waste Plan in 2010 which includes landfill bans for specific waste types, has set out how this will be achieved. Northern Ireland through the Food Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015, also implemented a ban on the landfilling of separately collected food waste on 1st April 2015.

12.7.2 Northern Ireland

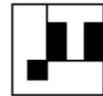
The Department of the Environment issued a consultation paper on 25th June 2010 inviting comments on the possible introduction of further restrictions on the landfilling of certain wastes.

The consultation document set out the policy drivers behind the Department's aim to divert recyclable and biodegradable wastes from landfill. It listed a number of candidate waste types for which the evidence suggests the benefits of diversion from landfill in terms of greenhouse gas and resource efficiency gains could outweigh the costs of diversion. The proposed landfill bans were for a number of candidate wastes and waste categories (paper/card, food, textiles, metals, wood, green (garden) waste, glass, plastics, waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE), biodegradable wastes and non-segregated wastes). The consultation also asked for views on the policy options of doing nothing, introducing landfill bans with or without a separate requirement to sort wastes, introducing sorting and pre-treatment of waste and introducing producer responsibility. The Department is still considering the responses received.

The Revised Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy, Delivering Resource Efficiency, identified that the Department of the Environment would consult on legislative proposals which will give effect to a restriction on landfilling food waste.

The Department of the Environment will continue to review the potential to introduce further landfill restrictions over time in light of addition research and evidence and in line with the direction of future EU policy.

12.7.3 Scotland



Scotland introduced a Zero Waste Plan in 2010²⁷ which includes a ban on the landfilling of specific waste types. The purpose of banning certain waste from landfill is twofold: firstly, to ensure that materials which could have been recycled are not disposed of in landfill; and secondly, to protect the environment from the impacts of waste disposal in landfill. To support the introduction of landfill bans, the Scottish Government will introduce regulations to drive separate collection and treatment of a range of resources in order to maximise their reuse and recycling value, and generate market supply.

The initial focus will be on a separate collection of food waste, in order to recover its material and energy value and avoid contamination of other waste materials.

12.7.4 Wales

The Welsh Assembly Government is seeking powers to introduce landfill bans or restrictions under the Proposed Waste (Wales) Measure 2010. The Welsh Assembly Government is yet to determine how to ensure that businesses producing commercial waste take further steps to reduce the landfilling of biodegradable waste to a level that ensures that Wales meets its share of revised UK targets for 2012-13 and 2019-20. Landfill bans or restrictions on key biodegradable materials, for example food waste, could be a potential instrument, although such bans are unlikely to be introduced until 2015 at the earliest.

Under the Waste (Wales) Measure 2010 the Welsh Assembly Government has new powers to introduce landfill bans or restrictions. The Welsh Assembly Government is investigating the benefits and practicalities of banning or restricting certain wastes from landfill in accordance with the objectives and policies identified in Towards Zero Waste.

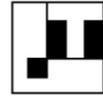
12.7.5 England

DEFRA commenced a consultation process on the 31st of July 2012 with wood recyclers on the ban of sending wood waste to landfill. Following the consultation in 2010 Government have indicated that they were not minded to introduce a landfill ban.

12.7.6 Europe

The European Environmental Agency has undertaken a study Waste opportunities past and future climate benefits from better EEA, Copenhagen, 2011 looking at municipal waste management in Europe. In this report the scenario of a hypothetical landfill ban which would

²⁷ <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Environment/waste-and-pollution/Waste-1/wastestrategy>

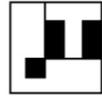


phase out landfilling of MSW by 2020 on possible future paths for European MSW management was reviewed.

This scenario aims to demonstrate the potential benefits for climate change mitigation if more ambitious waste policies were implemented. In this scenario, recycling would increase to 61% of MSW and incineration to 39 % in 2020. Even if such a ban were implemented however, MSW deposited on landfills before the ban would continue to emit methane for several years. Therefore, the full effect of a landfill ban would only be felt in the medium term.

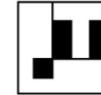
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Appendix A

Waste Data and Calculations



APPENDIX A WASTE DATA AND CALCULATIONS

Table A.1 2014/15 Waste Data

Post LGR Council Area	LACMW			Household			Recycling Rate
	Arisings	Recycling and Composting	Landfilled	Arisings	Recycling and Composting	Landfilled	Household
Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough Council	27,591	11,952	6,636	25,282	10,642	6,209	42.1%
	25,278	15,323	1,813	23,448	13,845	1,751	59.0%
	48,308	21,731	10,497	43,570	19,581	9,454	44.9%
	101,177	49,006	18,946	92,300	44,068	17,414	47.7%
Fermanagh and Omagh District Council	27,248	11,160	15,594	24,965	9,500	16,150	38.1%
	24,747	11,022	13,025	22,956	10,231	12,026	44.6%
	51,995	22,182	28,619	47,921	19,731	28,176	41.2%
Mid Ulster District Council	21,349	9,741	9,493	18,215	8,943	7,611	49.1%
	31,033	12,416	17,854	29,146	12,270	16,150	42.1%
	24,107	12,247	4,131	21,044	11,010	3,444	52.3%
	76,489	34,404	31,478	68,405	32,223	27,205	47.1%
Joint Councils	229,661	105,592	79,043	208,626	96,022	72,795	46.0%

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Post LGR Council Area	LACMW			Household		
	Residual	Landfill	Diverted	Residual	Landfill	Diverted
Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough Council	15,639	6,636	9,003	14,640	6,209	8,431
	9,955	1,813	8,142	9,603	1,751	7,852
	26,577	10,497	16,080	23,989	9,454	14,535
	52,171	18,946	33,225	48,232	17,414	30,818
Fermanagh and Omagh District Council	16,088	15,594	494	15,465	16,150	-685
	13,725	13,025	700	12,725	12,026	699
	29,813	28,619	1,194	28,190	28,176	14
Mid Ulster District Council	11,608	9,493	2,115	9,272	7,611	1,661
	18,617	17,854	763	16,876	16,150	726
	11,860	4,131	7,729	10,034	3,444	6,590
	42,085	31,478	10,607	36,182	27,205	8,977
Joint Councils	124,069	79,043	45,026	112,604	72,795	39,809

Bio LACMW
Landfilled
3,667
627
5,856
10,149
10,048
7,323
17,371
4,192
9,611
2,091
15,895
43,415
54.93%

*Bio of
Landfill*

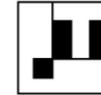


Table A.2 Recycling and Actions

Action 1. 5% increase in recycling on 2014/15 tonnages

Post LGR Council Area	Pre-LGR Council Area	Household			Recycling Rate	Increased Recycling Rate
		Recycling and Composting	5%	New Recycling	Household	Household
Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough Council	Armagh	10,642	532	11,174	42.1%	44.2%
	Banbridge	13,845	692	14,537	59.0%	62.0%
	Craigavon	19,581	979	20,560	44.9%	47.2%
	Total	44,068	2,203	46,271	47.7%	50.1%
Fermanagh and Omagh District Council	Fermanagh	9,500	475	9,975	38.1%	40.0%
	Omagh	10,231	512	10,743	44.6%	46.8%
	Total	19,731	987	20,718	41.2%	43.2%
Mid Ulster District Council	Cookstown	8,943	447	9,390	49.1%	51.6%
	Dungannon and South Tyrone	12,270	614	12,884	42.1%	44.2%
	Magherafelt	11,010	551	11,561	52.3%	54.9%
	Total	32,223	1,611	33,834	47.1%	49.5%
Joint Councils		96,022	4,801	100,823	46.0%	48.3%

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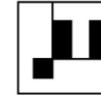


Action 2. Adjustment for full year roll out of Fermanagh brown bin and food waste

Post LGR Council Area	Pre-LGR Council Area	Household			Recycling Rate Household	Increased Recycling Rate Household
		Houses Covered	0.21	New Recycling		
Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough Council	Armagh					
	Banbridge					
	Craigavon					
	Total					
Fermanagh and Omagh District Council	Fermanagh	12,000	1,764	11,739	38.1%	47.0%
	Omagh					
	Total			22,482	41.2%	46.9%
Mid Ulster District Council	Cookstown					
	Dungannon and South Tyrone					
	Magherafelt					
	Total					
Joint Councils				46.0%	49.2%	

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Action 3. Treatment of Residual Waste (not treated in 2014/15)

Post LGR Council Area	Pre-LGR Council Area	Household			Recycling Rate	Increased Recycling Rate
		Additional Residual Treatment	15%	New Recycling		
Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough Council	Armagh			11,174		
	Banbridge			14,537		
	Craigavon			20,560		
	Total			46,271		
Fermanagh and Omagh District Council	Fermanagh	5,100	765	12,504	38.1%	50.1%
	Omagh	5,100	765	11,508	44.6%	50.1%
	Total	10,200	1,530	24,012	41.2%	50.1%
Mid Ulster District Council	Cookstown			9,390		
	Dungannon and South Tyrone	5,000	750	13,634	42.1%	46.8%
	Magherafelt			11,561		
	Total	5,000	750	34,584	47.1%	50.6%
Joint Councils		15,200	2,280	104,867	46.0%	50.3%



Table A.3 2019/20 Biodegradable LACMW Target

Revised Bio LACMW 2019/20	Bio LACMW 2020 Target	Variance	
9,907	24,417	14,510	<i>Meeting 2020 Diversion Target</i>
13,768	13,781	13	<i>Meeting 2020 Diversion Target</i>
16,918	16,932	14	<i>Meeting 2020 Diversion Target</i>
40,592	55,130	14,538	<i>Meeting 2020 Diversion Target</i>

C

Subject	Off-Street Car Park – Temporary Market Trading (Magherafelt)
Reporting Officer	Terry Scullion, Head of Property Services

1	Purpose of Report
1.1	To update members on the temporary relocation of the Weekly Market from the Diamond in Magherafelt to Rainey Street Public Off street car park.

2	Background
2.1	Due to public realm works in Magherafelt a request has been made to temporarily relocate the street traders from the Diamond in Magherafelt to an area in Rainey Street car park within the town. The request is for a period of approximately seven months until Public Realm works are completed.
2.2	The request has come from Council's Public Health team to Property Services as the control of the Off Street Car Park transferred to Council on 1 April 2015.

3	Key Issues
3.1	Public Health staff consulted Market traders, affected retailers, and council staff during the last two weeks of February 2016 to agree a suitable temporary location for the weekly market held each Thursday.
3.2	An area of up to 16 car parking spaces has been agreed in the car park closest to its junction with Queen Street. It was felt this area would best accommodate the market with good footfall while minimising the impact on existing retailers, and cause least disruption to traffic flows (See Appendix 1 for location).
3.3	It is planned to commence trading in the car park from Thursday 3 March 2015 for a period of up to seven months.
3.4	Similar to the 'on street' trading arrangements it will be the responsibility of the market traders to secure their trading space each Thursday within the area designated on the sketch plan. Signage will be installed in the new temporary trading location to inform users of the car park similar to what was in place 'on street'. The traders will continue to be regulated by Public Health.
3.5	Rainey street is one of seven charge car parks in Mid Ulster. As a charged car park, Council through its Agency agreement with DRD/Transport NI will notify them of this temporary trading arrangement so that parking enforcement staff on the ground ensure market traders are not issued with any penalties for parking infringements in the designated temporary trading area.

4	Resources
4.1	<p><u>Financial</u></p> <p>Development and installation of signage at a cost of approximately £100. There will also be a loss of income from the 16 space occupied by the market every Thursday for 7 months.</p>
4.2	<p><u>Human</u></p> <p>Officers time to facilitate and manage the temporary arrangement.</p>
4.3	<p><u>Basis for Professional/ Consultancy Support</u></p> <p>None</p>
4.4	<p><u>Other</u></p> <p>As this is a change to the existing off-street car parking arrangements, as transferred from DRD to the Council on 1 April 2105 the Council is required to approve this change.</p>

5	Other Considerations
5.1	None at this juncture.

6	Recommendations
6.1	Members are asked to note the contents of this report and to approve the designation of the spaces identified in Rainey Street Car Park, Magherafelt and as set out Appendix 1 of this report for the purposes of Street Trading each Thursday (07.00 to 18.00) from 1 March 2016 until 30 September 2016, subject to review.

7	List of Documents Attached
7.1	Appendix 1 – Location image and block plan of the planned temporary location.

Appendix 1 - Rainey Street Car Park, Magherafelt



Fig 1 – Image of proposed trading area in Rainey Street Car Park

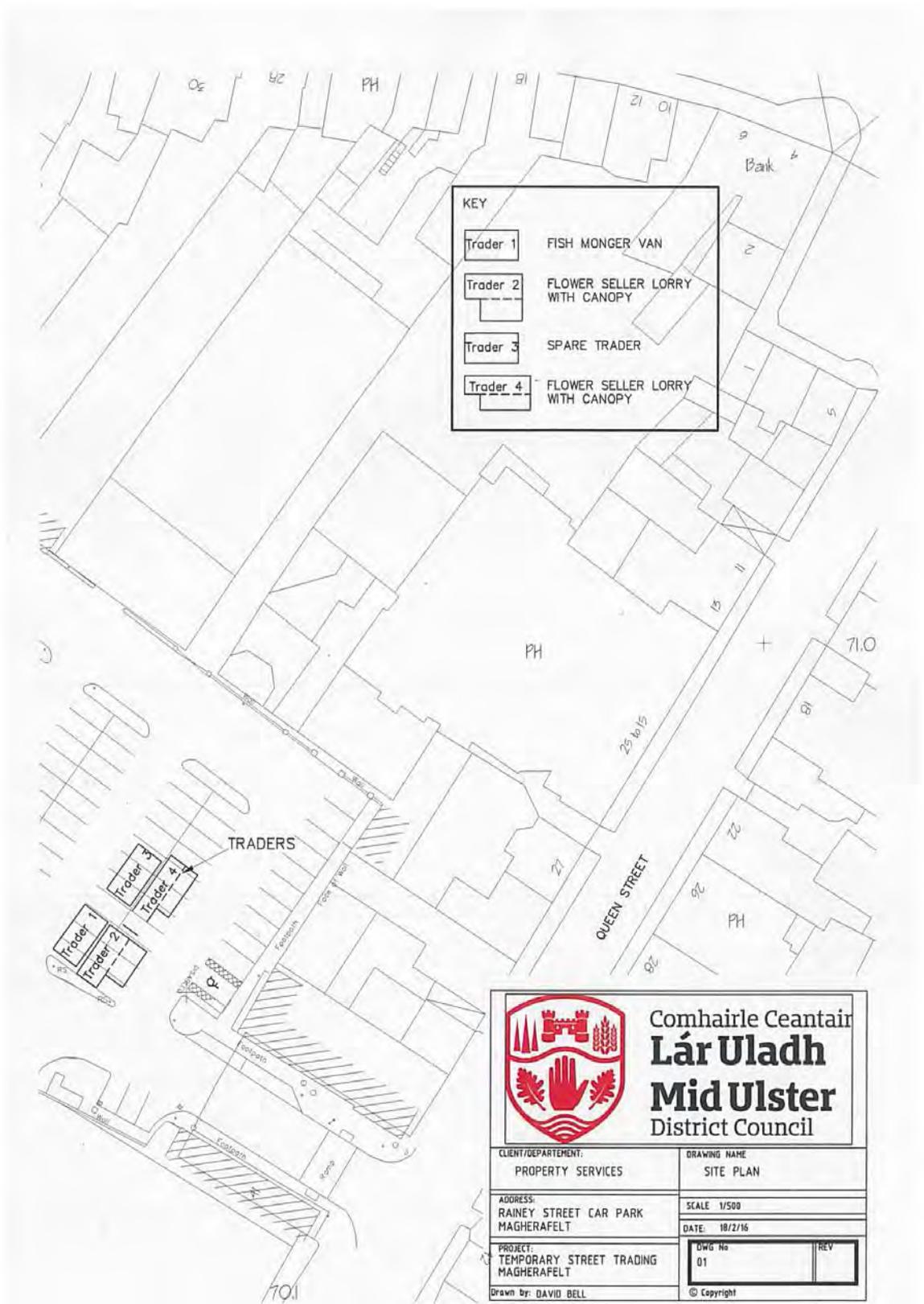


Fig 2 – Map of Proposed Temporary location within the car park

D

Subject	Grounds Maintenance – Dungannon Rotary Club 60th Anniversary
Reporting Officer	Terry Scullion, Head of Property Services

1	Purpose of Report
1.1	For members to consider a request from Dungannon Rotary Club for the installation of a floral display in a prominent location in Dungannon to mark the 60 th anniversary of the local Rotary Club.

2	Background
2.1	A request by email has been received from the President of Dungannon Rotary Club.
2.2	In the legacy Dungannon and South Tyrone Council groups such as charities, organisations and volunteer groups have previously used Council flower beds as a form of promotion in the local community. These beds were planted and maintained by council staff. The most prominent location was along the main gateway to Dungannon from the M1 motorway.

3	Key Issues
3.1	This request has been received directly via an email request. No expressions of interest were sought from any other organisations or group in Dungannon or the wider District.
3.2	The most prominent location under consideration is the gateway into Dungannon from the M1. In this location there is an area with 3 No. circular tarpaulins placed by the legacy Council promoting Dungannon. These were installed to remove the need for seasonal planting and maintenance of the planting bays on a challenging slope. (See Appendix 1 – Fig 1).
3.3	To replant the bays a new frame would need to be fabricated to hold the planting on the slope. The original frames were removed as they were rotting and not fit for purpose. (See Appendix 1 – Fig 2). Consideration of planting in this location would require a street-works site survey due to the risks of working on the side of a very busy carriageway, and access to the sloped area for preparation, planting and regular maintenance.

4	Resources
4.1	<p><u>Financial</u></p> <p><u>Tarpaulin option</u> A replacement tarpaulin for one circle is estimated to cost approx. £950 depending on the detail of livery/promotion.</p> <p><u>Floral Display</u> Fabrication of metal racking for the slope to secure planting and purchase of seasonal flowers is estimated to cost approx. £700 per circle.</p> <p>No budget has been included in the 16/17 Property services estimates for either option.</p>
4.2	<p><u>Human</u></p> <p>Either option will require staff time to facilitate the request which would include design and installation. Regular maintenance would also be required if the planted.</p>
4.3	<p><u>Basis for Professional/ Consultancy Support</u></p> <p>N/a</p>
4.4	<p><u>Other</u></p> <p>N/a</p>

5	Other Considerations
5.1	Transport NI may be need to be consulted. Consideration would need to be given to setting precedent in the life of the new Council to ensure consistency across the district.

6	Recommendations
6.1	Members are requested to note the content of the report and advise how they wish to proceed with the request.

7	List of Documents Attached
7.1	Appendix 1 – Images of Dungannon Gateway location.

Appendix 1 - Dungannon Gateway Promotion Location



Fig 1: Sloped bank with Tarpaulin promotion installed by Dungannon & South Tyrone BC



Fig 2: Sloped bank with previous summer floral displays planted by Dungannon & South Tyrone BC

E

Subject	Grounds Maintenance Awards Submissions 2016/17
Reporting Officer	Terry Scullion, Head of Property Services

1	Purpose of Report
1.1	To seek members approval for town and villages nominations to the NIAC Best Kept Awards and Ulster in Bloom 2016.

2	Background
2.1	The annual awards promote achievement and excellence in Horticulture, Amenity and Environmental Sustainability through quality plant and floral displays.
2.2	In 2015 nominations to both awards were made for a number of settlements in Cookstown and Dungannon areas. Success in these awards publicly illustrates the work that council, often in conjunction with the local community, puts into these areas in the form of ground maintenance, floral displays and cleansing.
2.3	Historically the legacy Councils have a proven track record for success in both competitions. Notably Moneymore was the Best Kept Awards Competition winner for the 'Most Improved Village' category in 2015. This was third year in a row that the category winner was awarded to a village in the Cookstown area. Cookstown itself was the 2015 All Ireland winner of the Best Kept Large Town.
2.4	In the same period Castlecaulfield was the Ulster in Bloom Competition winner for the 'Village category' and has subsequently been submitted for Britain in Bloom 2016.

3	Key Issues
3.1	<p>Entry into these awards helps benchmark amenity standards against settlements across Northern Ireland and success is a great boast for local civic pride.</p> <p>Nominations for the Best Kept Awards and Ulster in Bloom 2016 are proposed as follows under the appropriate category for the district's top five areas based on population size:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dungannon, 2. Cookstown, 3. Magherafelt, 4. Coalisland, and 5. Maghera <p>Other nominations for both awards would follow previous legacy council nominations, and reflect areas with community input that has previously contributed to raising grounds maintenance standards as follows:</p>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Coagh 2. Ballyronan 3. Pomeroy 4. Stewartstown 5. Moneymore 6. Tobermore 7. Castlecaulfield 8. Donaghmore
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4	Resources
4.1	<p><u>Financial</u></p> <p>Entry to the NIAC Best Kept Awards is covered by an annual affiliation fee of £750 which is included in Service estimates for the period 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017. There is no fee for entry to Ulster in Bloom. Seasonal planting has also been included in budget estimates for 16/17.</p>
4.2	<p><u>Human</u></p> <p>Within existing resources staff and seasonal resources.</p>
4.3	<p><u>Basis for Professional/ Consultancy Support</u></p> <p>N/a</p>
4.4	<p><u>Other</u></p> <p>N/a</p>

5	Other Considerations
5.1	<p>During 2016 significant public realm improvement works will be ongoing in Dungannon, Cookstown and Magherafelt town centres at the time of judging. Therefore the extent of seasonal planting and floral displays may be adversely impacted in these locations.</p>

6	Recommendations
6.1	<p>Members are requested to note the content of the report and approve the nominations as detailed to both the Best Kept Awards and Ulster in Bloom 2016.</p>

7	List of Documents Attached
7.1	N/A

F

Subject	Grounds Maintenance – Delivery Standards 2016
Reporting Officer	Terry Scullion, Head of Property Services

1	Purpose of Report
1.1	To seek Members approval to establish Grounds Maintenance delivery standards for the 2016 'growing season' to aid service consistency.

2	Background
2.1	Within the overall remit of Grounds Maintenance the Council maintains many different types of areas to incorporate all amenity and sports areas, parks and open spaces under council control and the general landscaping and planting of prescribed areas such as the approach roads to towns, villages and other settlements.
2.2	As a consequence there is a variation in the level of grounds maintenance service delivery being provided across the Mid Ulster District Council area. Having reviewed the work areas across the district a set of aspirational standards have been developed to help align practices across the district. This has been done in line with the annual budget setting process and in line with the start of the 'growing season' which is usually taken as around the middle of March each year.

3	Key Issues
3.1	<p><u>Approach/Principles</u></p> <p>The following principles were considered important in establishing delivery standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To establish Ownership or reason for Council interest in any land which the Council maintains • Establish appropriate standards for the areas based on their usage, amenity level and value and consistency across council • Establish street/carriageway safety compliance • Establish resource levels required to maintain the areas • Review standards of service delivery to ensure that these can be delivered from within existing resources (human and financial) • Wherever possible develop sustainable approaches which assist in meeting the Council's commitment in terms of biodiversity and land management
3.2	<p><u>Standards Definition</u></p> <p>All green spaces managed by the Council are divided into groups based on how they are used and the type of land. Maintenance standards are then set</p>

3.3	<p>according to each set based on a range of maintenance tasks. The main groups are defined in Appendix 1.</p> <p><u>Proposed Standards</u></p> <p>To aid alignment across the district an aspirational set of delivery standards are proposed that would be reviewed annually. However the main standards are detailed in Appendix 2 for property or lands which Councils has an interest in. Key elements relating to our towns and villages include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That the Council will seek to maintain roadside grass verges (approx. one swathe width) within all towns and village (30mph) limits where these are within the confines of the public road and with a population greater than 300 people based on current Census data. See settlement list in Appendix 3. • In addition Council seek to maintain prominent gateways on arterial routes to and from the five largest towns in the district based on population size (i.e. Dungannon, Coalisland, Cookstown, Magherafelt and Maghera). It will endeavour to prioritise the general grounds maintenance standards and provision in these areas were practically possible. • To undertake weed control in towns and villages along footways and kerb edges with herbicide up to three times per year. <p>In order to ensure consistency of approach across the district these standards will require a change to some legacy practices and operational arrangements. Maintenance to these standards is dependent on the availability of financial and human resources. It is also dependant of the availability of suitable plant and equipment to meet the standards, and ensure steetworks safety compliance. It should also be noted that much of this work is the responsibility of Transport NI, despite their fiscal challenges.</p> <p>The other key element is around the maintenance commitment of historic burial grounds. Council responsibility in relation to old graveyards extends to cutting grass, removal of weeds from access paths, etc. and the maintenance of boundaries. The list of historic graveyards that Council currently maintain are detailed in Appendix 4. It should be noted that Council only has a duty to maintain historic burial grounds that were previously transferred to Council as detailed in Appendix 7 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act 1878. The current maintenance list of old burial grounds that Council maintains is under review to ensure compliance with Council's legal obligations.</p> <p>Were any maintenance anomalies are identified in any grounds maintenance practices these will cease.</p>
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4	Resources
4.1	<p><u>Financial</u></p> <p>Realisation of this standard will be aided by implementation of the Meadows project as previously presented to Committee.</p>

4.2	<p><u>Human</u></p> <p>It is proposed the service will operate within its current level of resources.</p>
4.3	<p><u>Basis for Professional/ Consultancy Support</u></p> <p>None at this stage.</p>
4.4	<p><u>Other</u></p> <p>None at this stage.</p>

5	Other Considerations
5.1	<p>Improvement Objectives</p> <p>The Councils Improvement Objectives for 2016-2017 include Objective 1: Consolidating and Improving the Delivery of Service. This Improvement Objective states in part:</p> <p><i>“This objective will deliver a series of actions which complete the standardisation of services across the new Mid Ulster Council area.”</i></p> <p>This objectives set out in this report are therefore congruent with this Improvement Objective.</p>

6	Recommendations
6.1	<p>That Members note the content of this report and approve the proposed Grounds Maintenance delivery standards for the 2016 ‘growing season’.</p>

7	List of Documents Attached
7.1	Appendix 1: Grounds Maintenance Standards Definitions
7.2	Appendix 2: Grounds Maintenance Aspirational Standards 2016
7.3	Appendix 3: Settlement List
7.4	Appendix 4: maintained Historic Burial Grounds

Appendix 1 - Grounds Maintenance Standards Definition

All green spaces managed by the Council are divided into 15 groups based on how they are used and the type of land. Maintenance standards are then set according to each set based on a range of maintenance tasks. The main groups are:

1. Civic Buildings (E.g. Council offices)

Formal areas for residents such as civic squares and areas often used for community events and settings for civic buildings.



2. Parks and Gardens (E.g. Maghera Walled Garden, Dungannon Park, etc)

These range from major park sites to small memorial gardens. Parks differ from amenity green spaces in that they contain a larger number of leisure / recreation features and higher proportion of ornamental features.



3. Natural and Semi-Natural Open Spaces (E.g. Cabin Wood, Cookstown)

Includes areas of woodlands, meadows and wetlands. Many of these sites will be noted for their biodiversity and wildlife conservation value and will provide a valuable resource for environmental education and awareness.



4. Amenity Green Spaces (E.g. Ballyronan Marina, Windmill wood)

Most commonly found type of green space through the District, primarily to enhance the quality of life for residents and improve the local environment. They are also particularly important for recreation in areas that are some distance from formal play facilities.



5. Outdoor Sports Provision (E.g. Drumcoo Bowling green and Pitches, Tobermore Driving Range, Mid Ulster Sports Arena)

Natural or artificial surfaces used for active sport and recreation purposes/ Includes outdoor sports pitches, tennis courts, bowling greens & golf courses.



6. Council operational Cemeteries (E.g. Forthill, Cookstown, Polepatrick, Magherafelt, Cottagequinn, Dungannon)

Active Cemeteries for which the Council is responsible for.



7. Historic Grave Yards (as per scheduled 7 of 1885 Act)

Churchyards and other burial grounds for which the Council is responsible for maintaining.



8. Car Parks (E.g. Facility car parks, Off street car parks transferred on 1st April 2015)

Areas of shrub or hedge planting, usually to provide screening or to compartmentalise areas of hard standing.



9. Leisure Centres (E.g. Cookstown or Dungannon Leisure Centre)

Grassed areas and hedge plantings provided to screen or soften the hard edge of buildings and to enhance the visual appeal.



10. Ornamental Planting (E.g. Council properties, Towns and villages)

Bedding displays, ornamental plantings and hanging Baskets.



11. Weed Control (E.g. Council properties, Town and village centres)

Herbicide application to eradicate weed growth throughout streetscapes, carparks and formal areas.



Appendix 2 – Aspirational Grounds Maintenance Standards 2016

1. CIVIC / FLAGSHIP BUILDINGS	Zone Type	Definition	General Standard
Grass Cutting.	Amenity	This maintenance regime will ensure grassed verges at the civic / flagship offices are kept neat and aesthetically pleasing condition.	Grass no longer than approx. 35 mm cut uniformly minimum 18 collected cuts per annum.
Grass Cutting	Long grass regimes	Meadow areas of long grass that run alongside general grassed areas in peripheral areas of large sites.	1 to 2 cuts per year, timed according to species with arising removed at the correct time.
Hedge Maintenance.	Amenity	Good quality hedge features forming boundaries and screens in the civic office car parks.	1 cut per year.
Shrub Maintenance.	Amenity	Amenity shrubberies that add character to the car park and provide additional screening.	Winter cultivation, pruning once per year, spot treat weeds up to three times per year.
Border Maintenance.	Amenity	Colourful and interesting annual floral bedding at the entrances to the civic offices.	Bed preparation and planting twice per year, monthly hand weed/ deadhead, weekly irrigation as required.
Planters, boxes, floral displays and baskets.	Ornamental	All floral display units in parks will be maintained to a high standard.	Following supply and installation, features will be irrigated and dead headed.

2. PARKS	Zone Type	Definition	General Standard
Grass Cutting.	Ornamental	Fine quality turf areas in high profile sites, generally adjacent to ornamental features e.g. flowerbeds.	Grass no longer than approx. 35 mm cut uniform and cuttings collected. Minimum 18 cuts per annum.
Grass Cutting.	Amenity	Reasonable quality turf areas in the remainder of parks and gardens.	Grass no longer than approx. 65 mm. Minimum 16 cuts per annum collection as directed.
Grass Cutting.	Long Grass Regimes	Meadow grass and wildflower areas generally situated in areas of amenity grass.	1-2 cuts per year dependant on area, arising usually removed.
Hedge Maintenance.	Ornamental	Hedges pruned to a specific form in high profile areas generally adjacent to ornamental features	2 cuts per year dependant on bird nesting season.
Shrub Maintenance.	Ornamental	Colourful shrub beds in high profile areas of the park generally use to complement floral planting and bedding.	Winter pruning once per year, define edge to border, spot treat weeds up to three times per year.
Shrub Maintenance.	Amenity	General shrubberies providing backdrops to the remainder of the parks and gardens.	Winter cultivation pruning once per year, spot treat weeds up to three times per year.
Border Maintenance.	Ornamental	Seasonal bedding and floral planting in high profile areas, complementing adjacent ornamental features and structures.	Bed preparation and planting twice per year or as directed, fortnightly hand weed/deadhead irrigation, if required.
Planters, boxes, floral displays and baskets.	Ornamental	All floral display units in parks will be maintained to a high standard.	Following supply and installation, features will be irrigated and dead headed.

3. OPEN SPACES	Zone Type	Definition	General Standard
Grass Cutting	General	General grass areas (including verges) that define pathways and ensure sites are accessible and suitable for recreational use.	Grass no longer than approx. 100 mm, free of unsightly clumps of clippings. Minimum 16 cuts per annum or as directed.
Grass Cutting	Long grass regimes	Meadow sites and areas of long grass that run alongside general grassed areas.	1 to 2 cuts per year, timed according to species with arising removed at the correct time.
Hedge Maintenance	General	Hedges bordering natural spaces shall not cause obstructions.	1 cut per year during winter programme.

4. AMENITY GREEN SPACES	Zone Type	Definition	General Standard
Grass Cutting.	General	This standard of maintenance ensures we can provide useable and attractive recreational areas for residents.	Grass no longer than approx. 100 mm, free of unsightly clumps of cuttings. Minimum 16 cuts per annum or as directed.
Hedge Maintenance.	Amenity	Good quality hedge features that form boundaries in the majority of amenity open spaces.	1 cut per year during the winter programme.
Hedge Maintenance.	Field	Field hedges bordering amenity green spaces and rural areas, often located on the urban fringe.	1 cut per year during the winter programme.
Shrub Maintenance.	Amenity	This maintenance regime ensures shrub beds are kept tidy and add character to the area.	Pruning once per year, spot treat weeds up to three times per year.

5. SPORTS PROVISION	Zone Type	Definition	General Standard
Grass Cutting	Amenity	This maintenance regime will ensure grassed areas on sports pitches are kept neat and aesthetically pleasing and safe for use.	Grass no longer than approx. 75 mm cut uniformly. Minimum 18 cuts per annum and kept free of unsightly clumps of cuttings.
Grass Cutting	Long grass regimes	Meadow sites and areas of long grass that run alongside outlying grassed areas.	1 to 2 cuts per year, timed according to species with arising removed at the correct time.
Hedge Maintenance	Amenity	Good quality hedge features forming boundaries and screens in the civic office car park.	1 cut per year.

6. COUNCIL CEMETERIES	Zone Type	Definition	General Standard
Grass Cutting.	Amenity	Good quality turf areas surrounding memorials and headstones.	Grass no longer than approx. 65 mm, free of unsightly clumps of cuttings. Minimum 18 cuts per annum or as directed.
Grass Cutting.	General	General grass.	Up to 16 cuts per year. Cut to 65 mm, kept free of unsightly clumps of cuttings.
Grass Cutting	Long grass regimes	Meadow sites and areas of long grass that run alongside general grassed areas.	1 to 2 cuts per year, timed according to species with arising removed at the correct time.
Hedge Maintenance.	Amenity	Good quality hedge that denotes a boundary or provides screening.	1 cut per year during the winter programme.
Hedge Maintenance.	Field	Hedging in cemeteries' that forms the border between open green spaces and rural areas.	1 cut during the winter programme.

Shrub Maintenance.	Amenity	Shrubberies to be kept tidy and provide suitable backdrops to cemetery areas.	Winter cultivation pruning once per year, spot treat weeds up to three times per year.
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7. Historic Grave Yards	Zone Type	Definition	General Standard
Grass Cutting.	Amenity	Cemeteries' for which council may not have ownership but do conduct maintenance via the 1885 act /SLA's or are identified as being of historical significance.	Grass no longer than approx. 75 mm cut uniformly. 8 cuts per annum or as directed and kept free of unsightly clumps of cuttings. Cut via contact.
Hedge/Tree Maintenance.	Field	Hedging in cemeteries' that forms the border between open green spaces and rural areas.	1 cut during the winter programme.

8. CAR PARKS	Zone Type	Definition	General Standard
Grass Cutting.	General	This maintenance regime will ensure grassed areas surrounding car parks are kept neat and aesthetically pleasing.	Up to 16 collected cuts per annum.
Hedge Maintenance.	Amenity	Good quality hedge features forming boundaries and screens in car parks.	1 cut per year.
Shrub Maintenance.	Amenity	Amenity shrubberies that add character to car parks and provide additional screening.	Winter cultivation, pruning once per year, spot treat weeds up to three times per year.

9. LEISURE CENTRES	Zone	Definition	General Standard
Grass Cutting	Amenity	Good quality turf areas at the front of and adjacent to leisure centre buildings and car parking areas.	Up to 16 collected cuts per annum.
Hedge Maintenance	Amenity	Good quality hedge features forming boundaries and screens in leisure centre grounds and car parks.	1 cut per year.
Shrub Maintenance	Amenity	General shrubberies that add character to leisure centre car parks and provide additional screening.	Winter cultivation, pruning once per year, spot treat weeds up to three times per year.

10. Golf Facilities	Zone Type	Definition	General Standard
Grass Cutting.	Ornamental	Fine quality turf areas in high profile sites.	Grass no longer than approx. 5 mm on greens, cut uniform and cuttings collected. Minimum 96 cuts per annum.
Grass Cutting.	Amenity	Reasonable quality turf areas in the remainder of parks and gardens	Grass no longer than approx. 35 mm. Minimum 48 cuts per annum. Collection as directed.
Grass Cutting.	Long Grass Regimes	Amenity grass.	16 cuts per year dependant on area, arising's removed as directed.
Grass Cutting	Long grass regimes	Meadow areas of long grass that run alongside general grassed areas.	1 to 2 cuts per year, timed according to species with arising removed at the correct time.
Hedge Maintenance.	Ornamental	Hedges pruned to a specific form in high profile areas generally adjacent to ornamental features.	2 cuts per year dependant on bird nesting season.
Pesticide, fungicide and herbicide application.	Ornamental	Fungus, weed and pest control.	As directed.

11. Bowling Greens	Zone Type	Definition	General Standard
Grass Cutting.	Ornamental	Fine quality turf areas in high profile sites.	Grass no longer than approx. 5 mm on greens, cut uniform and cuttings collected. Minimum 96 cuts per annum.
Grass Cutting.	Amenity	Reasonable quality turf areas in the remainder of site.	Grass no longer than approx. 35 mm. Minimum 48 cuts per annum. Collection as directed.
Hedge Maintenance.	Ornamental	Hedges pruned to a specific form in high profile areas generally adjacent to ornamental features.	2 cuts per year dependant on bird nesting season.
Pesticide, fungicide and herbicide application.	Ornamental	Fungus, weed and pest control on greens.	Broad spectrum fungicide application late spring / early summer. Targeted applications as required. Pesticide / herbicide application as required.

12. Picnic Areas / Countryside Walks	Zone Type	Definition	General Standard
Grass Cutting.	General	This maintenance regime will ensure grassed areas and surrounding car parks are kept neat and aesthetically pleasing.	Up to 8 cuts per annum or as directed.
Hedge Maintenance.	Amenity	Good quality hedge features forming boundaries and screens in car parks.	1 cut per year.
Shrub Maintenance.	Amenity	Amenity shrubberies that add character to car parks and provide additional screening.	Winter cultivation, pruning once per year, spot treat weeds up to three times per year.

13.Roadside Verges / Gateway Features / Roundabouts	Zone Type	Definition	General Standard
Grass Cutting.	General	This maintenance regime will ensure grassed areas are kept neat and aesthetically pleasing/ a number of sites are also currently undergoing appraisal within the small meadows scheme.	Up to 16 cuts per annum: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - approx. 1 swathe width of the verge in 30mph zones - approx. 2 swathe widths in 30mph and gateways in 5 largest settlements by population size
Grass Cutting	Long grass regimes	Meadow sites and areas of long grass that run alongside general grassed areas.	1 to 2 cuts per year, timed according to species with arising removed at the correct time.
Hedge Maintenance	Field	Hedging on streetscape that form the border between the verge and the carriageway that poses an obstruction to Council works or safety	1 cut during the winter programme or as directed.
Flower Beds / Ornamental Planting / Baskets.	Amenity	Decorative seasonal planting within the precincts of key council facilities, towns and villages.	Allied to population density, community participation / partnership and seasonality.

14. Weed Control	Zone Type	Definition	General Standard
Herbicidal weed control.	Amenity	The application of residual and contact herbicides to eradicate weed growth throughout streetscapes, carparks and formal areas.	Three standardised seasonal applications at facilities and streetscapes of business centre..

Appendix 3 – List of District Settlements

SETTLEMENT	POPULATION SIZE (Census Data)	Road Classification (aerial route)	Speed Zone in settlement (mph)
DUNGANNON	14332	A	30
COOKSTOWN	11620	A	30
MAGHERAFELT	8819	A	30
COALISLAND	5700	A	30
MAGHERA	4217	A	30
BALLYGAWLEY	2592	C	30
CASTLEDAWSON	2292	A	30
MONEYMORE	1897	A	30
DRAPERSTOWN	1772	B	30
MOY	1603	A	30
FIVEMILETOWN	1243	A	30
DONAGHMORE	1122	B	30
BELLAGHY	1115	A	30
AUGHNACLOY	1041	A	30
TOBERMORE	823	A	30
POMEROY	789	B	30
BALLYRONAN	711	B	30
CLOGHER	709	A	30
ARDBOE	687	B	30
KILLYMAN	682	B	40
COAGH	662	B	30
CASTLECAULFIELD	659	C	30
STEWARTSTOWN	650	B	30
GULLADUFF	593	A	30
CLADY	567	A	30
UPPERLANDS	561	B	30
NEWMILLS	556	C	30
MOORTOWN	521	B	30
EGLISH	492	B	40
CALEDON	468	B	30
SWATRAGH	438	A	30
BENBURB	409	B	30
GLENONE	403	A	30
AUGHER	305	A	30

Appendix 4 – List of Maintained Historical/Closed Burial Grounds

Magherafelt:

1. Churchwell lane, Magherafelt
2. Ballynagarve Road, Magherafelt
3. Bank Square, Maghera
4. Mullagh Road, Maghera
5. Cavanreagh Road, Draperstown
6. Five Road End, Kilcronaghan Road, Tobermore
7. Granaghan, Moneysharvin Rd Swatragh
8. Killelagh, Moneysharvin Swatragh
9. Desertlyn, Desertmartin
10. Main Street, Desertmartin
11. St Lurachs, Maghera
12. Eglis, Magherafelt

Cookstown:

1. Lawfords Street, Moneymore
2. Donaghrisk, Tullywiggan Road, Tullyhogue
3. Church Hill, Ballinderry Road, Coagh
4. Ballyclog, Coagh Road, Stewartstown,
5. Grange, Grange Road, Cookstown
6. Derryloran, Blackhill, Cookstown
7. Donaghendry, Donaghendry Road, Stewartstown
8. Eglis, Gort Road, Coagh
9. Ballyeglis, Loup Road, Ballyronan
10. Paupers Graveyard, Fairhill, Cookstown
11. Ardboe Old Cross Graveyard

Dungannon:

1. Gorestown
2. Clonfeacle (Old Section)
3. Eglis (Old Section)
4. Aghaloo
5. Carnteel,
6. Drumglass
7. Donaghmore Independent
8. Donaghmore Old Cross
9. Errigal
10. Churchhill (Transferred to ABC – April 2015)
11. Killeeshil (Old Section)
12. Killyman
13. Clogher Catherderal

G

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.

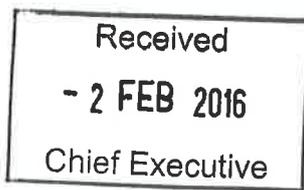
3	Key Issues
	The following outlines the proposals to be brought to the attention of the Environment Committee.
3.1	Proposed Traffic Calming – Lettice Street, Aughnacloy Transport NI are proposing to introduce Traffic Calming Measures at Lettice Street, Aughnacloy.
3.2	Proposed Traffic Calming – Benburb Road, Moy Transport NI are proposing to introduce Traffic Calming Measures by way of speed cushion features at Benburb Road, Moy.
	Consultation letters and location maps of aforementioned proposals are attached as appendices to this report.

4	Resources
4.1	<u>Financial:</u> None
4.2	<u>Human:</u> None
4.3	<u>Basis for Professional/ Consultancy Support:</u> None
4.4	<u>Other:</u> 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 21 January 2016; Lettice Street, Aughnacloy
7.2	Appendix 2 Sketch map – Proposed position of Traffic Calming Measures; Lettice Street, Aughnacloy
7.3	Appendix 3 Letter from Transport N dated 21 January 2016, Benburb Road, Moy
7.4	Appendix 4 Sketch map – Proposed position of Traffic Calming Measures; Benburb Road, Moy



transportni

Mr Anthony Tohill
Chief Executive
Mid Ulster Council
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Dungannon
Co Tyrone
BT71 6DT

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BT79 7AF

Telephone: (028) 8225 4085

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Email: trafficwestern@drdni.gov.uk

www.drdni.gov.uk

21st January 2016

Dear Mr Tohill

PROPOSED TRAFFIC CALMING LETTICE STREET AUGHNACLOY

Following a number of representations regarding vehicle speeds in the above mentioned village, Transport NI (formerly Road Service) have carried out Traffic Calming Assessment and are now proposing to introduce Traffic Calming measures.

Please find attached a copy of a map which indicates the location of each proposed feature.

The purpose of this letter is to bring these proposals specifically to your attention as someone likely to be affected by these changes. I would appreciate it if you could bring this letter and attached scheme drawings to the attention of the Councils elected representatives for the area and your technical services team for due consideration

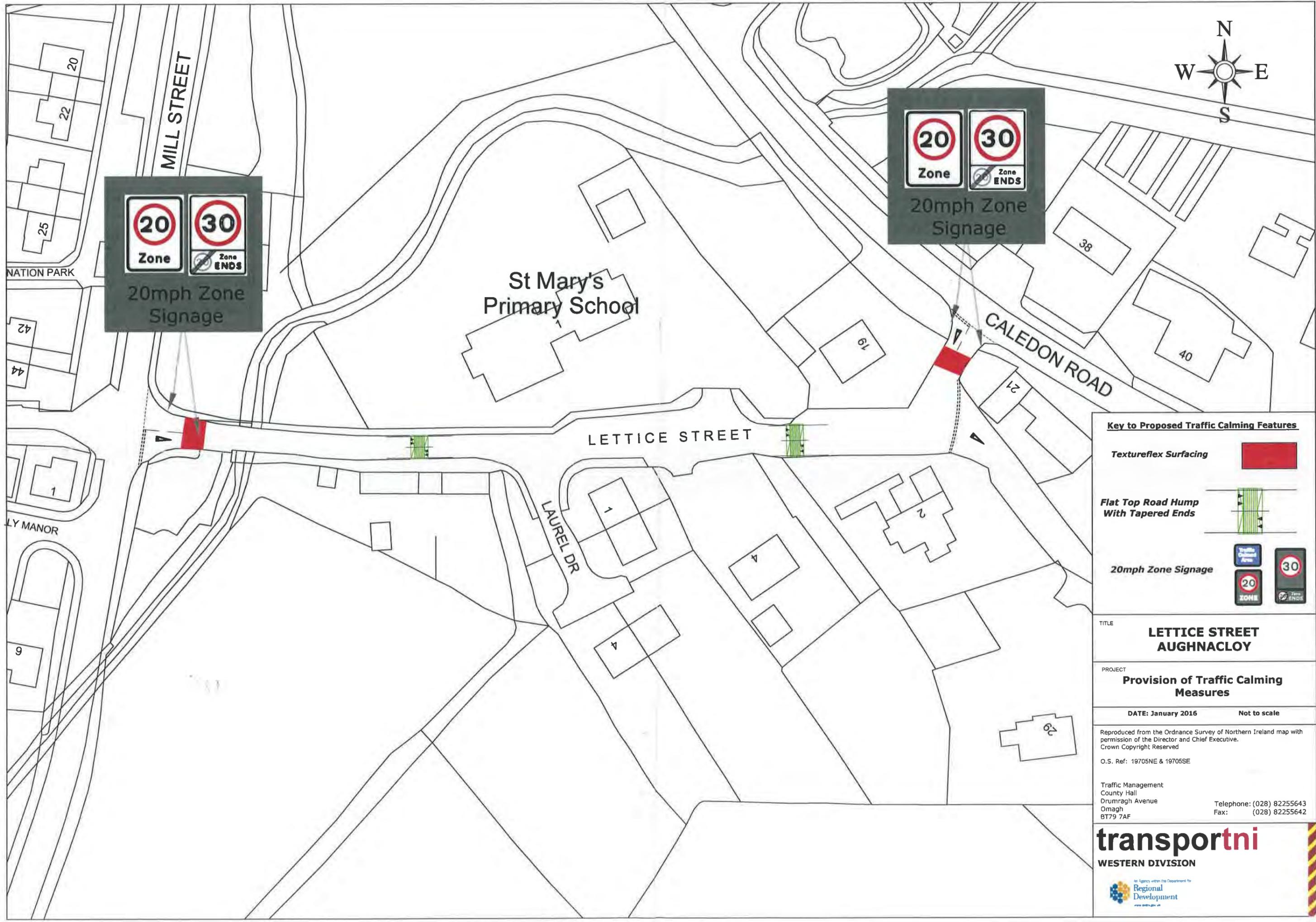
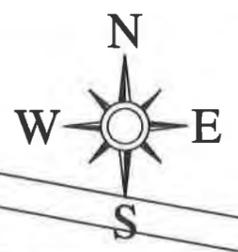
If you wish to comment on any of these traffic calming proposals you can do so by writing to Transport NI Network Services Section 2 at the address above or by contacting me on **02882254161**, alternatively you can e-mail me at **brendan.elliott@drdni.gov.uk**

If you have any queries, please do not hesitate to contact me at the above address.

Thanking you for your cooperation on this matter.

Yours sincerely

Brendan Elliott
Network Development 2



Key to Proposed Traffic Calming Features

- Textureflex Surfacing**
- Flat Top Road Hump With Tapered Ends**
- 20mph Zone Signage**

TITLE
**LETTICE STREET
AUGHNACLOY**

PROJECT
Provision of Traffic Calming Measures

DATE: January 2016 Not to scale

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O.S. Ref: 19705NE & 19705SE

Traffic Management
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Mr Anthony Tohill
Chief Executive
Mid Ulster Council
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21st January 2016

Dear Mr Tohill

Proposed Traffic Calming For Benburb Road Moy

Following a number of representations regarding vehicle speeds in the above mentioned village, Transport NI (formerly Road Service) have carried out Traffic Calming Assessment and are now proposing to introduce Traffic Calming measures.

Please find attached a copy of a map which indicates the location of each proposed feature.

The purpose of this letter is to bring these proposals specifically to your attention as someone likely to be affected by these changes. I would appreciate it if you could bring this letter and attached scheme drawings to the attention of the Councils elected representatives for the area and your technical services team for due consideration

If you wish to comment on any of these traffic calming proposals you can do so by writing to Transport NI Network Services Section 2 at the address above or by contacting me on **02882254161**, alternatively you can e-mail me at **brendan.elliott@drdni.gov.uk**

If you have any queries, please do not hesitate to contact me at the above address.

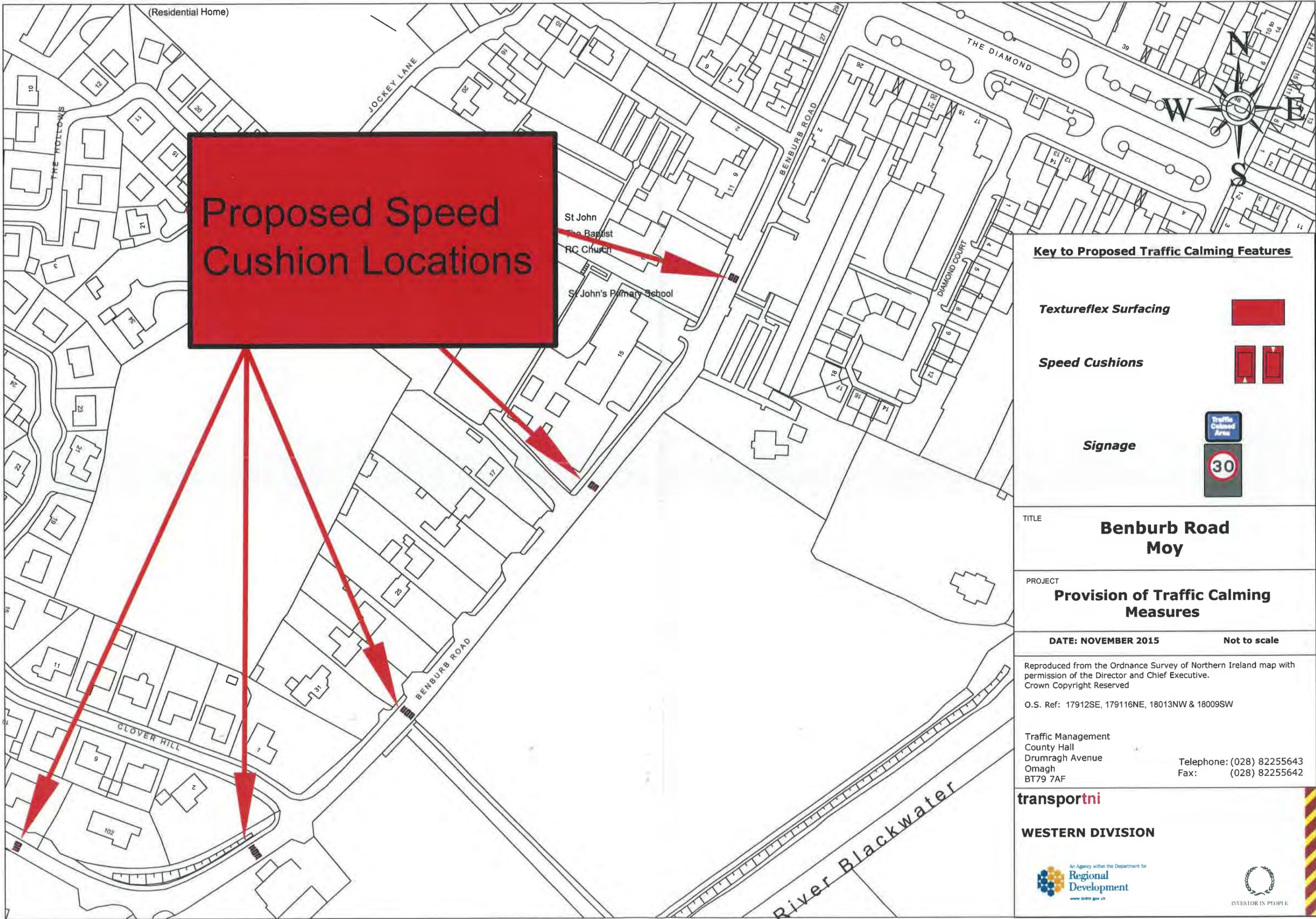
Thanking you for your cooperation on this matter.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Brendan Elliott".

Brendan Elliott
Network Development 2





Proposed Speed Cushion Locations

Key to Proposed Traffic Calming Features

- Textureflex Surfacing** 
- Speed Cushions** 
- Signage** 

TITLE **Benburb Road Moy**

PROJECT **Provision of Traffic Calming Measures**

DATE: **NOVEMBER 2015** Not to scale

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O.S. Ref: 17912SE, 179116NE, 18013NW & 18009SW

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transportni

WESTERN DIVISION

 An Agency within the Department for Regional Development
www.drnti.gov.uk

 INVESTOR IN PEOPLE

H

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.
2.2	The matter was reported to the Environment Committee at its meeting held on 8 December 2015. At that meeting the Committee resolved to refer the matter to the next meeting of the Good Relations Working Group.
2.3	The Good Relations Working Group meet on Wednesday 24 February 2016 and considered the matter and agreed that the Signage could be erected on the understanding that any further similar requests from other organisations would be considered on an equal basis. As a consequence this matter is now being referred back to the Environment Committee for its approval.

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	<u>Financial</u> None at this juncture
4.2	<u>Human</u> None at this juncture
4.3	<u>Basis for Professional/ Consultancy Support</u> None at this juncture
4.4	<u>Other</u> 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



CWGC
Commonwealth War Graves Commission

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.

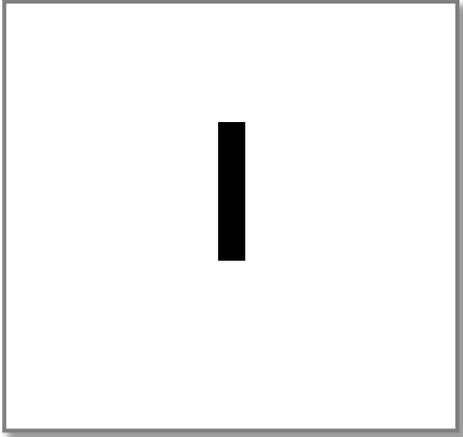
Yours sincerely

Antony Rose
Regional Supervisor Ireland

At this location there are

Commonwealth War Graves

www.cwgc.org



Subject	Regulatory Information and Management System (RIAMS)
Reporting Officer	Fiona McClements, Head of Environmental Health

1	Purpose of Report
1.1	To seek Council approval to access a regulatory and information management system for the Environmental Health Service for Mid Ulster District Council for a three year period. (RIAMS) through RH Environmental Ltd.

2	Background
2.1	<p>The Environmental Health staff regulate and advise on a significant number of core business areas for MUDC. In order to aid consistency of enforcement and the delivery of the service, significant work has taken place within each core area to put in place best practice and drive for consistency across Mid Ulster District Council area. Some support had previously been available in legacy councils from Group staff to assist in document control, updates and review of legislation policies and procedures etc.</p> <p>In order for Mid Ulster District Council to improve efficiency within the Environmental Health service it is proposed to access the RIAMS system. This system is a productivity tool which is a ready to go cloud platform providing software as a service for Regulatory Services. It comes with a comprehensive Public Protection library of regularly updated document resources, provides cloud document management support for Environmental Health staff and local documents with unlimited users and document storage.</p>

3	Key Issues
3.1	<p>The system will help ensure consistency of approach by Environmental Health staff and will provide support both within the office and on site for officers. The local and wider content contained in RIAMS creates consistency Northern Ireland wide and ensures staff are operating under the most up to date legislation.</p> <p>RIAMS is fully customizable and documents can be shared with back office applications and public facing websites. These links automatically update without the need of unnecessary administrative or IT time to manage these documents.</p> <p>RIAMS also provides, fully maps and updates content for the regulatory sector. With all content stored in the cloud it means staff can work in a more supported and flexible way across sites.</p>

4	Resources
4.1	<p><u>Financial</u> The annual licence fee for Mid Ulster District Council is £6000/yr based on a 3 year licence excluding VAT.</p>

	<p>RIAMS will charge reporting costs of £50 per month per council for year 1 of the term. Budget has been included for these costs within Environmental Health Budget.</p> <p>RIAMS Training RIAMS training is provided on a day basis at £575 per day for on-site staff training.</p>
4.2	<p><u>Human</u> Training time.</p>
4.3	<p><u>Basis for Professional/ Consultancy Support</u> N/A</p>
4.4	<p><u>Other</u> N/A</p>

5	Other Considerations
5.1	None

6	Recommendations
6.1	That Members approve the signing of the licence agreements for 3 years at £6,000 per year.

7	List of Documents Attached
7.1	Appendix 1 - Business Case Proposal Appendix 2 - MUDC RIAMS Proposal and Licence 2016

RIAMS

The Business Case

www.riams.org



1. Background

About RHE

RHE is a company formed in 2005, dedicated to assisting local authority and government Public Protection and Regulatory Services. We work with central government agencies and over 250 local authorities in the UK, Australia and more internationally.

2. Benefits

Enterprise level, software as a service

RIAMS is a ready to go cloud platform providing software as a service for Regulatory Services. It comes with the UK's largest and most comprehensive Public Protection library of regularly updated document resources. RIAMS also provides cloud document management support for our clients' local documents with unlimited users and document storage.

RIAMS is fully customisable and with the new RIAMS Connect features, documents can be shared with your back office applications and public facing websites. These links automatically update without the need of unnecessary administrative or IT time to manage these documents.

Increase productivity

RIAMS is a productivity tool and is proven to deliver payback within 4 months of installation. It delivers significant middle office gains for senior staff allowing them to focus on the front line and service delivery rather than constantly updating and reviewing processes. It also makes the front line team more flexible and confident by supporting them in all of their tasks, saving time and money with less human error.

By ring fencing all local and national content in RIAMS it creates consistency countrywide and gives managers/team leaders the assurance that their staff are operating on the correct legislation.

Regulatory services mapped and agile

RIAMS is the most comprehensive resource that fully maps and updates content for the Public Protection sector, there is no other single resource that maps out regulatory content in the way that RIAMS has. This saves significant amounts of time and builds resilience, especially when staff numbers are being cut and services restructured resulting in the loss of valued experience and knowledge. With all content stored on the cloud it means that staff can work in a more agile way, either from home or on site.

Facilitate restructuring with a more flexible team

RIAMS has been widely used to facilitate service restructuring including new unitary authorities, and joint and shared services and is highly customisable making it very versatile. This explains why over half of UK local authority Public Protection services have adopted RIAMS. It serves some of the smallest through to some of the largest local authorities in the UK.

Align with corporate IT agendas

RIAMS provides a 'ready to go' solution for Public Protection with open source software that will slot into broader corporate IT strategies. This enables you to tick the box for a complex service area with a wide range of information requirements.



3. Cost savings

The RIAMS software offers a mix of cashable savings and productivity gains. Clients can request new documents and content for no extra cost. Our RIAMS client base allows procedure and document creation costs to be spread nationally creating consistency and big savings and resilience on reviewing and writing documentation.

By fully updating RIAMS content our clients receive time savings and service improvements as below:

Rural UK Local Authority:

Savings Summary	Without overheads (£)	With overheads (£)
Productivity gains	14,616	17,539
ICT savings	6,000	6,000
Mobile working efficiencies	2,604	3,124
Direct savings	7,000	7,000
Quality and Process Gains	2,000	2,000
CPD saving	1,000	1,000
Back Office Savings	300	300
Total	33,520	36,963

Cost saving summary

RIAMS online support tool delivered significant in-year savings with payback inside 3 months.

12% saving on annual team budget with 37% improvement in response times and a massive 90% increase in consistency of front-line delivery.

With measurable reductions in cost of middle office operations and more efficient use of back office systems, unlocked otherwise difficult to access efficiencies.

For a 10-strong team, overall year on year saving of £37,000; (15%) on annual team budget of £252,000 with payback inside 3 months.

Metropolitan UK Local Authority:

Savings Summary Total Per Annum (£K)

Productivity gains	26,000
Mobile working efficiencies	16,000
Direct savings	£3,000
Quality and Process Gains	£5,000
CPD saving	£3,000
Back Office Savings	£100
Total	£53,100

Cost saving summary

RIAMS was identified as capable of delivering significant in-year savings with payback inside 4 months.

RIAMS is able to drive improved front line case handling, reduce the cost of middle office operations, make more efficient use of back office systems and replace other forms of information indexes for publications.

RIAMS was well received by front line staff and easier to use than Council shared drives for local information. When accessing national policy and guidance, it was more user friendly than proprietary indexes and more reliable than Google as a search facility.

Estimated Minimum Annual Productivity Gain: £53K

Payback inside 4 months



4. Case Study

Hart District Council

Topic: Doing more with less

The business case for RIAMS

Hart DC decided to subscribe to RIAMS because the Environmental Health service was dissatisfied with the increasing costs of their previous provider of statutory notices and its lack of flexibility. After completing a free trial of RIAMS they came to the conclusion that RIAMS offered the council "more for less" and superior functionality. In addition to the vastly greater resource available through RIAMS which includes procedures, documents, statutory notices and guidance, the RIAMS platform provides a good user experience and "on the whole easily accessible, intuitive and user-friendly".

RIAMS as a solution in a climate of austerity

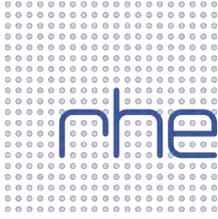
In addition to providing much more than the other solutions that were considered, RIAMS also delivers significant cost savings and productivity gains. In the short time they have been using RIAMS Hart DC have noticed a change saying, "RIAMS allows us to ensure we are up to date with our procedures and notices without wasting officer time in unnecessary research on current legislation/legislative changes and best practice." They also find the RIAMS news service really helpful to stay up to date with key changes and trends in Environmental Health, Regulation and Public Health, "the (monthly) RIAMS update emails are also useful as a source of new guidance and information."

Feedback provided by Nick Steevens, Head of Environmental Health & Licensing, Hart DC.

Background

Hart DC is a semi-rural District Council in East Hampshire on the border with the County of Surrey. It has a population of 92,000 and is within commuting distance of London. In the 2011 and 2012 Halifax Quality of Life Survey, Hart DC was rated as the Top Local Authority District in which to live.





Intelligent Regulation & Compliance

RIAMS – Northern Ireland Proposal

5th January 2016

A proposal submitted by

RH Environmental Limited

Environmental Health Consultants

PO Box 59

Llandysul

SA44 5WX

0844 801 0733

info@rhenvironmental.co.uk

www.rhenvironmental.co.uk

1.0 Our Understanding of the Brief

This document outlines the current functionalities of RIAMS (Appendix 1) along with our proposal for making the necessary changes to facilitate delivering RIAMS to Northern Ireland.

RIAMS will be delivered to Northern Ireland with access to a Northern Ireland specific document library for Public Protection. Content will be kept up to date by a Northern Ireland editor.

Each Local Authority will be granted access to a RIAMS account with full access to Public Protection content including the following Knowledge Areas:

- Administration
- Enforcement
- Environmental Crime
- Environmental Protection
- Food and Feed
- Health and Safety
- Housing
- Licensing
- Out of Hours
- Pest Control
- Public Health

2.0 Scope

On commencement, RIAMS will provide access to the Environmental Health resources on the RIAMS platform to the NI local authorities. Initially this will be the Environmental Health (England) knowledge base as laid out in Section 1. The provisional date for Commencement is 4th April 2016.

RIAMS access will be provided for each local authority under standard terms of access. Each local authority will sign a RIAMS licence agreement. The standard terms as they are used elsewhere in the UK will apply.

Each local authority will pay an annual fee to access the Public Protection resources supplied through RIAMS.

RIAMS will employ a Northern Ireland Editor who will be tasked with:

- (a) Reviewing and amending the England dataset to match NI legislation and current practice. This will apply to all processes and documentation held in RIAMS.
- (b) Agreeing a work programme for the adaptation of RIAMS for NI, with CEHOG to reflect local priorities.
- (c) Attending, and if requested, reporting to CEHOG and CEHOG sub-group meetings in order to provide a strong link-up between RIAMS and the strategic and front line delivery of EH Services in NI.

The term for the supply of RIAMS to the NI local authorities will be 3 years. This is the standard term for RIAMS licences and provides sufficient time for the system's adaptation

and adoption across NI.

RIAMS will host unlimited users from within the licensed local authorities and will allow unlimited storage of local regulatory documentation for each Local Authority.

All standard software features available in RIAMS will be supplied. This includes file sharing, shared best practice, collections and local customisation of content to match local authority specific operating conditions.

See Appendix 1 for full scope of RIAMS.

3.0 Cost

The annual licence fee per local authority is £6000/yr based on a 3 year licence. All fees exclude VAT which will be charged at the standard rate.

RIAMS will charge a small supplement for CEHOG attendance and reporting of £50 per month per local authority for year 1 of the term. This will be invoiced annually in advance.

4.0 Training and Support

Off-site support (phone and email) is available under the licence agreement during work hours. No further fees are payable.

On site staff training and support is available. This is subject to RIAMS standard schedule of rates.

User groups will be hosted in NI to support front line staff and managers with the ongoing use and development of RIAMS in NI. The workshops will be run as not for profit basis and charged at cost.

5.0 Terms of Business

Any price quoted in a proposal by RHE will be valid for 60 days from the date of the proposal. Unless otherwise stated, the price excludes VAT, which will be charged at 20%.

If in the course of the contract, the scope of the project changes, RHE will reserve the right to amend this proposal to reflect the changes agreed with the client.

6.0 Point of Contact

For any queries regarding this proposal please contact RHE's Sales and Systems Manager, Jonathan Williams, on jonathanwilliams@rhenvironmental.co.uk or 07930 288 342.

Acceptance of proposal

Signed..... Date.....

Appendix 1 – RIAMS Scope

1. System Parameters

1.1 Types of User

Senior User

Senior User functionalities:

- Add Senior User and View Only Users for their organisation only
- Create folders for their organisation only
- Upload documents into Knowledge Areas they can access for their organisation or to be shared with another organisation in Northern Ireland
- Edit procedure templates with local information to be viewed by their organisation only
- Archive documents for their organisation only

View Only User

View Only User functionalities:

- View documents for that their organisation has access to

1.2 Pre login functionalities

Forgotten Password

Users can enter their email address into a forgotten password form to retrieve their login details.

Sign In

Users can sign in to the RIAMS system from the front page to access their organisation's account.

1.3 Post login functionalities

Right Hand Menu Functionality

My Account

My account allows users to change their password or other login details and if applicable see what other subscriptions they have through Single Sign On.

My Organisation

My Organisation will show a list of their organisation's Senior Users.

My Favourites

My Favourites will show a list of documents that have been added as a favourite document.

My Recents

My Recents shows a list of the last 10 documents that have been opened on the system.

My Notifications

My Notifications will allow the user to set their email notification preferences. The user can select the frequency (daily, weekly or monthly) and the Knowledge Areas that they would like to receive notifications for. The system will then automatically send the user a RIAMS

Updates email based on their preferences with a list of documents that have been recently added or updated on the system. This includes changes by the organisation's Senior Users and by the Northern Ireland editor. Shared documents from other organisations will be included in RIAMS Updates emails. Senior Users will receive notifications of documents that are due for review for their organisation only.

My CPD

My CPD will show how many hours of CPD the user has obtained since the 1st January of the current year. CPD displays half the time spent browsing a procedure template or document hosted on the RIAMS server.

Our Subscription

Our Subscription will show the Knowledge Areas that the user's organisation has access to.

Our Collections

Our Collections will display folders with shortcuts to groups of documents for the organisation. Senior Users can create folders in Our Collections and add shortcuts to documents in the collections. View Only Users can only view folders and documents in Our Collections.

Our Index

Our Index will take the user to a page where they can download an excel spreadsheet which lists all documents that their organisation has access to on RIAMS. The excel spreadsheet has a list of all document uploads by the organisation and their review dates.

Our Users (Senior User only)

Our Users allows Senior Users to manage access and Senior User privileges for all users in their organisation. Senior Users can create new users, remove users and edit user details.

Request New Content

Request New Content allows users to fill in a form with a request for content that will be sent to the Systems Administrator.

View Archives (Senior User only)

Senior Users can view archived versions of documents. All documents on RIAMS are placed into archive when removed from the live site with every previous edit available. Senior Users can retrieve local documents from archives for their organisation only.

1.4 RIAMS Dashboard

What's New?

What's new will display a short summary of changes that have been made on the system by Northern Ireland Editor. Senior Users can create What's New summaries for their organisation only.

Search Box

Users can search the system using the RIAMS Apache Solr search functionality. The list below shows the document details that are searched for:

- Content
- Document description
- License
- Publisher
- Revision

- AKA
- Title

Document filters (RIAMS search allows different accounts to be able to filter out documents):

- Document deleted status
- Revision client ID
- Document module ID
- Document ID
- Document shared
- Visibility handled by all of the above
- Document_client

Advanced Search

Advanced Search allows users to filter document searches by:

- Knowledge Area
- Document Category
- Publisher
- File Type
- Publication Date
- Document Type
- Document Status

RIAMS SOLR Information:

- SOLR is configured with the fields it's intended to index
- A full index of documents (50,000 revisions from live site)
- When document revision submitted to index, the indexing occurs in the background and doesn't impact on the any other processes, confirming that this should have a positive effect on time taken to save. Indexing a document takes about 0.21 seconds
- Performing a simple search query (no visibility checking) in SOLR directly (not through RIAMS) across 50,000 revisions is near instant (0 seconds)
- SOLR has been setup so that it can be used for visibility checking, i.e. does the user have the access rights to the document
- Full index created with all required information for visibility checking

1.5 Left Hand Menu

Knowledge Areas

Top level folders for Public Protection created and edited by Northern Ireland Editor.

Folders

Senior Users can create folders for their organisation only.

Procedures

Senior Users can edit certain fields in procedure templates with local content for their organisation only.

Document Upload

Senior Users can upload documents for their organisation and can share documents with other organisations in Northern Ireland. Senior Users can add the following information to documents:

- Title
- Document Type (Senior Users can choose from a list of document types, this tags each document on RIAMS with the relevant document type)
- Publisher (Senior Users can choose from a list of publishers)
- Date of Publication
- Document Review Date (Senior Users will receive an email notification when their document is due for review if they have switched on their notifications)

Senior Users can tick the Notify Users box to get added to the list of notifications in the RIAMS Updates email.

Shared Best Practice

Senior Users can share documents that are uploaded by their organisation with other organisations in Northern Ireland. This places these documents in Shared Best Practice relevant to the Knowledge Area that the document was placed in.

1.6 Document Options

Favourites

Users can add documents to the My Favourites list by clicking on My Favourites or the star icon.

View

Users can open documents and procedures by clicking view or by clicking the document title.

Grey Out (Senior Users Only)

Senior Users can Grey Out documents to place them in a grey colour. A text box allows the Senior User to place a reason for greying out the document e.g. For reference use only

Hide (Senior Users Only)

Senior Users can hide documents from View Only Users.

Print

Print will download a printable version of the document in Microsoft Word or PDF.

Manage Collections (Senior Users Only)

Manage Collections allows Senior Users to add a shortcut to the document in one of the folders that has been created in Our Collections.

Archived Versions

Archived Versions displays a list of all previous versions of the document.

1.7 Document Details

URN

URN shows the user the Unique Reference Number (URN) given to the document by the Northern Ireland Editor.

Valid From

Valid from shows the user the date ranges when the document was live on the system.

Publisher

Publisher shows the user the organisation that published the document.

Status

Status shows the user whether the document is Active, Hidden, Greyed Out or Archived.

Last Modified By

Last modified by shows the user which organisation last modified the document.

Location

Location shows the user where the document is located on RIAMS using the file path.

File Type

File type shows the user the file type of the document e.g. XML, PDF, Word.

Appendix 2

1. Schedule of Rates

RIAMS Training

RIAMS training is provided on a day basis at £575 per day which can include a mixture of training for Senior Users and introductory courses for View Only Users.

Appendix 3

1. Licence

THIS LICENCE is made on the day of 2016

BETWEEN:

1 'The Licensor': **RH ENVIRONMENTAL LIMITED** a company incorporated in England and Wales under company number 05530460 and whose registered office is c/o Bevan & Buckland, Langdon House, Langdon Road, SA1 Swansea Waterfront, Swansea SA1 8QY.

AND

2 'The Licensee': **Mid Ulster Council** Burn Road, Cookstown, BT80 8DT

Recitals:

- (A) The Licensor is proprietor of and beneficially entitled to the copyright and all other rights of a like nature conferred in the United Kingdom and throughout the world in the Website and the Works;
- (B) The Licensor is willing to grant a licence to the Licensee to reproduce the Works, the Additional Works and the Adaptations.

1.0 Operative provisions:

1.1 Definitions

In this Licence the following expressions shall have the following meanings unless the context otherwise requires:

'ADAPTATIONS' means any software development work and related support activities requested by the Licensee and undertaken by the Licensor to adapt the Website for the Licensee to access the Website and the Additional Works and if requested, the Works

'ADDITIONAL WORKS' means the data, documents and other information prepared and maintained by the Licensee and placed by the Licensee on the Website

'COMMENCEMENT DATE' means the day on which the Works or the Additional Works on the Website are made accessible to the Licensee by entering the Password

'DEVELOPMENTS' means any modification, improvement or amendment to the Works devised or developed by the Licensor or as required due to any change of legislation either before or during the term of the Licence

'INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY' means all industrial and intellectual property rights of the Licensor, whether registered or unregistered, including without limitation patents, trademarks and service marks whether registered or unregistered, registered designs, unregistered designs, database rights and copyrights and any applications for any of the foregoing in any part of the world, and the copyright in all drawings, plans, specifications, designs and computer software including the Modules,

Developments, Password, Works and Website, and all know-how and confidential information

'LICENCE FEE' means the fees as set out in the Proposal sent to the Licensee by the Licensor **dated 5th January 2016** and any subsequent proposals and order forms sent by the Licensor to the Licensee during the term. The Licensor reserves the right to vary the resources, additional module or other service(s), annual licence fee(s) upon any request by the Licensee to extend this Licence to access the additional resources or Modules during the Term

'MODULES' means each of the Subjects, Resources or Knowledge Areas to be accessed through the Website, or such information services as may be requested by the Licensee or developed by the Licensor or by third parties and offered through the Website

'PASSWORD' means the password to be issued by the Licensor to the Licensee to enable the Licensee to access the Website

'PROPOSAL' means written confirmation of the Licence Fee and any other fees or costs, sent by letter, email or email attachment, by the Licensor

'PURPOSE' means to provide the Licensee with a document management system on the Website for the management of information and documents for the activity or service areas outlined in the Proposal and for any other purpose as set out in the Proposal

'TERM' the period of three years

'WEBSITE' means the website at www.riams.org, all software and any other successor website or software, created by the Licensor through which the Licensee can access the Works and/or the Additional Works

'WORKS' means the documents and information prepared and maintained by the Licensor and placed within the Knowledge Areas or Resources areas of the Website together with any other information or documents made available on the Website and prepared by other government bodies, professional institutions, other RIAMS Licensees, individuals, partnerships, groups, bodies and agencies etc.

2.0 Licence

2.1 In consideration of the Licence Fee payable as described in Clause 9 the Licensor hereby grants to the Licensee a non-exclusive licence to access and to reproduce the Works and/or the Additional Works and any Adaptations for the Purpose and the Licensor undertakes to issue the Password to the Licensee.

2.2 The Licence for the Works shall include all Developments and excludes any responsibility for the Licensor to maintain or manage the Additional Works which will remain the responsibility of the Licensee for the whole of the Term.

2.3 The use by the Licensee of the Works shall be restricted to the Purpose and the Licensee shall ensure that the Works are not used or otherwise reproduced in any form for any other purpose whatsoever.

3.0 Technical Support

3.1 With effect from the Commencement Date and for the duration of the Licence the Licensor shall provide the Licensee free of charge with such technical support as may reasonably be required by the Licensee to access the Website. The technical support will be limited to giving advice on how to access the Website which will be given by telephone or email only. In the event that technical support is required contact the Licensor on 0844 801 0733 or email riams@rhenvironmental.co.uk

3.2 The Licensor shall not be liable for any loss whatsoever suffered by the Licensee as a result of the Licensee being unable to access the Website, the Works and the Additional Works at any time for whatever reason.

4.0 Duration

4.1 This Licence shall commence on the Commencement Date and shall unless terminated in any of the circumstances set out in Clause 10 continue in force for the Term.

5. Restrictions on Licensee

5.1 The Licensee shall not:

5.1.1 make any modifications to the Works; or

5.1.2 reproduce the Works in any way which might prejudice its distinctiveness or the goodwill or reputation of the Licensor therein; or

5.1.3 use in relation to the Works any trademarks or other marks or descriptions other than as may be contained within the Works without obtaining the prior written consent of the Licensor; or

5.1.4 sell or share the Works with any other third party.

5.2 The Licensee shall keep confidential the Password and shall not disclose or supply other persons or organisations with the Password.

5.3 Except as provided in this Licence the Licensee shall have no rights in respect of any trade names or trademarks used by the Licensor in relation to the Works or of the goodwill associated therewith and the Licensee hereby acknowledges that except as expressly provided in this Licence it shall not acquire any rights in respect thereof and that all such rights and goodwill are and shall remain vested in the Licensor.

5.4 The Licensee shall at the expense of the Licensor take all such steps as the Licensor may reasonably require to assist the Licensor in maintaining the validity and enforceability of the Intellectual Property of the Licensor in the Works during the term of this Licence.

5.5 Without prejudice to the right of the Licensee or any third party to challenge the validity of any Intellectual Property of the Licensor the Licensee shall not do or authorise any third party to do any act which would or might invalidate or be inconsistent with any Intellectual Property of the Licensor and shall not omit or authorise any third party to omit to do any act which by its omission would have that effect or character.

5.6 The Licensee shall promptly and fully notify the Licensor of any actual, threatened or suspected infringement of any Intellectual Property of the Licensor which comes to the Licensee's notice and of any claim by any third party so coming to its notice that the reproduction of the Works infringes any rights of any other person and the Licensee shall at the request and expense of the Licensor do all such things as may be reasonably required to assist the Licensor in taking or resisting any proceedings in relation to any such infringement or claim.

5.7 The Licensee shall notify the Licensor of any amendments or corrections required to be made to the Works which may be identified by the Licensee.

5.8 The Licensee accepts that the terms of use of the Website and the Works and the Additional Works are subject to the disclaimers posted on the Website.

6 Warranties

6.1 The Licensor warrants that it is the owner of the copyright in the Works, that it has granted no other licences in respect of the Works which would conflict with the rights granted hereunder, and that to the best of its knowledge the use of the Works as permitted hereunder will not infringe the rights of any third parties.

7 Moral Rights

7.1 The Licensor warrants that the right to be identified as defined in s 77 of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 has not been asserted by the author of the Works in any prior assignment of the Works and that the Licensor is not aware of any other assertion of that right made by an instrument in writing by the author.

8 Infringements

- 8.1 The Licensor shall take all reasonable steps available to it to restrain infringements by third parties of the copyright in the Works which might, if not restrained, damage the ability of the Licensee to exploit its rights hereunder.

9 Licence Fee

- 9.1 The Licence Fee shall include the cost of any Developments but will not include the cost of any Adaptations requested by the Licensee nor will it include the cost of the Additional Works. Adaptations and the development and maintenance of Additional Works, as requested by the Licensee will incur additional fees which will be detailed in a Proposal to the Licensee.
- 9.2 The Licensee shall pay the Licence Fee to the Licensor on the Commencement Date and every subsequent annual anniversary of the Commencement Date for the duration of the Term.
- 9.3 In the event of an additional Module or Other Resources being added to the Website the fee for that additional Module or Other Resource shall be payable on the date on which it is accessible by the Licensee and on every subsequent annual anniversary of the Commencement Date for the duration of the Term.
- 9.4 The Licence Fee shall be payable (together with value added tax thereon) by the Licensee to the Licensor within 30 days of the date set out in clauses 9.2 and 9.3 above.
- 9.5 The Licensor reserves the right to charge the Licensee interest in respect of the late payment of any sum due under this Licence (as well after as before judgment) at the rate of four per cent (4%) per annum above the base rate from time to time of HSBC Bank plc from the due date therefor until payment.
- 9.6 The Licensor shall be entitled to vary the Licence Fee not more than once in every successive period of 12 months during the currency of this Licence upon giving not less than 10 days notice thereof to the Licensee. No increase shall exceed the annual increase in CPI as published by the UK Office of National Statistics series D7G7 CPI annual rate at the end of April of the then current calendar year, unless it is with the agreement of the Licensee.
- 9.7 Notwithstanding the information set out in clause 1.1 relating to the fee payable for each additional Module the Licensor shall be entitled to vary the cost of each additional Module to be added to the Website.
- 9.8 The Licensor shall be entitled to continue to charge the Licence Fee in the event that the Licensee merges with another organisation and shall be entitled to review the Licence Fee payable by the Licensee on the occurrence of such an event.

10. Termination

- 10.1 This Licence may be terminated:
- 10.1.1 forthwith by the Licensor if the Licensee fails to pay any sum within 7 days after the due date therefor;
- 10.1.2 forthwith by either party if the other commits any material breach of any term of this Licence and which (in the case of a breach capable of being remedied) shall not have been remedied within 30 days of a written request to remedy the same;
- 10.1.3 forthwith by either party if the other shall convene a meeting of its creditors or if a proposal shall be made for a voluntary arrangement within Part I of the Insolvency Act 1986 or a proposal for any other composition scheme or arrangement with (or assignment for the benefit of) its creditors or if the other shall be unable to pay its debts within the meaning of section 123 of the Insolvency Act 1986 or if a trustee, receiver, administrative receiver or similar officer is appointed in respect of all or any part of the business or assets of the other or if a petition is presented or a meeting is convened for the purpose of considering a resolution or other steps are taken for the winding up of the other or for the making of an administration order (otherwise than for the purpose of an amalgamation or reconstruction);
- 10.1.4 by either party giving the other not less than one month's written notice.

- 10.2 Any termination of this Licence pursuant to this clause shall be without prejudice to any other rights or remedies a party may be entitled to hereunder or at law and shall not affect any accrued rights or liabilities of either party nor the coming into or continuance in force of any provision hereof which is expressly or by implication intended to come into or continue in force on or after such termination.
- 10.3 Within 30 days of the termination of this Licence (howsoever and by whomsoever occasioned) the Licensee shall at the Licensor's sole option either return all copies of the Works in its possession or control (including copies which are in machine readable form) or shall destroy all copies of the Works in its possession or control and remove the same from all servers and other relevant equipment upon which it is stored and shall cease to use the Works. A duly authorised officer of the Licensee shall certify in writing to the Licensor that the Licensee has complied with its obligation as aforesaid.
- 10.4 In the event of termination by the Licensee pursuant to clause 10.1.4 the Licensee shall pay to the Licensor within 30 days of the termination a sum equal to the balance of Licence Fees and Additional Fees that would have been paid by the Licensee up to the end of the Term.

11. Waiver

- 11.1 The waiver by either party of a breach or default of any of the provisions of this Licence by the other party shall not be construed as a waiver of any succeeding breach of the same or other provisions nor shall any delay or omission on the part of either party to exercise or avail itself of any right power or privilege that it has or may have hereunder operate as a waiver of any breach or default by the other party.

12. Bribery and Corruption

- 12.1 The Licensee shall be entitled to cancel this Agreement and to recover from the Licensor the amount of any loss or damage resulting from such cancellation to the extent of the license fee paid in advance if:
- 12.1.1 The Licensor shall have offered or given or agreed to give to any person any gift or reward for doing or not doing any action in relation to this Agreement or any other contract with the Licensee; or
- 12.1.2 The like acts shall have been done by any person employed by the Licensor representing or acting on its behalf; or
- 12.1.3 In relation to any contract with the Licensee the Licensor or person employed by it or acting on its behalf shall commit any offence under the Bribery Act 2010 or give any reward receipt of which is an offence under Section 117 (2) of the Local Government Act 1972.

13. Notices

- 13.1 Any notice, request, instruction or other document to be given hereunder shall be delivered or sent by first class post to the address of the other party set out in this Licence (or such other address as may have been notified) and any such notice or other document shall be deemed to have been served at the time of delivery (if delivered) or upon the expiration of 48 hours after posting (if sent by post).

14. Invalidity and severability

- 14.1 If any provision of this Licence shall be found by any court or administrative body of competent jurisdiction to be invalid or unenforceable the invalidity or unenforceability of such provision shall not affect the other provisions of this Licence and all provisions not affected by such invalidity or unenforceability shall remain in full force and effect. The parties hereby agree to attempt to substitute for any invalid or unenforceable provision a valid or enforceable provision which achieves to the greatest extent possible the economic legal and commercial objectives of the invalid or unenforceable provision.

15. Freedom of Information Act

15.1 The Freedom of Information Act 2000 gives a general right of public access to all types of 'recorded' information held by public authorities, sets out exemptions from that general right, and places a number of obligations on public authorities with regard to the disclosures of information. The Licensee will, as a general rule, allow public access to recorded information where possible and the Licensor shall agree to the Licensee making any disclosures in accordance with the Act subject to Section 5 of this Agreement.

16. Entire Licence

16.1 The Licensor shall not be liable to the Licensee for loss arising from or in connection with any representations, agreements, statements or undertakings made prior to the date of execution of this Licence other than those representations, agreements, statements or undertakings confirmed by a duly authorised representative of the Licensor in writing or expressly incorporated or referred to in this Licence.

17. Data Protection

17.1 The Licensor shall comply with the requirements of the Data Protection Act 1998 ("the Act") (a summary of the requirements thereof are reproduced in the statement below) and shall signify such by signing this Licence.

Data Protection Statement

17.2 The Licensor is bound by the requirements in the Act.

17.3 The Licensee requires that the Licensor abide by the requirements set out in the Act.

17.4 Before the Licensee enters into any agreement with the Licensor, the Licensor must agree to the following:

17.4.1 The Licensor shall:

17.4.1.1 comply with any statute, statutory instrument, rule, order or regulation under the Act;

17.4.1.2 at all times have in place and maintain to the satisfaction of the Licensee procedures to protect any data from unauthorised or unlawful processing, loss, damage or destruction.

18. Successors

18.1 This Licence shall be binding upon and endure for the benefit of the successors in title of the parties hereto.

19. Assignment and sub-licensing

19.1 The Licensee shall not be entitled to assign or otherwise transfer this Licence nor any of its rights or obligations hereunder nor sub-license the use (in whole or in part) of the Works without the prior written consent of the Licensor which may be withheld at the Licensor's entire discretion.

20. Headings

20.1 Headings to clauses in this Licence are for the purpose of information and identification only and shall not be construed as forming part of this Licence.

21. Law

21.1 This Licence shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the law of England and Wales and the parties hereto agree to submit to the non-exclusive jurisdiction of the courts of England and Wales.

IN WITNESS whereof the parties have entered into this Licence on the date set out above
by hands of their duly authorised representatives

SIGNED by

ROBERT HALFORD

duly authorised to sign

Signature:

on behalf of the Licensor

SIGNED by

.....

(print name)

duly authorised to sign

Signature:

on behalf of the Licensee

J

Subject Extension of Service Levels Agreements relating to Health and Wellbeing Services

Reporting Officer Fiona McClements, Head of Environmental Health

1	Purpose of Report
1.1	<p>To seek Council approval to extend the Interim Service level Agreements between Mid Ulster District Council and-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough Council for the provision of for Public Health Funded services until 31st March 2017 2. Mid and East Antrim Borough Council for the provision of specialist Environmental Protection support. 3. Mid and East Antrim Borough Council for the provision of Public Health funded Tobacco Control work up until 31st March 2017.
2	Background
2.1	Mid Ulster Council has put in place interim Service Level Agreements with Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough Council and Mid and East Antrim Borough Council to continue with the provision of the above services until 31 st March 2016.
2.2	It is now proposed to extend this interim arrangement for a further twelve month period up to 31st March 2017.
3	Key Issues
3.1	Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Council SLA. This agreement would be an interim arrangement for a period up to twelve months with scheduled performance reviews and reporting to take place. The services covered by this agreement would be Tobacco control, Health Inequalities and Home safety in the legacy Dungannon area .
3.2	Mid and East Antrim Borough Council SLA. This agreement would be an interim arrangement with scheduled performance reviews and reporting to take place. The services covered by these agreements would be Tobacco control (Magherafelt and Cookstown) and Specialist Environmental Health support.
4	Resources
4.1	<p><u>Financial</u></p> <p><u>Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough Council SLA</u> There is a financial commitment of £6,000 which is already in the budget for the support of the Home Safety function and the other two services are fully funded</p>

	<p>by the PHA.</p> <p><u>Mid and East Antrim SLA</u> There is a financial commitment of £15,000 which is already in the budget for the Specialist Environmental Health support and the Tobacco control services are fully funded by the PHA.</p>
4.2	<p><u>Human</u> Services would be provided by existing employed staff under the current existing arrangements within the various partner organisations.</p>
4.3	<p><u>Basis for Professional/ Consultancy Support</u> N/A</p>
4.4	<p><u>Other</u> N/A</p>

5	Other Considerations
5.1	N/A

6	Recommendations
6.1	It is recommended that Members extend the attached SLA with Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Council for a further twelve month period thereby extending service provision to 31 st March 2017.
6.2	It is recommended that Members extend the Tobacco SLA with Mid and East Antrim Borough Council for a further twelve month period thereby extending service provision to 31 st March 2017 and extend the specialist Environmental Health support as per the previous SLA.

7	List of Documents Attached
7.1	Appendix 1: Service Level Agreement between MUDC and Mid and East Antrim Council for Tobacco Control Services. Appendix 2 – Service Level Agreement – PHealth – Armagh, Banbridge, Craigavon

Service Level Agreement
PUBLIC HEALTH AGENCY FUNDED
SERVICES

2015/16

Between

Mid & East Antrim Borough Council

AND

Mid Ulster District Council

January 2016

Service Level Agreement

Between

Mid & East Antrim Borough Council and Mid Ulster District Council

(Hereafter referred to as the Agreement and the Stakeholders)

1.0 Background

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

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

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

2.0 Shared Objectives

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

3.0 Review of the Service Level Agreement

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

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

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

4.0 Performance Review and Reporting

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

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

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

5.0 Level of Service Delivered

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

5.2 The services covered by this Agreement are:

Tobacco Control

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

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

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

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

6.0 Health and Safety

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

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

7.0 Resolution of Disputes

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

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

SIGNED ON BEHALF OF

MID & EAST ANTRIM BOROUGH COUNCIL

Chief Executive

MID ULSTER DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chief Executive

Service Level Agreement

PUBLIC HEALTH AGENCY FUNDED SERVICES

2015/16

Between

**ARMAGH CITY, BANBRIDGE
AND CRAIGAVON BOROUGH COUNCIL**

AND

Mid Ulster District Council

March 2015

Service Level Agreement

Between

Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon Borough Council and Mid Ulster District Council

(Hereafter referred to as the Agreement and the Stakeholders)

1.0 Background

Prior to Local Government Reform a number of Public Health Agency (PHA) funded contracts were managed and delivered by Southern Group Environmental Health Committee (SGEHC) employed by Armagh City & District Council on behalf of the five constituent Councils including the legacy Dungannon & South Tyrone Borough Council. The contracts held were in relation to Home Safety, Tobacco Control, and Health Inequalities. In a letter to the eleven new Councils 10th February 2015, the PHA asked Councils if they would agree to transfer existing contracts to the direct successor Council in the new structures.

Councils have since agreed to this interim arrangement for a period of up to 12 months and therefore it is now necessary to formalise arrangements between the new Councils to ensure continuation of the above mentioned funded services across the Southern PHA area.

Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough Council (ACBCBC) will now act as the lead Council taking on the contracts previously managed by SGEHC (Armagh City & District Council) to deliver PHA funded services in the legacy Dungannon and South Tyrone Borough Council geography only.

2.0 Shared Objectives

2.1 The Objectives of the Agreement are:

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

3.0 Review of the Service Level Agreement

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

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

3.3 The Stakeholders may propose at any time during the Period to revise the Agreement, and agree any reasonable alteration or addition to or omission from the

Agreement. In the event of such a revision being proposed, ACBCBC shall assess what resources, if any, will be involved, prior to agreeing to the revision.

4.0 Performance Review and Reporting

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

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

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

5.0 Level of Service Delivered

5.1 ACBCBC is responsible for ensuring services are delivered within the Agreement and that they are reported on as detailed in section 4.

5.2 The services covered by this Agreement are:

Funded Services and Projects including:

Tobacco Control

Health Inequalities (Closing the Gap)

Home Safety (Southern Safer Homes)

5.3 The number of days dedicated to core function operational activity in the Districts is included in Table 1.

Table 1: Total Breakdown of Time spend in Days

Service Area	Delivered by	Time spend	Work plan
Tobacco Control	1 X Tobacco Control Officer	2 days per week FTE	As per PHA Contract
Health Inequalities	0.5 x Health Improvement Worker	2.5 days per week	As per PHA Contract & Locality Plan
Home Safety	1 x Home Safety Officer	2 days per week FTE	As per PHA Contract

FTE (Full Time Equivalent)

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

5.4 Line Management for the staff involved will be provided by the Environmental Health Department of ACBCBC.

5.5 ACBCBC shall ensure where possible, that the staff resources necessary to deliver the agreed level of services are available.

5.6 ACBCBC is responsible for monitoring the delivery of services on an ongoing basis.

6.0 Health and Safety

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

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

6.3 The Head of Environmental Health – Mid Ulster Council is responsible for informing ACBCBC employees of Health and Safety requirements relevant to their Department.

7.0 Resolution of Disputes

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

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

SIGNED ON BEHALF OF

ARMAGH CITY, BANBRIDGE AND CRAIGAVON BOROUGH COUNCIL

Chief Executive

MID ULSTER DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chief Executive

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Subject	Street Trading Fees
Reporting Officer	Fiona McClements, Head of Environmental Health

1	Purpose of Report
1.1	To annually review the fee for applications for Street Trading licences in order to comply with legislative requirements .

2	Background
2.1	<p>Elected Members will be aware that the setting of Street Trading fees was discussed at the Environment Committee in February 2015.</p> <p>By way of a reminder there are three types of licence:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stationary - which relates to repeated trading in a designated pitch; 2. Mobile – which allows trading by mobile traders in specified areas e.g. an ice cream van; 3. Temporary – which is usually associated with events and is of temporary nature ranging from a day or part of a day up to seven days.

3	Key Issues
3.1	<p>The Street Trading (NI) Act 2001 sets out the legislative process. In setting the Street Trading Fee the decision is made based on cost recovery fees, designation procedure fees, review/calculation of fees and the number of newspapers used for advertising.</p> <p>Any proposed fees must be publicised in two or more newspapers, notice has to be given of the proposed fees to licence holders affected by the proposal, allowing 28 days for anyone to make a written representation. It is understood that MUDC Policy for Advertising Public Notices, Tenders and Recruitment has received Council approval and this decision to use seven newspapers will contribute to the proposed Street Trading Fees.</p> <p>The Council must consider any representation and determine the final fees which then have to be publicised.</p>

Summary of the review of fees:

The fees have been calculated based on the following assumptions:

- **Cost of Administering Licence Applications**

This element relates to the actual receipt of applications, processing them, writing and posting letters, consultations, report writing etc – the general ‘day to day’ business of getting a licence issued. It does not include costs for office space rental, heating, etc and other related corporate costs.

Total administration cost = £68 per licence which will be non-refundable in the event that the licence is refused

- **Regulation Costs**

Regulation costs consist of the cost of inspecting licensed traders throughout the term of their licence to ensure that licence conditions are being adhered to. We are mindful that this currently does not include the costs of any enforcement actions taken against unlicensed activity. Whether costs against unlicensed activity can be lawfully included in fees is currently the subject to a European Court case and any decision on how councils are to include such costs should not be made until this matter has been legally clarified.

- **Cost of Reviewing Licence Fees**

The cost of advertising the public notices required if existing fees are to be amended has been taken into account.

If there is no change in fees then advertising costs will not apply. If this is decided to be the case then

STATIONARY TRADERS/ MOBILE TRADERS

TOTAL COST PER LICENCE	£213.35
if advertising is required due to a change of fee structure	
TOTAL COST PER LICENCE (excluding advertising of fees costs)	£153.00

TEMPORARY TRADERS

TOTAL COST PER LICENCE £53

PROPOSED FEES – 2016/17

Bearing in mind that that the Council can recoup enough money (but must not profit) from licence fees to cover the cost of administering the 2001 Act year on year; that there has been a shortfall in income as opposed to estimated expenditure last year; and that an exact figure for corporate costs has not been included in the calculations above, it is proposed that the fees for Street Trading

STATIONARY TRADER	£205 (£135 refundable in event of licence not being issued)
MOBILE TRADER	£205 (£135 refundable in event of licence not being issued)
TEMPORARY TRADER	£55
VARIATION OF LICENCE	£70

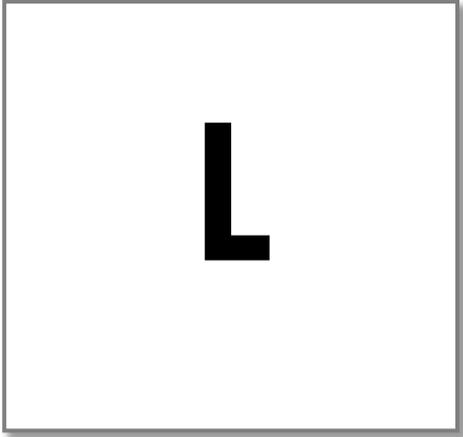
	<p>Council are also fully entitled to consider that the fees may become a restrictive feature when considering applying for a licence, and may determine for any of the licence types that a lower fee should apply to encourage the uptake of licences, particularly at special events. Currently, Council have agreed that trading at civic events that require a licence should be charged a fee of £25 per day trading up to a maximum of three days. It is recommended that this concession is continued, with an amendment that the fee of £25 is for a licence up to seven days, as 'ordinary' temporary traders may get a seven day licence for the fee of £55.</p> <p>A paper containing full details of how all these figures and calculations are arrived at is available upon request.</p>
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4	Resources
4.1	<p><u>Financial</u> Funding will be required to pay for the cost of the public notices if there are any amended fees. In addition, future income from street trading licences will be affected by the proposed fee structure.</p>
4.2	<p><u>Human</u> If the fees are to be amended, the process will involve consultation with existing traders and dealing with the general public queries as well as collating representations.</p> <p>No further action will be required should it be agreed that fees are not to be changed this year.</p>
4.3	<u>Basis for Professional/ Consultancy Support</u>
4.4	<u>Other</u>

5	Other Considerations
5.1	None

6	Recommendations
6.1	It is recommended that the fees for the year 2016-17 remain the same, and that the Council policy to subsidise the fee to obtain a Temporary licence to trade at designated events is clarified to ensure that such fee is £25 per licence.

7	List of Documents Attached
7.1	None



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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

3	Key Issues						
3.1	<p>The Building Control Department have received requests for the naming of new residential developments within Mid-Ulster as follows:</p> <p>I. Site off Loughview Road, Coalisland.</p> <p>An application for the naming of a further phase of a residential development off Loughview Road, Coalisland has been submitted by J & V Construction. The developer has submitted the following options for consideration. (See Appendix 2).</p> <table style="margin-left: 40px;"> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Pinebrook</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Pinegrove Gardens</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Pinebank Gardens</td> </tr> </table> <p>As this phase of development within the site is accessed through Pinebank Park, each option proposed demonstrates compliance with the Policy as adopted.</p> <p>II. Site off Main Street, Castledawson.</p> <p>An application has been submitted by J Donnelly for the erection of 12 No. dwellings off Main Street, Castledawson. The developer has submitted the following options for consideration. (See Appendix 3)</p>	1	Pinebrook	2	Pinegrove Gardens	3	Pinebank Gardens
1	Pinebrook						
2	Pinegrove Gardens						
3	Pinebank Gardens						

	<p style="margin-left: 40px;">1 Shanemullagh Court 2 Shanemullagh Close 3 Shanemullagh Park</p> <p>In each case, as the proposed residential site is located in the townland of 'Shanemullagh', each option proposed has a direct linkage to the townland in accordance with the Policy as approved.</p> <p>III. Site off Main Street, Bellaghy.</p> <p>An application has been submitted by M Scullion for the naming of a street within a new residential development off Main Street, Bellaghy. The developer has submitted the following names for consideration. (See Appendix 4)</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">1 Poets Way 2 Poets Lane 3 Poets Drive</p> <p>Due to the explanation within the applicants' request, a direct link to the locality has been demonstrated in each case in accordance with the Policy as adopted.</p>
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4	Resources
4.1	<u>Financial</u> None
4.2	<u>Human</u> None
4.3	<u>Basis for Professional/ Consultancy Support</u> None
4.4	<u>Other</u> None

5	Other Considerations
5.1	None

6	Recommendations
6.1	It is recommended that consideration is given to the approval of the following proposals for the Street Naming of new residential developments within Mid Ulster.

	<p>1. Site off Loughview Road, Coalisland.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Either Pinebrook Or Pinegrove Gardens Or Pinebank Gardens</p> <p>2. Site off Main Street, Castledawson.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Either Shanemullagh Court Or Shanemullagh Close Or Shanemullagh Park</p> <p>3. Site off Main Street, Bellaghy.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Either Poets Way Or Poets Lane Or Poets Drive</p>
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7	<p>List of Documents Attached</p> <p>Appendix 1 - Street Naming and Postal Numbering Policy</p> <p>Appendix 2 – Pro-forma containing street naming proposals, location map and site layout plans for a new street off Loughview Road, Coalisland.</p> <p>Appendix 3 – Pro-forma containing street naming proposals, location map and site layout plans for new street off Main Street, Castledawson.</p> <p>Appendix 4 - Pro-forma containing street naming proposals, location map and site layout plans for new street off Main Street, Bellaghy.</p>
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MID ULSTER DISTRICT COUNCIL

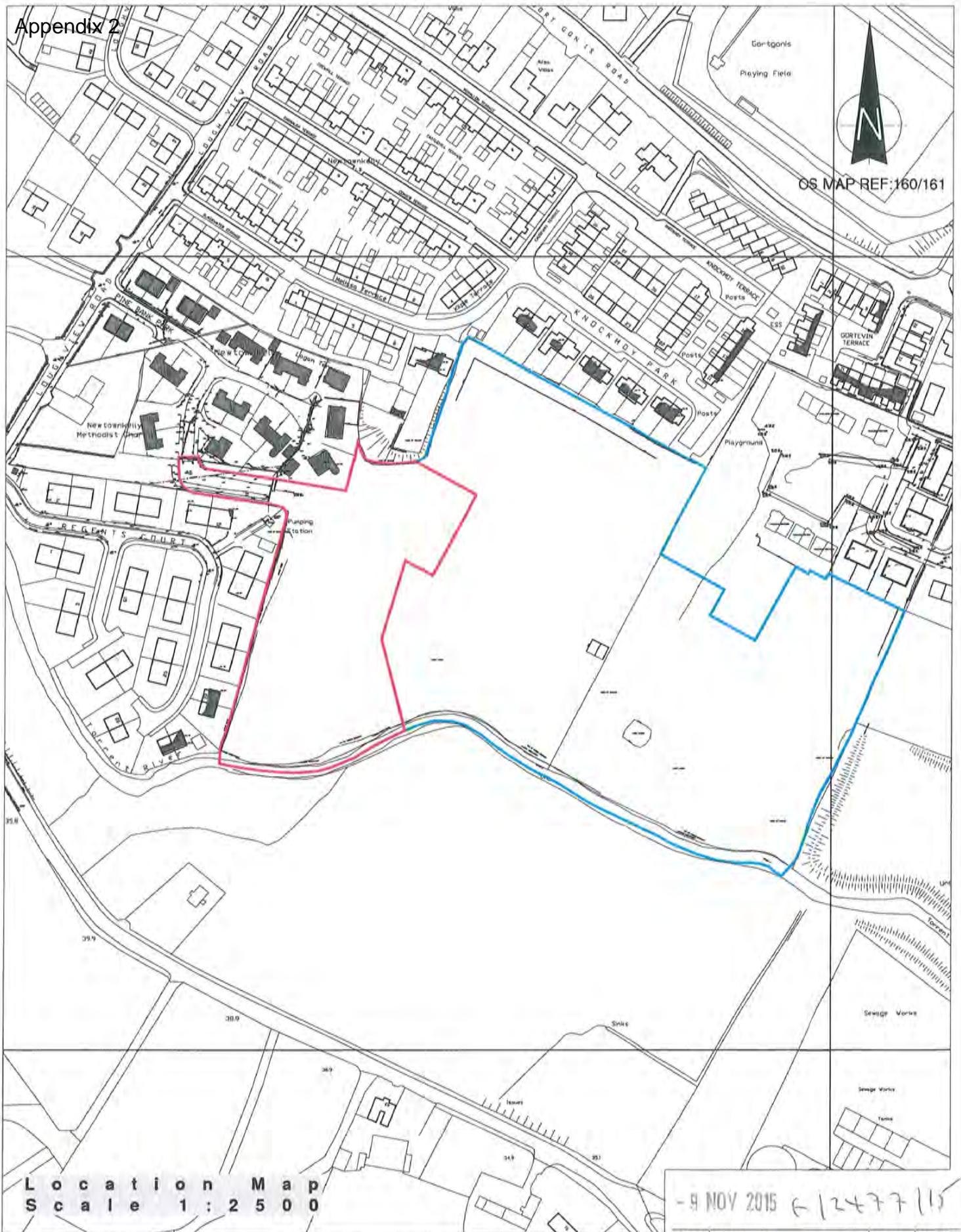
Street Naming and Property Numbering Policy for New Developments

**(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



- 9 NOV 2015 612477/15

Project Title
Proposed alterations to previously approved development (M/2004/2070/F) at lands to the south of Pinebank Park, Pinegrove & to the east of 10-20 Regents Court Coalisland

Client
J&V Construction

Drawing Title
Location Map

Stage	Project No.	Dwg. No.	Revision
3	3004	PH6-01-01	
Scale	Date	Drawn by	Checked By
1:2500	Nov 2015	JC	JJM

Rev	Description	Date	Rev. By
-----	-------------	------	---------

CLARMAN

Unit 1, 33 Dungannon Road
Coalisland
TEL: 02887 747900 FAX: 02887 747901
e-mail: cm@clarman.com

MID ULSTER DISTRICT COUNCIL

New Street Name Proposals



Comhairle Ceantair
Lár Uladh
Mid Ulster
District Council

Applicants Name & Address: JOHN DONNELLY,
MDF HOUSE, 5 ORCHARD WAY,
ANTRIM, BT41 2RY.

Description: PROPOSED 12 NO DWELLING.

Ref:

	Proposed Street Name	Linkage to Locality	Reason for Choice
Option 1	SHANEMULLAGH COURT.	SHANEMULLAGH IS A TOWNLAND WITHIN CASTLEDAWSON	NAME RELATES SPECIFICALLY TO CASTLEDAWSON.
Option 2	SHANEMULLAGH CLOSE	AS ABOVE	AS ABOVE
Option 3	SHANEMULLAGH PARK.	AS ABOVE	AS ABOVE.

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

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

Signed Barry Canavan.....
FOR NEWLINE ARCHITECTS LRI.

Dated 23/02/16.....



GENERAL NOTE : -

ALL PROPOSED ROAD LAYOUT TO COMPLY WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT (NI) PUBLICATION "LAYOUT OF HOUSING ROADS - DESIGN GUIDE", AND "CREATING PLACES" TO INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING:

- ENTRANCE RADIUS AND PUBLIC ROAD JUNCTION DETAILS
- CURVE RADIUS
- SPEED CONTROL METHODS WITHIN SITE AND DETAILS, MAX EFFECTIVE STRAIGHT ROAD AS PER ROAD TYPE SPECIFICATION
- VISIBILITY SPLAYS, 2.4 x 60m VISIBILITY SPLAYS AND AVAILABLE FROM ALL ROAD JUNCTIONS.
- VISIBILITY ZONE, 2.0 x 33.0m VISIBILITY SPLAYS/FORWARD SIGHT DISTANCE AVAILABLE FROM ALL PRIVATE DRIVES AND DRIVEWAYS.
- POSITION OF LIGHTING AND PLANTING WITHIN VISIBILITY ZONES
- ROAD WIDTHS TO BE 5.5m
- WIDTH OF FOOTPATHS TO BE 2.0m
- CAR PARKING, PARKING FOR 4 VEHICLES AND MORE TO HAVE ONSITE TURNING CAR PARKING BAYS TO BE 2.4m x 4.8m.
- STREET LIGHTING TO BE DETERMINED ALONGSIDE PRIVATE STREETS DETERMINATION (PSD) AND ARTICLE 17 BY CONSULTANT.
- DRAINAGE AND GULLIES ARE INDICATIVE AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION SHALL BE PROVIDED AND DETERMINED ALONGSIDE PRIVATE STREETS DETERMINATION.
- KERBING TO BE PRE-CAST BULNOSED KERBS AND DROP KERBS PROVIDED ACROSS DRIVEWAYS, CAR PARKING BAYS AND JUNCTIONS.
- GENERAL LAYOUT AND GRADIENTS TO BE WITHIN THE MIN AND MAX.
- BT/NIE/WATER SERVICES TO BE CONTAINED WITHIN 2.0m WIDE FOOTPATH AND/OR 0.5m WIDE SERVICE STRIP.

proposed block plan . scale . 1:500

NOTES

REVISIONS:

No:	Description:	Date:	By:	Checked:
C	as per transport ni response	12/12/14	mk	mk
E	as per transport ni response	01/05/14	sk	sk
F	House types revised	21/09/15	bc	

PROJECT NO: 601 DRAWING NO: PL02F
 PROJECT TITLE: Proposed Redevelopment of 54-58 Mainstreet Castledawson and Development of Lands to the Rear to Provide Housing
 DRAWING TITLE: Block Plan

DATE: May 15
 DRAWN BY: SK
 CHECKED BY:
 SCALE: 1:500

NEWLINE ARCHITECTS

A 48 MAIN STREET, CASTLEDAWSON, BT45 8AB
 T 028 79 468396
 E martin@newlinearchitects.co.uk
 W www.newlinearchitects.co.uk

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MID ULSTER DISTRICT COUNCIL

New Street Name Proposals



Comhairle Ceantair
Lár Uladh
Mid Ulster
District Council

Applicants Name & Address: Mr Mark Scullion
c/o Vision Design,
31 Rainey Street, Magherafelt

Description: Erection of 2no. semi-detached dwellings at 34 Main Street, Bellaghy, BT45 8HT

Ref: F/2014/3971/MAST

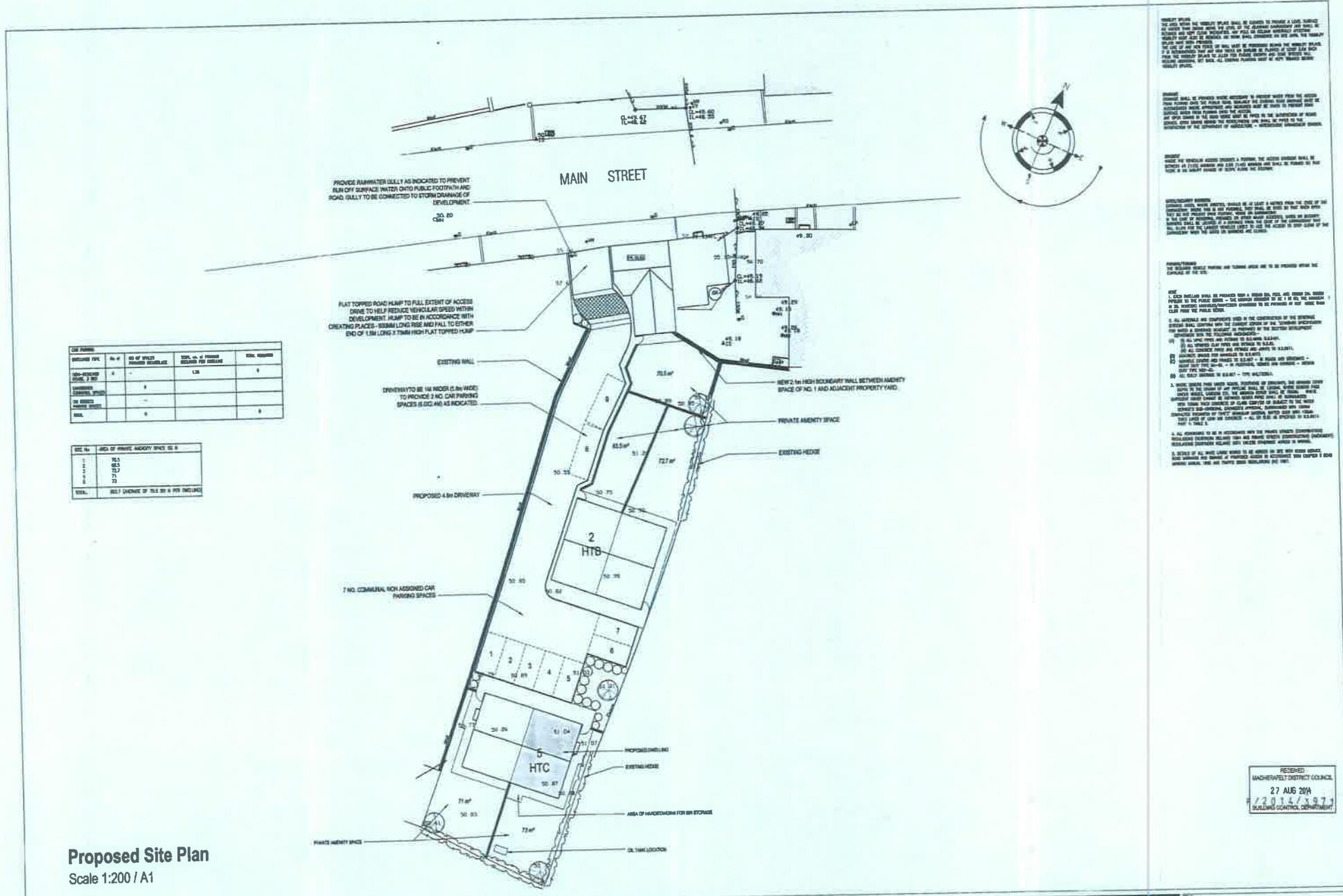
	Proposed Street Name	Linkage to Locality	Reason for Choice
Option 1	POETS WAY	'Poets' to honour connection with the famous life of Bellaghy born Seamus Heaney while not using his specific name, and reflect close proximity of 'Seamus Heaney Centre' opposite.	'Way' to represent the track/direction off the main road to a dwelling/dwellings.
Option 2	POETS LANE	'Poets' to honour connection with the famous life of Bellaghy born Seamus Heaney while not using his specific name, and reflect close proximity of 'Seamus Heaney Centre' opposite.	'Lane' to represent the small street off the main road to a dwelling/dwellings.
Option 3	POETS DRIVE	'Poets' to honour connection with the famous life of Bellaghy born Seamus Heaney while not using his specific name, and reflect close proximity of 'Seamus Heaney Centre' opposite.	'Drive' to represent a short road from a public road to a dwelling/dwellings.

* 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 25th January 2016



Proposed Site Plan
Scale 1:200 / A1

GENERAL NOTES:
1. THE DEVELOPER SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING ALL NECESSARY CONSENTS FROM THE LOCAL AUTHORITY AND OTHER RELEVANT AGENCIES.
2. THE DEVELOPER SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING ALL NECESSARY CONSENTS FROM THE LOCAL AUTHORITY AND OTHER RELEVANT AGENCIES.
3. THE DEVELOPER SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING ALL NECESSARY CONSENTS FROM THE LOCAL AUTHORITY AND OTHER RELEVANT AGENCIES.
4. THE DEVELOPER SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING ALL NECESSARY CONSENTS FROM THE LOCAL AUTHORITY AND OTHER RELEVANT AGENCIES.

PLANNING NOTES:
1. THE DEVELOPER SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING ALL NECESSARY CONSENTS FROM THE LOCAL AUTHORITY AND OTHER RELEVANT AGENCIES.
2. THE DEVELOPER SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING ALL NECESSARY CONSENTS FROM THE LOCAL AUTHORITY AND OTHER RELEVANT AGENCIES.
3. THE DEVELOPER SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING ALL NECESSARY CONSENTS FROM THE LOCAL AUTHORITY AND OTHER RELEVANT AGENCIES.

CONSTRUCTION NOTES:
1. ALL MATERIALS AND COMPONENTS USED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE DEVELOPMENT SHALL COMPLY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE BUILDING REGULATIONS.
2. ALL WORK SHALL BE DONE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE BUILDING REGULATIONS.
3. ALL WORK SHALL BE DONE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE BUILDING REGULATIONS.
4. ALL WORK SHALL BE DONE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE BUILDING REGULATIONS.

OTHER NOTES:
1. THE DEVELOPER SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING ALL NECESSARY CONSENTS FROM THE LOCAL AUTHORITY AND OTHER RELEVANT AGENCIES.
2. THE DEVELOPER SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING ALL NECESSARY CONSENTS FROM THE LOCAL AUTHORITY AND OTHER RELEVANT AGENCIES.

RECEIVED
MAGHERAFEL DISTRICT COUNCIL
27 AUG 2018
BUILDING CONTROL DEPARTMENT

WE UNDERTAKE THAT THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS TRUE AND CORRECT TO THE BEST OF OUR KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF AND THAT WE HAVE TAKEN REASONABLE STEPS TO VERIFY THE ACCURACY OF THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN. WE ACCEPT THAT THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE AND THAT WE WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY SUCH CHANGES. WE ACCEPT THAT THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSES AND THAT WE WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY SUCH USE.

vision design
31 Railway Street, Magherafel, BT45 5DA
info@visiondesign.org.uk www.visiondesign.org.uk
Tel: 028 7000 0285

Client:	Geonorth Developments
Project Name:	Proposed Residential Development at 31 Railway Street, Magherafel
Project No.:	House Type C - Detail Design - Proposed Site Plan
Date:	15/08/2018
Drawn by:	LDH
Checked by:	LDH
Approved by:	LDH

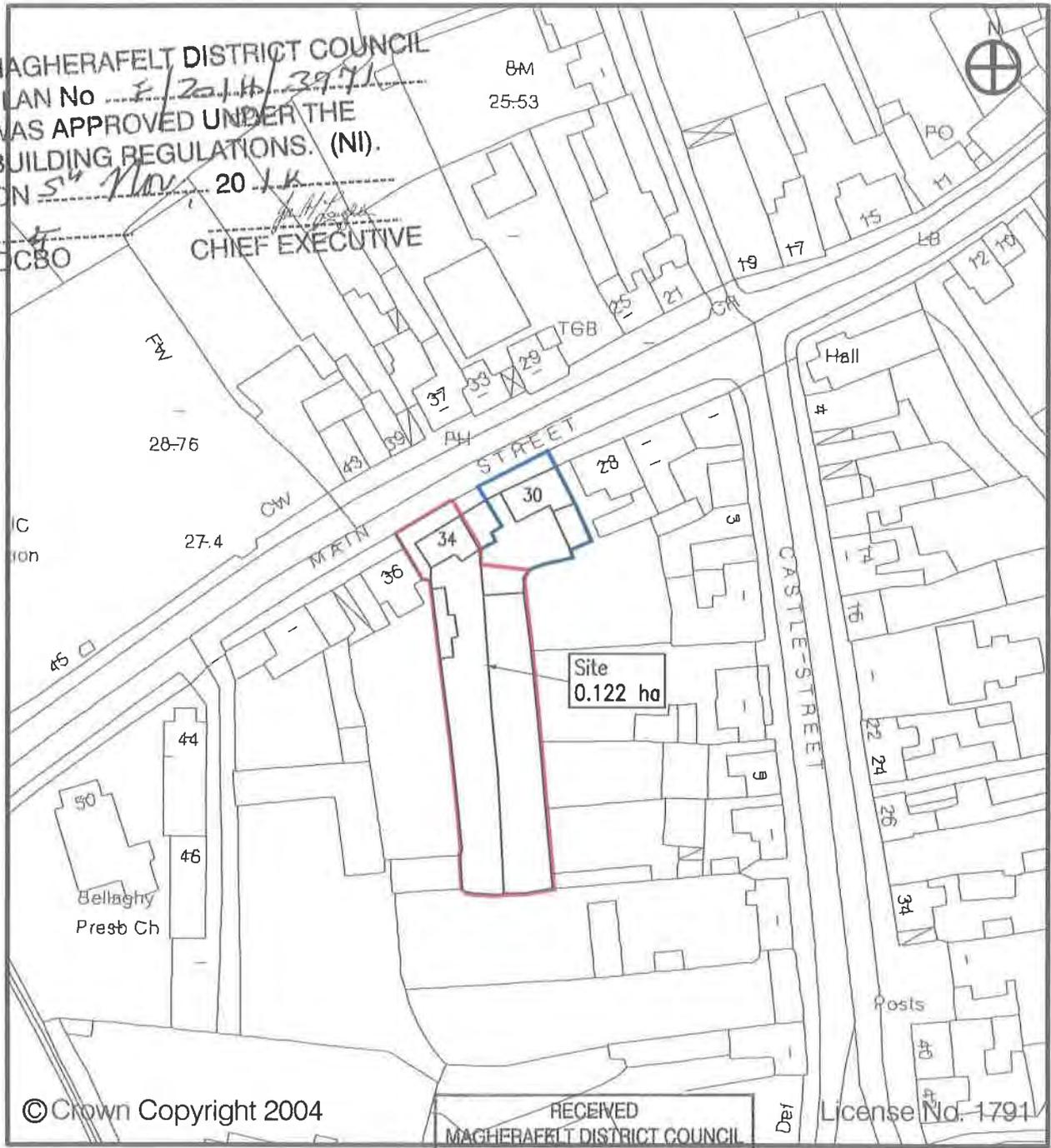


Appendix 4

MAGHERAFELT DISTRICT COUNCIL
 PLAN No F/2014/397
 WAS APPROVED UNDER THE
 BUILDING REGULATIONS. (NI).
 ON 5th Nov 2014

DCBO

CHIEF EXECUTIVE



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RECEIVED
 MAGHERAFELT DISTRICT COUNCIL

27 AUG 2014
 F / 2014 / 397
 BUILDING CONTROL DEPARTMENT

License No. 1791

Location Plan Scale 1:1250

IG. 109-5 SE

						Client	Genmark Developments		31 rainey street magherafelt n. Ireland bt45 5da t 028 7930 0866 f 028 7930 0288 www.visiondesign.org.uk info@visiondesign.org.uk	vision design  architecture
						Project	Proposed Residential Development At Main Street Bellaghy			
Rev	Amendment			By	Date	Drawing Title		Location Map		
Job No.	Drawing no.	Revision	Scale/Sheet	Date	Drawn By					
1248	L01	-	1:1250	-	RD					

M

Subject	Approval of Premises for Civil Marriages and Civil Partnerships
Reporting Officer	William Wilkinson

1	Purpose of Report
1.1	To advise members of the approval of premises for Civil Marriage and/or Civil Partnership.

2	Background
2.1	<p>The administration for the approval of premises for Civil Marriage and/or Civil Partnerships is carried out in accordance with The Marriage (NI) Order 2003, The Marriage Regulations (NI) 2003, The Civil Partnership Act 2004 and the Civil Partnership Regulations (NI) 2005.</p> <p>In accordance with the legislation as noted above, this allows for an Approval to be granted by Mid-Ulster District Council for Approval of Premises for Civil Marriage and/or Civil Partnerships, enabling such ceremonies to be solemnised at suitable premises/locations.</p> <p>The legislation allows two type of approvals to be granted:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A Place Approval – valid for three years – covering all civil registrations/ceremonies at the designated premises. 2. A Temporary Approval – valid for one event only on a specified date at the designated place. <p>Currently there are 21 premises across Mid Ulster District which are licensed for Civil Marriages and/or Civil Partnerships with a current fee of £400 approved for the Grant/Renewal of a Place Approval for a three year period.</p>

3	Key Issues
3.1	<p>The Guidance to the Requirements and Conditions for Approved Premises for Civil Marriages and/or Civil Partnership (Appendix 1) will form the primary framework for the administration, enabling the Place Approval to be issued within a consistent and aligned approach to the procedures across Mid-Ulster District.</p> <p>The Guidance and Conditions (See Appendix 1) will ensure that applicants are fully informed of all aspects of their Place Approval and their specific</p>

3.2	<p>responsibilities in relation to the specific premises.</p> <p>Currently, the application fee for the Grant/Renewal of a Place Approval for Civil Marriages and/or Civil Partnership is £400.</p> <p>However, there is currently no facility in place to facilitate the variation of the Approval eg. a request to have an additional room added to the Approval in the case of a larger venue.</p> <p>It is therefore considered that the fee for the variation of a Place Approval should be £80 to ensure that the Council will recover costs incurred.</p>
-----	--

4	Resources
4.1	<p><u>Financial</u> Within current resources</p>
4.2	<p><u>Human</u> Within current resources</p>
4.3	<p><u>Basis for Professional/ Consultancy Support</u> None</p>
4.4	<p><u>Other</u> None</p>

5	Other Considerations
5.1	None

6	Recommendations
6.1	It is recommended that Members adopt the 'Guidance for the Requirements and Conditions for Approved Premises for Civil Marriages and/or Civil Partnership (Appendix 1).
6.2	It is recommended that members adopt the fee of £80 for the application of variation to the approval of premises for Civil Marriages and/or Civil Partnerships.

7	List of Documents Attached
7.1	Appendix 1 - Guidance to the Requirements and Conditions for Approved Premises for Civil Marriages and/or Civil Partnership



Comhairle Ceantair
Lár Uladh
Mid Ulster
District Council

GUIDANCE TO THE REQUIREMENTS AND CONDITIONS FOR APPROVED PREMISES FOR CIVIL MARRIAGES AND/OR CIVIL PARTNERSHIPS

Introduction

Part 1	Requirements for Premises
Part 2	Issuing an Approval
Part 3	Approval Holders Responsibilities
Part 4	Arranging a Marriage
Part 5	Procedure on the day of the Wedding
Appendix A	Guidance from the Registrar General
Appendix B	Conditions of Approval
Appendix C	Registrar Generals Guidance for those wishing to marry/ hold a civil ceremony at an Approved Place
Appendix D	Revocation and Suspension of Approval

This guidance is issued with reference to the Marriage (NI) Order 2003, the Marriage Regulations (NI) 2003, The Civil Partnership Act 2004 and the Civil Partnerships Regulations (NI) 2005

This legislation allows for an Approval to be granted by Mid Ulster District Council for civil marriages and/or civil partnerships to be solemnised at suitable premises/ locations.

The legislation allows two types of approval to be granted:

1. A Place Approval – valid for three years – covering all civil registrations/ ceremonies at the designated premises
2. A Temporary Approval – valid for one event only on a specified date at the designated place.

PART 1 - Requirements for premises

Who can apply?

1.1. Place approval – an application for a Place Approval may be made by the proprietor or a Trustee of suitable premises for use as a civil marriage and/or civil partnership venue

Temporary Approval – these applications must be made by either of the parties to an intended civil marriage and/or civil partnership.

Approval shall not be granted where the Council is of the opinion that the applicant is not a fit and proper person.

What premises/ locations can be approved?

1.2. Any premises/location that meets the requirements of the Council's Approval process.

The following conditions will determine suitability:

- The premises/ location must provide an appropriate and dignified setting for the celebration of marriage.
- Civil marriages and/or civil partnership ceremonies must be solemnised at identifiable places within the Registration district.
- Health and Safety regulations and Fire regulations must be satisfied.
- Public Liability Insurance must be provided.
- The premises must not have a recent or continuing religious connection.
- The safety of Registration Office staff and their legal documents will be a consideration as to the suitability of the premises.

Additional information

1.3. There is no limit to the number of rooms that can be approved for marriages/ partnerships. The Council would expect the number of rooms to be kept to a minimum to avoid confusion. Please note that each application fee covers the rooms contained in one building.

Marriage registrations/ partnership ceremonies must only take place in a room/location which is approved.

A separate room should be available for the confidential interviewing of the marriage/ partnership parties.

However, you may wish to have an alternative location in the case of inclement weather. Approval must be sought for this location as well.

PART 2 - Issuing an Approval

How to Apply

Application forms can be obtained from the registrar:

**Cookstown
Office**

Burn Road
Cookstown
BT80 8DT

**Dungannon
Office**

Circular Road
Dungannon
BT71 6DT

**Magherafelt
Office**

Ballyronan Road
Magherafelt
BT45 6EN

Telephone 03000 132 132

info@midulstercouncil.org
www.midulstercouncil.org

Application

The completed application form must be signed by the Proprietor of the premises, his/ her Trustee or, in the case of Temporary Approvals.

Forms should be submitted with all the appropriate documents and fees to the address above.

Applications must be made in good time for approval to be given. In most cases at least three months will be required before an approval can be granted. It is for the applicant to ensure that the application is made well in advance of the date of any marriage ceremony.

The Application Process

The information provided below is intended as a step-by-step guide through the process that an application for an “Approved Place for Civil Marriage and/or Civil Partnership” is subject to before being approved or refused.

1. Application form with accompanying fee is recorded, receipted and checked.
2. In considering an application the Council may consult with the following :
 - The Northern Ireland Fire and Rescue Service
 - The Police Service for Northern Ireland
 - The Council’s Environmental Health Department
 - The Council’s Building Control Department
3. In the case of a new application, the applicant is also required to give public notice by placing a Site Notice (as supplied) in a prominent position on the premises as soon as possible after making an application. The notice and the signed pro-forma must be returned after the specified period for its display has elapsed
4. Any person may give notice of their objection (see below) to the application by writing to the Council. The Council will take into account any objections received when deciding on the grant of approval. A copy of any objections shall be sent to the applicant.
5. On receipt of all replies from those bodies consulted and all the required documentation to support the application (see below) the premises will be inspected by a Council Officer.
6. Following this inspection and consultation with relevant Bodies, the application will be considered by the Council and a decision made on the application.

7. Approvals will be issued within 3 months of application providing all requirements have been met. Refusals will also be issued within 3 months

Conditions of Application

The following documents/ items are required in support of your application for a Place Approval:

1. The completed application form
2. The appropriate fee - all cheques should be made payable to Mid Ulster District Council
3. One copy of layout plans of the premises/ location showing the marriage/ civil partnership room and interview room to a scale of not less than 1:100 or if the building is so extensive as to render a smaller scale necessary, not less than 1:200, preferably A£ size scaled appropriately to each room.
4. Electrical Certificates
Test certificates indicating that the following have been suitably tested where applicable:
 - An Electrical Installation Condition Report
 - An Emergency Lighting Periodic Inspection and Testing Certificate
 - A Fire Detection and Alarm System Inspection and Service Report

The Council will only accept certificates signed by a member of one of the following bodies:

- Institute of Electrical Engineers (I.E.E.)
- National Inspection Council for Electrical Installation Contracting (N.I.C.E.I.C)
- Electrical Contractors Association (E.C.A.)
- Electrical Contractors Association of Scotland (E.C.A.S.)
- National Association of Professional Inspectors and Testers (N.A.P.I.T.)
- An insurance Company/ Agent specialising in electrical inspections and testing
- Other competent electrical contractors IF approved by Council. In order to approve a competent contractor the Council will require the following documentation:

- Professional Indemnity insurance certificate; and
- Evidence of appropriate competency as per the following:

Level 3 Certificate in the Requirements for Electrical Installations (BS7671:2008) City and Guilds (2382-10) or Level 3 Certificate in the Requirements for Electrical Installations (16th to 17th edition update BS7671:2008 2382-20)

AND

- a) Level 3 Certificate in Inspection, Testing and Certification of Electrical Installations City and Guilds (2391-10) or 2395-01: Periodic Inspection Testing and Certification of electrical installations; **OR**
- b) Level 3 Certificate in the Certification of Electrical Installations (Design, Erection and Verification of Electrical Installations) City and Guilds (2391-20) or Level 4 Award in the Design and Verification of Electrical Installations (2396-01).

Electrical Installation Condition Report with Condition Report Inspection Schedule and a Schedule of Test Results

All Periodic Inspection and Testing shall be carried out in accordance with BS7671 2008 as amended. Unless specified in the Fire Risk Assessment, or otherwise recommended by the inspection and testing contractor, such certificates will be valid for an interval of not more than three years. However, routine and annual checks of the installation should be carried out within this three year period in accordance with IEE Guidance Note 3 (section 3.5 and 3.7).

Periodic Inspection and Testing of Fire Alarm Systems

Unless specified in your Fire Risk Assessment, all fire alarm systems shall be inspected and tested annually and carried out in accordance with the current edition of BS5839:Part 1.

Periodic Inspection and Testing of Emergency Lighting Systems

All emergency lighting systems shall be inspected and tested annually and carried out in accordance with the current edition of BS5266 : Part 1.

5. Details of public liability insurance in respect of the place for which approval is sought.
6. A suitable and sufficient fire risk assessment. Further information on this is provided below.
7. Any other certification that may be deemed appropriate to determine the application (such as Fire Fighting Equipment test certificates, material flammability certificates etc.)

Fire Risk Assessments

Premises which have been issued, or require, a licence must by law (**The Fire and Rescue Services (NI) Order 2006 and The Fire Safety Regulations (NI) 2010**) have a competent person carry out, and review where necessary, a Fire Risk Assessment relating to the premises, as well as implement and maintain the controls identified. This legislation is normally enforced by Northern Ireland Fire and Rescue Service. However the NIFRS have entered into an arrangement which has given Local Councils the powers needed to enforce this legislation in respect of premises that have or need an Entertainment Licence.

The legislation does not require you to hire a specialist to do this job – the persons carrying out the Assessment do not have to hold qualifications (they may be the building owner, or an employee) – but they must be **competent**. There are a number of means by which the public can be assisted in selecting a competent fire risk assessor and/or a commercial company that carries out fire risk assessments. These include registration or certification schemes operated by the following bodies:

- The Institution of Fire Engineers (IFE)
- The Institute of Fire Safety Managers (IFSM)
- The Institute of Fire Prevention Officers (IFPO)
- Warrington Certification Limited
- Fire Industry Association (FIA)

If a contractor is not a member of any of the groups listed above, they should be approved by the Council **prior to any work being commenced** and hold acceptable insurance indemnity.

You must provide a copy of your most recent Fire Risk Assessment with your application. If this is not provided the application will not be properly made and a licence will not be issued.

Objections

Any person may give notice in writing to the Council of an objection to an application for the granting of an approval in accordance with the regulations. The Council shall consider the objection providing that the objection:

- a) Specified the name and address of the person making it
- b) Specifies the reason for the objection
- c) Was made to the Council within 21 days from the date on which public notice was given.

The Council may also consider an objection received outside the notice period at its discretion.

A copy of any objection submitted in accordance with the regulations will be sent to the applicant.

Appeals

See Appendix D

Inspection

Council Officers, the Registrar and/ or other representatives of the Council, and the Fire Brigade may inspect the premises. Further Inspections may be carried out should an Approval be granted.

Validity

A Place Approval will be valid for three years from the date of issue. Updated copies of any certificates, which may expire during this period, must be submitted as and when required during this period.

A Temporary Place Approval will only be valid for the date and place as stated on the Approval.

Renewal

The approval holder may apply for the renewal of a Place Approval. A renewal will run from the expiry date of the current Place Approval. Applications to renew should be made not less than three months before the current approval expires. A further application fee is payable for inspection of the premises and the issue of a renewed Approval.

Temporary Approvals cannot be renewed. Even if a civil marriage/ partnership has previously taken place at that location each registration/ ceremony will require a separate temporary approval.

Expired Approval

Civil marriages and/or civil partnerships cannot take place in premises or locations where the approval has expired.

Refusal or Non- renewal of Approval

Where an application or renewal is refused the applicant will be notified in writing and the reason for refusal given.

Revocation and Suspension

The Council has the right to revoke or suspend an Approval at any time - see Appendix D. Before revoking the approval the Council will:

- a) Notify in writing the reasons why it is proposed to revoke the Approval;
- b) The holder will be given an opportunity to answer and rectify any breaches of requirements, conditions or regulations;
- c) If the Approval Holder is still unable to meet these requirements the Council will notify in writing the date approval will be revoked from. It will be the responsibility of the Approval Holder to notify all parties that marriages cannot take place on the premises or at the locations concerned, Any fees paid are non- refundable.

Surrendering Approval

The holder of a three year Place Approval or Temporary Approval may surrender the approval at any time which will be revoked as soon as is practicable. It will be the responsibility of the Approval Holder to notify all parties that civil marriages and/or civil partnerships cannot take place on the premises or at the location concerned. Any fees paid are non- refundable.

Variation

Subject to providing notice to the Approval Holder the Council may at any time vary the conditions attached to any Approval on any grounds it thinks fit.

Register of Approved Premises

A Register of all premises holding Three year Place Approvals will be kept by the Council and notified to the Registrar General for Northern Ireland. The register will contain:

- Name, description and full postal address (if any) of the place
- Name and address of the approval holder
- Date approval granted
- Date approval expires
- Date approval revoked

The register will be available for public inspection during office hours.

PART 3 - Approval Holders' Responsibilities

The Approval holder must:

1. Appoint a "Responsible Person" who will be named on all applications. The responsible person will have sufficient authority to guarantee all requirements and conditions are fulfilled and all arrangements are in place to ensure the solemnity and dignity of the occasion. A Deputy may be appointed providing they have been named at the time of the application. Subsequent amendments may be made, in writing to the Council, prior to the date of marriage/ partnership. The Approval Holder may appoint himself or herself as a Responsible Person.
2. Ensure that all information held by the Council is current and complete i.e. changes to names or telephone numbers of Responsible person or deputy.
3. Ensure the Responsible Person is aware of the responsibilities and requirements for coordinating marriages/ partnerships. The Responsible Person must be present at least 1 hour before each ceremony and throughout the ceremony.
4. Ensure compliance with any limitations imposed by Health and Safety regulations and Fire regulations in respect of the number of guests allowed into the approved room.
5. Ensure the premises are available for inspection at all reasonable times by the Registrar and other Council officials.
6. Ensure that all parties are aware that the granting of approval does not guarantee the availability of a Registrar.
7. Ensure advertising of premises or locations where approval has been granted is not implied to be a recommendation of that place by the Council or the Registrar General.
8. Ensure no food or drink is sold, dispensed or consumed within the approved room where the ceremony will take place for at least one hour before or during the ceremony.
9. Ensure that smoking is not permitted in the approved room for at least one hour before or during the ceremony.
10. Ensure that the approved room is clearly signposted and that no charge is made for anyone attending.
11. Ensure that a separate room is available to the Registrar before and after the ceremony.
12. Ensure car parking is available at the venue for the Registrar.
13. Ensure music is organised and controlled by a designated person. This music must be secular and take into account any copyright issues.
14. Ensure guests are aware that any photography and videography during the ceremony/ registration should only be carried out in accordance with the Registrar's Guidance Note on this.
15. Ensure that there will be no connection with religion or religious practice.

16. The Approval Holder must be aware that marriage is a solemn and dignified occasion and must ensure that nothing of a frivolous or unseemly nature is permitted before or during the ceremony/ registration, which detracts from the dignity of marriage/ civil partnerships.

PART 4 - Arranging a Marriage/ Civil Partnership at Approved Places or Premises

Once approval has been granted the Civil Marriage and/or Civil partnership Ceremony must be arranged. Arrangements will be made between the Approval Holder, the parties and the Registrar. The following procedure must be followed:

1. Parties wishing to marry must make preliminary enquiries with the Approval Holder or Responsible Person.
2. Form AP1(a)/AP2(a) must be completed by the Approval Holder or Responsible Person agreeing that the marriage/ partnership can take place on their premises/location. The Council will supply these forms to the Approval Holder. The Approval Holder should remind the parties that the completion of Form AP1(a)/ AP2(a) does not guarantee the availability of the Registrar and therefore the date and time cannot be confirmed at this point.
3. The parties must be advised to attend the Registrar's office, bringing with them the completed AP1(a)/ AP2(a) Notice of Marriage Forms, appropriate documents and the Registrars attendance fee.
4. At this time Form AP1(b)/ AP2(b) will be completed confirming the availability of the Registrar and the date and time of the ceremony/ registration. The Registrar will issue copies of the completed Form AP1/ AP2 to the Approval Holder and to the parties.
5. A provisional booking may be made with the Registrar up to three years before the date of the proposed marriage.
6. The parties must be advised of any limits to the number of guests attending their civil marriage or civil partnership ceremony/ registration as requires by Health and Safety and Fire Regulations.
7. The parties must be advised that punctuality on the day of the civil marriage or civil partnership is essential as the Registrar may have other appointments on the day.
8. **The Council accepts no responsibility for the cancellation of ceremonies due to the late arrival of any members of the bridal/ partnership party.**
9. Any civil marriage or civil partnership taking place on a vessel or vehicle will be carried out on the understanding that it remains stationary throughout the ceremony/ registration to allow the Registrar to leave once the ceremony/ registration has been completed.
10. The Approval Holder and Responsible Person must be aware that the parties must complete the necessary legal preliminaries to marriage/ civil partnership with the Registrar about eight to ten weeks before the date of the marriage/ civil partnership. Failure to comply with these preliminaries will mean the marriage/ civil partnership cannot take place.

PART 5 - Procedures on the day of the Wedding

1. The Registrar will arrive at the premises/ location about 30 minutes before the agreed time of the wedding.
2. Car parking space should be provided for the Registrar as near to the main entrance as possible.
3. On arrival the Registrar will make themselves known to the Responsible Person. The Responsible Person will liaise with the Registrar to ensure conditions and requirements are met and procedures are in place to allow for the smooth running of the ceremony.
4. Where an admission fee is normally charged this must be waived for all wishing to attend the ceremony.
5. The Registrar must, on arrival, have access to where the ceremony will take place and interview facilities.
6. The Responsible Person may have to ensure Ushers are provided to assist the marriage/ civil partnership party and the Registrar.
7. Music may be provided but must be secular (i.e. no religious content) and organised by the Responsible person. (see Part 3. 13)
8. The Responsible Person should remind the guests at the ceremony/ registration of the procedure regarding photography and video recording. (see Part 3. 14)
9. Immediately before the ceremony the Registrar will conduct a confidential interview with the parties to the marriage/ civil partnership.
10. After the marriage/civil partnership the Registrar will require the parties concerned and witnesses to sign the Marriage/ Civil Partnership Schedule. A table should be provided for this purpose. Once the Marriage/ Civil Partnership Schedule has been signed the Registrar's duties will be complete.
11. It is important to be aware that when conducting a marriage ceremony/ civil partnership registration the Registrar is obliged to act in accordance with the Marriage (NI) Order 2003, the Civil Partnership Act 2004, the associated Regulations and guidance from the Registrar General for Northern Ireland.

APPENDIX A

Guidance from the Registrar General

1. In considering the suitability of places as venues for civil marriages and/or civil partnerships the local authority will have regard to the following guidance from the Registrar General:
2. The legislation is intended to allow civil marriages and/or civil partnerships to be solemnised at any approved location, including any premises, fixed buildings, temporary structures, enclosures and similar structures, land (including any land covered with water insofar as within the jurisdiction of the registration district) and any vessels or vehicles, without compromising the fundamental principles of the Marriage (NI) Order 2003, the Civil Partnership Act 2004 and the solemnity and dignity of civil marriage/ partnership. These will mean that certain places are not suitable for approval.
3. Civil marriages and/or civil partnerships must be solemnised at identifiable places within the registration district in respect of which the Schedule of Marriage/ Civil Partnership has been issued. The position of the place must be suitably defined in words or figures so as to enable it to be recorded on the Marriage/ Civil Partnership Schedule. Such a system is already in place in relation to religious marriages. For the avoidance of doubt, local authorities may approve moving vessels as approved places provided that for the duration of the marriage/civil partnership ceremony/ registration any such vessel remains within the boundary of the registration district in which the marriage/ civil partnership is to be solemnised. This may result in the owner or operator of a vessel seeking approval from more than one local authority if they intend that the vessel should be approved for civil marriages/ civil partnerships to be carried out on board. Each approval will apply to the vessel in respect of that area of water within the registration district boundary to which the approval applies.
4. The Council is required not to approve a place if the Council is of the opinion that the place will compromise the solemnity and dignity of civil marriage/ civil partnership. The primary use of a place would render it unsuitable if that use could be regarded as demeaning marriage/ civil partnerships or bringing it into disrepute.
5. The Council is also precluded from granting approval to any place with a recent or continuing connection with any religion or religious practice which would be incompatible with the use of that place for the solemnisation of civil marriages/ civil partnerships. This would, for example, rule out any place, any building or any specific room or space within a building whose primary purpose is still considered to be linked to religion e.g. a chapel in a stately home. However, a place in which a religious group meets occasionally may be suitable if its primary use is secular. GRO (NI) also recognises that there are places where the issue may not be clear-cut. For instance, ruined abbeys and churches clearly would have had an historical religious connection. In determining whether such places might be approved as venues for civil marriages/ civil partnerships, the Council should examine and take into account the present day circumstances.
6. Civil marriages/ civil partnerships in approved places may be followed by a celebration, commemoration or blessing of the couple's own choice, provided that this does not purport to be a religious marriage and that it is distinct from the civil ceremony/ registration.

APPENDIX B

Conditions of Approval

The following conditions are set by the Registrar General for Northern Ireland and will be attached to Notices of Approval:

1.1 The approval holder is responsible for compliance with these conditions and must make arrangements to ensure that in his or her absence a person (delegate) of suitable responsibility is available in this regard.

1.2 The approval holder (or his or her delegate) shall be available in or at the approved place for a minimum of one hour prior to each civil marriage/ civil partnership ceremony and throughout each civil marriage and/or civil partnership ceremony itself.

1.3. The approval holder must notify the authority immediately of any change to any of the following–

- (a) the nature of the approved place from that described in the application for approval;
- (b) the name, description and full postal address (if any) of the approved place; and
- (c) the address of the approval holder.

1.4 Where a person is deemed to be an approval holder under regulation 32 of the Marriage (NI) Regulations 2003 or regulation 24 of the Civil Partnership Regulations (NI) 2005, that person shall be obliged to notify the authority immediately of that fact in accordance with regulation 32(2) or 24(2) of the said Regulations.

1.5 The approved place and temporary approved place must be made available at all reasonable times for inspection by an authorised Officer of the Council.

1.6 No food or drink may be sold or dispensed or consumed in any approved place or temporary approved place in which a marriage ceremony takes place within one hour prior to that ceremony or during the ceremony itself, except where the ceremony takes place in a separate room or similarly defined space within the approved place in which case this restriction shall apply only to that room or space.

1.7 The arrangements made by the approval holder for each civil marriage and/or civil partnership ceremony must meet with the prior written approval of the District Registrar or Deputy Registrar of the Council.

1.8 (1) Any reference to an approved place on any sign or notice, or on any stationery or publication, or within any advertisement, relating to that place may state, subject to subparagraph (2), that the approved place has been approved by the authority as a venue for civil marriages and/or civil partnerships in pursuance of the Marriage (NI) Order or Civil Partnership Act and if it does so, must state that such an approval does not bind the authority to perform or provide a service without prior consultation with and agreement of said authority.

(2) Any reference under (1) shall not state or imply any recommendation of the approved place or its facilities by the authority, the Registrar General or any of the officers or employees of either of them.

LOCAL STANDARD CONDITIONS TO BE ATTACHED TO PLACE APPROVALS AND TEMPORARY PLACE APPROVALS

General Conditions

The following conditions are set by the District Council under the Marriage Regulations 2003 19(b) and schedule 12 and the Civil Partnership Regulations (NI) 2005:

- 2.1 The “Responsible Person(s)” named on this notification should have sufficient authority to guarantee all requirements and conditions are fulfilled and all arrangements are in place to ensure the solemnity and dignity of the occasion.
- 2.2 The responsible person must be aware of the responsibilities and requirements for co-ordinating marriages. The responsible person must be present at least 1 hour before each ceremony and throughout the ceremony.
- 2.3 Maximum number of guests specified for each room/location must not be exceeded.
- 2.4 The granting of approval does not guarantee the availability of Registrar.
- 2.5 The approved room must be clearly signposted and no charge can be made for anyone attending.
- 2.6 A separate room must be available to the Registrar before the ceremony if required for a pre-marriage interview between the registrar, the bride and groom/ partners and if appropriate the approval holder or their delegate.
- 2.7 Car parking must be available at the venue for the Registrar.
- 2.8 There will be no connection with religion or religious practice during the ceremony
- 2.9 The District Council accepts no responsibility for the cancellation of a ceremony due to the late arrival of any member of the bridal/ partnership party.
- 2.10 Any civil marriage/ civil partnership taking place on a vessel or vehicle will be carried out on the understanding that it remains stationary throughout the ceremony to allow the Registrar to leave once the ceremony has been completed.
- 2.11 Failure to comply with the legal preliminaries will mean a civil marriage and/or civil partnership cannot take place.
- 2.12 This approval and conditions shall be prominently displayed within the approved room or part of the place approved for civil marriage/ civil partnership ceremonies.
- 2.13 The approval holder or delegated person shall take every reasonable precaution to ensure that the level of noise arising from other parts of the premises shall be audible in the marriage/ civil partnership room or other room approved for civil marriage/ civil partnership ceremonies during any such ceremony.
- 2.14 Music or noise arising from the use of the approved place or temporary approved place shall not cause unreasonable disturbance or annoyance to the occupiers of other properties in the neighbourhood. The Council may require the level of sound to be reduced to its satisfaction.

2.15 The whole of the approved place or temporary approved place shall be kept clean, ventilated and free from any accumulation of dirt, rubbish or flammable materials, yard areas shall be kept in a clean condition and free of rubbish and litter and a sufficient number of suitable receptacles with proper fitting covers shall be provided for the purpose of receiving rubbish, dust and refuse from the approved place or temporary approved place.

2.16 Where litter (including confetti) rubbish and similar material arising from the use of the approved place or temporary approved place has affected adjoining property then the approval holder or his delegate shall make appropriate arrangements to have the material cleared.

2.17 Sanitary accommodation and washing facilities provided at the approved place or temporary approved place shall be maintained in good working order, kept clean, ventilated, disinfected and supplied with all proper requisites.

Safety

3.1 The approved place or temporary approved place shall comply with the requirements of the Council and all the precautions identified in the risk assessment.

3.2 All firefighting equipment provided shall be kept in good working order and all fire extinguishers shall bear a stamp or label to indicate that they have been inspected and serviced by the suppliers of the equipment or other competent person within the past year.

3.3 The approval holder shall take all reasonable measures for securing and maintaining adequate access to the approved place for fire appliances, ambulances, police vehicles and other vehicles which may be required in an emergency.

3.4 All fittings of gas or electrical installations shall be kept and maintained in proper, safe and unobstructed condition.

3.5 A telephone or other suitable method of summoning assistance from the emergency services shall be available at all times when the approved place or temporary approved place is occupied.

3.6 The approval holder or delegated person shall be in charge of the approved place or temporary approved place to ensure that before it is made available for the ceremony and while all attendees and employees are at the approved place or temporary approved place that the safety arrangements are in order as follows:-

(a) All exit doors are easily and immediately openable from the inside and all restrictive fastening have been removed. All fire doors shall be maintained in the unlocked closed position.

(b) All gangways, passageways and exit doors and all stairways are free from obstruction and no person, except persons employed at the approved place, shall stand, sit or remain in any such means of escape.

(c) All parts of the premises are adequately lighted and where appropriate the illuminated exit door signs and emergency lighting in escape routes are operating effectively.

- (d) All items of firefighting equipment are in the appropriate readily available positions and are in working order.
- (e) All open heating appliances are of a fixed type and are properly guarded and no combustible materials are situated close to such appliances.
- (f) Adequate receptacles are provided for discarded cigarette ends, matches, etc, and the contents of such receptacles are safely disposed of at the closing of the approved place or temporary approved place.
- (g) All staff, attendants, stewards, etc, are trained or instructed on the action to be taken in the event of fire, including the method of calling the Fire Brigade and the fastest means of evacuating the premises in a safe and orderly manner.
- (h) Where closely seated audiences are involved, an announcement shall be made at the start of each ceremony indicating the location of exits

3.7 Carpets and other floor coverings shall be secured and maintained so that they will not be likely to ruck or to be in any way a source of danger. Mats shall be sunk so as to be flush with the surface of the floor.

3.8 Coverings to seats shall be kept in a good state of repair at all times.

3.9 (a) All hangings, decorative displays and curtains shall be of non-combustible, inherently non-flammable, durable flame-proofed material or of material rendered non-flammable and shall be maintained in such condition.

(b) No naked flames (eg candles, tea lights etc.) either exposed or within containers should be so placed where persons or flammable materials could readily come in contact with them.

3.10 Where the Council requires the approval holder to provide facilities for the disabled on the premises, the facilities shall be maintained to the satisfaction of the Council.

3.11 Where the ceremony involves a closely-seated audience, the siting of wheelchair spaces shall be adjacent to escape routes and approved by the Council.

Where there is seating for more than 50 persons seats should be secured together in lengths of not fewer than 4. If seating for more than 250 persons is required, provision should be made for fixing to the floor the rows of seating flanking the front, the back and the cross gangways and the seats near exits, although only the end seat of the rows need to be fixed to the floor if all the seats are secured together.

Where the fixing of seating to the floor is impracticable or undesirable (eg on a polished dance floor), floor bars instead of screws may be used. The bars should have a cambered top surface so as to avoid the risk of tripping by persons using the seating.

3.12 Staff shall be aware at all times of the presence and location of persons with a mobility handicap in the approved place and shall in the case of fire or other emergency, if necessary with assistance from other persons, organise the evacuation of such persons from the approved place.

APPENDIX C

Registrar Generals Guidance For those wishing to hold a civil marriage/ partnership ceremony at an Approved Place

1. As soon as a couple has made provisional arrangements for their marriage/ civil partnership at an approved place they should contact the Registrar at Mid Ulster District Council.
2. Without the presence of the Registrar or Deputy Registrar there can be no marriage/ civil partnership and any arrangements for the use of the place depend entirely on the Registrar's availability. It is, therefore, essential that the couple make an advance booking with the Registrar for his or her attendance at their proposed marriage/ civil partnership as soon as a booking can be accepted. A fee for this attendance will be payable in advance of the ceremony.
3. Each of the couple will also have to complete the formal schedule/ notice of marriage/ registration and lodge it with the Registrar not more than one year, and not less than twenty eight days, before the civil marriage/ partnership ceremony.
4. The couple should be warned that any arrangements made for a marriage/ civil partnership to take place at an Approved Place are dependent on:
5. The attendance of the Registrar; and
6. The issue of the Schedule/ Notice of Marriage/ Registration by the Registrar to who notice of marriage/ civil partnership was given.
7. The couple should be advised that only a civil non- religious ceremony could be permitted by the Registrar. Any music, readings, words or performance that form any part of the ceremony must be secular, i.e. have no religious content. The content of the ceremony must be agreed in advance with the Registrar who will be attending the ceremony.
8. Any copyright for music, reading etc. permitted at the ceremony are a matter for the couple and the holder of the approval.

APPENDIX D

Revocation and Suspension of Approval

Revocation and Suspension

1. The Council may revoke or suspend an approval if, in its opinion, after considering any representations by or on behalf of the Approval Holder, that:
 - a. The Approval Holder has failed to comply with one or more of the standard or local conditions attached to the approval;
 - b. The approved place is no longer suitable for the solemnisation of civil marriage/ civil partnership; or
 - c. In the case of a period approval, the Approval Holder is not or is no longer a fit and proper person.
2. If the Approval Holder ceases to have an interest in the approved place, then the Council may also revoke, suspend or vary the terms of the approval.
3. When approval has been suspended or revoked the regulations require the Approval Holder to notify any couples who had arranged to marry or register a civil partnership in the place.

Variation

Subject to providing notice to the Approval Holder, the Council may, at any time, vary the conditions attached to a temporary approval, or the further conditions attached to a Place Approval, on any grounds it thinks fit.

Appeal

Local Authorities should note that, under Article 18 (4)(i) of the Marriage (NI) Order 2003, or Regulation 23 of the Civil Partnership Regulations (NI) 2005, an applicant or an Approval Holder may appeal to the County Court against any decision of the local authority if the Approval Holder considers that the local authority erred in law, based its decision on any incorrect material fact, acted contrary to natural justice or exercised its discretion in an unreasonable manner. In upholding an appeal, the County Court may remit the case back to the local authority for reconsideration of its decision or reverse or modify the decision of the local authority.

N

Subject	Entertainment Licensing Applications
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	<p>The Council has responsibility for Licensing Places of Entertainment in accordance with The Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) (NI) Order 1985.</p> <p>Entertainment Licensing applications are received on a continued basis across the District.</p> <p>Statutory Consultations are carried out with PSNI and NIFRS for each entertainment licence application (grant or renewal) submitted.</p> <p>An officer will carry out an inspection of each place of entertainment to ensure compliance on site and that all certification and information deemed necessary in accordance with the approved policy has been addressed.</p>

3	Key Issues
3.1	<p>As previously agreed a list of applications for all grant/renewal of Entertainment Licences in Mid Ulster District Council is attached (see Appendix 1). The number of applications received on a monthly basis will vary depending on the date of expiry of the current licence.</p> <p>Each application is accompanied by the following documentation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 A current Fire Risk Assessment detailing the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) means of escape from premises (b) management responsibilities for day to day safety aspects (c) details of review on an annual basis <p>The fire risk assessment submitted is audited by the inspecting officer</p> 2 Electrical certification is required for the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) General electrical installation (b) Emergency lighting system (c) Fire alarm system 3 Details of current public liability insurance for premises 4 Copy of public advertisement in local press

4	Resources
4.1	<u>Financial</u> None
4.2	<u>Human</u> None
4.3	<u>Basis for Professional/ Consultancy Support</u> None
4.4	<u>Other</u> None

5	Other Considerations
5.1	<p>During performance inspections were carried out over the Christmas/New Year period by authorised Officers across Mid-Ulster District. The inspections were carried out on premises including nightclubs, bars and hotels with licensed numbers exceeding 500 people.</p> <p>The inspections which were unannounced, concentrated on the main points of the licence conditions including the following:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Numbers attending the function ii. Availability/assessability of escape routes iii. Availability of fire extinguishers iv. Illumination of all exit signage v. General house-keeping arrangements for premises. <p>In any case where contraventions of the licence are observed, the Council will be advised of further action which may be deemed necessary.</p>

6	Recommendations
6.1	Members 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.
7.2	Appendix 2 – Schedule of Entertainment Licence applications which have been granted/renewed.

Appendix 1

Schedule of applications received for the Grant/Renewal of Entertainment Licences in February 2016

Name of Applicant	Name of Premises	Address of Premises	Type of Licence	Days and Hours proposed	Max No of Patrons
R Donnelly	Tally's Bar	64 Dernanaught Road Dungannon BT70 2NR	Annual	Monday – Sunday 1:00pm – 1:00am	500
J Belton	The Elk	38-40 Hillhead Road Toomebridge BT41 3SF	Occasional	Tuesday, Thursday and Fridays 7:00pm – 12:00am	600
J Venciene	Relish	5 Northland Place Dungannon BT71 6AN	Annual	Friday – Sunday 4:00pm – 1:00am	100
M Chesney	St. Malachy's	55 Brough Road Castledawson BT45 8ER	Annual	Monday – Friday 7:00pm – 12:00am Saturday – Sunday 9:00am – 12:00am	150
E Quinn	Quinns Corner	175 Ballygawley Road Dungannon BT70 1RX	Annual	Monday – Saturday 11:00am – 1:00am Sunday 12:00pm – 12:00am	434

Appendix 2

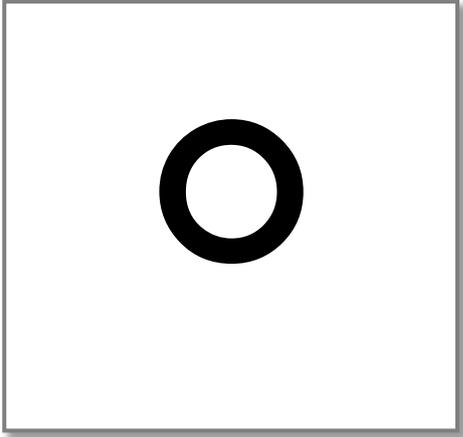
Schedule of applications issued for the Grant/Renewal of Entertainment Licences in February 2016.

Name of Applicant	Name of Premises	Address of Premises	Type of Licence	Days and Hours granted	Date of Issue
P Lagan	Dew Drop	50 Main Street Pomeroy BT70 2QH	Annual	Monday to Sunday (inclusive) : 11.30 am - 1.00 am	11/1/2016
C McCausland	McCausland's Bar	38 Main Street DUNGANNON BT70 3EZ	Annual	Monday to Saturday 11:30am – 1:00am Sunday 12:30pm – 12 midnight	2/2/2016
Coagh United Football Club	William Dallas	11 Ballinderry Bridge Road, Cookstown, BT80 0VR	Annual	Monday to Sunday : 11.30 am to 11.00 pm	8/2/2016
Evergreen Social Club	Bridget Heron	27 Moss Road Cookstown BT80 0BZ	Annual	Monday to Friday : 7:30pm - 11:30pm Saturday : 7:30pm - 12:00am Sunday : 7:30pm - 10:30pm	10/2/2016

Name of Applicant	Name of Premises	Address of Premises	Type of Licence	Days and Hours granted	Date of Issue
O Mulligan	Mulligans	33 Chapel Street Cookstown BT80 8QB	Annual	Monday to Thursday : 12 noon - 11.00 pm Friday & Sunday : 12 noon - 12 midnight Saturday : 12 noon - 1.00 am	10/2/2016
P McCann	Stepz (Murphys Bar)	64-66 Main Street Pomeroy BT70 2QH	Annual	Monday to Thursday : 12 noon - 11.00 pm Friday and Sunday : 12 noon - 12 midnight Saturday : 12 noon - 1.00 am	10/2/2016
R Owens	SHOOTERS AMUSEMENT CENTRE	5 Thomas Street DUNGANNON BT70 1HN	Annual	Monday to Thursday: 10:00am – 12:00pm	11/2/2016
D Scott	SCOTT'S BAR	72-76 Main Street FIVEMILETOWN BT75 0PG	Annual	Monday to Saturday 11.00am to 1.00am Sunday : 12:00pm to 12:00am	11/2/2016
N Barnes	Drumnacross Orange Hall	15 Glenarny Road Cookstown BT80 9DZ	14 Unspecified Days	Monday to Saturday : 6.30 pm - 1.00 am	19/2/2016

Name of Applicant	Name of Premises	Address of Premises	Type of Licence	Days and Hours granted	Date of Issue
P Byrne	St Mary's Hall	West Street Stewartstown	14 Unspecified Days	Monday - Sunday : 10.00 am - 1.00am	19/2/2016
S Boyle	The Cosy Corner Bar	68 Gulladuff Road GULLADUFF BT45 8NT	Annual	Monday - Saturday : 11.30a.m. - 01.00a.m. Sunday : 12.30p.m. - 10.00p.m.	17/2/2016
Moneyneany Development Group	An Rath Dubh	53 Moneyneany Road DRAPERSTOWN BT45 7EN	Annual	Monday - Friday & Sunday : 11.00 a.m. - Midnight Saturday : 11.00 a.m. - 1.00 a.m.	17/2/2016
St John Bosco Community Association	St John Bosco Community Hall	3 Culbane Road PORTGLENONE BT44 8NZ	Annual	Monday - Sunday : 8.00 am. - 1.00am.	17/2/2016
M McGovern	St Martin's GAC	51 Longfield Road DESERTMARTIN BT45 5LS	Annual	Monday - Sunday : 10.00am - 01.00am	17/2/2016
O'Donovan Rossa GAC MacFlynn Suite	MacFlynn Suite	75 Castledawson Road MAGHERAFELT BT45 6PB	Annual	Monday - Saturday : 9.00am. - 1.00am. Sunday : 9.00am. - 12 Midnight	5/2/2016

Name of Applicant	Name of Premises	Address of Premises	Type of Licence	Days and Hours granted	Date of Issue
An Coire	An Coire	132A Tirkane Road Maghera BT46 5NH	Annual	Monday - Sunday : 9.00am - 1.00am	5/2/2016
P B McKenna	McKennas Bar	2-4 Glen Road MAGHERA BT46 5AW	Annual	Monday - Wednesday : 11.30am. - 11.30am. Thursday - Saturday : 11.30am. - 01.30am. Sunday : 12.30am. - 12.30pm.	1/2/2016
H McAlary	The Corner House	6-8 St. Patricks St DRAPERSTOWN BT45 7AL	Annual	Monday - Saturday : 11.30am. - 1.00am. Sunday : 12.30pm. - Midnight	1/2/2016
K McGuigan	The Shamrock Bar	5-7 St. Patricks St DRAPERSTOWN BT45 7AJ	Annual	Monday - Saturday : 11.30am - 1.00am. Sunday : 12.00 Noon - Midnight	1/2/2016
M Bradley	The Dugout Bar	94 Main Street MAGHERA BT46 5AF	Annual	Monday - Thursday : 11.30am. - 11.30am. Friday - Saturday : 11.30am. - 01.00am. Sunday : 12.30pm. - Midnight	1/2/2016





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:- <ul style="list-style-type: none">a Full Applications - submitted with detailed working drawings.b Building Notices - minor work not usually requiring detailed plans, e.g. 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	February 2016	Accumulative 2015/16
	Total number of Applications	192	2151
	Full plans applications received	59	775
	Building Notices applications received	102	1157
	Regularisations applications received	29	219
	Estimated value of works submitted	£32,070,790	£125,856,150
	Number of inspections carried out by Building Control Officers	940	10469
	Commencements	185	2377
	Domestic Dwellings	28	685
	Domestic alterations and Extensions	149	1580



	Non-Domestic work	8	112
	Completions	163	1752
	Domestic Dwellings	23	389
	Domestic alterations and Extensions	122	1265
	Non-Domestic work	8	98
	Property Certificates Received	135	1871
3.2	Over the past month a number of significant applications have been received as noted in Appendix 1.		

4	Resources
4.1	<u>Financial</u> Within current budgets
4.2	<u>Human</u> Within current staffing arrangements
4.3	<u>Basis for Professional/ Consultancy Support</u> None
4.4	<u>Other</u> 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.

Appendix 1

Applicant	Location of Development	Details of Development	External value of development
St Patricks Academy	37 Killymeal Road Dungannon	Erection of a 1320 pupil school with sports pavilion (floor area of 16,802m ²) B.C. fee - £76,351	£23,136,557
Ballywholan Developments Ltd	Tamnamore Road Dungannon	Erection of 26 No. Dwellings (average floor area of 102m ²) B.C. fee - £4,999	£1,332,000
Omniplex	Oaks Road Dungannon	Cinema Refurbishment B.C. fee - £1,720	£255,868
Axon	Dungannon Business Park Dungannon	Factory and associated offices (floor area of 2,196m ²) B.C. fee - £4,690	£850,000
J Scullion	Smith Street Moneymore	Erection of 13no. Apartments (average floor area of 62m ²) B.C. fee - £3,557	£538,280
FP McCann	The Orchards Portglenone	Erection of 8no. Dwellings (average floor area of 100m ²) B.C. fee - £1995	£1,000,000
Hagan Builders Ltd	Ardboe Road Cookstown	Erection of 13no. Dwellings (average floor area of 118m ²) B.C. fee - £3,059	£732,418
Oakleaf Contracts	N.E. of Oakvale Manor Magherafelt	Erection of 6no. Dwellings. B.C. fee - £1,573	£370,158
J Donnelly	Off Main Street Castledawson	Erection of 12no. Dwellings. B.C. fee - £2,741	£825,120