



08 January 2019

Dear Councillor

You are invited to attend a meeting of the Environment Committee to be held in The Chamber, Magherafelt at Mid Ulster District Council, Ballyronan Road, MAGHERAFELT, BT45 6EN on Tuesday, 08 January 2019 at 19:00 to transact the business noted below.

Yours faithfully

Anthony Tohill  
Chief Executive

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## AGENDA

### OPEN BUSINESS

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

### Matters for Decision

- |     |  |           |
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| 4.  | 2018 Towns and Villages Awards   | 3 - 56    |
| 5.  | Environmental Services Proposed Scale of Charges for 2019/20                                     | 57 - 60   |
| 6.  | DfI Roads Proposals to Mid Ulster District Council – Provision of Disabled Persons' Parking Bays | 61 - 68   |
| 7.  | Dual Language Signage Surveys  | 69 - 86   |
| 8.  | Renaming and Renumbering Existing Streets  | 87 - 90   |
| 9.  | Street Naming and Property Numbering   | 91 - 100  |
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| 11. | Product Safety Incident Management Plan as per PAS 7100: 2018                                    | 103 - 118 |
| 12. | Dog Fouling across Mid Ulster Council District   | 119 - 166 |

### Matters for Information

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**Items restricted in accordance with Section 42, Part 1 of Schedule 6 of the Local Government Act (NI) 2014. The public will be asked to withdraw from the meeting at this point.**

#### Matters for Decision

20. Update in relation to National Fuel Framework Agreement (RM 1027) operated by the Crown Commercial Service
21. Tender report for the appointment a lift servicing contractor
22. Tender Report for the Digitisation of Building Control Files
23. Application for the Grant of a Mobile Street Trading Licence
24. Implementation of Local Government Resilience Resourcing Model
25. Magherafelt Alleyway Revitalisation – Capital Project
26. Seamus Heaney Trail Experience – Capital Project
27. Increased ICT Fees - Davagh Forest Visitor Hub

#### Matters for Information

28. Confidential Minutes of Environment Committee held on 3 December 2018
29. Capital Projects Update
30. Capital Works Update – Final Capping at Magheraglass Landfill

<b>Report on</b>	<b>2018 Towns and Villages Awards</b>
<b>Date of Meeting</b>	<b>8<sup>th</sup> January 2019</b>
<b>Reporting Officer</b>	<b>Terry Scullion, Head of Property Services</b>
<b>Contact Officer</b>	<b>Eunan Murray, Grounds &amp; Cemeteries Manager</b>

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

<b>1.0</b>	<b>Purpose of Report</b>
1.1	To update members of local success at the 2018 town and village awards, to agree nominations for 2019 Awards.
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Background</b>
2.1	Council submitted entries for the five largest settlements and a limited number of other villages, subject to community support, to both the NIAC Best Kept Awards and Ulster in Bloom in 2018. In addition, one settlement was represented in Ireland's Best Kept Awards and Britain in Bloom awards.
2.2	The annual awards that promote achievement and excellence in Horticulture, Amenity and Environmental Sustainability and is important in recognising high quality environments to live and work. These awards encourage cities, towns and villages right across Northern Ireland to look their best, boosting civic pride through beautiful plant and floral displays. All competitions continue to attract great interest.
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Main Report</b>
3.1	<u>Ulster In Bloom 2018</u> Notably for Council in the 2018 Translink Ulster in Bloom Competition winner for the 'Village category' was Donaghmore, with last year's winners Castlecaulfield in a very close second place. This achievement for both Villages is recognition of the efforts of Council, local businesses and the local communities. The awards presentation for this event was held on Thursday 20 September 2018 and appendix 1 outlines feedback from the Judges on all participating settlements in the district.
3.2	<u>Best Kept Awards 2018</u> In the Best Kept Awards 2018 there was success again for Donaghmore winning the Best Kept Small Village category, with Castlecaulfield in second position. In the Housing Awards there was success for Lismore Avenue and Milltown in Dungannon received the Best Kept Medium Housing Area. The awards presentation for this event was held on Tuesday 16 <sup>th</sup> October 2018 and appendix 2 outlines feedback from the Judges on all participating settlements in the district.
3.3	<u>Britain In Bloom Awards 2018</u> The results of the 2018 Royal Horticultural Society Britain In Bloom Awards were announced in Belfast on the 19 October 2018. Catlecaulfield achieved a Gold award in

3.4	<p>the overall Village Category. This is a significant achievement for Council and for the village and appendix 3 outlines feedback from the Judges</p> <p><u>Awards Nominations 2019</u></p> <p>There is lots of useful feedback to consider for areas judged this year to work on for the 2019 season. Nominations for the Best Kept Awards and Ulster in Bloom 2018 are proposed as follows under the appropriate category for the five area largest areas based on population size:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Dungannon,</li> <li>2. Cookstown,</li> <li>3. Magherafelt,</li> <li>4. Coalisland, and</li> <li>5. Maghera</li> </ol> <p>Other nominations for both awards follows council nominations for last year, and were local Community input was evident in the 2018 growing season:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. Tobermore,</li> <li>7. Castlecaulfield, and</li> <li>8. Donaghmore</li> </ol> <p>In addition, there has been interested expressed from the following areas for Council to include the following entries in 2019:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Caledon,</li> <li>b. Moy,</li> <li>c. Stewartstown, and</li> <li>d. Castledawson</li> </ol> <p>It is proposed that these areas are included in 2019 as a trial, subject to retaining resource commitments in line with the Council's agreed Grounds Maintenance Settlements as detailed in Appendix 4 and were local Community input can be evidenced.</p>
3.5	<p><u>Ireland's Best Kept Awards and RHS Britain in Bloom 2019</u></p>
3.6	<p>Following Donaghmore's success in the Northern Ireland Regional awards this year it will go forward to be considered at the All Ireland Awards in May/June 2019. This is the same approach for previous winners for previous regional winners.</p> <p>In addition, NILGA has submitted a request seeking the nomination of Donnaghmore as the Village Category winner for submission to Britain in Bloom. Also, Castlecaulfield to the 'Campion of Champions' category following their success in the awards over multiple years. See appendix 5 for details of the Britain in Bloom nominations.</p> <p>It should also be noted that RHS are considering changing the judging form and matrix for the 2019 awards. The current form is out of 200 marks (100 for horticulture, 50 for environment &amp; biodiversity and 50 for community, the new form will be out of 100 marks (40 for horticulture, 30 for environment &amp; biodiversity and 30 for community) reflecting a more balanced focus across the key areas judged. An RHS BIB finalist event will be arranged in early February were further details on the judges scoring system will be conveyed. This will be an important event for Council with two settlements from the district.</p>



<b>4.0</b>	<b>Other Considerations</b>
<b>4.1</b>	<b>Financial, Human Resources &amp; Risk Implications</b>
	<p>Financial:</p> <p>Entry to the regional awards is covered by an annual affiliation fee which will be included in budget estimates for the 19/20 financial year. Seasonal planting and third-party maintenance has also been included in budget provision for in year and estimates for 19/20. Work for all awards should be within existing directorate resource commitments.</p> <p>There may be some additional cost in support of the Britain in Bloom awards (e.g. seasonal planting, photographs/ publicity, hospitality, attendance at the finalist event, attendance at the awards event, etc). Cost in 2018/19 will be included in budget estimates for 2019/20.</p>
	<p>Human:</p> <p>Within existing Directorate resources, in conjunction with respective local communities in preparation for awards in 2019.</p>
	<p>Risk Management:</p> <p>N/A</p>
<b>4.2</b>	<b>Screening &amp; Impact Assessments</b>
	<p>Equality &amp; Good Relations Implications:</p> <p>N/A</p>
	<p>Rural Needs Implications:</p> <p>N/A</p>
<b>5.0</b>	<b>Recommendation(s)</b>
<b>5.1</b>	<p>Members are asked to note the contents of this report and appendices, and recommend:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Ulster in Bloom and Best Kept Award applications for the settlements outlined in section 3.4, plus the four additional settlements listed for a trial period of one year, subject to being able to evidence measurable Community input on the ground for the awards period, and</li> <li>b) RHS Britain in Bloom 2019 nominations for Donaghmore and Castlecaulfield into their respective competition categories.</li> </ul>
<b>6.0</b>	<b>Documents Attached &amp; References</b>
6.1	Appendix 1 – Ulster in Bloom Feedback 2018
6.2	Appendix 2 – Best Kept Awards Feedback 2018
6.3	Appendix 3 – RHS Britain in Bloom Feedback 2018
6.4	Appendix 4 - List of Grounds Maintenance Priority Settlements
6.5	Appendix 5 – BIB Nominations Letter 2019





# Translink Ulster in Bloom 2018 Marking Sheet

**Cookstown, Town, Mid Ulster District Council**

## **INTRODUCTION**

Cookstown plays on its status as a retail capitol for the area, and there are a good range of premises in the town. Cookstown also has some very good public spaces tucked away from the main street, where the main concentration of floral colour has been targeted.

## **HORTICULTURAL ACHIEVEMENT**

### **Areas of Achievement:**

Bedding, particularly Lobelia had weathered the drought conditions well and provided some very good shows along the main thoroughfare, including the deep red Begonia used in the schemes. Beds were generally well maintained and provided good colour. The central tree avenue on the main street is developing well and provides a lovely green roof for pedestrians on the main route.

### **Areas for Improvement:**

More planting for the signature beds on the approaches to the town. The main roundabout on the Stewartstown side is becoming dated and could be reviewed for renewal. The main council buildings and the curtilage could do with more floral colour was well.

## **ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSIBILITY**

### **Areas of Achievement:**

The amenity site was well signposted. The streetscape and hard landscaping were of good quality, including near the Burnavon centre. There was also a recycling facility at the supermarket.

### **Areas for Improvement:**

The local authority should consider replacing the miss-spelled sign for the amenity site; it's been there quite some time now! Decorative Hoardings around some of the derelict properties were in need of maintenance as they were themselves falling into disrepair in some places. There were some areas of noxious weeds such as Hogweed seen during the visit.

## **COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION**

### **Areas of Achievement:**

Some individual homes had splashes of colour from seasonal planting. The little Greenvale Hotel had some lovely splashes of seasonal colour outside its premises.

### **Areas for Improvement:**

Explicit promotion of the campaign along with much more encouragement for local homeowners and businesses to get involved in using seasonal plant material to enhance their local area.

**Judging date:** 8th July 2018

**Judges:** C Mulholland and J Lockhart

For information, based on the RHS Britain in Bloom scoring matrix, your 2018 Ulster in Bloom entry would sit in the following score band.

<b>Outstanding</b> (Overall 170 – 200 points)	<b>Very Good</b> (Overall 150 – 169 points)	<b>Good</b> (Overall 120 – 149 points)	<b>Average</b> (Overall 100 – 119 points)	<b>Fair</b> (Overall 0 - 99 points)



# Translink Ulster in Bloom 2018 Marking Sheet

**Dungannon, Town, Mid Ulster District Council**

## **INTRODUCTION**

The town of Dungannon benefits from the landscaping investment around the Hill of O'Neill. Dungannon Park is a wonderful oasis and is very well used and cared for, this is an excellent asset for the town.

## **HORTICULTURAL ACHIEVEMENT**

### **Areas of Achievement:**

The planting choices around the council offices and in the main roundabout planting (using the metal-framed butterfly structures) were very good. There was good evidence of maintenance, particularly around the Dungannon Park area. The planting schemes viewed during the visit didn't show much evidence of having suffered from the dry conditions at the start of the season.

### **Areas for Improvement:**

Weed control in some planted areas was not completely successful, and some bedding containers were empty at the time of the visit; this might have been due to rescheduled planting dates resulting from the dry conditions. The council offices did not seem to show the same level of horticultural input that other town areas seemed to have.

## **ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSIBILITY**

### **Areas of Achievement:**

On-street recycling was in evidence, which was good. The Dungannon park area was well maintained, well run and well used. This is an excellent asset for the town. There was little evidence of litter around the town.

### **Areas for Improvement:**

Some areas were showing some signs of dereliction.

## **COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION**

### **Areas of Achievement:**

There was some evidence of community participation, but it was not clear if this was linked to the UIB competition. The staff at Dungannon Park were very well-versed in what the town's involvement with the competition. The competition was being promoted by the Dungannon Park facility.

### **Areas for Improvement:**

More overt signage promoting the UIB competition would be of benefit, along with increased encouragement among local communities to participate in the campaign.

**Judging date:** 1st July 2018

**Judges:** C Mulholland and J Lockhart

For information, based on the RHS Britain in Bloom scoring matrix,  
your 2018 Ulster in Bloom entry would sit in the following score band.

<b>Outstanding</b> (Overall 170 – 200 points)	<b>Very Good</b> (Overall 150 – 169 points)	<b>Good</b> (Overall 120 – 149 points)	<b>Average</b> (Overall 100 – 119 points)	<b>Fair</b> (Overall 0 - 99 points)



# Translink Ulster in Bloom 2018 Marking Sheet

**Magherafelt, Town, Mid Ulster District Council**

## **INTRODUCTION**

Magherafelt has a good town centre and has been helped to an extent by the new ring road, which takes through traffic away from the centre. There are plenty of retail opportunities as well as leisure and recreation facilities within easy reach of the town centre.

## **HORTICULTURAL ACHIEVEMENT**

### **Areas of Achievement:**

Good to see a good attempt at some picture bedding around the town. The plantings were neatly maintained in general. There was a nice level of attention to detail. Big planters using tree specimens were good too. Roses in permanent planting beds (e.g. Killowen) were giving a good show this year.

### **Areas for Improvement:**

Straddle and manger baskets, whilst neatly planted and well filled, perhaps could have been more plentiful for better effect.

## **ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSIBILITY**

### **Areas of Achievement:**

Plenty of good quality open space, for example down towards the cemetery. Town centre hardscaping was very good quality. There was little evidence of litter or dereliction.

### **Areas for Improvement:**

Greater availability of recycling facilities built into the hardscaping for the town centre would be good.

## **COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION**

### **Areas of Achievement:**

Some individual houses, and the Killowen estate had made some efforts to use seasonal floral colour to enhance the local area.

### **Areas for Improvement:**

Much more promotion of the competition and its aims, including the encouragement of local community involvement in local horticultural initiatives to improve the area.

**Judging date:** 8th July 2018

**Judges:** C Mulholland and J Lockhart

For information, based on the RHS Britain in Bloom scoring matrix, your 2018 Ulster in Bloom entry would sit in the following score band.

<b>Outstanding</b> (Overall 170 – 200 points)	<b>Very Good</b> (Overall 150 – 169 points)	<b>Good</b> (Overall 120 – 149 points)	<b>Average</b> (Overall 100 – 119 points)	<b>Fair</b> (Overall 0 - 99 points)



# Translink Ulster in Bloom 2018 Marking Sheet

**Maghera, Small Town, Mid Ulster District Council**

## **INTRODUCTION**

Some good beds – particularly on Bellaghy Road, nice wall baskets.

Walsh's hotel has made a great effort and looks well.

## **HORTICULTURAL ACHIEVEMENT**

### **Areas of Achievement:**

Nice bed of begonias opposite the Leisure Centre and on Cookstown Road with another good bed on Bellaghy Road.

Wall baskets good and the hotel has made a great effort with lovely colour combination from Jacks to Helen's coffee shop.

### **Areas for Improvement:**

Need much more impact so more of everything.

## **ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSIBILITY**

### **Areas of Achievement:**

Rural area provides areas for wildlife.

Town is free from litter.

### **Areas for Improvement:**

More active measures could be taken to enhance wildlife and biodiversity.

## **COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION**

### **Areas of Achievement:**

Evidence of business support, more evidence of community participation needed.

### **Areas for Improvement:**

Need community participation and promotion of Ulster in Bloom.

**Judging date:** 19<sup>th</sup> July 2018

**Judges:** Joan Hamilton and Pat Cameron

For information, based on the RHS Britain in Bloom scoring matrix,  
your 2018 Ulster in Bloom entry would sit in the following score band.

<b>Outstanding</b> (Overall 170 – 200 points)	<b>Very Good</b> (Overall 150 – 169 points)	<b>Good</b> (Overall 120 – 149 points)	<b>Average</b> (Overall 100 – 119 points)	<b>Fair</b> (Overall 0 - 99 points)



# Translink Ulster in Bloom 2018 Marking Sheet

## Tobermore, Village, Mid Ulster District Council

### **INTRODUCTION**

The town has some good planting; both beds and tubs. A number of private gardens have made a good effort and have lovely displays.

The begonias along the wall in the main street add a lot of colour and are very effective. Unfortunately, there is a lot of weeds in some beds and others have not been planted.

### **HORTICULTURAL ACHIEVEMENT**

#### **Areas of Achievement:**

Impressive bed on Maghera Road in honour of the BB, some nice half barrel planters, good window bows and tubs.

Lots of colour along top of wall in main street as well as in the sponsored bed.

Some very colourful private gardens.

Fake hedging is effective where it is used.

#### **Areas for Improvement:**

Ensure that beds are well maintained and weeded effectively. Also ensure that all planting has taken place before judging as some beds had not been planted.

### **ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSIBILITY**

#### **Areas of Achievement:**

The town was very clean, and the location gives good scope for wildlife.

#### **Areas for Improvement:**

Look for ways to increase areas of biodiversity (e.g. conservation area or an insect hotel) in order to attract more wildlife.

### **COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION**

#### **Areas of Achievement:**

Some evidence of sponsorship.

#### **Areas for Improvement:**

Encourage community participation and public awareness of Ulster in Bloom (ensure you are using the Ulster in Bloom posters).

**Judging date:** 20<sup>th</sup> July 2018

**Judges:** Joan Hamilton and Pat Cameron

For information, based on the RHS Britain in Bloom scoring matrix,  
your 2018 Ulster in Bloom entry would sit in the following score band.

<b>Outstanding</b> (Overall 170 – 200 points)	<b>Very Good</b> (Overall 150 – 169 points)	<b>Good</b> (Overall 120 – 149 points)	<b>Average</b> (Overall 100 – 119 points)	<b>Fair</b> (Overall 0 - 99 points)



# Translink Ulster in Bloom 2018 Marking Sheet

## Donaghmore, Village, Mid Ulster District Council

### **INTRODUCTION**

Excellent effort by Donaghmore this year.

The main street is awash with colour from tubs, baskets and window boxes and the display at the cross is very impressive.

The quality of the floral exhibits is fantastic and it's good to see the rabbits and the teapot!

The cart and boat are good additions, the train is great and the overall effect of all the displays is WOW!

Good information pack provided for judges.

### **HORTICULTURAL ACHIEVEMENT**

#### **Areas of Achievement:**

The extent and quality of the floral displays could not be better.

All residences and businesses are involved, the community gardens are well planted and maintained, the wildflower areas are lovely, and the allotments are excellent.

This is all complemented by the features throughout the village such as the soap vats, cart, boat, teapot and rabbits!

The train for Translink's 50 years is just great. It's good to see more innovation in the village displays.

#### **Areas for Improvement:**

Continue to be creative in thinking about how to present the displays.

### **ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSIBILITY**

#### **Areas of Achievement:**

Good conservation and biodiversity, recycling and celebration of local heritage.

A clean and tidy village.

#### **Areas for Improvement:**

Build on current programmes for recycling and celebrating heritage.

### **COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION**

#### **Areas of Achievement:**

Excellent community participation and public awareness.

Funding and sponsorship well sourced and certainly a visitor will be impressed.

#### **Areas for Improvement:**



Continue the good work.

**Judging date:** 19<sup>th</sup> July 2018

**Judges:** Joan Hamilton and Pat Cameron

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your 2018 Ulster in Bloom entry would sit in the following score band.

<b>Outstanding</b> (Overall 170 – 200 points)	<b>Very Good</b> (Overall 150 – 169 points)	<b>Good</b> (Overall 120 – 149 points)	<b>Average</b> (Overall 100 – 119 points)	<b>Fair</b> (Overall 0 - 99 points)



## Translink Ulster in Bloom 2018 Marking Sheet

### Castlecaulfield, Village, Mid Ulster District Council

#### **INTRODUCTION**

The creativity of the In Bloom Group in Castlecaulfield is amazing! This year they have created an Emeline Pankhurst figure to commemorate the anniversary of the suffragette movement, a train surrounded by yellow beds to celebrate Translink's 50 years and a house with ruby window boxes to signify 40 years of Ulster in Bloom as well as a market stall with knitted vegetables and a clock bed.

Add to this Worzel Gummidge beside a bee, recycled pallet beds and a butterfly with excellent floral exhibits throughout the village and you have a wonderful entry in Ulster in Bloom.

Excellent information pack for the judges.

There is little to criticise except that, on the day of judging, some of the beds and features were not in place. Even if we had judged a couple of days later the newly planted beds wouldn't have developed to the standard expected.

#### **HORTICULTURAL ACHIEVEMENT**

##### **Areas of Achievement:**

Innovation and presentation outstanding. The quality of the floral displays generally of the highest order, residential houses and business premises all had good displays and where there was a vacant property it was transformed. Sustainable planting was evident in the Pavilion bed and the housing association beds were very attractive. The special features were all excellent - but the star, we thought, was the figure of a lady with a dog – representing Emeline Pankhurst – to commemorate the suffragette movement - it was wonderful.

##### **Areas for Improvement:**

We appreciate that unforeseen circumstances lead to the village not having everything in place by the time of judging, but this had to be taken into account resulting in the loss of a few marks.

#### **ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSIBILITY**

##### **Areas of Achievement:**

The quality of environmental planting is high and there is a good example of environmental responsibility, recycling is practised, areas are available for wildlife including good wildflower areas.

The use of pallets to create beds is excellent, local heritage celebrated and the village is extremely neat and tidy.

##### **Areas for Improvement:**

Continue to do what you are doing!

## **COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION**

### **Areas of Achievement:**

Community participation is high as is public awareness. Funding and sponsorship is evident and there is great impact. A visitor will certainly be impressed.

### **Areas for Improvement:**

Just have beds planted and features in place a little sooner!

**Judging date:** 19<sup>th</sup> July 2018

**Judges:** Joan Hamilton and Pat Cameron

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For information, based on the RHS Britain in Bloom scoring matrix,  
your 2018 Ulster in Bloom entry would sit in the following score band.

<b>Outstanding</b> (Overall 170 – 200 points)	<b>Very Good</b> (Overall 150 – 169 points)	<b>Good</b> (Overall 120 – 149 points)	<b>Average</b> (Overall 100 – 119 points)	<b>Fair</b> (Overall 0 - 99 points)



# Translink Ulster in Bloom 2018 Marking Sheet

**Coalisland, Small Town, Mid Ulster District Council**

## **INTRODUCTION**

There is little effort made here. There are council baskets at places in the town but no sign of anyone in the community involved.

## **HORTICULTURAL ACHIEVEMENT**

### **Areas of Achievement:**

Two nice begonia beds at entrance of town. Open spaces are well maintained.

### **Areas for Improvement:**

The main street is lacking floral displays, maybe add a few planters with a variety of plants, some tall, some medium and some trailing plants make a nice floral display, or use hanging baskets outside residential homes or businesses.

Very overgrown area at Spring Island which should be maintained better.

## **ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSIBILITY**

### **Areas of Achievement:**

Town is clean and tidy.

### **Areas for Improvement:**

Look for ways of providing more for the wildlife e.g. insect hotel and more could be made of the heritage of the town.

## **COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION**

### **Areas of Achievement:**

Floral display at entrance of town show council effort.

### **Areas for Improvement:**

Encourage community participation and promote any community participation with signage. Ensure that competition is promoted e.g. posters. Try to get residents and local businesses involved and promote this with signage. Try to improve the overall impact of floral displays and any other initiatives within the town.

**Judging date:** 19<sup>th</sup> July 2018

**Judges:** Joan Hamilton and Pat Cameron

For information, based on the RHS Britain in Bloom scoring matrix,  
your 2018 Ulster in Bloom entry would sit in the following score band.

<b>Outstanding</b> (Overall 170 – 200 points)	<b>Very Good</b> (Overall 150 – 169 points)	<b>Good</b> (Overall 120 – 149 points)	<b>Average</b> (Overall 100 – 119 points)	<b>Fair</b> (Overall 0 - 99 points)

**NORTHERN IRELAND AMENITY COUNCIL  
BEST KEPT AWARDS 2018 sponsored by  
GEORGE BEST BELFAST CITY AIRPORT  
JUDGING SHEET FINAL ROUND (Small Village Category)**

Place Name:- Donaghmore

Council:- Mid Ulster

Date:- August 27, 2018

Weather conditions:- Cloudy, Bright Spells

Category Entered: Small Village (Final Round)

Limits Used: 30/Welcome Sign

Boundary definition: Nameplace/40mph limit/30mph limited (deleted as appropriate)  
\*For judging purposes, the limits of judging should normally be 40mph restriction signs or 30mph signs (in absence of the former).

In some cases the judges should use his/her discretion, e.g., where housing/industrial developments have taken place in recent years near but beyond the speed limits, or where there are no clearly defined limits to the city/town being judged.

Please state which limits you used:

**Welcome sign/30 and 40 mph.**

## **JUDGE'S REMARKS – FINAL ROUND JUDGING**

### **SMALL VILLAGE**

### **DONAGHMORE**

**Date: 27<sup>th</sup> August 2018**

1. **General Appearance** to include approach roads, streets, road signs, car parks, litter bins, public seating, welcome signs and re-cycling.

The lasting impression of the village was of colour - a riot of colour everywhere – from the myriad profusion of flowers and floral decorations. Approach roads were tidy and free of litter with 'Grow Wild' wild flowers along the verges. Hanging baskets, sunflower cut-outs on lamp posts, a "butterflies" mobile and a flower-filled "boat" were added features. Adequate litter bins, good, clean public seating, signage and street lighting, many of which were enhanced by floral decorations. On-street parking. Car park at the GAA ground, which was pristine. The re-cycling point at the Emo garage was clean and tidy, completely free of litter – a credit to the community. It has the additional facility of a laundrette.

2. **General cleanliness and tidiness** to include long and short-term litter, vandalism, graffiti, fly-posting, inappropriate advertising and dog fouling.

The entire village was clean, tidy and without litter, either long-term or fresh. No graffiti, vandalism, fly-posting, inappropriate advertising or dog fouling was seen.

3. **Business Premises (including public transport facilities)** to include decorative and repair order of commercial property, including landscaping (where appropriate) and efforts to improve dereliction.

Business premises were in good repair and well presented, with hanging baskets and planted window boxes. The windows of a derelict building are used to display posters which alleviates its emptiness. The bus shelter was clean and looked freshly painted.

4. **Natural Environment and Open Spaces** to include presentation and management of open spaces and evidence of activities to promote conservation of flora and fauna.

The 11<sup>th</sup> century High Cross, enhanced by hanging baskets and floral planters, is the dominant feature of the village and is beautifully presented. The adjacent graveyard has been tidied up since last year. Lismore has a small garden area with planters and baskets of flowers, a pergola and an "Exhausted Bee" sculpted from exhaust pipes. The Torrent complex with theatre, youth centre and GAA ground was clean and completely litter-free. It has a planted open space with small replica cross, public seating, litter bin and an "insect hotel" to encourage nature and wildlife. There are wild flowers and marigolds along Pomeroy Road and St Patrick's Primary School had plantings of begonias. The entrance to Brewery Lane Heights has public seating, floral plantings and hanging baskets. Many of the floral decorations in the village have a co-ordinated colour scheme which adds to the attractive appearance. Translink sponsor a train made from old barrels and filled with flowers. A feature cart planted with flowers surrounded by flower beds is sponsored by J.P.S. Constructions.

5. **Presentation of Private Residential Areas** to include house frontages, hanging baskets, planters and gardens.

Residential areas are generally well maintained and presented, many with lovely gardens, festooned with flowers, planters and hanging baskets. No weeds were evident on any of the roads or pavements. The Brewery Court entrance has flowers and hanging baskets. Teapot Row has a topiary "teapot" in one of the gardens.

6. **Judge's discretionary mark and comments** to include evidence of Business and Community Involvement.

The village motto could be "See a space, plant a flower"! The numerous and varied floral decorations throughout the village are evidence of community involvement. Likewise, business sponsored plantings and floral features are proof of business involvement. This village is a credit to its residents, who take obvious pride in presenting it to its very best advantage.

Please list below three aspects which deserve special commendation

1. The pristine roads, general cleanliness, absence of litter and lack of weeds.
2. The profusion of colourful flowers and plantings in every available space.
3. The wildflower plantings and various featured "set pieces" in open spaces.

Please list below three aspects where improvements could be made

1. Unable to find anything to criticise in this outstandingly presented village.
- 2.
- 3.

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_

Judge(s)

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**NORTHERN IRELAND AMENITY COUNCIL  
BEST KEPT AWARDS 2018 sponsored by  
GEORGE BEST BELFAST CITY AIRPORT  
JUDGING SHEET (Village Category)**

Place Name:- Donaghmore

Council:- Mid Ulster

Date:- July 27, 2018

Weather conditions:- Sunny

Category Entered:- Small Village

Boundary definition: Nameplace/40mph limit/30mph limited (deleted as appropriate)

\*For judging purposes, the limits of judging should normally be 40mph restriction signs or 30mph signs (in absence of the former).

In some cases the judges should use his/her discretion, e.g., where housing/industrial developments have taken place in recent years near but beyond the speed limits, or where there are no clearly defined limits to the city/town being judged.

Please state which limits you used:

**Welcome sign/30 and 40 mph.**



**Date: JUDGES REMARKS**

(To be completed immediately at the end of the visit)

- (1) **General appearance:** to include approach roads, streets, road signs, car parks, litter bins, public seating, , welcome signs and re-cycling.

Everything about this village smacks of summer in full bloom. Approach with colour, clean tidy streets, no litter graffiti vandalism. No weeds on road or pavements. Lots of planted trees, wildflowers. Everything clean. Beautiful seating areas. (They wash the street signs)

- (2) **General cleanliness and tidiness:** to include long and short term litter, vandalism, graffiti, fly posting, inappropriate advertising and dog fouling.

piece of fresh litter. None of the other things listed above. Observed a woman with litter picker picking up flowers that had dropped from baskets. No organic droppings on pavements roads. Amazing landscaping area at garage very tidy seats & benches clean

- (3) **Business Premises** (including public transport facilities) decorative and repair order of commercial property, including landscaping (where appropriate) and efforts to improve dereliction.

Businesses neat tidy. Centre looked in flowers swatches with wooden planters planted c herbs that use in meats. - Delicat house near old cross - windows used for posters & info on horticultural society.

- (4) **Natural Environment and Open Spaces** to include presentation and management of open spaces and evidence of activities to promote conservation of flora and fauna

Wonderful seating areas at home and brewery lane lights (with history on soap making + planters reflecting this) Wild flower beds from home up to Old Cross + at end garage - really good. Old Cross area well landscaped, best flowers on every wall and at streets. Inset hotel at community hub - play area neat tidy.

5) Presentation of Private Residential Areas: including house frontages, hanging baskets, planters and gardens:

lot of effort evident. Some interesting planters especially on "Tarpot Row".  
lots of planters & boxes.

(6) Judge's discretionary mark and comments: to include evidence of Business and Community Involvement

And amount of planting. / conserved but businesses largely did not want plaques on their beds. There are a couple of people doing hanging baskets - part of community group who gave me this info. Very active community grp. -

NOTE:

Please list below three aspects which deserve special commendation

- (i) The lack of weeds. Not just enough to have all the flowers. pavements & roads really tidy which combined with no litter is a big plus to the village's hard work.
- (ii) The seating area at home is wonderful
- (iii)

Please list below three aspects where improvements could be made

- (i) Hard to pick something other than perhaps a litter bin down at Forevery lane?
- (ii)
- (iii)

**NORTHERN IRELAND AMENITY COUNCIL  
BEST KEPT AWARDS 2018 sponsored by  
GEORGE BEST BELFAST CITY AIRPORT  
JUDGING SHEET (Small Town Category)**

Place Name:- Coalisland

Council:- Mid Ulster

Date:- June 27, 2018

Weather conditions:- Sunny

Category Entered: Small Town

Limits Used: 30

Boundary definition: Nameplace/40mph limit/30mph limited (deleted as appropriate)

\*For judging purposes, the limits of judging should normally be 40mph restriction signs or 30mph signs (in absence of the former).

In some cases the judges should use his/her discretion, e.g., where housing/industrial developments have taken place in recent years near but beyond the speed limits, or where there are no clearly defined limits to the city/town being judged.

Please state which limits you used:

Welcome sign/30 and 40 mph.

Date: 27<sup>th</sup> June

**Coalisland JUDGES REMARKS**

(To be completed immediately at the end of the visit)

- (1) **General appearance:** to include approach roads, streets, road signs, car parks, litter bins, public seating, welcome signs and re-cycling.

*Coalisland is a busy town. Visitors are greeted by welcome signs in Irish beside rectangular flowerbeds which unfortunately resemble freshly covered graves. There are car parks and public seating and litter bins provided. There is a clean and tidy re-cycling area at Railway View on the Derry Road*

- (2) **General cleanliness and tidiness:** to include long and short term litter, vandalism, graffiti, fly posting, inappropriate advertising and dog fouling.

*There is some short term litter lying about in areas of the town. The carpark at Springisland Shopping Centre is clean and tidy*

- (3) **Business Premises** (including public transport facilities) decorative and repair order of commercial property, including landscaping (where appropriate) and efforts to improve dereliction.

*There was little outstanding to remark about business premises – a distinct lack of window boxes and hanging baskets*

- (4) **Natural Environment and Open Spaces** to include presentation and management of open spaces and evidence of activities to promote conservation of flora and fauna

*The Sports Complex is a superb facility with running tracks, fitness machines and a children's play area. The car park is spotless. The GAA Grounds are also beautifully kept.*

**Coalisland**

**5) Presentation of Private Residential Areas; including house frontages, hanging baskets, planters and gardens:**

*There are plenty of attractive private residences, many with well stocked gardens. The public housing area, Canal Place had some fresh litter and overgrown verges.*

**(6) Judge's discretionary mark and comments; to include evidence of Business and Community Involvement:**

*There is an attractive mural on a gable wall referring to the town's historic link with coal-mining*

**NOTE;**

**Please list below three aspects which deserve special commendation**

(i) The Sports complex \_\_\_\_\_

(ii) Coal-mining mural

(iii)

**Please list below three aspects where improvements could be made**

(i) Some attempt at enhancement of the town centre eg planters and hanging baskets

(ii)

(iii)

*Jan McComick*

*Nery McConail*

*1 July 2018*

**NORTHERN IRELAND AMENITY COUNCIL  
BEST KEPT AWARDS 2018 sponsored by  
GEORGE BEST BELFAST CITY AIRPORT  
JUDGING SHEET (Small Town Category)**

Place Name:- Maghera

Council:- Mid Ulster

Date:- June 27, 2018

Weather conditions:- Sunny

Category Entered: Small Town

Limits Used: 30

Boundary definition: Nameplace/40mph limit/30mph limited (deleted as appropriate)  
\*For judging purposes, the limits of judging should normally be 40mph restriction signs or 30mph signs (in absence of the former).

In some cases the judges should use his/her discretion, e.g., where housing/industrial developments have taken place in recent years near but beyond the speed limits, or where there are no clearly defined limits to the city/town being judged.

Please state which limits you used:

**Welcome sign/30 and 40 mph.**

Date: 27<sup>th</sup> June 2018

**JUDGES REMARKS Maghera**

(To be completed immediately at the end of the visit)

- (1) **General appearance:** to include approach roads, streets, road signs, car parks, litter bins, public seating, welcome signs and re-cycling.

*Welcome signs in Maghera are accompanied by warning signs about speed bumps. Litter bins and seating are provided. The large car park at St Lurach's Road is clean and tidy. The public toilets are on the whole satisfactory although one cubicle in the gents had a seat missing.*

*There is an excellent re-cycling amenity site at the Old Railway station block.*

- (2) **General cleanliness and tidiness:** to include long and short term litter, vandalism, graffiti, fly posting, inappropriate advertising and dog fouling.

*There is no dog-fouling or vandalism evident, but the graffiti scrawled on a wall is still visible from the main car park. There is the odd piece of fresh litter here and there and especially beside the children's play area*

- (3) **Business Premises** (including public transport facilities) decorative and repair order of commercial property, including landscaping (where appropriate) and efforts to improve dereliction.

*There are several empty properties in the town centre becoming a bit dilapidated. The only attempt at floral enhancement is a bar in the main street decorated with window boxes at the windows and above the entrance. The Garden centre is a model of a clean and inviting business premises. The conversion of the old Railway Station into a business park for office accommodation with plenty of parking is an excellent development.*

- (4) **Natural Environment and Open Spaces** to include presentation and management of open spaces and evidence of activities to promote conservation of flora and fauna

*A large flowerbed near a housing development had been planted with begonias. These plants had been allowed to die in the heat ( This was before the introduction of the hosepipe ban)*

*The Walled Garden is a splendid development of an existing site, although it could be better signed. We had to enquire how to get to it .We were impressed to see an employee strimming weeds outside the garden itself at 4pm on one of the hottest days in June*

**Maghera**

**5) Presentation of Private Residential Areas; including house frontages, hanging baskets, planters and gardens:**

*Private property is well-maintained on the whole and there are some very attractive gardens,*

**Judges' Discretionary Mark and comments; to include evidence of Business and Community Involvement:**

*With the exception of the Walled Garden there is little evidence of community involvement. However we were impressed that the Garden Centre allows parents to use its considerable parking area when picking up their children from the primary school next door*

**NOTE:**

**Please list below three aspects which deserve special commendation**

(i) *The Walled Garden on the Demesne site* \_\_\_\_\_

(ii)

(iii)

**Please list below three aspects where improvements could be made**

(i) *Some floral enhancements to the main street* \_\_\_\_\_

(ii) *It would not have been much to ask that residents of nearby properties should have poured a watering- can of water over the begonias to save them, even if the authorities who planted them didn't.*

(iii)

*Joe Mc Canis*

*1 July 2018*

*Joy Mc Cormick*



**BEST KEPT AWARDS 2018 sponsored by  
GEORGE BEST BELFAST CITY AIRPORT  
JUDGING SHEET (Medium Town Category)**

Place Name:- Magherafelt

Council:- Mid Ulster

Date:- July 3, 2018

Weather conditions:- Dry and Sunny

Category Entered: Medium Town

Limits Used: 30

Boundary definition: Nameplace/40mph limit/30mph limited (deleted as appropriate)  
\*For judging purposes, the limits of judging should normally be 40mph restriction signs or 30mph signs (in absence of the former).

In some cases the judges should use his/her discretion, e.g., where housing/industrial developments have taken place in recent years near but beyond the speed limits, or where there are no clearly defined limits to the city/town being judged.

Please state which limits you used:

**Welcome sign/30 and 40 mph.**

## **JUDGES' REMARKS**

**(To be completed immediately at the end of the visit)**

- (1) General Appearance: to include approach roads, streets, road signs, car parks, litter bins, public seating, welcome signs and re-cycling.**

The primary approaches are nicely presented with well kept flower beds. Directional signage, street names and other nameplates seem satisfactory. There is no shortage of car parking spaces. Re-cycling facilities are available and there is a good supply of litter bins and public seating. The public toilets in the town centre were closed due to vandalism.

- (2) General cleanliness and tidiness: to include long and short term litter, vandalism, graffiti, fly posting, inappropriate advertising and dog fouling.**

Main streets are relatively clean and tidy except for pieces of fresh litter here and there. Unfortunately litter generally is very prevalent in entries off main thoroughfares. Some traces of fly posting was evident in a few places but no sign of graffiti, inappropriate advertising or dog fouling. Vandalism seemed to be confined to the public toilet block.

- (3) Business Premises: (including public transport facilities) decorative and repair order of commercial property, including landscaping (where appropriate) and efforts to improve dereliction.**

Public buildings and business premises are well maintained. Unfortunately a derelict building on Church Street is unsightly and a vacant site on King Street is heavily overgrown and covered with litter. Greenvale Leisure Centre and Meadow Bank Sports Arena, including a children's play park, are very impressive. Public transport is provided from a central depot which was reasonably clean.

- (4) Natural Environment and Open Spaces: to include presentation and management of open spaces and evidence of activities to promote conservation of flora and fauna**

Open spaces generally are kept neat and nicely presented with well placed flower arrangements. A few hanging baskets and flower troughs are put to good effect in some places. The sculpture on the roundabout at the Diamond is most impressive. While judging we saw council employees busy gathering litter.

**(5) Presentation of private residential areas including house frontages, hanging baskets, planters and gardens:**

The town has a wide variety of residential properties all of which are well kept, some better than others. The majority have nicely presented gardens laid out in lawn and bedding plants. Some frontages have hanging baskets or similar floral displays.

**(6) Judges discretionary mark and comments: to include evidence of business and community involvement**

An interesting town to visit which, at a glance, looks well. However there is room for improvement by removing pockets of long term litter and eliminating vandalism. There are no "pointers" to suggest business or community involvement in the town's upkeep.

**NOTE:**

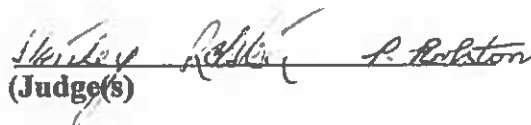
**Please list below three aspects which deserve special commendation**

- (i) Children's play park
- (ii) Greenvale Leisure Centre
- (iii) Town centre sculpture

**Please list below three aspects where improvements could be made**

- (i) Remove litter
- (ii) Deal with vandalism
- (iii) Treat derelict site

**Signed:**

  
(Judge(s))

**Please note the name of the judge(s) will remain confidential to NIAC and will not be transmitted to relevant council**

**Date:**

6/4/18

**BEST KEPT AWARDS 2018 sponsored by  
GEORGE BEST BELFAST CITY AIRPORT  
JUDGING SHEET (Medium Town Category)**

Place Name:-                      Dungannon

Council:-                          Mid Ulster

Date:-                                July 27, 2018

Weather conditions:-            Dry & Sunny

Category Entered:                Medium Town

Limits Used:                        30

Boundary definition: Nameplace/40mph limit/30mph limited (deleted as appropriate)  
\*For judging purposes, the limits of judging should normally be 40mph restriction signs or 30mph signs (in absence of the former).

In some cases the judges should use his/her discretion, e.g., where housing/industrial developments have taken place in recent years near but beyond the speed limits, or where there are no clearly defined limits to the city/town being judged.

Please state which limits you used:

**Welcome sign/30 and 40 mph.**

## **JUDGES' REMARKS**

**(To be completed immediately at the end of the visit)**

- (1) General Appearance: to include approach roads, streets, road signs, car parks, litter bins, public seating, welcome signs and re-cycling.**

The main approaches, with nameplates, are neat and quite impressive. Directional signage, street names and place names seem satisfactory. Car parking does not appear to present any problems. A generous supply of litter bins and public seating is provided throughout the town. Re-cycling facilities are available.

- (2) General cleanliness and tidiness: to include long and short term litter, vandalism, graffiti, fly posting, inappropriate advertising and dog fouling.**

General cleanliness fell short of our expectations. Fresh litter was present in a few areas, graffiti was noticed in places and traces of fly posting was also seen here and there. There is no evidence of vandalism, dog fouling or inappropriate advertising.

- (3) Business Premises: (including public transport facilities) decorative and repair order of commercial property, including landscaping (where appropriate) and efforts to improve dereliction.**

Despite some premises looking a bit dull, business properties generally are well maintained. Quite a number display hanging baskets which helps to brighten their appearance. The Hill of the O'Neill and Ranfurly House Complex are great assets to the appearance of Market Square. Unoccupied businesses in Perry Street are effectively camouflaged with trompe l'oeil. Public transport is provided and associated bus shelters are well kept.

- (4) Natural Environment and Open Spaces: to include presentation and management of open spaces and evidence of activities to promote conservation of flora and fauna**

Open spaces, as a whole, are nicely presented. Lots of flower troughs and hanging baskets are put to good use throughout the town. The roundabout at Carland Road is quite an eye catcher. Dungannon Park, Railway Park and children's play park in Black Lane deserves special mention in this regard. While judging we did see a council employee cutting grass.

**(5) Presentation of private residential areas including house frontages, hanging baskets, planters and gardens:**

By and large residential areas and properties are well kept. However due to the variation in the type of dwellings some are less attractive than others. Many have well tended gardens laid out in lawn, flower beds and shapely shrubs.

**(6) Judges discretionary mark and comments: to include evidence of business and community involvement**

A very interesting and attractive town which, with a little more effort in eliminating the presence of litter and graffiti, would have little difficulty in ranking among the best. Some sponsorship was noted which suggests a degree of commitment by the community in preserving the good image of the town.

**NOTE:**

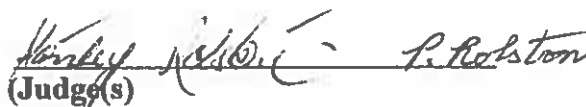
**Please list below three aspects which deserve special commendation**

- (i) Dungannon Park
- (ii) Ranfurly Arts Centre
- (iii) Carland Road roundabout

**Please list below three aspects where improvements could be made**

- (i) Clean up litter
- (ii) Address graffiti problem
- (iii) Tidy grass verges on lesser approach roads

Signed:

  
(Judge(s))

**Please note the name of the judge(s) will remain confidential to NIAC and will not be transmitted to relevant council**

Date:

30/6/18

**BEST KEPT AWARDS 2018 sponsored by  
GEORGE BEST BELFAST CITY AIRPORT  
JUDGING SHEET (Medium Town Category)**

Place Name:- Cookstown

Council:- Mid Ulster

Date:- July 10, 2018

Weather conditions:- Dry & Bright

Category Entered: Medium Town

Limits Used: 40

Boundary definition: Nameplace/40mph limit/30mph limited (deleted as appropriate)  
\*For judging purposes, the limits of judging should normally be 40mph restriction signs or 30mph signs (in absence of the former).

In some cases the judges should use his/her discretion, e.g., where housing/industrial developments have taken place in recent years near but beyond the speed limits, or where there are no clearly defined limits to the city/town being judged.

Please state which limits you used:

**Welcome sign/30 and 40 mph.**

## **JUDGES' REMARKS**

**(To be completed immediately at the end of the visit)**

- (1) General Appearance: to include approach roads, streets, road signs, car parks, litter bins, public seating, welcome signs and re-cycling.**

All the approaches are kept neat and tidy and enhanced by Welcome Signs and floral displays. Directional signage, street names and welcome signs seem satisfactory except that many are badly affected with green algae and need cleaned. There is a good supply of litter bins and public seating throughout the town and car parking is well catered for. Re-cycling facilities are provided off Molesworth Street.

- (2) General cleanliness and tidiness: to include long and short term litter, vandalism, graffiti, fly posting, inappropriate advertising and dog fouling.**

The general cleanliness of the town is not as we expected. Some fresh litter, free standing advertising boards and bits of fly posting were present in places. An unused car park on Burn Road is very untidy. Little spots of graffiti, now painted out, was seen but there is no evidence of vandalism or dog fouling.

- (3) Business Premises: (including public transport facilities) decorative and repair order of commercial property, including landscaping (where appropriate) and efforts to improve dereliction.**

Generally public buildings and business premises are well maintained. Unfortunately derelict property in James Street detracts from the overall appearance of their immediate area. Many buildings in use display hanging baskets. Public transport and associated shelters are kept tidy.

- (4) Natural Environment and Open Spaces: to include presentation and management of open spaces and evidence of activities to promote conservation of flora and fauna**

For the most part open spaces are well kept. The Dungannon Road roundabout with its sculptures and floral displays is quite eye catching. James Street and William Street are attractively presented with shaped trees and stacked flower containers. The children's play park on Fairhill Road is really special. A few open spaces fronting dwellings are in need of attention.



**(5) Presentation of private residential areas including house frontages, hanging baskets, planters and gardens:**

The vast majority of residential areas are nicely presented. Many homes have their fronts bedecked with hanging baskets, window boxes and tidy gardens. Unfortunately Princess Avenue area fell well below average in tidiness.

**(6) Judges discretionary mark and comments: to include evidence of business and community involvement**

A nice open and airy town which looks well and is presented to good effect. Although nothing was found to support community involvement in the town's upkeep it is, from the overall appearance, reasonable to assume residents and businesses have an input in how the town is presented.

**NOTE:**

**Please list below three aspects which deserve special commendation**

- (i) The tree lined streets
- (ii) Dungannon Road roundabout
- (iii) Children's play park

**Please list below three aspects where improvements could be made**

- (i) Eliminate presence of litter
- (ii) Deal with derelict property
- (iii)

**Signed:**

*Harley Rolston*  
(Judge(s))

**Please note the name of the judge(s) will remain confidential to NIAC and will not be transmitted to relevant council**

**Date:**

*4/7/18*

**NORTHERN IRELAND AMENITY COUNCIL  
BEST KEPT AWARDS 2018 sponsored by  
GEORGE BEST BELFAST CITY AIRPORT  
JUDGING SHEET (Village Category)**

Place Name:- Tobermore

Council:- Mid Ulster

Date:- August 4,2018

Weather conditions:- Cloudy

Category Entered:- Small Village

Boundary definition: Nameplace/40mph limit/30mph limited (deleted as appropriate)

\*For judging purposes, the limits of judging should normally be 40mph restriction signs or 30mph signs (in absence of the former).

In some cases the judges should use his/her discretion, e.g., where housing/industrial developments have taken place in recent years near but beyond the speed limits, or where there are no clearly defined limits to the city/town being judged.

Please state which limits you used:

**Welcome sign/30 and 40 mph.**

## **JUDGES REMARKS**

(To be completed immediately at the end of the visit)

### **(1) General appearance:**

This is quite a wide-open village with busy roads running through it. There are some lovely flower displays and the beds around the toilets with a fish structure beside them are very impressive. The approach roads are good just with some fresh litter and over grown grass verges. There are clear speed limit road signs but not welcome signs. There is a small carpark at the business centre and good on street free parking. There are several public benches through the village and some with flower tubs either side and a litter bin beside them.

### **(2) General cleanliness and tidiness:**

There is some long term and fresh litter on the grass and in hedges beside the road. The play area had some fresh litter and there was also graffiti on a building beside the park. Generally, however the village is clean and tidy. There was no sign of vandalism, fly-posting, inappropriate advertising or dog fouling.

### **(3) Business Premises: decorative and repair order of commercial property, including landscaping (where appropriate):**

---

The business premises all have a good general appearance, there were hanging baskets outside the chip shop and flower tubs at the business centre. There were some cigarette butts around the bus stop but otherwise it was clean and there are lovely flower tubs either side of it. There have also been good efforts to improve the wall behind the bus stop with a realistic image of a wall and hedge that definitely helps the appearance of the area.

### **(4) Natural Environment and Open Spaces**

The play park area and park provide a great facility and there are a couple of tennis courts here too which look in relatively good condition. The landscaped area with picnic benches is also lovely and just had a small amount of fresh litter around it.

### **(5) Presentation of Private Residential Areas including house frontages and gardens:**

Some of the houses on the main road had lovely flower displays and a good appearance. There are though houses that look rundown and one on the main road with two old petrol pumps outside it which spoils the appearance of the rest of the street. Some good attempts have been made to improve dereliction of other residential properties with realistic images of windows and doors put onto them.

### **(6) Judge's discretionary mark and comments**

There are some lovely parts to this village and it is clear there are good efforts from local businesses and the community to look after it. There are impressive flower displays that are being well cared for and the efforts to improve dereliction make a big difference. There are areas for improvement but overall it is well kept.

**NOTE:**

**Please list below three aspects which deserve special commendation**

**(i) Flower displays around the fish display (beside the public toilets)**

---

**(ii) Efforts to improve dereliction beside the Spar with images of hedges and walls**

**(iii) Public seating with litter bins and flowers beside them**

**Please list below three aspects where improvements could be made**

**(i) Remove graffiti from the building beside the park**

**(ii) More efforts to improve dereliction**

**(iii) Reduce litter along the road and in playpark area**

**Signed:**

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
**(Judge(s))**

**Please note the name of the judge(s) will remain confidential to NIAC and will not be transmitted to relevant council.**

**Date:**

4.8.2018

**NORTHERN IRELAND AMENITY COUNCIL  
BEST KEPT AWARDS 2018 sponsored by  
GEORGE BEST BELFAST CITY AIRPORT  
JUDGING SHEET (Village Category)**

Place Name:- Castlecaulfield

Council:- Mid Ulster

Date:- July 27, 2018

Weather conditions:- Sunny

Category Entered:- Small Village

Boundary definition: Nameplace/40mph limit/30mph limited (deleted as appropriate)

\*For judging purposes, the limits of judging should normally be 40mph restriction signs or 30mph signs (in absence of the former).

In some cases the judges should use his/her discretion, e.g., where housing/industrial developments have taken place in recent years near but beyond the speed limits, or where there are no clearly defined limits to the city/town being judged.

Please state which limits you used:

**Welcome sign/30 and 40 mph.**

**Date: JUDGES REMARKS**  
(To be completed immediately at the end of the visit)

- (1) **General appearance:** to include approach roads, streets, road signs, car parks, litter bins, public seating, , welcome signs and re-cycling.

Village bordered in flowers. Very large planted areas of tulips, tulips, baskets. Emily Parkhurst - figure - that park immaculate  
some wonderfully planted beds eg "me" bed reflecting green fields of green - flowers growing in beds.

- (2) **General cleanliness and tidiness:** to include long and short term litter, vandalism, graffiti, fly posting, inappropriate advertising and dog fouling.

Some fresh litter but none of the rest of the above.

- (3) **Business Premises** (including public transport facilities) decorative and repair order of commercial property, including landscaping (where appropriate) and efforts to improve dereliction.

Commercial shops tidy. no real effort re flowers etc.

- (4) **Natural Environment and Open Spaces** to include presentation and management of open spaces and evidence of activities to promote conservation of flora and fauna

One main seating area - bordered in flowers, in front of church; other seating benches at Creamery house but sadly hardly in need of a wash/paint. Would not have wanted to sit on it. Park very tidy. Conservation wooded area + (new) wild flower meadow + wild flowers on main road +. (Mottle area - weeds coming out of walls and litter in ruins)

5) **Presentation of Private Residential Areas:** including house frontages, hanging baskets, planters and gardens:

Houses largely neat & tidy.  
Home had gone to lot of effort with  
planting of trees etc.

(6) **Judge's discretionary mark and comments:** to include evidence of Business and Community Involvement

Very active community groups - they came & made themselves  
known some.

Very obvious business sponsorships of all kinds.  
Marques with sponsor names around.

**NOTE:**

Please list below three aspects which deserve special commendation

(i) Kindly.

(ii) Effort with new conservation wood.

(iii)

Please list below three aspects where improvements could be made

(i) Some of seats could perhaps be revarnished/painted

(ii) The sponsor plaques could be perhaps a little smaller.

(iii)

**NORTHERN IRELAND AMENITY COUNCIL  
BEST KEPT AWARDS 2018 sponsored by  
GEORGE BEST BELFAST CITY AIRPORT  
JUDGING SHEET FINAL ROUND (Small Village Category)**

Place Name:- Castlecaulfield

Council:- Mid Ulster

Date:- August 27, 2018

Weather conditions:- Overcast

Category Entered: Small Village (Final Round)

Limits Used: 30

Boundary definition: Nameplace/40mph limit/30mph limited (deleted as appropriate)  
\*For judging purposes, the limits of judging should normally be 40mph restriction signs or 30mph signs (in absence of the former).

In some cases the judges should use his/her discretion, e.g., where housing/industrial developments have taken place in recent years near but beyond the speed limits, or where there are no clearly defined limits to the city/town being judged.

Please state which limits you used:

**Welcome sign/30 and 40 mph.**



**Date: JUDGES REMARKS**  
**Castlecaulfield 27<sup>th</sup> August 2018**  
(To be completed immediately at the end of the visit)

- (1) **General appearance: to include approach roads, streets, road signs, car parks, litter bins, public seating, welcome signs and re-cycling.**

The approach roads are decorated with flowers. The road from Donaghcloney proudly displays the Best Kept Award from 2017.

On entering the village the first thing one sees is a clock made of flowers under a notice "Sense of Time" and plantings referencing the flax-growing heritage of the town.

There is adequate public seating, with planters of flowers close by. There are planters beside the bus shelter. Even the bus stop sign sports a hanging basket. Litter bins are clean and smart. Car parking is on the streets. Where giant sunflowers decorate lampposts.

- (2) **General cleanliness and tidiness: to include long and short term litter, vandalism, graffiti, fly posting, inappropriate advertising and dog fouling.**

One of the most striking impressions about Castlecaulfield is the complete absence of litter, nor does it suffer from any of the other problems mentioned above.

- (3) **Business Premises (including public transport facilities) decorative and repair order of commercial property, including landscaping (where appropriate) and efforts to improve dereliction.**

Commercial property in the town in good order, but lacks any attempt at enhancement, especially when compared with the explosion of flowers in other areas. The telephone box is pristine.

- (4) **Natural Environment and Open Spaces to include presentation and management of open spaces and evidence of activities to promote conservation of flora and fauna**

The area in front of the church is beautifully planted and tended. There are beds wild flowers along the road edges.

There seems to be a quirky sense of humour at work in Castlecaulfield. Not only is there a large sponsored scarecrow displayed on a wall on the way to Ballygawley, but a silhouette of a blacksmith working at his anvil enhances the very convincing trompe l'oeil cover-up of The Olde Forge. Nearby is an old harrow, a piece of antique farm machinery. At the Donghmore end of the village is the piece de resistance: A topiary statue of Emmeline Pankhurst complete with straw hat, parasol and a topiary dog on a lead. This is to celebrate 100 years of women's suffrage. Brilliant !

The 17<sup>th</sup> century castle from which the village derives its name is an impressive ruin situated in grounds where the grass is kept neatly mown. There are a couple of planters with flowers, but they look rather sparse in proportion to the huge walls of the derelict building.

**5) Presentation of Private Residential Areas; including house frontages, hanging baskets, planters and gardens:**

Private houses are well-kept with neat gardens. Some enhanced with planters and window boxes, especially on the Donaghmore road. Caulfield Glen is an attractive development

**(6) Judge's discretionary mark and comments; to include evidence of Business and Community Involvement:**

Every special planting has a commercial sponsor. The hand of the very active Castlecaulfield Horticultural Society is evident

**NOTE:**

**Please list below three aspects which deserve special commendation**

(i)The magnificent floral display outside the church\_\_\_\_\_

(ii) The quirky displays both floral and otherwise.

(iii)Sponsorship and community involvement.

**Please list below three aspects where improvements could be made**

(i)The castle area is a bit empty and dreary especially in contrast to the rest of the village.

(ii)

(iii)



## RHS Britain in Bloom UK Finals Marking Sheet 2018

<b>Name of entry:</b> Castlecaulfield	<b>Judging Date:</b> 10 August 2018
<b>Category:</b> Village	<b>Judges:</b> Roger Burnett & Denise James

<b>Horticultural Achievement</b>	Gold
<b>Environmental Responsibility</b>	Gold
<b>Community Participation</b>	Gold
<b>Overall</b>	Gold

### Introduction

Castlecaulfield in Bloom is no ordinary entry, having participated in the UK Finals of Britain in Bloom only once in 2016 and then being a finalist in Communities in Bloom last year, they now find themselves once more thrust into the spotlight.

The Bloom initiative in the village is organised by the Castlecaulfield Horticultural Society, which started life in the early 1950s, and for many years has managed an extensive annual show to promote horticulture in the area. The group's activities, however, go far beyond horticulture – they are the social glue that holds this community together.

Working together with Mid Ulster District Council and other agencies, they help support village life. This is very much a 'lived-in' village, where modern practices support old-fashioned values and where everyone is important and social cohesion is crucial. As their Twitter feed suggests #somuchmorethanjusttheflowers – and so it is.

Congratulations to all and thank you for sharing something special.

### SECTION A – Horticultural Achievement

#### Areas of Achievement:

The choice of seasonal and permanent plants in the horticultural displays throughout the village was exceptional, as was the maintenance.

The Creamery Bridge display, train display, and 'A sense of time' McDonalds bed were all of note. Topped off by the three-dimensional figure of a lady with her dog, set amidst of a sea of colour.

The amount and quality of sustainable planting recently introduced in all areas of the village adds considerable year-round interest to the horticultural content.

Brian the Snail adds humour, as does the crafty market stall with its knitted vegetables and the three-dimensional planted butterfly.

The residential gardens seen on the tour are a credit to the householders, of particular note

was the visit to Fred and Helen Kelly's superb garden.

The work at the walled garden is inspirational; for a village entry to have achieved so much is almost unheard of and is benefitting young and the more mature alike.

All the grass areas were maintained to an exceptionally high standard.

#### **Areas for Development:**

The two school gardens were interesting, but were a little disappointing: perhaps think about if it is necessary to visit both noting the time involved. This is an area where the considerable skill available through the work at the walled garden could be extended into the two schools.

Could consideration be given to working with the owners of Parkanaur Manor House, to develop a tree trail that could be used on events such as show days? There is obviously a wealth of tree species and it may be an opportunity to show off these unique specimens.

### **SECTION B – Environmental Responsibility**

#### **Areas of Achievement:**

The wildflower meadow opposite Creamery Bridge; although work in progress, is starting to develop and adds another dimension to the area.

The considerable amount of heritage features within the village is not only very appropriate but also eye-catching. The high-quality artefacts tastefully decorated with floral enhancements depict the history of the village. The forge was of special note.

The judges enjoyed meeting Sir Toby Caulfield once again. His knowledge of the history of the castle was second to none.

The proposed work at the conservation site is exciting and will no doubt help strengthen this element of the criteria.

The art palettes are a great way of bringing art into the landscape.

#### **Areas for Development:**

The judges enjoyed seeing the flax seedbed. This is an area where a little more importance could be placed, as it is so crucial to the heritage of the area.

Once the pavilion gets up and running as Bloom HQ it opens up all sorts of opportunities for extending the work of the group. With its proximity to wide open spaces and the conservation area it could enable the group to expand their educational activities.

The composting and water conservation elements at the walled garden perhaps need reviewing. As the group's activities expand it would be prudent to look at all the facilities to ensure they are still fit for purpose.

### **SECTION C – Community Participation**

#### **Areas of Achievement:**

The presentation and introduction to the tour were comprehensive and well delivered.

The work of the group in partnering with the Speedwell Trust is exemplary and will be instrumental in helping to bring the community together.

The establishment of the CHS Eco-Buddies is starting to show dividends and is a superb way of engaging with youngsters and engendering a great sense not only of belonging but responsibility in them.

The work at the walled garden is paying off and many seeds of hope are being sown in young minds, building friendships between the generations, passing on skills and knowledge.

The benefits of the Bloom initiative culminated on the day of judging at the conclusion of the tour, a superb celebration of horticulture, environment and community involvement – one where the whole village came together to support the Horticultural Society in all they do.

**Areas for Development:**

As mentioned in section A, the school gardens are a little lacking in quality, compared with everywhere else. Is it possible to engage with them a little more through your work?

As the drive for perfection evolves, resist the temptation to get too carried away, plan your way forward in a methodical and measured way to ensure the element of great enjoyment stays with you. It's a fun thing to do, now and always.

### **List of Grounds Maintenance Priority Settlements (as per Grounds Maintenance Delivery Standards Outcomes) – July 2018**

Council will aspire to maintain roadside grass verges (approx. one swathe width) within 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 Census data, subject to availability of resources.

Council will seek to maintain prominent gateways on aerial 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 where practically possible.

<b>SETTLEMENT</b>	<b>POPULATION SIZE (Census Data)</b>	<b>Road Classification (aerial route )</b>	<b>Speed Zone in settlement (mph)</b>
DUNGANNON	14332	A	30
COOKSTOWN	11620	A	30
MAGHERAFELT	8819	A/B	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
BUSH	484	B/C	30
CREAGH	308	U	30

Councillor Seán McPeake  
Chair  
Mid Ulster District Council  
Magherafelt Office  
Ballyronan Road  
Magherafelt  
BT45 6EN

13<sup>th</sup> November 2018



**RE: BRITAIN IN BLOOM 2019**

Dear Seán

On behalf of the Northern Ireland Local Government Association, congratulations on your council's continued success in the Translink Ulster in Bloom competition.

To take the success further, we are planning - with your council's support - to nominate Donaghmore to represent Northern Ireland in the 'Village' category of the 2019 Royal Horticultural Society, Britain in Bloom Competition.

This is in addition to Castlecaulfield being selected by the RHS for the 2019 Champion of Champions category. *Please note - all nominations are subject to RHS approval, RHS nomination guidelines attached.*

We believe the Translink Ulster in Bloom Competition has made a major contribution to the environmental and economic improvement of Northern Ireland. In association with Britain in Bloom, it has generated hugely positive coverage for councils and all involved.

It's been a tremendous experience working with your communities, your officers and members on this In Bloom work, so renewed thanks and I look forward to your corporate decision. If this can be provided for decision to Full Council or an appropriate Standing Committee, we'd be most grateful.

Yours sincerely

**Derek McCallan**

Chief Executive, Northern Ireland Local Government Association

*Enclosed: RHS Britain in Bloom nomination guidelines.*

*CC. Mr Anthony Tohill, Chief Executive, Mr Andrew Cassells, Director of Environment & Property Services and Mr Terry Scullion, Head of Property Services - Mid Ulster District Council.*





## RHS Britain in Bloom UK Finals 2019

### 1. The Nomination Process

- Each Region or Nation may nominate up to five entries.
- Nominations can be into any category, but not more than one entry into each.
- Nominations must be from a corresponding Regional category.
  - BIDs, and Town Centres & City Centres can be from any of these three corresponding Regional categories.
  - London Village and Town entries can be entered into the Village or Town category that reflects their electoral role numbers.
- All nominations are provisional until confirmed by the RHS.
- The management of the balancing of entries into categories shall be in the hands of the RHS.
  - No category shall run with less than three entries.
  - Where a category has less than three entries, a second round of nominations may be offered.
  - Second round nominations into undersubscribed categories will be offered out to Regions and Nations based on the total number of core category entries for the previous year, with priority given to those Regions with the highest number of entries.
  - If insufficient entries are nominated into a specific category in a particular year, that category will not run in the UK Finals in that year.
- Category winners will be excluded from re-entering the UK finals for one year.
- Champion of Champions is an invitational category, at the discretion of the RHS and the Chair of National Judges. In order to be considered a nomination must have:
  - Achieved an extremely high standard in the previous year;
  - Maintained a consistently high standard over the last three competitive years;
  - Not entered the Champion of Champions category in the last two years.

### 2. The 2019 Categories & Judging Allocations

Band/Category	Electoral Roll	Judging Allocation
<b>Villages</b>		
Village	1 - 1,000	1 hour

Large Village	1,001 - 2,500	1 hour 30 minutes
<b>Towns</b>		
Small Town	2,501 - 6,000	2 hours
Town	6,001 - 12,000	2 hours 30 minutes
Large Town	12,001 - 35,000	3 hours
<b>Cities</b>		
Small City	35,001 - 100,000	3 hours 30 minutes
City	100,001 and over	4 hours
<b>Urban</b>		
Urban Community <sup>a</sup>	0 - 25,000	2 hours 30 minutes
BIDs <sup>b</sup> and Town Centres & City Centres	N/A	2 hours
<b>Coastal<sup>c</sup></b>		
Coastal (12,000 and below)	12,000 and below	2 hours 30 minutes
Large Coastal (12,001 and above)	12,001 and above	3 hours

**PLEASE NOTE:** The above allocations **do not** include the 15-minutes press call nor the 15-minute presentation.

- a. A **BID entry** must be an official business improvement district; a business improvement district is a defined area within which businesses pay an additional tax (or levy) in order to fund projects within the district's boundaries. For a list of bona fide BIDs please visit the UKBIDS website on [www.ukbids.org](http://www.ukbids.org). Town or City Centres are also welcome to enter this category.
- b. An **urban community** must be an identifiable community within a larger conurbation (sometimes described as an urban 'village or town'). It must have its own sense of identity and have its own "Bloom" group (a group dedicated to leading the "in Bloom" initiative locally). An urban community may not have its own Council, or be able to stand alone, but it will have its own 'sense of place'.
- c. A **coastal community** must be an area that actively encourages visitors with a resort, beach and/or harbour (which can be part of a commercial harbour), adjacent to or within easy and reasonable access of the local community.

The area will have facilities providing varied recreational opportunities for visitors. The beach/harbour will have some of the following: café or restaurant; shop; toilet; public transport; supervision; first aid; public telephone. A coastal resort is described as an area which has substantial visitor accommodation and tourism as an integral part of the local economy.

### **3. Support and Information**

If you require support or additional information about the 2019 nomination process then please do not hesitate to contact the RHS Communities Team via telephone 0207 8213122 or email [communities@rhs.org.uk](mailto:communities@rhs.org.uk).



<b>Report on</b>	Environmental Services Proposed Scale of Charges for 2019/20
<b>Date of Meeting</b>	8 <sup>th</sup> January 2019
<b>Reporting Officer</b>	Mark McAdoo, Head of Environmental Services
<b>Contact Officer</b>	Mark McAdoo, Head of Environmental Services

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

1.0	<b>Purpose of Report</b>																				
1.1	To seek approval for a proposed scale of charges in relation to Environmental Services for the period 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2019 to 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2020.																				
2.0	<b>Background</b>																				
2.1	The proposed charges for Environmental Services relate to: the collection and disposal of commercial waste; the sale of wheeled bins to domestic and commercial customers; the provision of bulky waste collections and acceptance of trade waste at Recycling Centres.																				
3.0	<b>Main Report</b>																				
3.1	<p><b>Commercial waste kerbside collection charges</b></p> <p>Proposed charges for the collection and disposal of commercial waste from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2019 (at the kerbside) are shown in table 1 below.</p> <p>Table 1</p> <table><tr><th rowspan="2">Bin Size</th><th colspan="2">Cost per Collection (2019-2020)</th></tr><tr><th>Residual</th><th>Recycling</th></tr><tr><td>120 Litre</td><td>£3.05</td><td>£2.00</td></tr><tr><td>240 Litre</td><td>£5.50</td><td>£3.65</td></tr><tr><td>360 Litre</td><td>£8.15</td><td>£5.35</td></tr><tr><td>660 Litre</td><td>£14.45</td><td>£9.50</td></tr><tr><td>1100 Litre</td><td>£23.75</td><td>£15.70</td></tr></table> <p>The proposed residual (black) bin charges are based on a 5% increase on the existing charges (rounded to the nearest five pence). In order to further incentivise recycling it is not proposed to increase the charges for the collection of recycling bins (which will equate to approximately two thirds of the residual waste charges). It should be noted that VAT is not chargeable on any commercial waste collections.</p>	Bin Size	Cost per Collection (2019-2020)		Residual	Recycling	120 Litre	£3.05	£2.00	240 Litre	£5.50	£3.65	360 Litre	£8.15	£5.35	660 Litre	£14.45	£9.50	1100 Litre	£23.75	£15.70
Bin Size	Cost per Collection (2019-2020)																				
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360 Litre	£8.15	£5.35																			
660 Litre	£14.45	£9.50																			
1100 Litre	£23.75	£15.70																			

### 3.2 Purchase of Wheeled Bins

It is not proposed to increase the current prices for the purchase of wheeled bins as shown in table 2 below:

Table 2

Bin Size	Cost	Delivery Charge	Total (Exc VAT)
120/180 Litre	£25	£9	£34
240 Litre	£25	£9	£34
360 Litre	£50	£12	£62
660 Litre	£125	£12	£137
1100 Litre	£170	£12	£182

The charges for 240 litre wheeled bins will apply to black, blue and brown containers. However, when a householder is purchasing all three bins at the one time then the charge for the brown bin is reduced to £10 resulting in a total charge of £60 for all three bins (rather than £75). Furthermore, where more than one bin is purchased and delivered to a property at the same time only one (£9) delivery charge will apply.

### 3.3 Replacement Parts and Miscellaneous Items

The proposed prices for wheeled bin replacement parts and other miscellaneous items are shown in table 3 below:

Table 3

Replacement part	Cost
120, 140, 240 or 360 litre bin wheels	£3.50 each
120, 140, 240 or 360 litre bin axles	£3.00 each
Complete bin axle with 2 wheels for above bins	£10.00 per set
240 litre bin lid with pins	£10.00
Individual bin lid pins - all sizes	£1.00 each
660 and 1100 litre castor wheels with brakes	£15.00
660 and 1100 litre castor wheels without brakes	£12.00
<b>Miscellaneous item</b>	
Food Waste Caddies	Free of charge
Home Compost Units	Free of charge
Caddy Liners (approx. 50 liners per roll)	£1.00 per roll
Re-usable garden waste sacks	£2.00 each

### 3.4 Bulky Household Waste Collection Service

It is proposed that the current charge of £5 for the provision of a bulky household waste collection service (per three items) remains in place from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2019

3.5	<b>Disposal of Commercial Waste at Recycling Centres</b>  The proposed charges for the disposal of commercial waste at Cookstown, Drumcoo and Magherafelt Recycling Centres from 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2019 are shown in table 4 below:  Table 4 <table><tr><th>Material</th><th>Rate per Tonne</th><th>VAT</th><th>Total Per Tonne</th></tr><tr><td>Residual Waste</td><td>£140</td><td>£28</td><td>£168</td></tr><tr><td>Wood</td><td>£75</td><td>£15</td><td>£90</td></tr><tr><td>Hard Plastic</td><td>£100</td><td>£20</td><td>£120</td></tr><tr><td>Plasterboard</td><td>£150</td><td>£30</td><td>£180</td></tr><tr><td>Fridges/Freezers</td><td>£50 each</td><td>£10</td><td>£60 each</td></tr><tr><td>Oil filters &amp; rags</td><td>£750</td><td>£150</td><td>£900</td></tr><tr><td>Green (garden) waste</td><td>£50</td><td>£10</td><td>£60</td></tr><tr><td>Paint (including cans)</td><td>£500</td><td>£100</td><td>£600</td></tr><tr><td>Rubble</td><td>£20</td><td>£4</td><td>£24</td></tr></table> A minimum charge of £5 applies however commercial recyclable waste such as paper, cardboard, batteries, fluorescent tubes, electrical appliances, textiles, scrap metal, plastic bottles, glass bottles and cooking oil will continue to be accepted free of charge.	Material	Rate per Tonne	VAT	Total Per Tonne	Residual Waste	£140	£28	£168	Wood	£75	£15	£90	Hard Plastic	£100	£20	£120	Plasterboard	£150	£30	£180	Fridges/Freezers	£50 each	£10	£60 each	Oil filters & rags	£750	£150	£900	Green (garden) waste	£50	£10	£60	Paint (including cans)	£500	£100	£600	Rubble	£20	£4	£24
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4.0	<b>Other Considerations</b>																																								
4.1	<b>Financial, Human Resources &amp; Risk Implications</b>  Financial:  The total projected income from the collection and disposal of commercial waste in 2019/20 is estimated to be approximately £550,000 + VAT  Human:  Administration of trade waste invoicing and payments  Risk Management:  N/A																																								
4.2	<b>Screening &amp; Impact Assessments</b>  Equality & Good Relations Implications: N/A  Rural Needs Implications: N/A																																								
5.0	<b>Recommendation(s)</b>																																								
5.1	It is recommended that the proposed scale of charges as outlined be approved for 2019/20																																								
6.0	<b>Documents Attached &amp; References</b>																																								
6.1	None																																								





<b>Report on</b>	DfI Roads Proposals to Mid Ulster District Council – Provision of Disabled Persons' Parking Bays
<b>Date of Meeting</b>	Tuesday 8 <sup>th</sup> January 2019
<b>Reporting Officer</b>	Andrew Cassells, Director of Environment & Property
<b>Contact Officer</b>	Andrew Cassells, Director of Environment & Property

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

<b>1.0</b>	<b>Purpose of Report</b>
1.1	To seek the agreement of Members in relation to proposals from DfI Roads to introduce measures to enhance the safety and development of the transport network with a range of transport proposals.
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Background</b>
2.1	DfI Roads are consulting the Council with proposals to introduce measures designed to improve network safety, sustainability and efficiency to encourage safe and sustainable travel.
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Main Report</b>
3.1	<p>The following outlines the proposals to be brought to the attention of the Environment Committee:</p> <p><b>Proposed Provision of a Disabled Persons' Parking Bay at the following locations:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Scotch Street, Dungannon</b></li> <li>• <b>Dunavon Park, Dungannon</b></li> <li>• <b>Hunters Park, Bellaghy</b></li> </ul> <p>DfI Roads are proposing to provide a disabled persons' parking bay at the above noted locations.</p> <p>Consultation letters and location maps of the aforementioned proposals are attached as appendices to this report.</p>
<b>4.0</b>	<b>Other Considerations</b>
<b>4.1</b>	<b>Financial, Human Resources &amp; Risk Implications</b>
	Financial: None
	Human: None

	<p>Risk Management:</p> <p>The introduction of the proposals at these locations will assist in the management of road safety issues.</p>
<b>4.2</b>	<p><b>Screening &amp; Impact Assessments</b></p> <p>Equality &amp; Good Relations Implications:</p> <p>The introduction of the proposals at these locations will assist DfI in the discharge of their duties regarding disability.</p> <p>Rural Needs Implications: None</p>
<b>5.0</b>	<b>Recommendation(s)</b>
5.1	That the Environment Committee endorses the proposals submitted by DfI Roads.
<b>6.0</b>	<b>Documents Attached &amp; References</b>
6.1	<p><b>Appendix 1</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Letter from DfI Roads dated 14<sup>th</sup> December 2018; Proposed Provision of a Disabled Persons' Parking Bay at Scotch Street, Dungannon</li> <li>b) Letter from DfI Roads dated 14<sup>th</sup> December 2018; Proposed Provision of a Disabled Persons' Parking Bay at Dunavon Park, Dungannon</li> <li>c) Letter from DfI Roads dated 12<sup>th</sup> December 2018; Proposed Provision of a Disabled Persons' Parking Bay at Hunters Park, Bellaghy</li> </ul>
6.2	<p><b>Appendix 2</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Drawing – Proposed Provision of a Disabled Persons' Parking Bay at Scotch Street, Dungannon</li> <li>b) Drawing – Proposed Provision of a Disabled Persons' Parking Bay at Dunavon Park, Dungannon</li> <li>c) Drawing – Proposed Provision of a Disabled Persons' Parking Bay at Hunters Park, Bellaghy</li> </ul>



Department for

**Infrastructure**

An Roinn

**Bonneagair**

[www.infrastructure-ni.gov.uk](http://www.infrastructure-ni.gov.uk)

**Network Development**

Chief Executive  
Mid Ulster District Council  
Ballyronan  
Magherafelt  
BT45 6EN

County Hall  
Drumragh Avenue  
Omagh

Tel: 028 8225 4085

14 December 2018

Dear Mr Tohill

**PROPOSED PROVISION OF A DISABLED PERSONS' PARKING BAY AT  
SCOTCH STREET, DUNGANNON**

DfI Roads is proposing to provide a disabled persons' parking bay at Scotch Street, Dungannon, as detailed on the attached map.

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

Please bring this matter to the attention of your council.

Yours sincerely

Mrs Hazel Burton  
Network Development Section

Enc



Department for

**Infrastructure**

An Roinn

**Bonneagair**

[www.infrastructure-ni.gov.uk](http://www.infrastructure-ni.gov.uk)

**Network Development**

Chief Executive  
Mid Ulster District Council  
Ballyronan  
Magherafelt  
BT45 6EN

County Hall  
Drumragh Avenue  
Omagh

Tel: 028 8225 4085

14 December 2018

Dear Mr Tohill

**PROPOSED PROVISION OF A DISABLED PERSONS' PARKING BAY AT  
DUNAVON PARK, DUNGANNON**

DfI Roads is proposing to provide a disabled persons' parking bay at Dunavon Park, Dungannon, as detailed on the attached map.

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

Please bring this matter to the attention of your council.

Yours sincerely

Mrs Hazel Burton  
Network Development Section

Enc



Department for

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Chief Executive  
Mid Ulster District Council  
Ballyronan  
Magherafelt  
BT45 6EN

County Hall  
Drumragh Avenue  
Omagh

Tel: 028 8225 4085

12 December 2018

Dear Mr Tohill

**PROPOSED PROVISION OF A DISABLED PERSONS' PARKING BAY AT  
HUNTERS PARK, BELLAGHY**

DfI Roads is proposing to provide a disabled persons' parking bay at Hunters Park, Bellaghy, as detailed on the attached map.

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

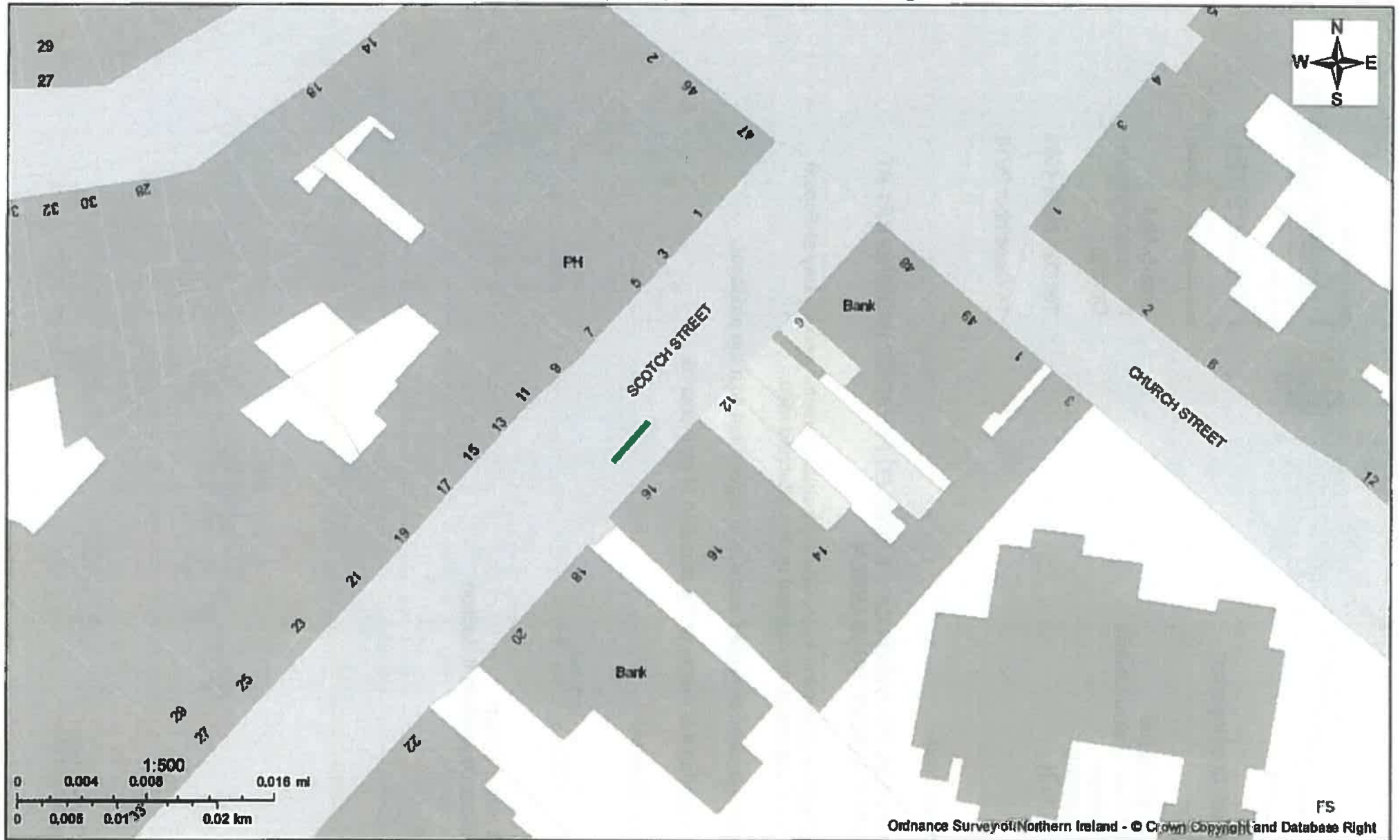
Please bring this matter to the attention of your council.

Yours sincerely

Mrs Hazel Burton  
Network Development Section

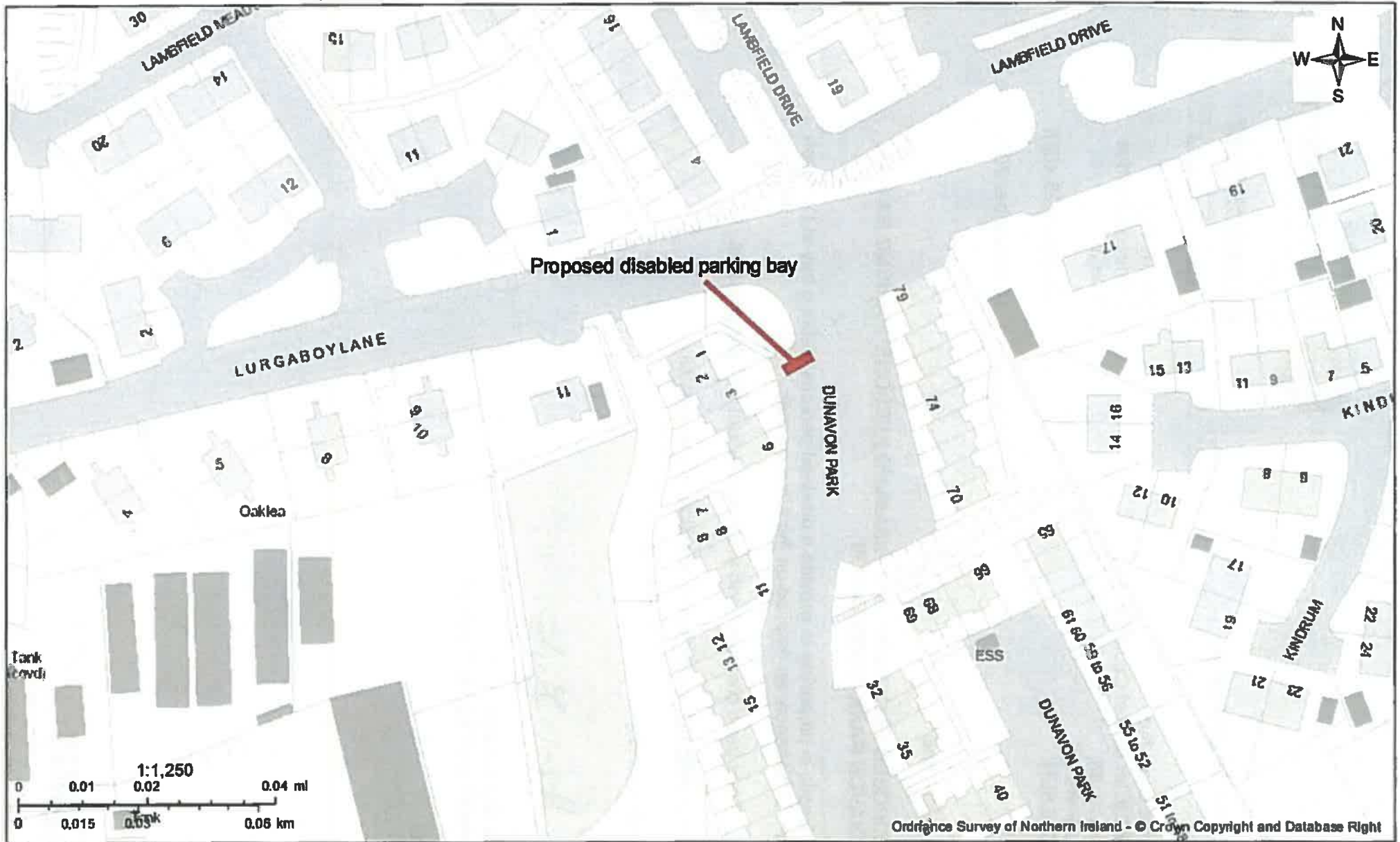
Enc

## Disabled parking bay Scotch St. Dungannon



December 14, 20

# Proposed disabled parking bay - Dunavon Park, Dungannon



December 14, 2011



Map of Hunter's Park, Bellaghey, showing a proposed disabled parking bay. The map includes a scale bar (0 to 0.06 km), a north arrow, and labels for various buildings and streets. The proposed parking bay is marked with a red 'T' symbol on William Street, adjacent to Hunter's Park. Other labels include 'Manse', 'Library', 'Bellaghy Primary Sch', 'He Con', 'PH', 'TCB', 'BEATRICE VILLAS', and 'WILLIAM STREET'.



Department for  
**Infrastructure**



<b>Report on</b>	Dual Language Signage Survey
<b>Date of Meeting</b>	8 <sup>th</sup> January 2018
<b>Reporting Officer</b>	William Wilkinson

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

<b>1.0</b>	<b>Purpose of Report</b>																				
1.1	To advise Members on the result of surveys undertaken on all applicable residents on the streets/roads in response to Dual Language Signage Nameplate requests.																				
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Background</b>																				
2.1	In accordance with the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) NI Order 1995 – Article 11 the Council is tasked with the responsibility to erect dual language signs or second nameplates, adjacent to the nameplate in English.																				
2.2	The Policy for Street Naming and Dual Language Signage – Section 6.0, as adopted (See Appendix 1) forms the basis for considering requests expressing the name in a language other than English, to both existing and new streets.																				
2.3	Members had previously agreed to canvass, by post, all occupiers as listed on the Electoral Register residing on the streets/roads as noted below seeking their views on the request to erect dual-language street nameplates in the Irish Language as requested in each case.																				
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Main Report</b>																				
3.1	The Building Control Service within the Public Health and Infrastructure Directorate issued occupiers of the undernoted streets, correspondence seeking their views on the request to erect a dual-language street nameplate.																				
	Completed surveys were received by the return date and the outcome is as follows in each case:																				
3.2	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Name of Street</td><td>Annaghbann, Coalisland</td></tr> <tr> <td>Language Requested</td><td>Irish</td></tr> <tr> <td>Date Request Validated</td><td>24/04/2018</td></tr> <tr> <td>Survey Request Approved by Environment Committee</td><td>12/06/2018</td></tr> <tr> <td>Surveys Issued</td><td>26/10/2018</td></tr> <tr> <td>Surveys returned by</td><td>23/11/2018</td></tr> <tr> <td>Survey Letters Issued</td><td>27</td></tr> <tr> <td>Survey Letters Returned</td><td>24</td></tr> <tr> <td>Replies in Favour</td><td>114</td></tr> <tr> <td>Replies not in Favour</td><td>0</td></tr> </table>	Name of Street	Annaghbann, Coalisland	Language Requested	Irish	Date Request Validated	24/04/2018	Survey Request Approved by Environment Committee	12/06/2018	Surveys Issued	26/10/2018	Surveys returned by	23/11/2018	Survey Letters Issued	27	Survey Letters Returned	24	Replies in Favour	114	Replies not in Favour	0
Name of Street	Annaghbann, Coalisland																				
Language Requested	Irish																				
Date Request Validated	24/04/2018																				
Survey Request Approved by Environment Committee	12/06/2018																				
Surveys Issued	26/10/2018																				
Surveys returned by	23/11/2018																				
Survey Letters Issued	27																				
Survey Letters Returned	24																				
Replies in Favour	114																				
Replies not in Favour	0																				

Invalid	0
Valid Returns	24
Percentage in Favour	100%

In accordance with the Dual Language Signage Nameplates Policy, where more than 51% of the completed replies returned by occupiers indicate that they are in favour of the erection of a dual language street nameplate, then the Members are requested to consider to permit or not permit the erection of the dual language nameplates at Annaghbann, Coalisland.

3.3

Name of Street	Willow Gardens, Dungannon
Language Requested	Irish
Date Request Validated	24/05/2018
Survey Request Approved by Environment Committee	12/06/2018
Surveys Issued	26/10/2018
Surveys returned by	23/11/2018
Survey Letters Issued	25
Survey Letters Returned	10
Replies in Favour	10
Replies not in Favour	0
Invalid	0
Valid Returns	10
Percentage in Favour	100%

In accordance with the Dual Language Signage Nameplates Policy, where more than 51% of the completed replies returned by occupiers indicate that they are in favour of the erection of a dual language street nameplate, then the Members are requested to consider to permit or not permit the erection of the dual language nameplates at Willow Gardens, Dungannon.

3.4

Name of Street	Clover Hill, Moy
Language Requested	Irish
Date Request Validated	04/06/2018
Survey Request Approved by Environment Committee	02/07/2018
Surveys Issued	26/10/2018
Surveys returned by	23/11/2018
Survey Letters Issued	118
Survey Letters Returned	38
Replies in Favour	28
Replies not in Favour	9
Invalid	1
Valid Returns	37
Percentage in Favour	76%

3.5

In accordance with the Dual Language Signage Nameplates Policy, where more than 51% of the completed replies returned by occupiers indicate that they are in favour of the erection of a dual language street nameplate, then the Members are requested to consider to permit or not permit the erection of the dual language nameplates at Clover Hill, Moy.

3.6	Name of Street	Springfield Crescent, Dungannon
	Language Requested	Irish
	Date Request Validated	25/06/2018
	Survey Request Approved by Environment Committee	11/09/2018
	Surveys Issued	31/10/2018
	Surveys returned by	28/11/2018
	Survey Letters Issued	51
	Survey Letters Returned	19
	Replies in Favour	16
	Replies not in Favour	1
	Invalid	2
	Valid Returns	17
	Percentage in Favour	94%
In accordance with the Dual Language Signage Nameplates Policy, where more than 51% of the completed replies returned by occupiers indicate that they are in favour of the erection of a dual language street nameplate, then the Members are requested to consider to permit or not permit the erection of the dual language nameplates at Springfield Crescent, Dungannon.		
3.7	Name of Street	Kirk Avenue, Magherafelt
	Language Requested	Irish
	Date Request Validated	18/06/2018
	Survey Request Approved by Environment Committee	11/09/2018
	Surveys Issued	31/10/2018
	Surveys returned by	28/11/2018
	Survey Letters Issued	15
	Survey Letters Returned	7
	Replies in Favour	6
	Replies not in Favour	0
	Invalid	1
	Valid Returns	6
	Percentage in Favour	100%
In accordance with the Dual Language Signage Nameplates Policy, where more than 51% of the completed replies returned by occupiers indicate that they are in favour of the erection of a dual language street nameplate, then the Members are requested to consider to permit or not permit the erection of the dual language nameplates at Kirk Avenue, Magherafelt.		
3.8	Name of Street	Lower Meadow, Magherafelt
	Language Requested	Irish
	Date Request Validated	25/06/2018
	Survey Request Approved by Environment Committee	11/09/2018
	Surveys Issued	31/10/2018
	Surveys returned by	28/11/2018
	Survey Letters Issued	19
	Survey Letters Returned	14

Replies in Favour	10
Replies not in Favour	1
Invalid	3
Valid Returns	11
Percentage in Favour	91%

In accordance with the Dual Language Signage Nameplates Policy, where more than 51% of the completed replies returned by occupiers indicate that they are in favour of the erection of a dual language street nameplate, then the Members are requested to consider to permit or not permit the erection of the dual language nameplates at Lower Meadow, Magherafelt.

3.9

Name of Street	Chapel View, Bellaghy
Language Requested	Irish
Date Request Validated	25/06/2018
Survey Request Approved by Environment Committee	11/09/2018
Surveys Issued	31/10/2018
Surveys returned by	28/11/2018
Survey Letters Issued	42
Survey Letters Returned	15
Replies in Favour	15
Replies not in Favour	0
Invalid	0
Valid Returns	15
Percentage in Favour	100%

In accordance with the Dual Language Signage Nameplates Policy, where more than 51% of the completed replies returned by occupiers indicate that they are in favour of the erection of a dual language street nameplate, then the Members are requested to consider to permit or not permit the erection of the dual language nameplates at Chapel View, Bellaghy.

3.10

Name of Street	Orritor Crescent, Cookstown
Language Requested	Irish
Date Request Validated	05/07/2018
Survey Request Approved by Environment Committee	11/09/2018
Surveys Issued	31/10/2018
Surveys returned by	28/11/2018
Survey Letters Issued	50
Survey Letters Returned	24
Replies in Favour	22
Replies not in Favour	0
Invalid	2
Valid Returns	22
Percentage in Favour	100%

In accordance with the Dual Language Signage Nameplates Policy, where more than 51% of the completed replies returned by occupiers indicate that they are in favour of the erection of a dual language street nameplate, then the Members are requested to

consider to permit or not permit the erection of the dual language nameplates at Orritor Crescent, Cookstown.

3.11

Name of Street	Broagh Road, Knockloughrim
Language Requested	Irish
Date Request Validated	05/07/2018
Survey Request Approved by Environment Committee	11/09/2018
Surveys Issued	07/11/2018
Surveys returned by	05/12/2018
Survey Letters Issued	30
Survey Letters Returned	20
Replies in Favour	17
Replies not in Favour	3
Invalid	0
Valid Returns	20
Percentage in Favour	85%

In accordance with the Dual Language Signage Nameplates Policy, where more than 51% of the completed replies returned by occupiers indicate that they are in favour of the erection of a dual language street nameplate, then the Members are requested to consider to permit or not permit the erection of the dual language nameplates at Broagh Road, Knockloughrim.

3.12

Name of Street	Dunlea Vale, Dungannon
Language Requested	Irish
Date Request Validated	21/08/2018
Survey Request Approved by Environment Committee	09/10/2018
Surveys Issued	07/11/2018
Surveys returned by	05/12/2018
Survey Letters Issued	79
Survey Letters Returned	30
Replies in Favour	29
Replies not in Favour	0
Invalid	1
Valid Returns	29
Percentage in Favour	100%

In accordance with the Dual Language Signage Nameplates Policy, where more than 51% of the completed replies returned by occupiers indicate that they are in favour of the erection of a dual language street nameplate, then the Members are requested to consider to permit or not permit the erection of the dual language nameplates at Dunlea Vale, Dungannon.

3.13

Name of Street	The Willows, Dungannon
Language Requested	Irish
Date Request Validated	30/08/2018
Survey Request Approved by Environment Committee	09/10/2018
Surveys Issued	07/11/2018
Surveys returned by	05/12/2018

Survey Letters Issued	53
Survey Letters Returned	15
Replies in Favour	12
Replies not in Favour	3
Invalid	0
Valid Returns	15
Percentage in Favour	100%

In accordance with the Dual Language Signage Nameplates Policy, where more than 51% of the completed replies returned by occupiers indicate that they are in favour of the erection of a dual language street nameplate, then the Members are requested to consider to permit or not permit the erection of the dual language nameplates at The Willows, Dungannon.

3.14

Name of Street	Parknascull, Coalisland
Language Requested	Irish
Date Request Validated	05/09/2018
Survey Request Approved by Environment Committee	09/10/2018
Surveys Issued	07/11/2018
Surveys returned by	05/12/2018
Survey Letters Issued	31
Survey Letters Returned	10
Replies in Favour	9
Replies not in Favour	1
Invalid	0
Valid Returns	10
Percentage in Favour	90%

In accordance with the Dual Language Signage Nameplates Policy, where more than 51% of the completed replies returned by occupiers indicate that they are in favour of the erection of a dual language street nameplate, then the Members are requested to consider to permit or not permit the erection of the dual language nameplates at Parknascull, Coalisland.

3.15

Name of Street	Glebe Court, Dungannon
Language Requested	Irish
Date Request Validated	24/09/2018
Survey Request Approved by Environment Committee	13/11/2018
Surveys Issued	14/11/2018
Surveys returned by	12/12/2018
Survey Letters Issued	33
Survey Letters Returned	19
Replies in Favour	15
Replies not in Favour	4
Invalid	0
Valid Returns	19
Percentage in Favour	100%

In accordance with the Dual Language Signage Nameplates Policy, where more than 51% of the completed replies returned by occupiers indicate that they are in favour of the erection of a dual language street nameplate, then the Members are requested to

consider to permit or not permit the erection of the dual language nameplates at Glebe Court, Dungannon.

3.16

Name of Street	Ballygillen Road, Coagh
Language Requested	Irish
Date Request Validated	22/10/2018
Survey Request Approved by Environment Committee	13/11/2018
Surveys Issued	14/11/2018
Surveys returned by	12/12/2018
Survey Letters Issued	81
Survey Letters Returned	39
Replies in Favour	28
Replies not in Favour	11
Invalid	0
Valid Returns	39
Percentage in Favour	72%

In accordance with the Dual Language Signage Nameplates Policy, where more than 51% of the completed replies returned by occupiers indicate that they are in favour of the erection of a dual language street nameplate, then the Members are requested to consider to permit or not permit the erection of the dual language nameplates at Ballygillen Road, Coagh.

3.17

Name of Street	The Glassan, Coagh
Language Requested	Irish
Date Request Validated	22/10/2018
Survey Request Approved by Environment Committee	13/11/2018
Surveys Issued	14/11/2018
Surveys returned by	12/12/2018
Survey Letters Issued	8
Survey Letters Returned	2
Replies in Favour	2
Replies not in Favour	0
Invalid	0
Valid Returns	2
Percentage in Favour	100%

In accordance with the Dual Language Signage Nameplates Policy, where more than 51% of the completed replies returned by occupiers indicate that they are in favour of the erection of a dual language street nameplate, then the Members are requested to consider to permit or not permit the erection of the dual language nameplates at The Glassan, Coagh.

3.18

Name of Street	Killymuck Road, Coagh
Language Requested	Irish
Date Request Validated	23/10/2018
Survey Request Approved by Environment Committee	13/11/2018
Surveys Issued	14/11/2018

Surveys returned by	12/12/2018
Survey Letters Issued	51
Survey Letters Returned	19
Replies in Favour	16
Replies not in Favour	1
Invalid	2
Valid Returns	17
Percentage in Favour	94%

In accordance with the Dual Language Signage Nameplates Policy, where more than 51% of the completed replies returned by occupiers indicate that they are in favour of the erection of a dual language street nameplate, then the Members are requested to consider to permit or not permit the erection of the dual language nameplates at Killymuck Road, Coagh.

3.19

Name of Street	Ballynasollus Road, Cookstown
Language Requested	Irish
Date Request Validated	17/07/2018
Survey Request Approved by Environment Committee	11/09/2018
Surveys Issued	07/11/2018
Surveys returned by	05/12/2018
Survey Letters Issued	48
Survey Letters Returned	28
Replies in Favour	9
Replies not in Favour	19
Invalid	0
Valid Returns	28
Percentage in Favour	32%

In accordance with the Dual Language Signage Nameplates Policy, where more than 51% of the completed replies returned by occupiers indicate that they are not in favour of the erection of a dual language street nameplate, then the Members are requested to consider that the dual language street nameplate is not approved or erected at Ballynasollus Road, Cookstown

3.20

Name of Street	Cloverhill Road, Moneymore
Language Requested	Irish
Date Request Validated	23/10/2018
Survey Request Approved by Environment Committee	13/11/2018
Surveys Issued	14/11/2018
Surveys returned by	12/12/2018
Survey Letters Issued	51
Survey Letters Returned	31
Replies in Favour	14
Replies not in Favour	17
Invalid	0
Valid Returns	31
Percentage in Favour	45%

In accordance with the Dual Language Signage Nameplates Policy, where more than 51% of the completed replies returned by occupiers indicate that they are not in favour of the erection of a dual language street nameplate, then the Members are requested to



	consider that the dual language street nameplate is not approved or erected at Cloverhill Road, Moneymore
<b>4.0</b>	<b>Other Considerations</b>
<b>4.1</b>	<b>Financial, Human Resources &amp; Risk Implications</b>
	Financial: Within Current Resources
	Human: Within Current Resources
	Risk Management: None
<b>4.2</b>	<b>Screening &amp; Impact Assessments</b>
	Equality & Good Relations Implications: None
	Rural Needs Implications: None
<b>5.0</b>	<b>Recommendation(s)</b>
5.1	<p>That Members note the results of the surveys and agree the application of Dual Language Nameplates in Irish for the streets/roads as noted below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Annaghbann, Coalisland</b></li> <li>2. <b>Willow Gardens, Dungannon</b></li> <li>3. <b>Clover Hill, Moy</b></li> <li>4. <b>Springfield Crescent, Dungannon</b></li> <li>5. <b>Kirk Avenue, Magherafelt</b></li> <li>6. <b>Lower Meadow, Magherafelt</b></li> <li>7. <b>Chapel View, Bellaghy</b></li> <li>8. <b>Orritor Crescent, Cookstown</b></li> <li>9. <b>Broagh Road, Knockloughrim</b></li> <li>10. <b>Dunlea Vale, Dungannon</b></li> <li>11. <b>The Willows, Dungannon</b></li> <li>12. <b>Parknascull, Coalisland</b></li> <li>13. <b>Glebe Court, Dungannon</b></li> <li>14. <b>Ballygillen Road, Coagh</b></li> <li>15. <b>The Glassan, Coagh</b></li> <li>16. <b>Killymuck Road, Coagh</b></li> </ol>

5.2	<p>That Members note the results of the survey and do not approve the application of Dual Language Nameplates in Irish for the street/road as noted below:</p> <p><b>1. Ballynasollus Road, Cookstown</b></p> <p><b>2. Cloverhill Road, Moneymore</b></p>
<b>6.0</b>	<b>Documents Attached &amp; References</b>
6.1	Appendix 1 – Street Naming and Dual Language Signage – Section 6.0 : Dual Language Signage Nameplates Policy
6.2	Appendix 2 – Dual Language Nameplate Translation for each street/road

# **MID ULSTER DISTRICT COUNCIL**

## **Dual Language Signage Nameplates**

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

## **Revised Policy and Procedure**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Appendix 2

### Dual Language Nameplate

	Current Name	Irish Translation
Road	Annaghbann	An tEanach Bán
Townlands	Annaghmore	An tEanach Mór

	Current Name	Irish Translation
Road	Willow Gardens	Gairdíní na Sailí
Townland	Mullaghmore	An Mullach Mór

	Current Name	Irish Translation
Road	Clover Hill	Cnoc na Seamar
Townland	Moy	An Mhaigh

	Current Name	Irish Translation
Road	Springfield Crescent	Corrán Ghort an Tobair
Townland	Mullaghmore	An Mullach Mór

	Current Name	Irish Translation
Road	Kirk Avenue	Ascaill Kirk
Townland	Town Parks of Magherafelt	Páirceanna an Bhaile

	Current Name	Irish Translation
Road	Lower Meadow	An Chluain Íochtarach
Townland	Town Parks of Magherafelt	Páirceanna an Bhaile

	Current Name	Irish Translation
Road	Chapel View	Radharc an tSéipeáil
Townland	Mullaghboy	An Mullach Buí

	Current Name	Irish Translation
Road	Orritor Crescent	Corrán an Arachtra
Townland	Cookstown	An Chorr Chríochach

	Current Name	Irish Translation
Road	Broagh Road	Bóthar an Bhruaigh
Townland	Broagh	An Bruach

	Current Name	Irish Translation
Road	Dunlea Vale	Gleann Dhún Liath
Townland	Drumcoo Mullaghadun	Droim Cuach Mullach Tí Doinn

	Current Name	Irish Translation
Road	The Willows	Na Saileoga
Townland	Mullaghmore	An Mullach Mór

	Current Name	Irish Translation
Road	Parknascull	Páirc na Scoile
Townland	Brackaville	Bréachmhaoil



	Current Name	Irish Translation
Road	Glebe Court	Cúirt na Gléibe
Townland	Mullaghconor Glebe	Gléib Mhullach Uí Chonchúir

	Current Name	Irish Translation
Road	Ballygillen Road	Bóthar Bhaile Uí Ghiolláin
Townland	Druminard Ballylifford	Droim an Áir Baile Leifir

	Current Name	Irish Translation
Road	The Glassan	An Glasán
Townland	Killymuck	Coill na Muc

	Current Name	Irish Translation
Road	Killymuck Road	Bóthar Choill na Muc
Townland	Killymuck	Coill na Muc



<b>Report on</b>	Renaming and Renumbering Existing Streets
<b>Date of Meeting</b>	8 <sup>th</sup> January 2019
<b>Reporting Officer</b>	William Wilkinson

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

<b>1.0</b>	<b>Purpose of Report</b>														
1.1	To advise Members on the result of a survey undertaken on all applicable residents on the street/road in response to the Renaming and Renumbering of an existing street request.														
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Background</b>														
2.1	In accordance with the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) NI Order 1995 – Article 11 the Council is tasked with the responsibility of renaming and renumbering existing streets where requested.														
2.2	The Policy for Renaming and Renumbering of Existing Streets – Section 7.0, as adopted (See Appendix 1) forms the basis for considering requests for renaming and renumbering of existing Streets/roads.														
2.3	Members had previously agreed to canvass, by post, all occupiers as listed on the Electoral Register residing on the street/road as noted below seeking their views on the request to Rename and Renumber accordingly:  <b>From:</b> Parknascull, Coalisland  <b>To:</b> School Park, Coalisland														
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Main Report</b>														
3.1	The Building Control Service within the Public Health and Infrastructure Department issued occupiers of the undernoted street, correspondence seeking their views on the request.														
3.2	Completed surveys were received by the return date and the outcome is as follows in each case: <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Name of Existing Street</td><td>Parknascull</td></tr> <tr> <td>Name of Proposed Street</td><td>School Park</td></tr> <tr> <td>Date Request Validated</td><td>5/09/2018</td></tr> <tr> <td>Survey Request Approved by Environment Committee</td><td>9/10/2018</td></tr> <tr> <td>Surveys Issued</td><td>7/11/2018</td></tr> <tr> <td>Surveys returned by</td><td>5/12/2018</td></tr> <tr> <td>Survey Letters Issued</td><td>31</td></tr> </table>	Name of Existing Street	Parknascull	Name of Proposed Street	School Park	Date Request Validated	5/09/2018	Survey Request Approved by Environment Committee	9/10/2018	Surveys Issued	7/11/2018	Surveys returned by	5/12/2018	Survey Letters Issued	31
Name of Existing Street	Parknascull														
Name of Proposed Street	School Park														
Date Request Validated	5/09/2018														
Survey Request Approved by Environment Committee	9/10/2018														
Surveys Issued	7/11/2018														
Surveys returned by	5/12/2018														
Survey Letters Issued	31														

3.3	Survey Letters Returned	9
	Replies in Favour	8
	Replies not in Favour	1
	Invalid	0
	Valid Returns	9
	Percentage in Favour	26%
	In accordance with The Policy for Renaming and Renumbering of Existing Streets as adopted, only where all occupiers (i.e. 100%) in the affected street agree with the proposed name change, will the recommendation be presented for approval.	
<b>4.0</b>	<b>Other Considerations</b>	
<b>4.1</b>	<b>Financial, Human Resources &amp; Risk Implications</b>	
	Financial: Within Current Resources	
	Human: Within Current Resources	
	Risk Management: None	
<b>4.2</b>	<b>Screening &amp; Impact Assessments</b>	
	Equality & Good Relations Implications: None	
	Rural Needs Implications: None	
<b>5.0</b>	<b>Recommendation(s)</b>	
5.1	<p>It is recommended that Members do not agree to permit the Renaming and Renumbering of the Street as noted below in accordance with the Street Naming and Dual Language Signage – Section 7.0: Renaming and Renumbering Existing Streets Policy as adopted for the street in question as the required 100% of surveys in Favour was not achieved:</p> <p><b>From:</b> Parknascull</p> <p><b>To:</b> School Park</p>	
<b>6.0</b>	<b>Documents Attached &amp; References</b>	
6.1	Appendix 1 – Street Naming and Dual Language Signage – Section 7.0 : Renaming and Renumbering Existing Streets	

# **MID ULSTER DISTRICT COUNCIL**

## **Street Naming and Property Numbering Policy for New Developments (Article 11 of The Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) (NI) Order 1995)**

### **Revised Policy and Procedure**

#### **7.0 RENAMING AND RENUMBERING EXISTING STREETS**

7.1 Provision shall be made for the renaming and renumbering of existing Streets within the Mid Ulster District Council area, where instances as noted in 7.2 below require that that this be undertaken to maintain a consistent approach to street naming. The 1995 Order empowers Council to authorise Street names within the area they administer.

#### **7.2 Criteria - General**

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

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

#### **Renaming Existing Street Name: Procedure**

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

1. Upon receipt of a petition, signed by not less than 50% of the householders (based on one resident per household over the age of 18) of the street/road ("a

Petition”) the Council will consider a survey of the street/road in relation to the desired name change and reason for same .

2. The proposed name must meet the criteria set down in the policy for the naming of New Streets.
3. If the Department considers the new name meets the criteria, approval to undertake the survey will be sought from the Environment Committee.
4. The Council will survey, by post, the occupier of each of the properties listed on the Electoral Register and the Pointer Data address system of that street/road or the part of a street/road affected at that time ; seeking their views on the request to change the name. The survey shall be carried out by the Council’s Building Control service.
5. Replies will be by way of a supplied self-addressed envelope and must be returned by the date specified in the correspondence giving notification of the survey and reason for same. Only replies received from registered occupiers by that date will be considered.
6. The outcome of the survey will be presented to the Environment Committee and only where all occupiers (100 %) in the affected street agree with the proposed name change, will a recommendation be presented to approve the change.
7. Where a request is not approved any further request will not be considered until the expiry of a 12 month period from the date of the Environment Committee meeting where the outcome of the survey was considered.
8. Where a Petition to have an existing street renamed is not approved then the occupiers will be notified of this.
9. Where a new nameplate is erected. The decision to remove an existing nameplate will be made by Property Services, where deemed necessary to do so.
10. Historical nameplates may remain in place where they are fitted to an existing wall (or dwelling), where they will not affect directional issues. This shall be at the discretion of Property Services.
11. Where the Department receives a request from the emergency services, mail delivery services or other statutory bodies who have difficulty locating the street to rename it. They shall inform residents as noted above and consider to survey and rename the street upon the agreement of all households on that street. Such requests shall be notified to and approval sought from Environment Committee and outcome of survey reported to same.

<b>Report on</b>	Street Naming and Property Numbering
<b>Date of Meeting</b>	8 <sup>th</sup> January 2019
<b>Reporting Officer</b>	William Wilkinson

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

<b>1.0</b>	<b>Purpose of Report</b>
1.1	For Members to consider the street naming of new residential Housing Developments within Mid-Ulster.
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Background</b>
2.1	In accordance with the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) NI Order 1995 – Article 11 the Council is tasked with the responsibility of approving Street Naming and Numbering of buildings erected thereon.
2.2	The Policy for Street Naming and Dual Language Signage Policy – Section 5.0: Naming of New Streets, as adopted (see Appendix 1) forms the basis for considering proposals for the street naming of new developments.
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Main Report</b>
3.1	The Building Control Department have received requests for the naming of streets within proposed residential development as follows:
3.2	<p><b>I. Site off Main Road, Moygashel, Dungannon</b></p> <p>An application has been submitted by A.H. Developments for the naming of a new street within a proposed residential development off Main Road, Moygashel, Dungannon. The developer has submitted the following options for consideration (See Appendix 2).</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. Linen Mews</b></li> <li><b>2. Linen Park</b></li> <li><b>3. Linen Heights</b></li> </ol> <p>In relation to “Proposal 2 – Linen Park”, this name has previously been approved for a street serving a new development within Moygashel by Dungannon and South Tyrone Borough Council although to date the site in question has not commenced. Following discussions with a representative from A.H. Developments, they did not wish to submit an additional third proposal.</p> <p>As the remaining options submitted are linked to the locality in each case, it is considered that each option demonstrates compliance with the policy as adopted.</p>
3.3	<b>II. Site off Killymeal Road, Dungannon</b>

	<p>An application has been submitted by J&amp;V Construction for the naming of a further street within a new residential development off Killymeal Road, Dungannon. In November 2017, the Environment Committee approved the name “Sycamore Drive” for a street within the development. The developer has now submitted the following options for consideration (See Appendix 3) in relation a new street within the next phase of the development</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <b>1. Sycamore Hill</b>  <b>2. Beech Hill</b>  <b>3. Oak Hill</b> </p> <p>As the options submitted are linked to the locality in each case, it is considered that each option demonstrates compliance with the policy as adopted.</p>
<b>4.0</b>	<b>Other Considerations</b>
<b>4.1</b>	<b>Financial, Human Resources &amp; Risk Implications</b>
	Financial: None
	Human: None
	Risk Management: None
<b>4.2</b>	<b>Screening &amp; Impact Assessments</b>
	Equality & Good Relations Implications: None
	Rural Needs Implications: None
<b>5.0</b>	<b>Recommendation(s)</b>
5.1	<p>It is recommended that consideration is given to the approval of the following proposals for the Street Naming of each street within a new residential development within Mid Ulster.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>I. Site off Main Road, Moygashel, Dungannon</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <b>Either     Linen Mews</b>  <b>Or         Linen Heights</b> </p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>II. Site off Killymeal Road, Dungannon</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <b>Either     Sycamore Hill</b>  <b>Or         Beech Hill</b>  <b>Or         Oak Hill</b> </p>
<b>6.0</b>	<b>Documents Attached &amp; References</b>
6.1	Appendix 1 – Street Naming and Dual Language Signage Policy – Section 5.0, Naming of New Streets
6.2	Appendix 2 – Pro-forma containing street naming proposals, location map and site layout plan for new street off Main Road, Moygashel, Dungannon.
6.3	Appendix 3 – Pro-forma containing street naming proposals, location map and site layout plans for new street within development off Killymeal Road, Dungannon



# **MID ULSTER DISTRICT COUNCIL**

## **Street Naming and Property Numbering Policy for New Developments** **(Article 11 of The Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) (NI) Order 1995)**

### **Revised Policy and Procedure**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# MID ULSTER DISTRICT COUNCIL

## New Street Name Proposals

Applicants Name & Address:

ALAN R. HARRIS, A.H. DECKENBERG, 146 BONEAL ROAD, DUNDALK, CO. DU.

Description: Erection of two dwellings adjacent to LURN COVEY, DUNDALK.

Ref: F/2017/1246/MAS.



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

Appendix 2

Option	Proposed Street Name	Linkage to Locality	Reason for Choice
Option 1	LURN MENS	MOUNCASTLE LURN DUNDALK	AREA IS FAMOUS FOR ITS MANUFACTURE OF FINE LINEN GOODS ACROSS THE WORLD THE SITE IS IMMEDIATELY ADJACENT TO THE ORIGINAL LINEN FACTORY OUTMILL AND IS POSITIVELY ON THE FOOTPRINT OF THE FACTORY
Option 2	LURN PARK	Ditto	
Option 3	LURN HEIGHTS.	Ditto	

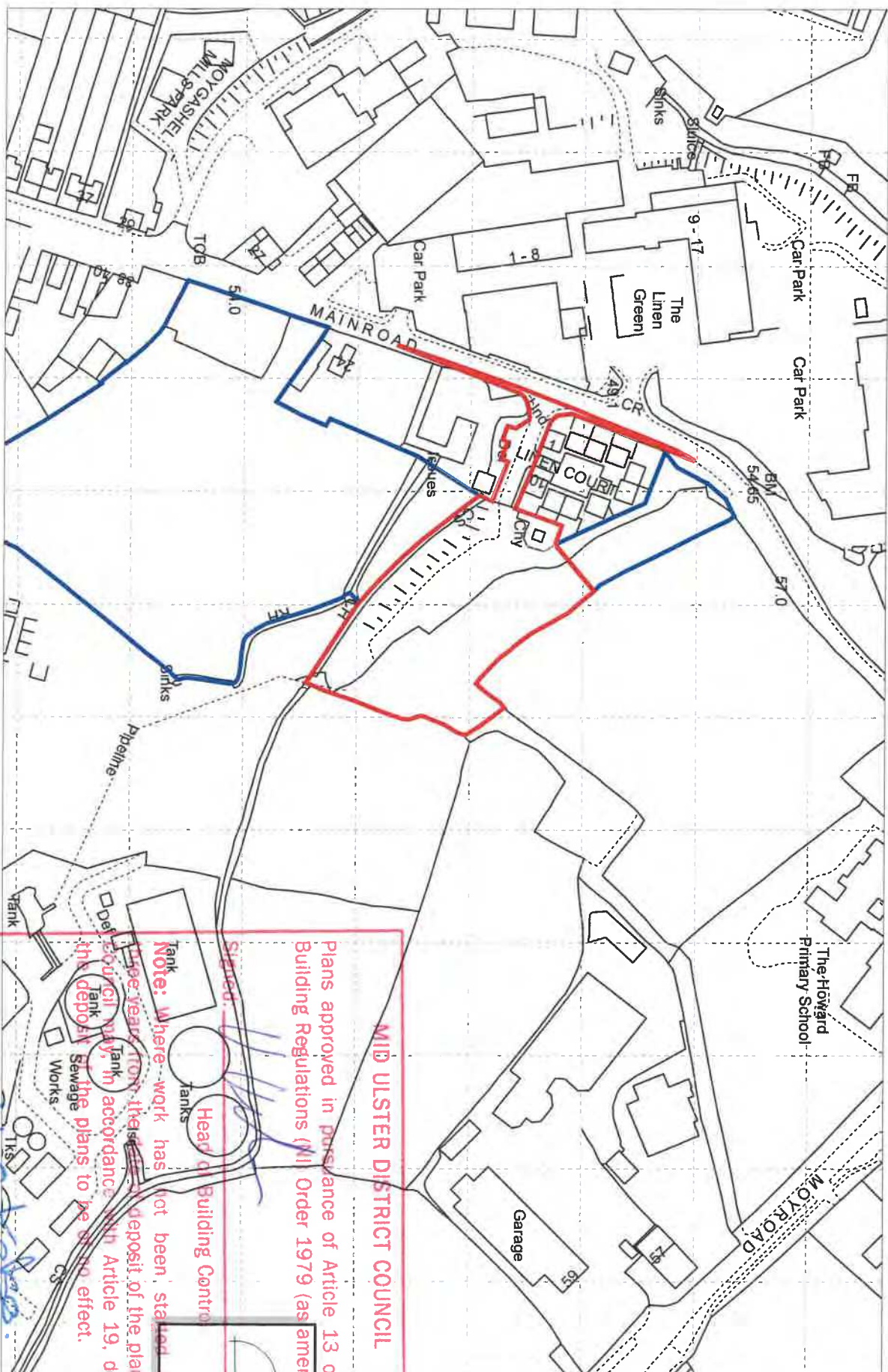
\* Please avoid the use of apostrophes, hyphens, full stops and commas.

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

Signed .....  .....

Dated 28 November 2018.

28 NOV 2018



## Appendix 2

Project Title:  
**Proposed development on  
site adjacent to linen court,  
main road, moygashel,  
dungannon**

### Drawing Title: SITE LOCATION MAP

Project No:	Drawing No:	Revision:
<b>15-014</b>	<b>B-01</b>	<b>A</b>
Scale:	Date:	Drawn by:
1:2500 @ A4	JANUARY 2017	RAM
		Checked by:
		JMcA

REV:	DATE:	BY:	DESCRIPTION:
A	08/03/17	RAM	Red line site boundary reduced

**W.D.S.K.E.L.S.O**

Copyright Reserved - This drawing is not to be used for any other purpose without the written consent of the author. It is to be copied or reproduced in any manner without written consent.

**Infrastructure**

Banbridge Enterprise Centre  
Tel: (028) 4052 3444  
Fax: (028) 4052 3411  
e-mail: [architect@macalisterstewart.com](mailto:architect@macalisterstewart.com)  
website: [www.macalisterstewart.com](http://www.macalisterstewart.com)

**MacAlister Stewart**  
ARCHITECTS

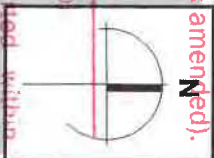
Plans approved in pursuance of Article 13 of The Building Regulations (NI) Order 1979 (as amended).

**MID ULSTER DISTRICT COUNCIL**

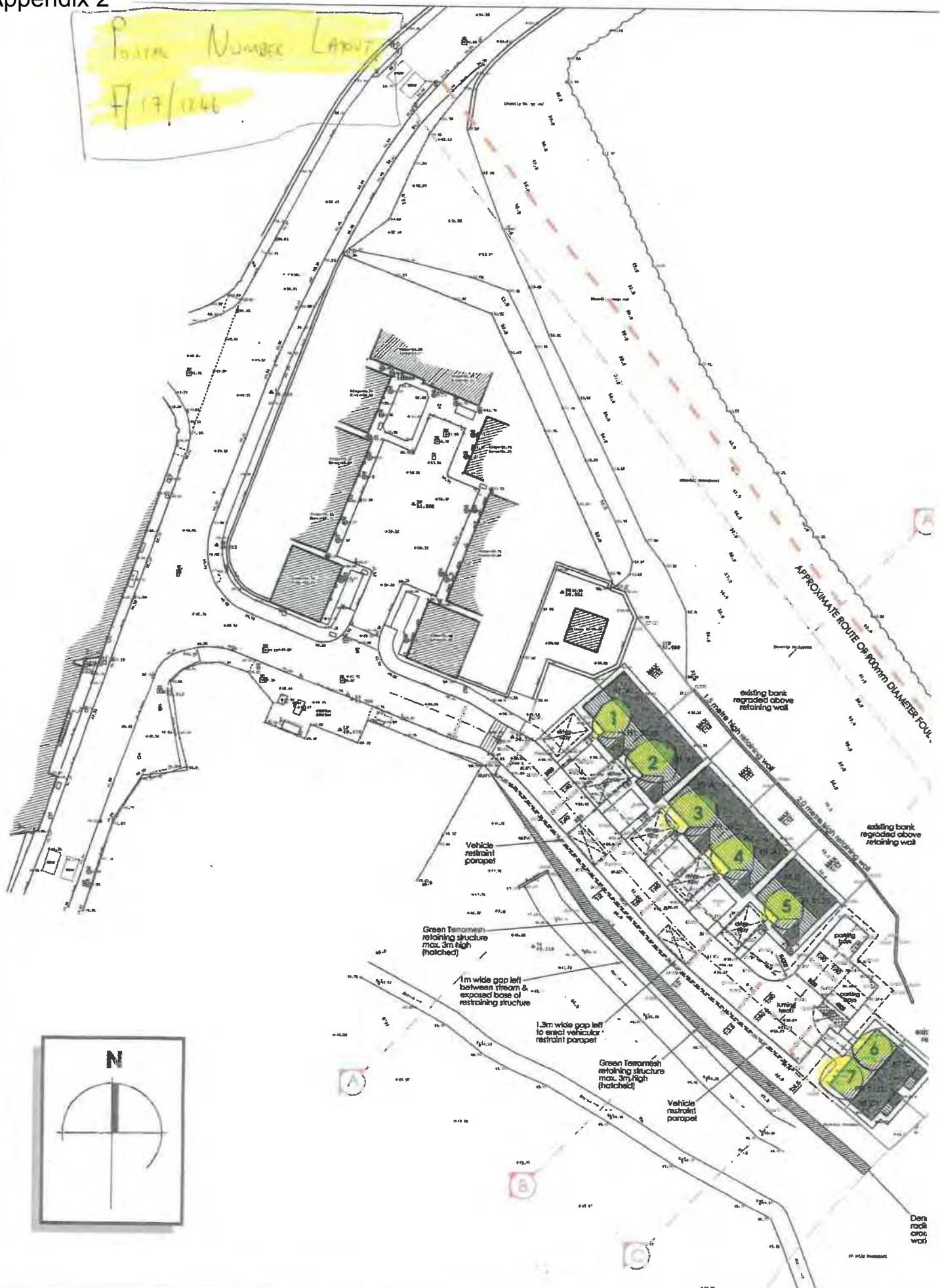
Signed:

Head of Building Control

Note: Where work has not been started within three years from the date of deposit of the plans the deposit tank in accordance with Article 19, declare the plans to be of no effect.







proposed development on site adjacent to

# MID ULSTER DISTRICT COUNCIL



Appendix 3

## New Street Name Proposals

Applicants Name & Address: J + V Construction  
30 Greenagh Road, Dungannon.  
Description: 21 dwellings at Killymeal Road, Dungannon

Ref: F/2018/0776

	Proposed Street Name	Linkage to Locality	Reason for Choice
Option 1	*1 Sycamore Hill.	A number of Sycamore trees	An extension to site already approved - Sycamore Drive
Option 2	Beech Hill	A number of Beech Trees	
Option 3	Oak Hill	A number of Oak Trees	

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

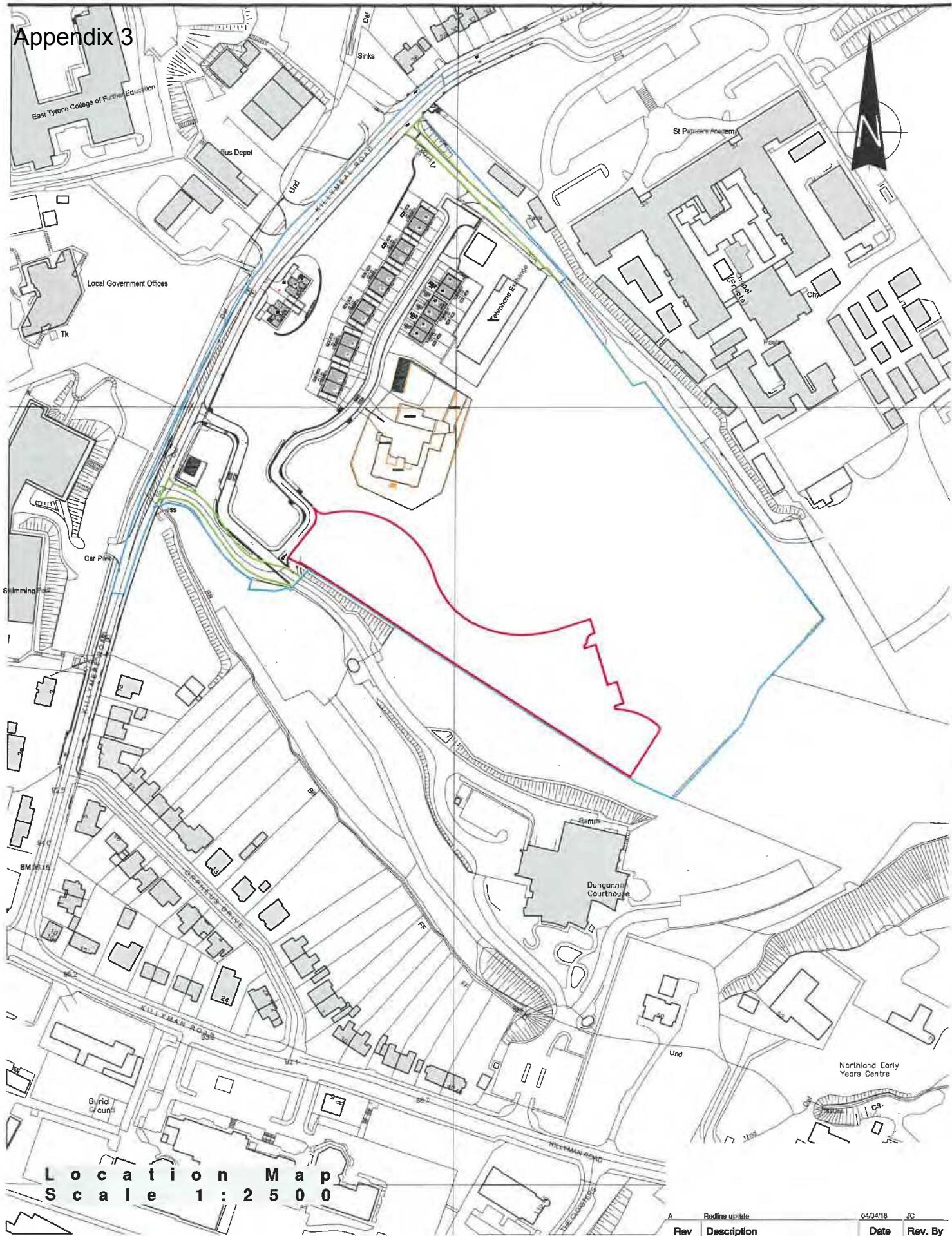
Please note that street naming proposals should be in accordance with Mid Ulster Council Policy (Attached)

Signed 

Dated 05/12/18



# Appendix 3



**Project Title**  
Residential Development at  
Killymeal Road, Dungannon  
Phase 3

**Drawing Title**  
Location Map Phase 3

Stage	Project No.	Dwg. No.	Revision
3	3195	PH 3 01-01	A
Scale	Date	Drawn by	Checked By
1:2500	Sept 17	JC	JJM

**Client**  
J & V Construction

Rev	Description	Date	Rev. By
-----	-------------	------	---------

**CLARMAN**

Unit 1, 33 Dungannon Road  
Coalisland  
TEL: 02887 747900 FAX: 02887 747901  
e-mail: cm@clarman.com

FF776118

08 MAY 2018





is justified by the necessity to rise as quickly as is practicable possible, in order to give a sense of enclosure to the proposed road, in relation to the frontage of Killybeg House

This means that the retaining wall as currently proposed, can be kept to a minimum and grass bank, as shown on the accompanying drawings. This device acts in a similar vein as a screen, screening the road, from the view of the Killybeg's occupants. This design is an intervention devised to enhance and restore its setting in the landscape, which had, in the years of neglect, vandalism and security measures, which although have been served as wholly visually inappropriate.

Primary intervention, includes current proposals for the fabric of the original building to be retained, but also includes the removal of the chain link fence, reinforced concrete laid vegetation, prevalent to the south of the house and currently so detrimental to its setting. Reinstatement of a meadow, in this area which will be actively landscaped with groups, and isolated species and augment the transition from dark to light, as visitors progress in open parkland, along the newly proposed winding avenues.



<b>Report on</b>	Decision Process for Building Control Applications
<b>Date of Meeting</b>	8 <sup>th</sup> January 2019
<b>Reporting Officer</b>	William Wilkinson

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

<b>1.0</b>	<b>Purpose of Report</b>
1.1	To advise Members on the system of processing Full Plan Applications submitted to Building Control Department within Mid-Ulster District Council.
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Background</b>
2.1	Currently, there are approximately 2000 applications submitted to the Building Control Service within Mid Ulster District Council on an annual basis. Full plan applications are the main source of applications being submitted at present with approximately 850 being received on annually. The remaining applications being submitted are for Regularisation Certificates (retrospective for works which had been carried out without approval) and Building Notices (used for minor domestic works) where detailed plans are not required.
2.2	Following the submission and validation of "Full Plan Applications", Building Control Officers assess the plans to ensure compliance with the current Building Regulations. In many cases, correspondence is returned to the applicant or their agent requesting additional information/details to be forwarded to demonstrate compliance of their proposals. A Building Control Approval will then be issued when the plans are detailed to achieve compliance with the Building Regulations.
2.3	The current process can be elongated and in many cases work has commenced on site prior to an approval being issued. This can result in work being carried out on site which may not be in compliance with Building Regulations necessitating the need for additional works to be executed to achieve compliance.
2.4	In accordance with The Building Regulations (Northern Ireland) Order 1979 – Article 13, which states: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. "if plans are neither defective nor show that the proposed works would contravene any building regulation, pass the plans: or"</li> <li>b. "if plans are defective or show that the proposed works would contravene any building regulation, reject the plans:</li> </ul>
2.5	Currently across Northern Ireland, there are seven Councils which have adopted the approach of issuing a deemed refusal in conjunction with the first snag list. Thereby, applicants clearly understand that if they commence work on site, they will be doing so at their own risk.

<b>3.0</b>	<b>Main Report</b>
3.1	It is considered that the process of assessing plans submitted to Building Control could be streamlined and allow for more clarity from an applicant's perspective. It is therefore considered that a rejection notice should be issued in conjunction with a snag list detailing the outstanding matters requiring attention where plans submitted are not in compliance. The application will remain rejected until satisfactorily detailed plans have been submitted. It should be noted that the issuing of a Rejection Notice does not prevent work from commencing on site in accordance with "The Building Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2012".
3.2	With regards to applications where a Rejection Notice has been issued, site inspections would still be carried out to assist the applicant during the construction process and advice offered where clarification is required on issues relating to the rejected plans.
3.3	It has been identified that where rejection notices have not been issued, the likelihood of issues arising on site increases as the applicants are proceeding on site with plans issued by their agent which have not been approved.
3.4	Currently across Northern Ireland, there are seven Councils which have adopted the approach of issuing a deemed refusal in conjunction with the first snag list. Thereby, applicants clearly understand that where work commences on site, they will be doing so at their own risk.
3.5	Within the current Building Control Service Plan, the response times being achieved in relation to domestic applications is currently 21 days and 35 days for non-domestic applications in 90% of all cases. The proposed change of procedure would not alter the response times as specified in the Service Plan.
3.6	With regards to each Building Control Application, fees must be submitted with each applicable application, in accordance with Building (Prescribed Fees) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1997 as Amended. Where a Rejection Notice has been issued, no further plan fee will be charged in respect of plans subsequently deposited for substantially the same works.
<b>4.1</b>	<b>Financial, Human Resources &amp; Risk Implications</b>
	Financial: Within Current Resources
	Human: Within Current Resources
	Risk Management: None
<b>4.2</b>	<b>Screening &amp; Impact Assessments</b>
	Equality & Good Relations Implications: None
	Rural Needs Implications: None
<b>5.0</b>	<b>Recommendation(s)</b>
5.1	The Members agree the procedure of issuing a Rejection Notice in conjunction with a snag list where submitted plans are not in compliance with the Building Regulations.
<b>6.0</b>	<b>Documents Attached &amp; References</b>
	None

<b>Report on</b>	Product Safety Incident Management Plan as per PAS 7100: 2018 (Code of practice on consumer product safety related recalls and other corrective actions)
<b>Date of Meeting</b>	8 <sup>th</sup> January 2019
<b>Reporting Officer</b>	Fiona McClements

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

<b>1.0</b>	<b>Purpose of Report</b>
1.1	To inform Committee about the new Product Safety Incident Management Plan procedure as per 'PAS 7100: 2018 (Code of practice on consumer product safety related recalls and other corrective actions)'.
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Background</b>
2.1	<p>The general product safety regulations and product specific safety regulations require that new and used consumer products placed on the market in the UK must be safe, with the responsibility for ensuring that safety being borne by business across the supply chain. The responsibilities imposed by the legislation include duties to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• place only safe products on the market, supported by information on their correct use;</li> <li>• warn consumers about potential product-related risks;</li> <li>• monitor the safety of products;</li> <li>• inform the relevant Market Surveillance Authority (<b>MSA</b>) if a safety issue is identified;</li> <li>• take effective corrective action where necessary.</li> </ul> <p>Council Environmental Health Departments are MSAs and are responsible for enforcement of product safety regulations.</p>
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Main Report</b>
3.1	An important element of protecting consumers is recognising that there will be occasions when things go wrong and public confidence requires that businesses are well prepared to deal with such incidents.
3.2	In December 2016, the Product Recall and Safety Working Group recommended that there was a need for a national Code of Practice in the form of a Publicly Available Specification (PAS) to provide practical guidance to support businesses dealing with product recalls and other corrective actions. A steering group was commissioned to take this forward in early 2017, under the leadership of the British Standards Institution (BSI).
3.3	The Code of Practice that they have created has two key audiences – businesses and enforcement authorities.
3.4	<b>Part I</b> is intended for businesses offering non-food consumer products for sale and covers monitoring, assessing, notifying and correcting unsafe products, including through a recall

	or other corrective action if required, with emphasis on the preparation of a product safety incident plan ( <b>PSIP</b> ) by businesses, in advance of actual need. The PAS also provides guidance for businesses on activities required should a need for corrective action arise.
3.5	<b>Part II</b> is intended for Market Surveillance Authorities and covers the assistance that should be available to businesses from such regulators ( <b>MSAs</b> ) to support them in meeting their responsibilities in respect of consumer product safety issues.
3.6	The PAS provides practical guidance for businesses and does not replace or override any of the legal duties to which businesses or regulators are subject.
3.7	An Incident Management Plan (IMP) for Mid Ulster District Council has been drafted by the Environmental Health Service to demonstrate compliance with Part II of the Code of Practice. The IMP is to support the Environmental Health Service in assisting a business to manage a product safety incident and ensure that informed decisions are made and accurate information is collected.
3.8	The Incident Management Plan (IMP) attached refers to 'RAPEX' alerts. A RAPEX alert is issued to member states via the European Commission's Rapid Alert System when a product poses a serious risk to consumers and it is likely that the product could be found for sale in more than one member state. As a member state of the European Community, the UK is currently notified of RAPEX alerts. The IMP for Mid Ulster District Council will be reviewed and updated with any alternative arrangements once the UK Exit plan progresses.
<b>4.0</b>	<b>Other Considerations</b>
<b>4.1</b>	<b>Financial, Human Resources &amp; Risk Implications</b>
	Financial: N/A
	Human: Officer time
	Risk Management: N/A
<b>4.2</b>	<b>Screening &amp; Impact Assessments</b>
	Equality & Good Relations Implications: N/A
	Rural Needs Implications: N/A
<b>5.0</b>	<b>Recommendation(s)</b>
5.1	It is recommended that members support the implementation of the attached proposed Incident Management Plan for use by the Environmental Health Department of Mid Ulster District Council. This IMP will be used to support the Environmental Health Department in assisting businesses that are required to manage a product safety incident and will ensure that informed decisions are made and accurate information is collected.
<b>6.0</b>	<b>Documents Attached &amp; References</b>
6.1	Appendix 1 – Incident Management Plan (PAS 7100:2018 Code of practice on consumer product safety related recalls and other corrective actions included as a supplementary document at the end of the IMP).







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

# Product Safety

# Incident Management Plan

## Foreword

Officers with Consumer Protection duties within Mid Ulster District Council's Environmental Health Department, deal with non-food product recalls and corrective actions with businesses. An incident management plan (IMP) has been developed to demonstrate compliance with PAS (Publicly Available Specification) 7100:2018, which is a Code of Practice on Consumer Product safety related recalls and other corrective actions).

This IMP is to support the Environmental Health Department in assisting a business to manage a product safety incident and ensure informed decisions are made and accurate information is collected.

This plan is not a standalone document and must be used and read in conjunction with a copy of the PAS 7100 (Included as a supplementary document at the end of this IMP). Part II of the Code is aimed specifically for Regulators.

PAS 7100 covers non-food consumer products, it is not intended to conflict with existing sector specific schemes (e.g. automotive, medicines, medical devices) which should be referred to in respect of the product categories covered.

This document is not intended to instruct on how to undertake a full corrective action or to explain how to carry out a risk assessment. It is a template framework to guide Environmental Health Officers through the process.

For terms and definitions please see pages 1-3 of PAS7100.

## Contents

Page	Title
3	Organisation's Key Contacts
4	Fact Finding & Risk Assessment
5	Risk Assessment Outcome
6	Decision Flow Chart
7	Monitor, Follow up & Review
8	Local Government Sign Off
9	Annex I - Fact Finding Questions Form (Print out version)
10	Annex II - RAPEX Information

## Review

Date	Nature of update	Updated by	Version Number

This IMP will be reviewed annually or after it has been used for a product safety incident.



## Organisations Key Contacts

Fact Finding / Support		
Job Title	Name / contact details	Stage to Involve
<b>Safety &amp; Standards</b>	OPSS.enquiries@beis.gov.uk	*
Reporting		
Job Title	Name / contact details	Stage to Involve
Service Lead (or suitable senior position)	Fiona McClements, Head of Environmental Health	
RAPEX	rapex.unit@beis.gov.uk	**

\*A local authority should notify the Office for Product Safety and Standards when it becomes aware that:

- a producer has placed a product on the market, or
- where the producer is not based in the UK, a distributor has supplied a product

that poses risks to the consumer that are incompatible with a safety requirement.

**\*\*Usually only required for serious risk products sold outside of the UK to EU/EEA Countries.**

## Fact Finding

The questions below will help to ensure enough information is available to make an informed decision and also to determine at which point the goods are within the supply chain. This information will assist in deciding as to whether a product recall or other corrective action is required. This section supports the information provided in **Annex D** of PAS 7100:2018.

- a) Name of person reporting
- b) Business details, including
  - a. Legal name
  - b. Address
  - c. Contact phone / email
- c) Details of product, including:
  - a. Nature of problem
  - b. Quantity affected
  - c. Location of product(s)
    - i. Retailed in UK only or also in Europe?
    - ii. No. under business control
    - iii. No. in retail
    - iv. Estimated no. with end user
    - v. Sold online?
  - d. Any reported incidents?
    - i. Have any injuries been reported?
    - ii. Age group of people being injured and/or target market?
  - e. How problem was identified?
    - i. Traceability of products i.e. batch coding
  - f. Any identified solutions?
  - g. Has a risk assessment been carried out?

**SEE ANNEX I for Printout version of the above questions to record the details obtained**

## Risk Assessment

In order to inform Mid Ulster District Council as to the severity of the risk, a risk assessment must be carried out by Environmental Health. **Annex B** of PAS 7100:2018 explains the process including typical hazards and injury scenarios, severity of injuries and sensitivity analysis. There is also an online Risk Assessment tool (RAG) available at: <https://ec.europa.eu/consumers/consumer-safety/rag/#/screen/home>

If it is identified that the business has not carried out a risk assessment, the above link will be sent to the business for them to complete (or risk assess ascertained by other methods).

## Risk Assessment Outcome

Information required from a business will vary depending upon the type of business it is, (e.g) their relationship with the Local Authority (is there a Primary Authority agreement in place for business concerned; does the District Council act as Home Authority for the business; is the business known to the District Council?) Mid Ulster District Council will be mindful of the limitations of the information provided and may use other sources if confidence is low in the data received - e.g. OPS&S, CPSC, online reviews.

The outcome of the risk assessment will be either serious, high, medium or low risk. The risk will then inform as to whether the incident requires a recall or other corrective action.

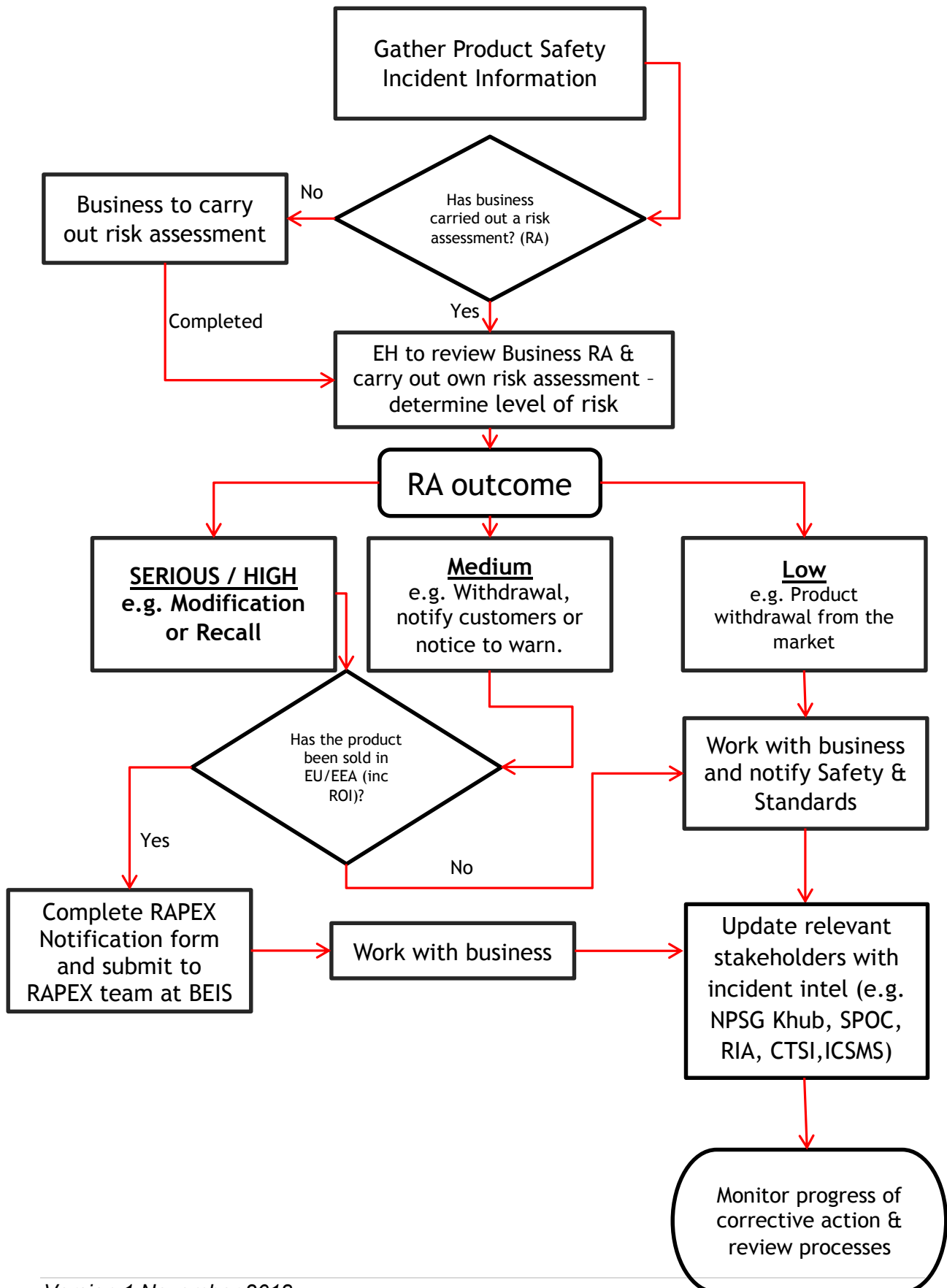
The business will be advised of the outcome of the risk assessment and of the appropriate action to take.

If the incident requires an informative notice to consumers, there are template examples within **Annex G** of PAS 7100:2018. The business will be advised to identify relevant consumers and consider the best way to provide the incident information to the target audience e.g. newspapers, business website, social media, specialist publications.

Mid Ulster District Council will notify the Office of Product Safety & Standards about the incident, including sufficient information to identify the producer / UK distributor and the product affected along with details of the action being taken to prevent risk to the consumer.

Mid Ulster District Council will complete the RAPEX notification form where there is a serious risk and the business supplies the affected product outside of the UK. This includes the Republic of Ireland (ROI). The latest guidance from BEIS Rapex Team for Rapex Notifications is attached in **Annex II** (of this IMP).

## 1. Decision Flow Chart



## **Monitor, Follow up & Review**

### **Monitor**

This section should be undertaken in conjunction with Annex E and F of PAS 7100.

During the process of the recall (or corrective action), Mid Ulster District Council will monitor the progress to ensure the maximum effectiveness of the actions agreed, this will include:-

- Obtaining updates on the numbers of product that has been returned/modified/replaced
- Reviewing the numbers of further complaint data
- Carrying out additional risk assessments based upon new complaints data and amending corrective action if required
- Reviewing the actions and considering whether further actions are needed -such as additional consumer contacts, second letters, further publications of the notice in other relevant media sources and websites.

### **Review**

On conclusion of the corrective action, the process will be reviewed and the IMP updated as necessary. The business will be advised to update their PSIP.

## Local Government Sign Off

Position	Name	Signed	Date
Head of Environmental Health	Fiona McClements		

**Annex I**  
**Fact Finding Questions<sup>a</sup>**

a) Name of person reporting	
b) Business details, including:	
a. Legal name	
b. Address	
c. Contact phone / email	
c) Details of product, including:	
a. Nature of problem	
b. Quantity affected	
c. Location of product(s)	
d. Location of product(s)	
i. Retailed in UK only or also in Europe?	
ii. No. under business control	
iii. No. in retail	
iv. Estimated no. with end user	
v. Sold online?	
e. Any reported incidents?	
i. Have any injuries been reported?	
ii. Age group of people being injured and/or target market?	
f. How problem was identified?	
i. Traceability of products i.e. batch coding	
g. Any identified solutions?	
h. Has a risk assessment been carried out?	

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<sup>a</sup> To be used in conjunction with page 4.

## Annex II

### RAPEX information and latest guidance from BEIS RAPEX Team.

#### Rapid Alert System Users (RAPEX)

We continue to see a year-on-year increase in the number of notifications received through the Rapid Alert System.

To help guide you on completing a notification we'd like to provide the following summary of what constitutes a 'RAPEX' notification and how to make one. This will ensure that the platform is used effectively and that our limited resources (both at BEIS, Trading Standards & other UK authorities) are focused on processing serious risk notifications.

#### Before making a notification, please:

- Check the European Commission's Rapid Alert System website [RAPEX search](#) to see if the product has already been notified. If it has, then a UK reaction form should be submitted instead if measures are taken on the UK market (reactions are not required for UK notifications). Reactions can also be submitted when there is a divergence in the risk assessment of UK supplied products notified by other EU/EEA Member States.
- When identifying whether a RAPEX is appropriate, attention should be paid to the following:
- The product must pose a **Serious Risk** to the consumer under **Article 12 of the GPSD**. Complete a [risk assessment](#) to show the level of risk. This must be saved and sent as a PDF attachment with each notification.
- Since 2010, and as a result of the entry into force of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008, measures taken against professional/industrial products and products posing risks other than those to consumer health and safety also need to be notified on RAPEX.
- It must be found (or is very likely to be found) in **more than one Member State** and indicate where possible which ones it is sold in.
- Voluntary or compulsory measures must have been taken (i.e. product recall, withdrawal etc.) where possible attach details of the measure taken.
- There should be a short description of the product and packaging, including the type of materials from which it is made etc. Provide clear photos of the product, packaging and labelling, these should be in jpg, jpeg or png format, no more than 2MB in file size, not have the date taken printed on the photo, or the officer's hands or market surveillance markings/documents visible in the background (i.e. crop and reduce size of photos using Microsoft Office Picture Manager or Paint option to edit if available). The photos should be separate and not simply be part of a test report.
- There should be as much information regarding the brand, model/batch/barcode numbers (**also provide clear photos showing these**), manufacturer, exporter, importer and distributor as possible. The lack of branding and traceability could invalidate a notification. Where possible always attach documents such as invoices showing full details of the economic operator(s).



- If the product is by a UK manufacturer, please provide details of the European distributors in a separate word or excel document.
- The test failure report should be summarised on the form to describe how the technical defect leads to the risk (if there is no test report please summarise the issue with the product and risk to user). This text is used for the Rapid Alert web publication, please use similar text to describe the risk as in the [Weekly reports](#) e.g. “The eyes of the toy can easily detach. A child could put them in the mouth and choke on them”.
- A notification should include the separate copies of a test report, risk assessment, photos of the product and packaging, a copy of the measure, where available a list of European distributors/retailers. **Please ensure the maximum size limit of each attachment is 2MB or less.**

We are unable to process notifications for products where there is no branding or other markings that will distinguish it from similar products on the market. (We regularly receive notifications for generic products such as adapters, chargers or lighting chains which we are unable to action). If in doubt please speak to the BEIS RAPEX unit before drawing up a notification.

We propose to no longer notify products on RAPEX that are submitted under **Article 11 of the GPSD (Non-serious risk)** and **“For Information”** as these can dilute the primary purpose of notifying serious risk notifications. These should be placed on ICSMS. The UK’s National Administrator is HSE, to access ICSMS contact: [safety.unit@hse.gov.uk](mailto:safety.unit@hse.gov.uk)

**To summarise:**

Check the Commission’s web-page by using the Search tool to see if the product has already been notified [RAPEX search](#)

**Product must pose a serious risk (only notified under Article 12).**

Notifications will not be submitted for products which other member state market surveillance authorities would be unable to distinguish from similar products placed on the market.

The Rapid Alert System by its nature is a rapid information electronic platform to identify and remove unsafe products that pose a serious risk. Therefore, if the measures taken are more than 6 months previous to the notification it will not qualify.

Where products do not meet the above criteria, we suggest placing the information on ICSMS which can be accessed by other Member States’ authorities as well as those in the UK.

**If in doubt contact The Office for Product Safety and Standards: 0121 345 1201 Email: [rapex.unit@beis.gov.uk](mailto:rapex.unit@beis.gov.uk)** Rapex Unit, Office for Product Safety & Standards, Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy, 1 Victoria Square House, Victoria Square, Birmingham B2 4AJ.

Please contact the above for the RAPEX notification and Reaction forms or for access to the RAPEX system in order to input notifications directly; you will first need to create an [EU LOGIN account](#).

Alternatively a RAPEX notification can be generated from ICSMS if users have the RAPEX creator credential as part of their user profile.



<b>Report on</b>	Dog Fouling across Mid Ulster Council District
<b>Date of Meeting</b>	8 <sup>th</sup> January 2018
<b>Reporting Officer</b>	Fiona McClements

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

<b>1.0</b>	<b>Purpose of Report</b>
1.1	The purpose of this report is to update Members on actions taken and proposed in response to recent complaints with regard to dog fouling in a number of areas across the district.
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Background</b>
2.1	Dog fouling is both unsightly and a nuisance. It is an offence to allow a dog to foul in a public place without removing the mess. Dog Owners observed allowing this to happen can receive a £50 Fixed Penalty in relation to this matter and a maximum fine of £500 for the subsequent non-payment of this.
2.2	Dog fouling can also generate a severe public health risk. Faeces can contain a harmful parasite called Toxocara canis, which is commonly known as roundworm. Toxocara live in the digestive tracts of dogs and is highly zoonotic which means it can be transmitted to humans with severe consequences.
2.3	Dog owners should clean up after their dog, and should always carry a poop scoop or a bag to carry the mess to a nearby bin. All waste bins in the Mid Ulster area can accept dog foul, and there is no need to use bins specifically designated for this purpose.
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Main Report</b>
3.1	<p>Further to reports of dog fouling the Environmental Health Service has undertaken the following actions.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. There has been leaflet drops in the areas identified as being particularly problematical. The leaflet warns dog owners about the issue of dog fouling and the potential fines that can be imposed for failing to remove dog foul.</li> <li>2. Several signs are being erected in selected hotspot areas on a short-term basis. These feature 'watching eyes'. Keep Northern Ireland Beautiful piloted signs of this type in 2016. They reported a 46% reduction in areas where these were piloted. The posters build on the fact the dog fouling has become stigmatised. When people consequently feel like they are being watched, they are more likely to pick up the dog mess. While the effect is likely to be short lived, it reinforces the psychology that people know someone is paying attention.</li> <li>3. The Enforcement Officers gave a 'Responsible Dog Ownership' talk to local primary schools part of which concentrates on dog fouling.</li> </ol>

	<p>4. There has been targeted monitoring of areas of concern on a rotational basis to determine the extent of the issue and to take Enforcement action against any members of the public allowing their dogs to foul, and failing to clear up the mess.</p> <p>5. The Environmental Health Service would encourage people who are concerned about such problems to contact the Enforcement Officers regarding these issues. The information required would include information such as what dogs or owners are thought to be a problem, and what times the problematical dog walking is taking place. Any information provided will help target resources and put in place proportionate monitoring.</p>
3.2	Dog fouling can be reported online via the 'Report It' section of the 'Binovation App', or at <a href="mailto:Environmentalhealth@midulstercouncil.org">Environmentalhealth@midulstercouncil.org</a> . Alternatively, the Enforcement Officers can be contacted via telephone at Tel: 030000 132 132.
<b>4.0</b>	<b>Other Considerations</b>
<b>4.1</b>	<b>Financial, Human Resources &amp; Risk Implications</b>
	Financial: Purchase of 20 posters at a total approximate cost of £365.
	Human: Staff costs involved in the additional monitoring and leaflet distribution. There is also the inclusion of an extra school on the planned list of educational visits for the year.
	Risk Management: N/A
<b>4.2</b>	<b>Screening &amp; Impact Assessments</b>
	Equality & Good Relations Implications: N/A
	Rural Needs Implications: N/A
<b>5.0</b>	<b>Recommendation(s)</b>
5.1	It is requested that Members endorse the response taken by the Environmental Health Service in dealing with the issue in question.
<b>6.0</b>	<b>Documents Attached &amp; References</b>
6.1	Appendix 1 – Dog Fouling leaflets to homes in fouling area.
6.2	Appendix 2 – 'Watching Eyes' signage.
6.3	Appendix 3 – Locations of the 'Watching Eyes' signage in pilot locations.
6.4	Appendix 4 – "Keeping an eye on it" – Final report

# Attention All Dog Owners

Following complaints about dog fouling, this area is being monitored by our staff on a regular basis.

Remember, it is an offence to allow your dog to foul in a public place.

Bag it and bin it – or face a £50 fine!



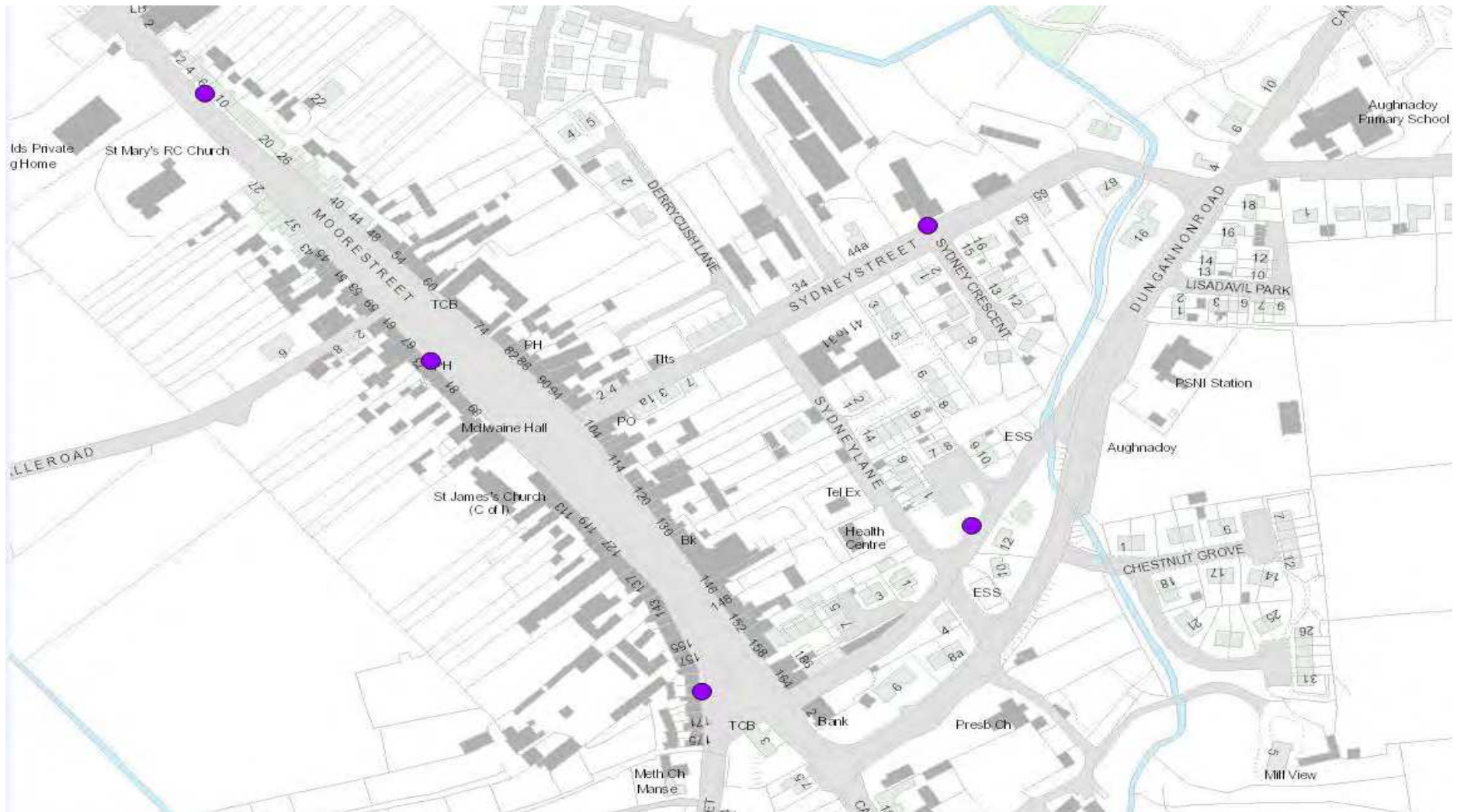
Environmental Health, Mid Ulster District Council  
Tel: 03000 132 132  
E: [environmentalhealth@midulstercouncil.org](mailto:environmentalhealth@midulstercouncil.org)  
[www.midulstercouncil.org/dogs](http://www.midulstercouncil.org/dogs)





## Appendix 3

### Aughnacloy



Castledawson







## Keeping an eye on it

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A social experiment to combat dog fouling

October 2014

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## Glossary of terms

- **Target sites:** sites considered dog fouling ‘hotspots’ and varied in land use and size where the intervention occurred (i.e. posters were displayed to prevent dog fouling).
- **Displacement sites:** a site nearby the target sites where incidents of dog fouling might be displaced following the implementation of the intervention. For example, this could be an alleyway or patch of grass where a dog walker might logically move on to from the target sites.

# 1. Executive Summary

## 1.1. Background

In 2013 Keep Britain Tidy conducted a series of workshops and an online survey with local authorities and other land manager organisations as part of its Defra-funded *Social Innovation to Prevent Littering* programme. These identified that dog fouling was a priority litter issue for local authorities and other land managers, often due to the volume of complaints from residents. The feedback we received was that incidents of dog fouling tended to be worse at night time or in areas that are not overlooked, such as alleyways. There was a feeling that this could be because some dog owners act irresponsibly when they think they aren't being watched.

Interventions based on the theory that people behave better when they think they are being watched have been successful in encouraging socially desirable behaviours in other contexts, such as encouraging people to pay into an honesty box and preventing bicycle theft. However, prior to this experiment the approach had not been tested for the prevention of dog fouling. Between December 2013 and March 2014, Keep Britain Tidy and 17 local land manager partners developed and delivered an experiment to test the use of posters displaying a 'watching eyes' image at dog fouling 'hotspots' for this purpose. The A3-size posters used a luminescent film that 'charged up' during the day and glowed in darkened areas to increase their visibility at night.

Four versions of the 'watching eyes' poster were tested in the experiment:

**Poster 1: eyes only** – testing the 'watching eyes' in its most basic state (i.e. without an additional supporting message).



**Poster 2: enforcement** – testing the 'watching eyes' with a supporting enforcement message.



**Poster 3: positive reinforcement** – testing the 'watching eyes' with a supporting positive (norming) reinforcement message.



**Poster 4: peer influence** – testing the 'watching eyes' with a supporting peer influence message.



## 1.2. Aim

The aim of the experiment was to test the effectiveness of using images of ‘watching eyes’ and particular accompanying messages in reducing dog-fouling incidents in hotspots across England.

### Evaluation objectives

1. To identify the impacts of the different posters on dog fouling
2. To identify if there was a displacement effect from target areas to nearby sites
3. To identify what would improve the impact, effectiveness, appropriateness and efficiency of the approach

## 1.3. Methodology

The experiment methodology is detailed at Section 0 of this report and summarised below.

The posters were tested at eight target sites per partner, with only one version of the poster displayed throughout each site so that the poster message could be tested in isolation. The partners monitored incidents of dog fouling at their eight target sites as well as eight ‘displacement’ sites, or 240<sup>1</sup> sites in total. This involved counting the number of dog poos at the sites for a minimum of three weeks before and three weeks during the display of the posters.

Target sites were dog fouling ‘hotspots’ identified by the partners where the posters were displayed. Displacement sites were sites adjacent to or less than 100 metres from the target sites, where no posters were displayed. For example, this could be an alleyway or patch of grass where a dog walker might logically move on to from the target sites. The displacement sites were monitored to identify any increases in dog fouling following the implementation of the intervention that may indicate that the posters had simply displaced the problem elsewhere.

The size of the target sites were determined by the partners based on the visibility of the posters (i.e. points at which the posters could be seen and read were included in the site

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<sup>1</sup> Two partners are not included in the main analysis: one partner tested all four version of the poster per site and the results from this approach are analysed separately in the report, while one partner did not complete the experiment.

area). The size of the displacement sites were also determined by the partners, either to match the size of the target sites or as defined by natural boundaries (roads and fences, for example).

Partners tested the posters in a range of land use types, including housing, recreation, public footpath, alleyway, main road and main retail/commercial areas (see Table 2 on page 14).

The experiment compared the average rates of dog fouling at each site before to after the installation of the posters, taken over a minimum of three weeks either side. It is possible that other variables may have influenced rates of dog fouling at the sites over the same period. Keep Britain Tidy has sought to minimise any impacts of this to the analysis by including a large number (240) of test sites. However, incorporating control site monitoring into future iterations of the approach would assist in discounting such variables. These control sites would need to be in locations that are comparable to the test sites but unlikely to be visited by dog walkers who encounter the posters elsewhere.

## 1.4. Results

### Objective 1: To identify the impacts of the different posters on dog fouling

Overall, the 'watching eyes' posters approach appears to have been highly effective in reducing dog fouling at both the target and potential displacement sites. The average change in incidents of dog fouling (taking both increases and decreases into account) was a 46% decrease per site. 75% of target sites and 56% of displacement sites experienced a decrease in dog fouling incidents following implementation of the posters.

Of the four versions of poster, it appears that the positive reinforcement message (Poster 3) was the most effective in decreasing incidents of dog fouling across the target and displacement sites (49% reduction overall), however the differences in reductions across the four versions (ranging from 43% to 49%) did not reach statistical significance.

Dog fouling decreased at all land use types following the installation of the posters, however this was significantly less so at social housing and public footpath sites. The use of posters at social housing and public footpath areas may therefore need to be supported by other behavioural interventions, such as social marketing, education and enforcement.

There is strong evidence that tailoring the version of poster to be displayed to specific land use types increases the effectiveness of the posters. The version of poster that was most effective at each land use type tested is summarised below.

Land use type	Most effective version of poster	Average % change in dog fouling
Housing area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Private housing – Poster 3: positive reinforcement</li> <li>Social housing – Poster 4: peer influence</li> <li>Mixed social/private housing - Poster 4: peer influence</li> </ul>	-56%
Recreation area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poster 2: enforcement</li> </ul>	-44%
Public Footpath	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poster 3: positive reinforcement, however this finding should be treated with caution due to a smaller number of partners testing the posters at this land use type</li> </ul>	-21%
Alleyway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poster 1: eyes only</li> </ul>	-58%
Main road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poster 3: positive reinforcement, however this finding should be treated with caution as only two versions of poster were tested at this land use type</li> </ul>	-62%
Main retail and commercial area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poster 4: peer influence, however this finding should be treated with caution due to a smaller number of partners testing the posters at this land use type</li> </ul>	-60%

### Objective 2: To identify if there was a displacement effect from target areas to nearby sites

The displacement effect can be observed when a target site experiences a decrease in dog fouling incidents, while the adjacent displacement site experiences an increase. Of the 120 target sites monitored, 92 experienced a decrease in dog fouling. At the corresponding 92 displacement sites an average decline in fouling of 49% was observed. Displacement may occur at local level (26 of our displacement sites did experience an increase in dog fouling), although overall results are positive.

This indicates that the posters have been effective in achieving reductions in dog fouling incidents at the target sites without simply displacing the problem to an area nearby. This could be because the initiative continued to influence people's behaviour once they left the target sites, however more research (e.g. control site monitoring and public perceptions research) is required.

### Objective 3: To identify what would improve the impact, effectiveness, appropriateness and efficiency of the approach

Overall, the partners were satisfied with the experiment and 13 partners planned to continue using the posters in their areas in some way. Partners felt that the posters were visually striking and different to other anti-dog fouling posters, owing to the large eyes and glow-in-the-dark aspect of the design. It was also felt that the posters were generally easy to put up and made of a robust material that was able to withstand heavy rain and wind.

Suggestions for improving the design of the posters included changing the text on the posters to black font with a white background and applying the luminescent paint to the eyes only, rather than the whole poster, to increase its visual impact. Additionally, several partners would like to see the posters made available in a range of sizes to increase their versatility.

Partners generally felt that the experiment methodology was rigorous, efficient and appropriate in terms of the length of the monitoring period and the number of sites involved. The partner briefing workshop was also highly appreciated and there is evidence that this improved partners understanding of the experiment and their role in it. Partners at the workshop also provided input on poster design and monitoring process, which greatly improved the experiment.

The monitoring aspect of the experiment also presented many challenges for partners and it was suggested that Keep Britain Tidy provide more guidance around the size of target and displacement sites and the number of posters to be displayed per site. Partners would also like to see qualitative public perceptions research incorporated into the next iteration of the approach, along with longer term monitoring to test desensitisation to the posters.

## **1.5. Recommendations**

Based on the findings of the experiment, Keep Britain Tidy believes that the approach could be replicated successfully by other land managers and scaled into a nation-wide campaign.

A scaled-up rollout of the approach could take the form of a complete package for land managers, including posters, guidelines and templates for delivering the approach and monitoring its impacts. Partners would manage and conduct their own delivery activities and monitoring. Keep Britain Tidy could work with a number of these partners to monitor and assess the impacts of the approach over the longer term, providing feedback to the broader group of delivery partners to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the approach.

Based on the findings of the research, Keep Britain Tidy has the following recommendations for any future iteration of this work or any similar projects:

1. Scale the approach and roll out nationally to local land managers.
2. Improve the design, effectiveness and durability of the poster.
3. Ensure local partners are offered training and support for future joint campaigns.
4. Conduct additional monitoring of the use of dog fouling posters, alongside control site monitoring, to support the continued testing and development of the project.
5. Use the posters as part of a wider set of measures to reduce dog fouling.
6. Local partners should continue to evaluate locally to improve their efforts to reduce dog fouling.
7. Work in partnership with other stakeholders to identify hotspots and build local support for the campaign.

## 2. Introduction

### 2.1. Background

In 2013 Keep Britain Tidy conducted an online survey and a series of workshops<sup>2</sup> with local authorities and other land manager organisations as part of its Defra-funded *Social Innovation to Prevent Littering* programme. These aimed to assist Keep Britain Tidy in better understanding land managers' needs and priorities towards litter prevention, as well as what is already happening across the country to prevent litter locally.

The results identified that dog fouling was a priority litter issue for local authorities and other land managers, often due to the volume of complaints from residents. The feedback we received from workshop participants was that some dog owners act irresponsibly when they think they aren't being watched. For example there are increased incidences of dog fouling under the cover of darkness/in winter or in areas that are not overlooked, such as alleys.

Interventions based on the theory that people behave better when they think they are being watched have been successful in encouraging socially desirable behaviours in other contexts<sup>3</sup>, including bicycle theft prevention at a university campus (see boxed text below). However, prior to this experiment the approach had not been tested for the discouragement of dog fouling. Between December 2013 and March 2014, Keep Britain Tidy and 17 local land manager partners developed and delivered an experiment to test the use of posters displaying a 'watching eyes' image at dog fouling 'hotspots' for this purpose.

#### **'Cycle Thieves, We Are Watching You': Using the eyes watching approach to prevent bicycle thefts at a Newcastle University campus**

In May 2011-2012, researchers at Newcastle University sought to test the impact of the 'watching eyes' approach on bicycle thefts at the University's city centre campus. Previous experiments conducted by two of the researchers had found that displaying 'watching eyes' images could be an effective tool for encouraging socially desirable behaviour in certain settings (by paying into an honesty box, for example), however the effectiveness of the approach in preventing certain crimes was not understood.

Using a bicycle theft database, the researchers selected three bicycle rack locations across the campus where thefts were most prevalent, and installed the intervention signs (three signs at the largest

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<sup>2</sup> Online survey conducted in July 2013 (19 respondents); three workshops held in Wigan, London and Birmingham (33 attendees in total).

<sup>3</sup> The 'watching eyes' approach has also been used in experiments to encourage donations to charities in supermarkets, putting money in an honesty box and responsible litter disposal in a cafeteria (Nettle, Nott & Bateson, "Cycle Thieves, We Are Watching You": Impact of a Simple Signage Intervention against Bicycle Theft, 2012).



## **'Cycle Thieves, We Are Watching You': Using the eyes watching approach to prevent bicycle thefts at a Newcastle University campus**

location and one sign each at two locations). These displayed a 'watching eyes' image and were accompanied by the message 'Cycle Thieves, We Are Watching You' and the sub-messages 'Newcastle University Security Service in partnership with Northumbria Police' and 'Operation Crackdown'. The remaining 30 bicycle racks across the campus (ranging from 100m to 1000m from the intervention sites) acted as control locations in the experiment. Reported bicycle thefts were monitored at the intervention and control locations for 12 months prior to the intervention and 12 months during.



*Left: The signage used in the experiment*

*Right: The sign in action at an intervention location*

The research found that bicycle thefts decreased by 62% at the intervention locations following the implementation of the signs (from 39 thefts to 15), but increased by 65% across the control locations (from 31 at 16 locations to 51 thefts at 30 locations). To the researchers, this displacement suggested that as the 'watching eyes' signage suggested surveillance of that specific location, it 'may have led to the perception that moving out of sight of the signs was a sufficient response' (Nettle *et al.* 2012, p.3). The authors concluded that the approach provided a highly effective and cheap place-based crime intervention that perhaps that could potentially be applied across all bicycle racks at the University to achieve an overall reduction in thefts.

Nettle, D, Nott, K & Bateson, M 2012, "'Cycle Thieves, We Are Watching You': Impact of a Simple Signage Intervention against Bicycle Theft', *PLOS One*, vol. 7, issue 12, pp. 1-5.

## **2.2. Aim and objectives of the project**

The aim of the experiment was to test the effectiveness of using images of 'watching eyes' and particular accompanying messages reduced dog-fouling incidents in hotspots across England.

The experiment evaluation objectives were to identify:

1. the impacts of the different posters to dog fouling in the target areas
2. if posters displaced dog fouling incidents to other nearby locations
3. what would improve the impact, effectiveness, appropriateness and efficiency of the approach

## 2.3. Methodology

### Partner selection

Workshops were held with local land managers<sup>4</sup> to gain their input into the experiment and enhance its design. Firstly, two workshops were held at the Keep Britain Tidy Annual Conference to gauge interest in the proposed experiment and gain feedback on its design. Secondly, a briefing workshop was held in Birmingham with representatives from 15 land manager organisations who had indicated their interest in partnering in the experiment to fine-tune the experiment to maximise take-up and training partners to deliver the project in their area.

Following these workshops a total of 17 organisations partnered in the experiment that represented a range of geographical locations:

**Table 1: The partner organisations**

Dog fouling posters experiment partner organisations	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Amey (Sheffield)</li><li>• Birmingham City Council</li><li>• Borough Council of Wellingborough</li><li>• Cambridge City Council</li><li>• Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council</li><li>• Hinckley &amp; Bosworth Borough Council</li><li>• London Borough of Tower Hamlets</li><li>• North West Leicestershire District Council</li><li>• Portsmouth City Council</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Reading Borough Council</li><li>• Rochford District Council</li><li>• Sandwell Council</li><li>• South Gloucestershire Council</li><li>• Stafford Borough Council</li><li>• Staffordshire Moorlands District Council</li><li>• Telford and Wrekin Council</li><li>• Wirral Metropolitan Borough Council</li></ul>

### Poster design

The posters used in the experiment are included at

Poster messages

All four versions of poster displayed the message 'Thoughtless dog owners, we're watching you!'. This message was developed in collaboration with the experiment partners and Keep Britain Tidy's Campaigns & Communications team at the briefing workshop in Birmingham. The message sought to isolate and target those dog owners who don't pick up, rather than all

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<sup>4</sup> These were invited to attend via the Keep Britain Tidy Network and other contacts.

dog walkers, most of whom appear to behave responsibly. The 'we're watching you' component took inspiration from the Newcastle University bicycle thefts experiment (see boxed text on page 7). All four versions of poster also included the text 'Bag that poo, any rubbish bin will do'. The purpose of this was to provide dog walkers with a 'call to action', while informing them that bagged dog poo can be placed in any rubbish bin, rather than only allocated dog fouling bins, as the partners had anecdotal evidence that this is common misconception amongst residents.

Three of the posters displayed an additional supporting message to test whether these influenced their effectiveness in reducing dog fouling. The messages were developed by Keep Britain Tidy and refined during the Birmingham briefing workshop following input from the partners. The four versions of poster were:

- Poster 1 ('eyes only'), which used no supporting message to allow the 'watching eyes' concept in its most basic state to be tested;
- Poster 2 ('enforcement'), which included the accompanying message 'Walk your dog away from a fine of up to £80'. While enforcement policies varied across the partner organisations, all used fines (or Fixed Penalty Notices) to some extent to discourage dog fouling, with amounts range from £50 to £80. This poster sought to test the combined 'watching eyes' and enforcement message in changing behaviour.
- Poster 3 ('positive reinforcement'), which included the message '9 out of 10 dog owners clean up after their dog, are you the one who doesn't?'. This message sought to influence and leverage social norms, or perceptions of how other people behave. Research has found that social norms messages can have a strong influence on people's behaviours (noting that it is important to construct messages that do not unintentionally encouraged undesired outcomes). Social norms messages should ideally use accurate research findings as feedback, however Keep Britain Tidy is not aware of data regarding the proportion of people who pick up after their dogs. The purpose of including the '9 out of 10' message was to test the effectiveness of a positive social norm statement (i.e. that most people do the right thing).
- Poster 4 ('peer influence'), which included the message 'Report those who don't clean up after their dog to the council', along with space for the partner organisation to add their dog fouling reporting hotline on the poster. This poster sought to leverage peer pressure to regulate behaviour by highlighting to irresponsible dog walkers that others within their community could report them if they don't pick up and by providing those seeking to report others with the means to do so.

Figure 1 below. These were printed on a thick corrugated Correx plastic in A3 size. The posters were covered in a luminescent film that ‘charged up’ during the day and glowed in darkened areas at night to increase their visibility. Cable ties were provided to the partners for installing the posters if required, however holes were not punched into the posters prior to distribution. This was at the request of attendees at the briefing workshop, who explained that allowing the partners to punch the holes themselves as per their individual requirements would increase the versatility of the posters without damaging the imagery. Instructions for punching/drilling holes into the posters for fixings were included with the posters instead and a white 15mm border around the edge of the imagery was included on the posters for this purpose.

### Poster messages

All four versions of poster displayed the message ‘Thoughtless dog owners, we’re watching you!’. This message was developed in collaboration with the experiment partners and Keep Britain Tidy’s Campaigns & Communications team at the briefing workshop in Birmingham. The message sought to isolate and target those dog owners who don’t pick up, rather than all dog walkers, most of whom appear to behave responsibly. The ‘we’re watching you’ component took inspiration from the Newcastle University bicycle thefts experiment (see boxed text on page 7). All four versions of poster also included the text ‘Bag that poo, any rubbish bin will do’. The purpose of this was to provide dog walkers with a ‘call to action’, while informing them that bagged dog poo can be placed in any rubbish bin, rather than only allocated dog fouling bins, as the partners had anecdotal evidence that this is common misconception amongst residents.

Three of the posters displayed an additional supporting message to test whether these influenced their effectiveness in reducing dog fouling. The messages were developed by Keep Britain Tidy and refined during the Birmingham briefing workshop following input from the partners. The four versions of poster were:

- Poster 1 (‘eyes only’), which used no supporting message to allow the ‘watching eyes’ concept in its most basic state to be tested;
- Poster 2 (‘enforcement’), which included the accompanying message ‘Walk your dog away from a fine of up to £80’. While enforcement policies varied across the partner organisations, all used fines (or Fixed Penalty Notices) to some extent to discourage dog fouling, with amounts range from £50 to £80. This poster sought to test the combined ‘watching eyes’ and enforcement message in changing behaviour.
- Poster 3 (‘positive reinforcement’), which included the message ‘9 out of 10 dog owners clean up after their dog, are you the one who doesn’t?’. This message sought

to influence and leverage social norms, or perceptions of how other people behave. Research has found that social norms messages can have a strong influence on people's behaviours<sup>5</sup> (noting that it is important to construct messages that do not unintentionally encouraged undesired outcomes<sup>6</sup>). Social norms messages should ideally use accurate research findings as feedback, however Keep Britain Tidy is not aware of data regarding the proportion of people who pick up after their dogs. The purpose of including the '9 out of 10' message was to test the effectiveness of a positive social norm statement (i.e. that most people do the right thing).

- Poster 4 ('peer influence'), which included the message 'Report those who don't clean up after their dog to the council', along with space for the partner organisation to add their dog fouling reporting hotline on the poster. This poster sought to leverage peer pressure to regulate behaviour by highlighting to irresponsible dog walkers that others within their community could report them if they don't pick up and by providing those seeking to report others with the means to do so.

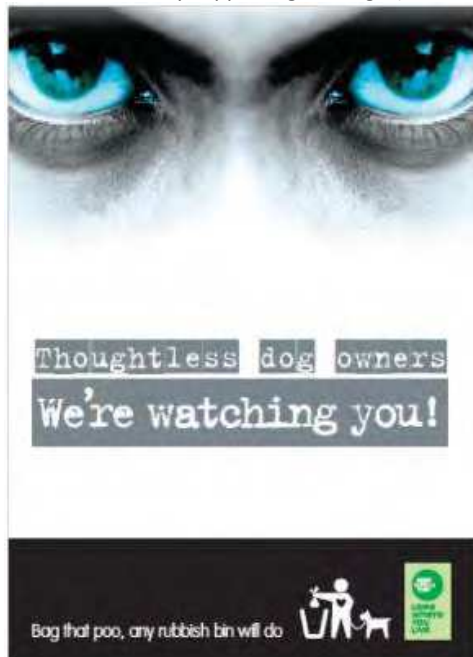
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<sup>5</sup> *Social Norms Guidebook: A guide to implementing the social norms approach in the UK*, John McAlaney, Bridgette M Bewick and Jennifer Bauerle, June 2010; *The Social Norms Approach: Theory, Research, and Annotated Bibliography*, Alan D. Berkowitz, 2004; *A Room with a Viewpoint: Using Social Norms to Motivate Environmental Conservation in Hotels*, Noah Goldstein, Robert Cialdini & Vidas Griskevicius, 2008; *Crafting Normative Messages to Protect the Environment*, Robert Cialdini, 2003.

<sup>6</sup> For example, a 2007 study provided feedback to households on their energy consumption in relation to that of their neighbours. This had the intended impact of reducing energy use amongst those whose consumption was above average. However, a 'boomerang' effect was also observed, in which households well below the average rate increased their energy consumption towards the accepted norm. The study found that this effect could be reversed, however, by adding a message of approval specifically aimed at those below the average rate of consumption (*The constructive, destructive, and reconstructive power of social norms*, Schultz et al., 2007).

Figure 1: The four 'watching eyes' posters used in the experiment

**Poster 1: eyes only** – testing the 'watching eyes' concept to reduce dog fouling on the ground in its most basic state (i.e. without any supporting messages).



**Poster 2: enforcement** – testing the 'watching eyes' concept to reduce dog fouling on the ground with a supporting enforcement message.



**Poster 3: positive reinforcement** – testing the 'watching eyes' concept to reduce dog fouling on the ground with a supporting positive (norming) reinforcement message.



**Poster 4: peer influence** – testing the 'watching eyes' concept to reduce dog fouling on the ground with a supporting peer influence message. Space was provided to write in the local dog fouling reporting hotline.



## Target and displacement sites

Partners selected eight target sites across their areas for displaying the posters and one nearby displacement site for each target site (16 sites in total). The target sites were dog fouling hotspots known to the partners through their litter prevention work, with some partners using reports from residents or information provided by local dog fouling wardens, street cleansing staff and other frontline staff to identify these problem areas. The size of the target sites were determined by the partners based on the visibility of the posters (i.e. points at which the posters could be seen and read were included in the site area).

The eight displacement sites were locations adjacent to or less than 100m away from the target sites that could potentially record an increase in dog fouling as a result of the poster experiment displacing the problem away from the target site. These included grassed areas, alleyways, residential streets and other land use types near the target sites.

The target sites selected by the partners encompassed a range of land use types, as summarised in Table 2.

**Table 2: Number of target sites by land use type and version of poster displayed**

Land use type	Poster 1: eyes only	Poster 2: enforcement	Poster 3: positive reinforcement	Poster 4: peer influence	Total - target sites
Housing area	13	10	19	11	53
Recreation area	4	5	5	5	19
Public footpath	5	2	1	3	11
Alleyway	5	5	6	9	25
Main road	0	3	3	0	6
Main retail and commercial area	0	1	1	1	3
Rural road	0	0	0	0	0
Other*	0	0	0	3	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>120</b>

*\*Other sites include 'housing and commercial', a school lane and secondary retail.*

## Display of posters at target sites

The experiment was conducted between January and March (including baseline monitoring), with the posters on display for at least three weeks from late February to mid-March 2014 across the partner areas (though the majority of partners chose to continue displaying the posters when the experiment finished – see Section 3.4). Winter months were deliberately chosen for the experiment due to the longer nights, however there was a slight delay in beginning the experiment due to difficulties in sourcing the luminescent film for the posters.

The original design of the experiment was that each partner would test one version of poster per site at two different target sites in their area, meaning that each version of poster was to be tested at 34 sites in total<sup>7</sup>. However, a number of partners chose to test some versions of the poster at more than two sites and some at less (for example, one partner tested Poster 1 at no sites, Poster 2 at one site, Poster 3 at two sites and Poster 4 at five sites), as shown in Table 3 below.

Additionally, one partner chose to test a mixed-poster approach, displaying all four versions of the poster at each target site. This data has not been included in the main impact analysis due to a relatively small sample size, though the results provide an interesting perspective on the potential for this approach and are discussed separately in the boxed text on page 21. Therefore, a total of 15 partners and 120 target sites are included in the main analysis presented herein, as outlined in Table 3 below.

**Table 3: Number of partners and target sites included in the experiment analysis**

Version of poster	Number of target sites	Number of partners
Poster 1: eyes only (no supporting message)	27	14
Poster 2: enforcement	26	14
Poster 3: positive reinforcement	35	15
Poster 4: peer influence	32	15
<b>Totals</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>15</b>

*An additional partner used a mixed-posters approach across its eight target sites – see boxed text on page 21.*

To maximise visibility, each partner was provided with enough posters to display up to five copies of a version of the poster per target site. The partners were asked to choose target sites that were geographically spread across their areas to minimise the chance that residents would see more than one version of poster. Each partner displayed the posters in their areas for a minimum of four weeks during the experiment (a number of partners chose to continue displaying the posters after the experiment – see Section 3.4 for details).

## Monitoring and evaluation

The monitoring of dog fouling incidents at the target and displacement sites was integral to the experiment as a measurement of the impact of the posters. Partners counted the number of dog poo incidents at each site on at least a weekly basis for a minimum of three weeks prior to the implementation of the posters (baseline monitoring period) and for three weeks during.

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<sup>7</sup> One version of poster x two target sites per partner x 17 partners = 34



The frequency at which the partners conducted the monitoring counts each week depended on their usual dog fouling cleansing routine at the site. For example, if a partner's usual routine was to cleanse a site of dog fouling three times per week, they would continue with that cleansing frequency during the experiment period, conducting a dog poo count before each cleanse. At sites where there was not an existing dog poo cleansing routine (or where dog fouling was cleansed only in response to complaints from residents, etc.), partners were asked to cleanse the sites of dog fouling once at the commencement of the baseline monitoring period and again immediately before the implementation of the posters. The partner then conducted a dog poo count at the site at least once per week throughout the monitoring period. The majority of partners (12 of 16 included in the analysis) conducted their counts on the same days of each week throughout the monitoring period, while four partners conducted theirs on varying days of each week. Each count represented the number of dog fouling incidents that accumulated at the site since the partner's last visit, meaning that in principle, all incidents of dog fouling during the monitoring period were able to be captured regardless of the partners' frequency or days of monitoring. Two research limitations were identified with regard to this approach and are discussed below.

The evaluation of the experiment is also informed by dog fouling reports from the public in each of the partner areas and by partner interviews, as summarised in the evaluation methodology table below.

**Table 4: Evaluation methodology**

Data collection method	Methodology
Site monitoring – dog fouling counts  (Jan – Mar 2014)	<p><b>Aim</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To identify the impact of the posters to the number of dog fouling incidents at target and displacement sites.</li> <li>• To understand the effectiveness of the different poster messages when used at different land use types.</li> <li>• To understand the extent to which the number of posters and the number of bins at the sites influenced the effectiveness of the posters.</li> </ul> <p><b>Data collection</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Counting of dog fouling incidents at eight target sites and eight displacement sites per partner before (control monitoring) and after (impact monitoring) the implementation of the posters.</li> <li>• Conducted by the partner organisations.</li> </ul> <p><b>Data population</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 120 sites in the main impact analysis (8 target sites + 8 displacement sites x 15 partners)</li> <li>• 8 sites in one partner area using a mixed-posters approach (this data is not included in the main analysis - see boxed text on page 20)</li> </ul> <p><b>Analysis</b></p> <p>Quantitative data analysis using Microsoft Excel. The findings of the analysis were cross-checked with the partners' interpretation of the monitoring results (as identified during the partner interviews) and reviewed through internal workshops. Where appropriate, findings</p>

Data collection method	Methodology
	<p>from the quantitative data were tested for statistical significance using a 95% probability. Statistical significance tests are used to determine the likelihood that the same results would be found if the survey was repeated using a different or larger data sample, rather than being due to chance. All results presented in this report are statistically significant, unless otherwise specified.</p>
<p>Dog fouling reports from public</p> <p>(Jan – Mar 2014)</p>	<p><b>Aim</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To gain further insight into the effectiveness of the posters by identifying dog fouling reports from the public made in response to the posters.</li> </ul> <p><b>Data collection</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitoring and recording of dog fouling complaints and reports made to the partner organisations by the public (e.g. via a hotline or online form), including details of whether these were in response to a particular version of the poster.</li> <li>Conducted by the partners and submitted to Keep Britain Tidy on the site monitoring recording form.</li> </ul> <p><b>Data population</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reports from 17 partner organisations.</li> </ul> <p><b>Analysis</b></p> <p>The data was reviewed by Keep Britain Tidy to identify and count the number of reports that related directly to a version of the poster (i.e. the complainant specifically mentioned that poster), indicating that the poster had triggered the complainant's action.</p>
<p>Partner interviews</p> <p>(Apr – May 2014)</p>	<p><b>Aim</b></p> <p>To identify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>learnings to improve the impact, effectiveness, appropriateness and efficiency of the approach</li> <li>the scalability of the approach and potential for replication by other land managers.</li> </ul> <p><b>Data collection</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A short semi-structured telephone interview with all partners, conducted by Keep Britain Tidy at the end of the experiment.</li> <li>Partners were asked to provide input into what worked well in the experiment, what could be improved and their interpretations of its impacts. The questionnaire used for the interviews is included at <b>Appendix A</b>.</li> </ul> <p><b>Data population</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>17 partners.</li> </ul> <p><b>Analysis</b></p> <p>Qualitative data analysis using NVivo software. The findings of the analysis were reviewed through internal workshops.</p>

## Public relations and media coverage

In order to ensure that the results of the experiment were accurate and unbiased, Keep Britain Tidy and partners deliberately did not undertake any promotional activity that would alert people to the purpose of the posters and experiment before or during its delivery.

## Limitations of the research

Four limitations of research have been identified.

Firstly, all partners were required to cleanse their sites of dog fouling at the commencement of the baseline monitoring period and again immediately before the implementation of the posters to ensure that the counts only captured incidents that occurred during each monitoring phase. This may have had some influence on rates of dog fouling at the sites, as previous research by Keep Britain Tidy<sup>8</sup> has found that people are less likely to litter where no litter is present. However, as the site cleansing occurred at the beginning of both the baseline and impact monitoring periods, any impacts of this phenomenon to the quality of the data are likely to have been minimised (i.e. it would have influenced both the 'before' and 'during' sets of data).

Secondly, each count conducted by the partners was intended to capture all incidents of dog fouling that had occurred at the site since the partners' last visit, based on what had accumulated there. This required partners who did not conduct a site cleanse after each count to differentiate between new dog fouling incidents and those that had been there at the last count to avoid double-counting. It is possible that some incidents were incorrectly counted as a result, however partners took measures to minimise the risk of this occurring (by noting the location and appearance of the incident, for example) and felt confident that they were able to avoid this. Additionally, this approach relied on incidents of dog fouling not disappearing between counts (e.g. due to it being repeatedly walked through or grass cutting). The research sought to overcome this by using average, rather than total, counts of dog fouling taken over each three week monitoring period so that such anomalies could be accounted for in the analysis.

Thirdly, severe wet weather experienced in some partner areas over one week during the baseline monitoring period washed away dog fouling incidents at some monitoring sites. However these partners were able to extend their monitoring period by a week, allowing them to gather additional data for the analysis.

Finally, the experiment compared the average rates of dog fouling at each site before to after the installation of the posters, taken over a minimum of three weeks either side. It is possible that other variables may have influenced rates of dog fouling at the sites over the same

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<sup>8</sup> *People who litter*, Dr Fiona Campbell, 2007.

period. Keep Britain Tidy has sought to minimise any impacts of this to the analysis by including a large number (240) of test sites. Despite this, it is recommended that future iterations of the approach use control site monitoring to allow other variables that may influence rates of dog fouling at the sites to be discounted. These control sites would need to be in locations that are comparable to the test sites but unlikely to be visited by dog walkers who encounter the posters elsewhere.

### 3. Results and findings

#### 3.1. Objective 1: To identify the impacts of the different posters on dog fouling

This section discusses the impacts of the posters on dog fouling at the sites. The results presented show the average percentage change in the number of dog fouling incidents per site from before to during the implementation of the posters, unless otherwise indicated. This average takes increases into account as well as decreases, and is useful for understanding the *extent* to which the posters had an impact.

All calculations are based on the average<sup>9</sup> counts of dog fouling incidents per site during the control (before) and impact (during posters implementation) monitoring periods<sup>10</sup>.

#### Overall impact

The overall average change in incidents of dog fouling per site was a 46% decrease, as shown in Table 5.

**Table 5: Overall impact of posters on dog fouling**

	Total counts		Average count per site		Average % change in dog fouling incidents per site
	Before installation	After installation	Before installation	After installation	
Target sites	2,159	1,208	18.0	10.1	-44%
Displacement sites	861	434	7.2	3.6	-50%
<b>Overall</b>	<b>3,020</b>	<b>1,642</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>-46%</b>

*Base: 120 targets sites and 120 displacement sites = 240 sites overall.*

<sup>9</sup> As opposed to sum counts.

<sup>10</sup> For example, at a site that had 16 counts in week 1, 10 counts in week 2 and 12 counts in week 3, the average counts for that site would be 12.7 during the control period.

These results indicate that overall, the ‘watching eyes’ posters approach has been highly effective in reducing dog fouling at both the target and potential displacement sites.

When looking at sites in turn results were more variable. Positively, 75% of target sites and 56% of displacement sites experienced a decrease in dog fouling incidents following the implementation of the posters, while 17% of target sites and 27% of displacement sites experienced an increase. 8% of target sites and 18% of displacement sites showed no change. The majority of sites that experienced an increase or no change in dog fouling incidents following the implementation posters were public footpaths or social housing sites, indicating that the posters were least effective when used at these area types (see *Impact by version of poster per land use type* below for further discussion).

### Impact by version of poster

Of the four versions of poster, it appears that the positive reinforcement message was the most effective in decreasing incidents of dog fouling across the target and displacement sites (49% reduction in incidents overall), however the differences in results across the four versions of poster did not reach statistical significance (see Table 6).

**Table 6: Impact on dog fouling by version of poster**

Average % change in dog fouling incidents per site				
Site type	Poster 1: eyes only	Poster 2: enforcement	Poster 3: positive reinforcement	Poster 4: peer influence
Target sites	-42%	-41%	-47%	-46%
Displacement sites	-54%	-47%	-53%	-44%
<b>Overall</b>	<b>-45%</b>	<b>-43%</b>	<b>-49%</b>	<b>-45%</b>

Base: 120 targets sites and 120 displacement sites = 240 sites overall.

## The Mixed Posters Approach: The impacts of displaying all four versions of the poster per site

One partner in the experiment chose to display all four versions of the poster at each of their eight target sites. Due to the small sample size, the monitoring results for this approach were not included in the main analysis. However, this case study does indicate that the approach was highly effective at reducing dog fouling in the local partner area, as outlined below.

The mixed posters approach reduced dog fouling incidents at all (100%) eight target sites in the partner area. Dog fouling increased at three (38%) displacement sites, but decreased at four displacement sites and stayed the same at one (63% of displacement sites in total).

On average, dog fouling decreased by 71% at target sites, 44% at displacement sites and by 64% overall.

Of the four land use types where tested, the mixed posters approach appears to have been most effective at alleyway and public footpath sites. However, due to the small sample size these results should be treated with caution.

Average % change in dog fouling incidents per land use type				
Land use type	Target sites	Displacement sites	Overall	No. of sites
Mixed social/private housing area	-68%	-41%	-56%	4
Recreation area	-57%	n/a	-57%	1
Public Footpath	-100%	n/a	-100%	2
Alleyway	-100%	-100%	-100%	1

*n/a = no dog fouling present during the monitoring period*

## Impact by land use type

The average percentage change in rates of dog fouling at the different land use types following the installation of the posters is summarised in Table 7 below.

**Table 7: Impact on dog fouling by land use type**

Average % change in dog fouling incidents per site				No. of sites
Land use type	Target sites	Displacement sites	Overall	
Housing area	-43%	-46%	-44%	119
<i>Social housing</i>	-14%	-37%	-21%	29
<i>Private housing</i>	-59%	-50%	-56%	83
<i>Mixed social/private housing</i>	-79%	-61%	-77%	7
Recreation area	-43%	-49%	-44%	37
Public Footpath	-28%	+200%	-21%	33
Alleyway	-57%	-63%	-58%	22
Main road	-61%	-63%	-62%	17
Main retail and commercial area	-44%	-81%	-60%	7
Rural road	0%	-29%	-29%	1
Other	-56%	+13%	-44%	4

*Notes: 'Other' land use types includes a housing and commercial site, a school lane and a secondary retail area.*

*Base: 120 targets sites and 120 displacement sites = 240 sites overall.*

As shown, the posters appear to have had a positive impact on rates of dog fouling at all target site land use types. However, they appear to be least effective when used at social housing and public footpath sites. The latter experienced a significant increase in incidents at displacements sites following the initiative, from an average of nine incidents before to 27 incidents after the implementation of the posters (a 200% increase).

These findings indicate that the use of the posters at social housing and public footpath sites may need to be supported by other measures that specifically target those sites, such as enforcement and/or social marketing.

### Impact by version of poster per land use type

The average percentage change in rates of dog fouling at each land use type per version of poster displayed is shown in Table 8.

**Table 8: Impact on dog fouling by poster message at each land use type**

Average % change in dog fouling incidents per target site				
Site land use type	Poster 1: eyes only	Poster 2: enforcement	Poster 3: positive reinforcement	Poster 4: peer influence
Housing area	-39%	-30%	-51%	-46%
<i>Social housing</i>	+6%	-11%	0%	-23%
<i>Private housing</i>	-59%	-45%	-68%	-59%
<i>Mixed social/private</i>	-0%	+33%	0%	-82%
Recreation area	-28%	-57%	-15%	-47%
Public Footpath	-13%	+333%	-60%	+55%
Alleyway	-77%	-56%	-38%	-46%
Main road	n/a	-53%	-71%	n/a
Main retail and commercial area	n/a	-60%	-11%	-86%
Rural road	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other	n/a	n/a	n/a	-56%

*Notes: n/a = version of poster not tested at land use type; differences for all results presented over 10% are statistically significant at a 90% confidence level; 'other' land use types includes a housing and commercial site, a school lane and a secondary retail area; Base = 120 target sites; Red figures = are where largest positive change occurs and are discussed below.*

The implications of these results can be summarised as follows:

- Housing areas – the peer influence message (Poster 4) was the most effective of the four versions of posters when used in social housing and mixed social/private housing areas, while the positive reinforcement message (Poster 3) was the most effective of the four when used in private housing areas.
- Recreation areas – the enforcement message (Poster 2) was the most effective of the four versions of poster when used at this land use type.

- Public footpaths – the positive reinforcement message (Poster 3) appears to have been the most effective of the four versions of poster, however this finding should be treated with caution as only one partner tested this poster at a public footpath target site.
- Alleyways – the ‘eyes only’ poster (Poster 1) was the most effective of the four when used at this land use type.
- Main roads – the positive reinforcement poster (Poster 3) was the most effective of the four versions, however only two versions of the poster were tested at this land use type (Poster 2 and Poster 3).
- Main retail and commercial area – the peer influence message (Poster 4) was the most effective of the four versions of poster when used in main retail and commercial areas, however this finding should again be treated with caution as only three partners tested any of the posters at this land use type.
- Rural road – no partners selected a rural road as a target site, therefore no posters were tested at this land use type.

### Number of bins per site

While the size of the target and displacement sites across the different partner areas varied (and Keep Britain Tidy did not collect this data), an analysis was conducted to determine whether the presence of a litter or dog fouling bin at a site influenced changes to dog walkers’ behaviour. This found that sites with at least one bin were significantly more likely to experience a decrease in dog fouling incidents (74% of sites with at least one bin experienced a decrease compared to 49% of sites without), with a higher average rate of decrease per site than those where no bins are present (see Table 9). The results therefore indicate that the posters may be more effective when used in conjunction with at least one bin at the site, however more research is required to determine the influence of the size of the site on this effect (i.e. is the effect apparent at both small and large sites).

**Table 9: Influence of the number of bins at site**

Average change in dog fouling incidents per site			
Number of bins per site	Target sites	Displacement sites	Overall
No bins at the site	-33%	-25%	-30%
1+ bins per site	-47%	-63%	-48%

*Notes: All percentage differences are statistically significant at a 95% confidence level.  
Base: 120 targets sites and 120 displacement sites = 240 sites overall.*



### **3.2. Objective 2: To identify if there was a displacement effect from target areas to nearby sites**

A displacement effect may be observed when a target site experiences a decrease in dog fouling incidents, while the adjacent displacement site experiences an increase. This section of the results only looks at sites where dog fouling declined in the target areas.

The Newcastle University bicycle thefts experiment, upon which this experiment is based, witnessed an increase in thefts at control sites, which was presumed to be a result of thieves switching to areas where they felt they were not being watched. While failing to clean up dog fouling is an inherently different behaviour to bicycle theft, it is interesting to note that in this experiment, a displacement effect appears far less likely. Overall, where target sites experienced a decline in dog fouling, the associated displacement sites also experienced a decline.

Of the 120 target sites monitored, 92 experienced a decrease in dog fouling. At the corresponding 92 displacement sites an average decline in fouling of 49% was observed. Some displacement may occur (26 of these displacement sites did experience an increase in dog fouling), although overall, results are positive. Occurrences of displacement in future iterations of the approach are likely to be relatively easy to manage, for example by moving the posters between target and displacement sites periodically or by introducing targeted enforcement at affected sites.

It is not known whether the relatively low level of displacement observed in the dog fouling experiment is due to the nature of the offence, the relatively short distance (less than 100m) of the monitored displacement sites from the target sites or some other influence. The results indicate that the posters have been effective in achieving reductions in dog fouling incidents at the target sites without simply displacing the problem to an area nearby. However it is recommended that future iterations of the approach include public perceptions and/or observations research to better understand dog walkers' behaviours and how they respond to the posters (particularly in relation to displacement effects). In addition, it is recommended that control site monitoring be incorporated to discount other variables that may be simultaneously influencing rates of dog fouling at the sites.

### 3.3. Additional partner findings

#### Official public reports

Throughout the experiment, the partners monitored dog fouling reports made to their organisation by residents, either to report someone else for failing to clean up after their dog or to request dog fouling to be cleaned up. Partners were asked to note whether the resident making the report had seen any of the experiment posters. The purpose of this was to gain some insight into whether the posters had triggered the action of the resident in reporting dog fouling to the council.

In total, 128<sup>11</sup> reports from residents were recorded by the partners, eight of which could be directly linked to the resident seeing one of the posters:

- two residents from two sites in one partner area said that they had noticed a “vast” improvement in dog fouling at the sites (both Poster 4: peer influence);
- two residents in one partner area called to report large amounts of dog fouling in streets near to, but not part of, two of the partner’s target/displacement sites (Poster 3: positive reinforcement and Poster 4: peer influence);
- one resident of one partner area called to report that two posters at a site (Poster 2: enforcement) had been vandalised or damaged, and the partner subsequently replaced these;
- one resident of one partner area called to report incidents of dog fouling at a displacement site (Poster 2: enforcement); and
- one resident of one partner area called to ask if a poster on a lamppost outside her property could be moved, as it had frightened one of her younger children at night time. The partner subsequently moved the poster to another lamppost (Poster 3: positive reinforcement).

#### Additional public feedback

Ten partners received positive feedback regarding the posters from the public, including regular complainants, as well as from councillors, dog wardens and other council staff. Partners felt that these had the added benefit of demonstrating to residents that the Council was doing something proactive to prevent dog fouling. Just one instance of negative feedback

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<sup>11</sup> It should be noted that six partners recorded all reports made by residents on their monitoring form, while three partners recorded only those that related specifically to the posters and seven partners recorded no reports. Therefore this figure should not be interpreted as an accurate reflection of the total number of dog fouling reports received by all 16 partners during the monitoring period.

was reported by the partners (a resident who reported that her child had been frightened by one of the posters through their Report It hotline – see above).

*“Some real positives came out of this experiment – residents in four of the areas targeted asked for the posters to stay. People were very aware of the posters, they really noticed a difference.”*

*“One of the things was that people have requested them [the posters] to be used elsewhere – people want them and want them tried somewhere else.”*

*“All the officers are saying that they work and they were asking if they can leave the posters up.”*

*“Everyone I’ve spoken to, Council employees and members of the public, have all been very positive about the posters.”*

*“[The posters are] appreciated by complainants as they could see that the Council was making an effort.”*

(Partner interviews)

In some cases, the experiment allowed the partners to gain a greater understanding of the issue of dog fouling in their areas, such as how frequently it was occurring, whether it was being cleansed and the public perception of dog fouling versus the reality.

*“Generally I’m stuck in the office, but just been at the coalface of it was really useful... For example, I was told that the back alleys were cleaned of dog fouling fortnightly, but that clearly wasn’t the case.”*

(Partner interview)

*“[It] has allowed us to collect data from outside our normal working hours that we otherwise wouldn’t have. This way, we were able to gain more information and get a better idea of what was going on outside our normal hours and it’s allowed me to look at how we approach our various projects, where some issues might be more appropriately addressed outside normal working hours.”*

(Partner interview)

For some partners, participation in the experiment enhanced their understanding of designing social innovation experiments, including monitoring.

### Unintended impacts

Two partners found that the posters appeared to encourage irresponsible behaviour in some people:

*“Going out and actually cleaning up after the poo meant that certain people felt that they could carry on doing it... They knew I was coming at a certain time. There are certain people who just don’t care unfortunately and it made them think ‘Oh I can do this and he’ll come and pick it up with a shovel.’”*

*“I think some people do take this as a bit of a challenge, literally the day after I put the poster up, directly underneath there was a big pile, so to me people do see this as a challenge, so that’s why you need to back it up with action.”*

(Partner interviews)

### Partner interpretation of results

Twelve partners felt that the monitoring results were an accurate or strongly indicative reflection of the impact of the posters in their areas. The remaining four partners felt that the results weren’t fully conclusive due to the impact of other variables in their areas (such as severe wet weather, though these partners extended their monitoring period to overcome this, and grass cutting) or due to low dog fouling counts at the sites to begin with, despite these sites initially being perceived to be problematic hotspot areas. Keep Britain Tidy’s own research has found that the public consider dog fouling to be the most unacceptable and dirtiest type of litter, and a priority in terms of the extent to which they see it as a problem and the importance they place on tackling it<sup>12</sup>. The reality is that incidents of dog fouling on the ground are rarer than generally perceived<sup>13</sup>. Therefore, public perceptions of dog fouling problem areas and the reality won’t always match up. It is our recommendation that a range

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<sup>12</sup> *The Little Book of Litter: an essential guide*, Keep Britain Tidy, 2012; *The View From The Street*, Keep Britain Tidy, 2012.

<sup>13</sup> *How Clean is England? The Local Environmental Quality Survey of England 2012/13*, Keep Britain Tidy, 2013.

of stakeholders (e.g. local dog fouling officers/dog wardens and street cleansing staff) be engage to identify dog fouling hotspots in future iterations of the approach (see *Recommendation 8* in Section 4).

Four partners perceived that, particularly at sites with relatively low rates of dog fouling, one dog walker (or very few dog walkers) tended to have a disproportionate impact on the results:

*“It was a small area and only one dog causing the problem. That was the worst area I’ve ever seen in my life. The posters weren’t as effective there as I had hoped and I think that comes down to it being one dog owner doing it, so then you have to start to move enforcement.”*

*“I think it [the experiment] definitely highlights that it’s just a few dog walkers. So if you prick the conscious of two dog foulers then you dramatically reduce the impact of these dog walkers in the areas. I think it’s a few who cause the bulk of problem. But if you’ve got five dog walkers causing the problem and you change the behaviour of two or three, you get a dramatic reduction.”*

(Partner interviews)

### **3.4. Objective 3: To identify what would improve the impact, effectiveness, appropriateness and efficiency of the approach**

This section discusses what the partners thought worked well in the experiment, what could be improved and other learnings to improve the design and delivery of the approach.

#### **Satisfaction with the project**

Overall, the partners were satisfied with the experiment and 13 partners<sup>14</sup> planned to continue using the posters in their areas in some way. Most planned to scale up their use of the posters in terms of distribution of sites and the number of posters per site, however two partners indicated that they would use them as ‘hotspot’ interventions, targeting specific, localised problem areas as required. Two partners said that they would use the posters on a rotational basis (for example, moving them to new sites each month). Two partners said that they would increase the size of the posters (e.g. to A2 or A1 size) to maximise visual impact,

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<sup>14</sup> 13 of the 16 partners planned to continue using the posters in their areas, two partners were unsure and one partner did not plan to continue using the posters.

including one partner who planned to develop triangular versions of the poster that would wrap around lampposts/street furniture.

Based on their experience in delivering anti-litter campaigns in their areas, a number of partners felt it was important that the poster messages be reinforced by other measures to prevent dog fouling, such as pavement stencils, window stickers, community engagement and enforcement. Community engagement was seen to be useful for reinforcing the message that dog fouling is unacceptable to the local community (i.e. 'we as a community are watching you'), while enforcement was seen as an important tool for demonstrating that irresponsible dog walkers are indeed being watched by Council, for example:

*"...if you caught somebody and you take them to court, there's press and people link that to the posters. We wouldn't have to do it everywhere, but even if there's just a few [cases] with publicity, people start to make that link and the posters would become a deterrent in their own right."*

(Partner interview)

### Challenges for partners

The main challenges for partners in delivering the experiment were:

- a delay in receiving the posters following printing delays. This disrupted partners' planning for the experiment, requiring some to extend their monitoring period by two weeks, and meant that the posters were implemented at a time of year when the days were beginning to get longer, rather than during winter as originally planned;
- resourcing the partner activities in the experiment, particularly the site monitoring and cleansing. Some partners felt it would be useful hearing from the other partners how they managed this.

*"Current resources meant that employees had to incorporate the requirements of the experiment – counting, poster affixing, cleansing – within their day-to-day tasks."*

*"It would be interesting to know to know how the other partners did the street cleansing and the monitoring if possible. You know, they may have done it in a particular way that worked really well."*

(Partner interviews)

- the theft and vandalism of posters in several locations;
- limited options for putting the posters up at some sites. In many cases (e.g. on residential streets), the only places available for displaying the posters were on lampposts, which was perceived to diminish the glow-in-the-dark effect;
- identifying displacement sites at locations where there were several areas to which dog fouling might be displaced (e.g. in a large recreational area);
- differentiating between old and new dog fouling incidents, which was sometimes a challenge for partners who didn't cleanse the monitoring sites each week; and
- bad weather periods, which impacted monitoring at some sites by washing dog fouling incidents away, requiring them to extend their monitoring period.

### Poster design



Most partners (12 of 16) believed that the poster design and material worked well. Partners felt that they were visually striking and different to other anti-dog fouling posters, owing to the large eyes and glow-in-the-dark aspects of the design. The partners also felt that the posters were generally easy to put up and made of a robust material that was able to withstand heavy rain and wind.

*“Certainly in terms of design they were the right size, designed well and very visual, which I think is the most important thing in my opinion – I think they were spot on.”*

*“We all thought here that the posters were very well designed, we were very pleased, they had an impact visually, the eyes were menacing and imposing and we also had feedback from the public along the same lines.”*

*"In terms of putting them up, I don't think it could be any easier. I could find places to put them up using the cable ties, but if I hadn't, I could have easily stapled these to a fence using an industrial staple gun, or could have used No Nails or grit fill on a brick wall."*

(Partner interviews)

Two partners felt that the grey text used for the messages on the posters did not stand out enough, particularly from further away. These partners suggested a black font and white background would increase the visibility and impact of the posters.

*"It was hard to read in the grey section. It needed to be more prominent, more black and white contrast with the eyes and then the message would probably have worked very well."*

(Partner interview)

Two partners said that they would have preferred the luminescent paint to be applied to the eyes only, rather than the whole sign, to make the eyes stand out more. One partner felt that the luminescent paint made it harder to read the grey text on the posters during the daytime.

Two partners felt that the posters could be much larger in size or be made available in a range of sizes targeted to different location types to increase their versatility.

*"The size of the posters would need to be designed depending on where they go up. I think going on lampposts I'd want them bigger."*

(Partner interview)

Two partners would seek a more robust poster material in future to prevent vandalism and theft. This would allow them to display the posters closer to eye level (rather than out of reach of potential vandals) to increase their visibility.

*"Going forward if we did roll them out, we'd produce them from a different material - something strong to stop them from being ripped down, so for example something metallic with metallic fixtures. Even if they'd be more expensive, I'd definitely be inclined to use stronger material."*

(Partner interview)



Two partners felt that a greater range of fixture options would increase the utility of the posters, firstly by allowing the posters to be displayed at locations where there are no poles or walls to fix the posters to and secondly, to allow anti-theft materials to be used so that the posters can be displayed closer to eye level (e.g. a more permanent frame with Perspex casing).

One partner was not able to use the enforcement message poster (Poster 2), as the fines for dog fouling in their area are currently £50 and they felt that the poster message of the fine being “up to £80” might cause confusion. A simple sticker could be designed for these posters so that the appropriate fine amount can be displayed in areas where the fine is not £80.

One partner felt that the eyes could have been more menacing.

### Testing and monitoring the posters

Partners generally felt that the monitoring methodology worked well. For these partners, the monitoring was rigorous, efficient and appropriate in terms of the length of the monitoring period and the number of sites involved. It was also felt that the monitoring forms captured all of the relevant information required to assist in interpreting the results, such as the version of poster used, whether the location was on a school route, weather conditions at the time of monitoring and number of bins at each site.

*“The eight locations gave us a reasonable spread across our area. We were able to target different types of locations, such as alleyways, open spaces, main roads, side roads, social housing.”*

(Partner interview)

Despite this positive feedback, the monitoring aspect of the experiment presented the most challenges for partners and generated the most suggestion for improvement during the interviews.

The biggest opportunity for improvement related to the provision of more guidance from Keep Britain Tidy around the size of the target and displacement sites.

*“The only thing I would have changed – the one thing I found difficult – the areas we selected in terms of target areas and displacement areas, [it was difficult] working out whether the [site size] could have been more or less.”*

*“There wasn’t a lot of guidance about how far apart the posters should be placed or how large the areas should be. Everyone would have different ways of approaching it across all the partners and this may have impacted the results, in terms of how many posters they used and how large the sites were.”*

(Partner interviews)

Two partners felt that there should have been more than five posters per site:

*“I did think that it would have been more beneficial to target fewer areas, but put up considerably more posters within each targeted area – really blitz it.”*

(Partner interview)

Two partners would like to see some qualitative public perceptions research incorporated into the next iteration of the approach, while one partner would like to see longer term site monitoring included to address the question of whether people become desensitised to the posters over the longer term.

Other suggestions for improving the monitoring aspect of the experiment were:

- Increase the length of monitoring time after the implementation of the posters from three to six weeks to gain a better indication of impact and to minimise the influence of variables such as weather that may affect the results. Conversely, there was a suggestion from an equal number of partners to reduce the overall monitoring time (e.g. to two weeks before and two weeks after posters implementation), particularly in areas that already have robust baseline data. It was felt that this would allow more land managers to implement the approach across a greater range of locations, as less resourcing would be required.
- Include control sites that are monitored at the same as target and displacement sites while the posters are being displayed (this experiment monitored the target and displacement sites prior to the implementation of the posters for the control monitoring). This would allow the analysis to capture unexpected variables that occur during the posters implementation period.
- Add a section to the monitoring form to record approximate dawn and dusk times, as rates of dog fouling tend to increase with increased hours of darkness (i.e. when the clocks return to Greenwich Mean Time after summer) and this could be taken into account when analysing the results.
- Deliver the approach during winter months, when dog fouling is worse (due to delays in receiving the posters, the experiment did not begin until late winter/early spring).

## Experiment process

Partners who attended the experiment briefing workshop in Birmingham found it useful for understanding the approach, sharing ideas and providing input to improve the design of the experiment, for example:

*“I thought it was a great idea to have that workshop beforehand because that probably addressed a lot of that ambiguity and ironed out a few things. And it gave a bit of ownership as well, that was important in making the participants feel part of it and have input into it.”*

(Partner interview)

*“The Birmingham workshop was very useful where we got together with other authorities, just to hear other people’s experiences. It certainly got me thinking about what’s the best way of doing this. The sharing of ideas and information is really powerful.”*

*“[I was] very happy to see that you as a group took on board the comments of the local authorities to influence the design.”*

(Partner interviews)

Indeed, even those partners who were unable to attend the briefing workshop identified it as a valuable activity in which they would seek to participate in future:

*“It would have been nice to have been able to attend the workshop and have some input, but we came quite late. The guidance notes were helpful, but when you’re sharing ideas at the workshop with the other partners and having input... we would have had a better understanding of what was expected of us. So next time we’d do that.”*

(Partner interview)

Most partners also felt that the experiment process was easy to follow, with clear guidance notes regarding key dates, site monitoring and recording results. A number of partners also commented that the process was easy to deliver and not too onerous in terms of resourcing.

*“I thought the whole thing was very well organised and very prescriptive. There wasn’t that much ambiguity about it I wasn’t left thinking what am I meant to be doing next.”*

*“The table was easy to use in terms of the spreadsheet, you had clear columns to use, clear sites on the spreadsheet and links across all the weeks of the experiment. It showed what sites you were talking about, so it was easy for me to put into the tables. And it calculated the increase and decrease for you, so that was easy... it was clear and concise and anyone could use it should they wish to roll it out themselves across other areas.”*

(Partner interviews)

A number of partners had some tips to share regarding what they thought worked well in delivering the approach:

- Having one person conduct counts at the same sites throughout the monitoring period worked well, particularly for those who weren’t cleansing the sites each week and therefore needed to be able to distinguish between old and new dog fouling incidents.
- Tailoring the version of poster to be displayed at a site to its land use type.
- Use the local knowledge of dog wardens, street cleansing staff and other local officers to identify dog fouling ‘hotspots’, rather than relying solely on reports from the public, which may provide biased information. However, one partner found that the information provided by their dog wardens was inaccurate and that their street cleansing staff would have been more appropriate, therefore in some cases it may be worth gaining this information from a number of different sources.

A number of partners provided feedback to Keep Britain Tidy around the usability of the monitoring spreadsheet, the guidance notes and initial timings of the experiment. Keep Britain Tidy has noted this valuable feedback and will incorporate it into future projects, including the next iteration of the experiment.

A number of partners also commented that they would like to see the findings of the experiment released to other land managers dealing with littering issues to allow the ideas and learnings from the experiment to be shared, and to give people an understanding of what partnering in these types of experiments involves. This will be a core component of the next iteration of the experiment.

### Involving the community in the ‘watching eyes’ posters approach

A number of partners commented that they would be looking to involve their local communities more in delivering any future rollout of the ‘watching eyes’ approach to increase its impact and create a sense of social responsibility for the issue of dog fouling.

Ideas for community engagement included:

- Involve community groups such as Neighbourhood Watch in the delivery of the approach, for example by putting posters up, monitoring impacts and/or site cleansing
- Involve local businesses in promoting the approach, such as local veterinary clinics
- Obtain sponsorship for the posters from businesses, e.g. pet food companies
- Distribute leaflets and window stickers to residents and businesses to get them involved. For example, one partner planned to leaflet all residents and businesses in streets where the posters are displayed to explain that they are temporary and to ask for their support for the campaign, including reporting dog foulers. Another idea was using stickers to reinforce the positive reinforcement message:

*“Perhaps even producing a sticker that says something like ‘I’m a dog owner and I pick up’. Because it is about normalising the right behaviour and [other] people might automatically assume it’s their dog, so by putting that sign up it could be similar to the ‘9 out of 10’ message.”*

(Partner interview)

## 4. Recommendations

### Recommendation 1: Scale the approach and roll out nationally to local land managers

Based on the findings of this experiment, we recommend that the ‘watching eyes’ approach has the potential to be scaled up successfully, involving a greater number of partners and areas across England to have a significant impact on dog fouling. Indeed, a scaled up version of the experiment is something that several of the partners said they would like to see take place, both in their own areas when they roll out the approach and through take up by other partners.

A scaled-up rollout of the approach could take the form of a complete package for land managers, including posters, guidelines and templates for delivering the approach and monitoring its impacts. Partners would manage and conduct their own delivery activities and monitoring. Keep Britain Tidy could work with a number of these partners to monitor and assess the impacts of the approach over the longer term, providing feedback to the broader group of delivery partners to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the approach.

## **Recommendation 2: Improve the design, effectiveness and durability of the poster**

We recommend using a black font (as opposed to grey) to allow the text and eyes stand out more from further away, especially during the night. Partners requested a range of posters sizes (A3 to A1) available to increase their versatility and impact, which could be provided or alternatively templates could be used so that partner could develop their own posters. Furthermore we recommend investing in metal posters to ensure their durability and long lasting, especially those that can be removed to put up in other sites, rotating around local hotspots.

## **Recommendation 3: Ensure local partners are offered training and support for future joint campaigns.**

We recommend developing detailed guidelines for future partners and running a briefing workshop for organisations wishing to partner in any scaled up version of the ‘watching eyes’ approach. Partners should also be provided with a communications plan to promote the approach without adversely affecting its ‘watching eyes’ aspect. This should include a press release template and communications guidelines for inclusion in any partnership packages to ensure that communications are consistent across all partners.

## **Recommendation 4: Conduct additional monitoring of the use of dog fouling posters, alongside control site monitoring, to support the continued testing and development of the project.**

We recommend ensuring that a scaled-up rollout of the approach incorporates longer term site monitoring, even if this is only with a handful of “monitoring partners”. This should include testing of the mixed-posters approach (displaying all versions of the poster per site – see page 21), as more data is required to determine whether this is a more effective approach to displaying the posters individually, along with simultaneous control site monitoring to allow other variables that may have an influence on dog fouling to be discounted. Secondly we recommend developing a short questionnaire for future partners who wish to conduct qualitative public perceptions research in their areas to gather feedback on the posters. This should be included in any partnership packages developed for scaling the approach and will help to ensure the consistency and utility of data collected across the partner areas. Finally, longer term site monitoring and public perceptions research should be used to test desensitisation to the ‘watching eyes’ posters approach.

**Recommendation 5: Use the posters as part of a wider set of measures to reduce dog fouling.**

We recommend partners should not rely solely on the posters to make a long-term difference but to use them as part of a wider strategy and set of actions to reduce dog fouling. For example social marketing, community engagement and enforcement, especially in areas where we found the posters to be less effective. There is evidence to suggest that the posters are more effective when used in conjunction with at least one litter or dog fouling bin at the site, though further research is required to verify this.

**Recommendation 7: Local partners should continue to evaluate locally to improve their efforts to reduce dog fouling.**

We recommend local partners should always conduct site monitoring where possible using the template and guidelines provided by Keep Britain Tidy. This will assist partners in understanding the impacts of the posters in their areas and will allow the findings to be used in communications, public relations and reporting. Any data collected should also be submitted to Keep Britain Tidy to allow it to develop a more complete understanding of the impacts of the posters across England.

**Recommendation 8: Work in partnership with other stakeholders to identify hotspots and build local support for the campaign.**

We recommend consulting local dog fouling officers/dog wardens, street cleansing staff and other relevant personnel to identify dog fouling 'hotspots' for displaying the posters, as the partners in this experiment found these to be valuable sources of information. These stakeholders alongside the local community and businesses should be consulted to build support for the campaign and local action to address dog fouling together.

## **5. Conclusion**

Overall, the 'watching eyes' posters experiment appears to have been highly effective in reducing dog fouling across the 16 partner areas and it is strongly recommended that a scaled-up version of the approach be rolled-out in partnership with land manager organisations across England to reach a wider range of areas and audiences.

All four posters were equally effective in the extent to which they reduced average rates of dog fouling per site. However, there is strong evidence that tailoring specific poster messages

to land use areas increases their effectiveness and Keep Britain Tidy has made recommendations for this.

Additional outcomes of the ‘watching eyes’ experiment have been positive feedback from residents, local councillors and other personnel at the partner organisations, and for some partners an increased understanding of the issue of dog fouling in their areas. Unfortunately, in some cases the approach has also had the unintended impact of encouraging irresponsible behaviour and several incidents of poster vandalism and theft were reported.

The majority of partners indicated that they wish to continue using the posters in some way to reduce dog fouling in their areas. However there is scope for improving the poster design, partnership agreements and delivery approach if it is to be rolled-out nationally following the recommendations made within this report.

The ‘watching eyes’ posters approach is currently being used to deter a range of anti-social behaviours. For example, we are aware of the approach being used at bicycle racks in the London boroughs of Waltham Forest and Westminster<sup>15</sup> to prevent bicycle thefts, and in a national advertising campaign by HM Revenue & Customs<sup>16</sup>. There is therefore a question as to whether ‘overuse’ of the approach becomes detrimental to its effectiveness. This should be taken into account when considering long term use of the posters in campaigns to prevent dog fouling. It is recommended that ongoing monitoring be conducted to test desensitisation to the posters, while practitioners should also consider moving the posters around their areas on a rolling basis to minimise this effect.

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<sup>15</sup> Observed *in situ* in February and September 2014, respectively.

<sup>16</sup> *HMRC’s publicity campaign against tax evasion*, UK Government, October 2014, <<https://www.gov.uk/government/policies/reducing-tax-evasion-and-avoidance/supporting-pages/hmrc-s-new-publicity-campaign-against-tax-evasion>>.



## Appendix A – Partner interviews questionnaire

*Thank you for your participation in the dog fouling posters experiment. As you are aware, we are currently evaluating the experiment and as a partner, we would like your input on what worked well, what could be improved and your interpretations of its impacts. I would like to ask you some questions in a telephone interview that should last no more than 15 minutes. You will not be personally identified in our reports. Is now still a good time?*

**Interviewee details:** (Partner organisation, name, job title)

### **Interview**

1. What worked well about the following components of the posters experiment?
  - a. The design of the experiment  
*Prompt: e.g. thinking about the design of the posters, the way these were tested and the monitoring of the impacts*
  - b. The outcomes of the experiment  
*Prompt: for example, benefits, unexpected impacts etc.*
  - c. The process for the experiment  
*Prompt: e.g. thinking about the partnership, delivery, timelines, briefing etc.*
2. What could be improved about the following components of the posters experiment?  
*Prompt: what would you do/what should Keep Britain Tidy do differently next time?*
  - a. The design of the experiment  
*Prompt: e.g. thinking about the design of the posters, the way these were tested and the monitoring of the impacts*
  - b. The outcomes of the experiment  
*Prompt: for example, benefits, unexpected impacts etc.*
  - c. The process for the experiment  
*Prompt: e.g. thinking about the partnership, delivery, timelines, briefing etc.*
3. What is your interpretation of the findings?  
*Prompts: do you think that your data is an accurate reflection of the posters' impacts? Did anything occur locally that may have positively or negatively influenced the effectiveness of the posters?*
4. Do you plan to continue using the posters? If so, how?
5. Do you have any final comments about the dog fouling poster experiment that you would like to share as part of the evaluation?



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**Minutes of Meeting of Environment Committee of Mid Ulster District Council  
held on Monday 3 December 2018 in Council Offices, Burn Road, Cookstown**

<b>Members Present</b>	Councillor Reid, Chair  Councillors Buchanan, Burton, Cuthbertson, Gillespie, Glasgow, Kearney (7.01 pm), McFlynn, McGinley, B McGuigan, S McGuigan, McNamee, J O'Neill
<b>Officers in Attendance</b>	Mr Cassells, Director of Environment and Property Mr Colm Currie, Principle Building Control Officer Mr Kelso, Director of Public Health and Infrastructure Mr Lowry, Head of Technical Services Mr McAdoo, Head of Environmental Services Mrs McClements, Head of Environmental Health Mr Scullion, Head of Property Services Mr Wilkinson, Head of Building Control Mrs Grogan, Democratic Services Officer
<b>Others in Attendance</b>	Mr Shane Beckett, Complainant - Time Bar Venue Mr Brendan McCusker, Time Bar Venue Mr Jim Maneely, Clarman Architects – Moe's Bar

The meeting commenced at 7.00 pm

**E342/18      Apologies**

Councillors Mulligan, M Quinn, Totten

**E343/18      Declarations of Interest**

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

**E344/18      Chair's Business**

No issues.

**Matters for Decision**

**E345/18      Dual Language Signage Requests**

The Head of Building Control presented previously circulated report which advised of requests for Dual Language Signage from residents on streets/roads in the District.

Proposed by Councillor McGinley  
Seconded by Councillor McNamee and

**Resolved** That it be recommended to the Council to proceed to survey the following street/road on which a request for Dual Language Signage has been received –

- Hawthorne Crescent, Dungannon

#### **E346/18 Dual Language Signage Survey**

The Head of Building Control presented previously circulated report which advised on the results of surveys undertaken on all applicable residents on the streets/roads in response to Dual Language Signage nameplate requests.

Proposed by Councillor McGinley  
Seconded by Councillor McNamee

To accept the report recommendations.

Proposed by Councillor Cuthbertson  
Seconded by Councillor Buchanan

Not to proceed with the report recommendations.

The Chair put the two proposals to the vote.

Councillor Cuthbertson's proposal not to proceed with the erection of signage.

For	5
Against	8

Councillor McGinley's proposal to proceed with the recommendation was put to the vote:

For	8
Against	5

*Councillor Kearney entered the meeting at 7.01 pm.*

**Resolved** That it be recommended to the Council to agree to the application of Dual Language Nameplates in Irish for –

- Mayogall Road, Magherafelt
- Lisnastrane Park, Coalisland
- Mullinderg, Draperstown

#### **E347/18 Street Naming and Property Numbering**

The Head of Building Control presented previously circulated report regarding the naming of new residential housing development within Mid Ulster.  
Site of Moy Road, Dungannon.

Proposed by Councillor S McGuigan  
Seconded by Councillor McGinley and

**Resolved** That it be recommended to the Council to name new residential development of Moy Road, Dungannon as follows:

- **Street 1**

1. Oaklands Drive
2. Oaklands Way
3. Oaklands Avenue

- **Street 2**

1. Oaklands View
2. Oaklands Close

- **Street 3**

1. Oaklands Way
2. Oaklands Avenue
3. Oaklands Drive

- **Street 4**

1. Oaklands Crescent
2. Oaklands Way

- **Street 5**

1. Oaklands Close
2. Oaklands Court
3. Oaklands Way

**E348/18      Restart a Heart Day 2018 and Mid Ulster Community Resuscitation Update – Action Plan 2018/19**

The Head of Environmental Health drew attention to the previously circulated report to update Members on the Mid Ulster 'Restart a Heart Day' event that was held on Tuesday 16<sup>th</sup> October 2018 and advise of community resuscitation progress.

The Chair stated that this was a great initiative and that it was good to see people availing of the training. He enquired if there were any statistics available for people requiring resuscitation across Mid Ulster.

The Head of Environmental Health advised that there are no statistics available at present relating to Mid Ulster area, but could be sourced if required. She referred to statistics for Northern Ireland and said that each year there are around 1,400 out of

hospital cardiac arrests and that every minute without CPR and defibrillation reduces the chance of survival by up to 10%.

The Chair said he couldn't encourage people enough to get involved and said that it should be promoted through other avenues like church halls and community halls etc and asked if this could be pursued. He said that social media was a good advertising mechanism and it may be worthwhile letting people know that defibrillator training is out there and can be availed of.

The Head of Environmental Health advised that the Ambulance Service has advised that defibrillators can be registered with them to include keycode etc. They have said that this would be very useful when people phone the Emergency Services and a code can be provided to use the defibrillator. She stated that the Ambulance Service also advised that they would be happy to maintain and look after the defibrillators.

The Head of Environmental Health advised that over 400 people attended the training provided and that it was encouraging to see such a huge uptake.

Councillor McGinley said that he wanted to commend all involved in the project, as it can prove invaluable, as was the case in the Lough Shore when a defibrillator was used to save a man's life and said that he would be more than happy to agree to the recommendation.

Proposed by Councillor McGinley  
Seconded by Councillor Gillespie and

**Resolved** That it be recommended to the Council to note the content of the report and approve the Draft Action Plan 2018/19.

## **Matters for Information**

### **E349/18 Minutes of Environment Committee held on 13 November 2018**

Members noted minutes of Environment Committee held on 13 November 2018.

### **E350/18 Service Directory of Local Services for Pharmacists – Cookstown**

Members noted previously circulated report which provided an update on the Service Directory of Local Services for Pharmacists – Cookstown.

### **E351/18 Building Control Workload**

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

### **E352/18 Entertainment Licensing Applications**

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

### **E353/18      Environmental Services – Christmas Working Arrangements**

Members noted previously circulated report to inform of the working arrangements in respect of refuse/recycling collection and operation of Recycling Centres during the Christmas and New Year holiday period.

### **E354/18      Tullyvar Joint Committee Update**

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

### **Local Government (NI) Act 2014 – Confidential Business**

Proposed by Councillor McNamee  
Seconded by Councillor McGinley and

**Resolved**      In accordance with Section 42, Part 1 of Schedule 6 of the Local Government Act (NI) 2014 that Members of the public be asked to withdraw from the meeting whilst Members consider items E355/18 to E361/18.

#### **Matters for Decision**

- |         |  |
|---------|--|
| E355/18 | Entertainment Licensing – Time Bar Venue                                 |
| E356/18 | Entertainment Licensing – Moe's Bar                                      |
| E357/18 | Tender for the Supply, Delivery and Installation of<br>1 No.Baler        |
| E358/18 | Tender for the Supply, Delivery and Installation of Static<br>Compactors |
| E359/18 | Cemeteries Administration Costs and the Scale of Charges                 |

#### **Matters for Information**

- |         |   |
|---------|---|
| E360/18 | Confidential Minutes of Environment Committee held on 13<br>November 2018 |
| E361/18 | Capital Projects Update   |

### **E362/17      Christmas Greetings**

The Chair wished members a very Happy Christmas and New Year.

### **E363/18      Duration of Meeting**

The meeting commenced at 7 pm and concluded at 8.15 pm.

CHAIR \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_





<b>Report on</b>	<b>Disposal/Sale of Assets - Fleet and Plant</b>
<b>Date of Meeting</b>	<b>8<sup>th</sup> January 2019</b>
<b>Reporting Officer</b>	<b>Terry Scullion, Head of Property Services</b>
<b>Contact Officer</b>	<b>Terry Scullion, Head of Property Services</b>

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

<b>1.0</b>	<b>Purpose of Report</b>
1.1	To inform members of the disposal/sale of surplus fleet, plant and equipment from Mid Ulster District Council.
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Background</b>
2.1	In line with fleet, plant and equipment replacement, the removal of obsolete items at each depot are disposed of throughout the year. Items are transferred for sale to auction at the earliest practical opportunity to avoid the unnecessary build-up of redundant items and ensure good housekeeping at respective depots.
2.2	As previously agreed these items are disposed of within the district at zero commission or cost to Council.
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Main Report</b>
3.1	The two auctions within the district that used are Nobles, Clogher and Mid Ulster Auctions, Castledawson. A range of vehicles, plant and other miscellaneous assets were disposed of during the period 8 <sup>th</sup> April 2018 to 31 <sup>st</sup> October 2018.
3.2	The following is the approx. number/type of disposals in that period: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 Nr 4X4</li> <li>• 1 Nr Small panel van</li> <li>• 1 Nr Mechanical Road Sweeper</li> <li>• 1 Nr 3.5T pick up</li> <li>• 4 Nr Commercial/Pedestrian Walk behind mowers</li> <li>• 4 Nr Ride on mowers</li> <li>• 5 Nr Mowing decks/flails and grounds maintenance items</li> <li>• 4Nr Hand held grounds maintenance tools (e.g. strimmers, blowers, etc)</li> <li>• 1 Nr Table saw</li> </ul>
3.3	Reserved prices for sale items were established pre-sale. They were guided by the experience of the respective auction houses and previous market prices obtained for asset disposal of similar items.

<b>4.0</b>	<b>Other Considerations</b>
<b>4.1</b>	<b>Financial, Human Resources &amp; Risk Implications</b>
	<p>Financial: The total amount of income raised from the sale of surplus assets at the various auctions during the period was £42,760. This amount will be added to the Cyclical Fleet, Plant and Equipment replacement budget for 2018/19.</p>
	<p>Human: Staff time coordinating the assets for disposal.</p>
	<p>Risk Management: None.</p>
<b>4.2</b>	<b>Screening &amp; Impact Assessments</b>
	<p>Equality &amp; Good Relations Implications: None</p>
	<p>Rural Needs Implications: None</p>
<b>5.0</b>	<b>Recommendation(s)</b>
5.1	Members are asked to note the contents of this report.
<b>6.0</b>	<b>Documents Attached &amp; References</b>
6.1	None

<b>Report on</b>	European Week for Waste Reduction (EWWR)
<b>Date of Meeting</b>	8 <sup>th</sup> January 2019
<b>Reporting Officer</b>	Mark McAdoo, Head of Environmental Services
<b>Contact Officers</b>	Jill Eagleson, John Murtagh, Karen Brown, Recycling officer team

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

<b>1.0</b>	<b>Purpose of Report</b>
1.1	To update members on the European Week for Waste Reduction activities in Mid Ulster.
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Background</b>
2.1	European Week for Waste Reduction (EWWR) is an annual waste reduction initiative promoted across all of Europe. Each country that registers to take part requests Action Developers to submit their actions that will encourage individuals, communities, schools and businesses to reduce the waste that we produce during EWWR. Mid Ulster District Council's Recycling Team registered as an Action Developer and promoted EWWR to council staff, schools and the wider community.
2.2	EWWR took place from 17 <sup>th</sup> – 25 <sup>th</sup> November and the theme was 'Hazardous Waste Prevention'. Hazardous waste poses a greater risk to our health and our environment compared to other types of waste so it is vital that it is disposed of properly. However, hazardous waste can seem an irrelevant term to many householders and so it was decided to focus on household batteries as an example of hazardous waste. Batteries should not be deposited in landfill - and yet under 45% of batteries are recycled here. Thus the focus of EWWR actions in Mid Ulster District was to increase battery recycling.
2.3	The Recycling Team applied to the Council's waste electrical recycling partner, European Recycling Platform (ERP UK Ltd), to access their E-Waste Recycling Partnership Fund. Sponsorship of the planned EWWR actions was granted and £1,200 was obtained to cover the cost of the prizes awarded to participating schools.
2.4	Members will be aware that the Council launched a 'Recycling Hero' campaign in September, to coincide with Recycle Week. Thus the activities to promote EWWR built on this campaign by encouraging everyone to 'Be a Recycling Hero this EWWR'.
2.5	Encouraging recycling of a singular waste stream can have a 'knock on' effect of making people more aware of all wastes they are disposing of and make them more likely to recycle more. Thus it is hoped this initiative will contribute to increasing the Mid Ulster recycling rate further and in doing so help to reduce disposal costs.

<b>3.0</b>	<b>Main Report</b>
3.1	All schools in Mid Ulster were emailed at the end of October to give them sufficient time to take part in the initiative. Schools were asked to encourage pupils to bring old household batteries from home into school to be placed in ERP battery recycling boxes (provided to schools by Recycling Officers). This email was backed up with a letter to all schools, also including "Recycling Hero" stickers, so that pupils could be rewarded with a sticker for taking part. All schools who had an ERP battery box collected for recycling were rewarded with a rechargeable battery pack and were entered into the draw to win three '2 in 1' food waste and recycling stations.
3.2	<p>The EWWR initiative was officially launched by the Deputy Chair of the Environment Committee, Cllr Sean McGuigan, on 5<sup>th</sup> November 2018:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A photo and press release was issued to local press and a news item was placed on the Council website.</li> <li>• An ongoing schedule of posts were placed on Council's social media pages leading up to and during EWWR</li> <li>• Photos of the battery collections carried out at schools before and during EWWR were also placed on Council's social media. These often featured 'Eco Eddie' or 'Eco Edwina', the Recycling Heroes from the campaign, which were taken out to 'visit' the school.</li> <li>• Schools receiving battery collections were given a presentation on where the batteries go after collection, the recycling process and what end products they could get turned into.</li> <li>• Council staff were emailed informing them about the EWWR battery initiative and asking them to recycle their batteries in battery boxes placed at the receptions of the three main offices.</li> <li>• A news item was also placed on the staff Intranet.</li> <li>• Community recycling talks included information on how to take part in EWWR.</li> </ul>
3.3	Following the end of EWWR, thirty schools had battery collections carried out and were entered into the draw to win the recycling stations. A school was selected at random and the winning school drawn out was Cookstown Primary School. Cllr McGuigan presented the school with their prize on 14 <sup>th</sup> December 2018 and a press release was issued to celebrate the success of the EWWR initiative.
<b>4.0</b>	<b>Other Considerations</b>
<b>4.1</b>	<b>Financial, Human Resources &amp; Risk Implications</b>
	<p>Financial:</p> <p>Initiative campaign elements were either no cost or low cost, with the battery boxes supplied FOC by ERP UK Ltd and prizes being covered by sponsorship from ERP also.</p>
	<p>Human:</p> <p>A significant amount of recycling officer time was required to co-ordinate the initiative.</p>
	<p>Risk Management:</p> <p>None</p>

<b>4.2</b>	<b>Screening &amp; Impact Assessments</b>
	Equality & Good Relations Implications: None.
	Rural Needs Implications: None.
<b>5.0</b>	<b>Recommendation(s)</b>
5.1	Members are requested to note the success of the EWWR 2018 initiative in Mid Ulster.
<b>6.0</b>	<b>Documents Attached &amp; References</b>
6.1	Appendix 1 EWWR launch photograph
6.2	Appendix 2 School collections photographs
6.3	Appendix 3 Winner presentation photograph



# Drumcoo Recycling Centre



Recycle your  
batteries here





Augher Central Primary School Eco Team (during "Pyjama Day" at school!)



Newmills Primary School Eco Team





St. Mary's Primary School, Aughnacloy with their Eco Team mascot, another Eco Eddie.



Pupils from St. Patrick's Academy, Dungannon.





Principal Anne McGuinness with the Eco Team, St. Patrick's Primary School, Annaghmore, Coalisland



Ballytrea Primary School



St. Mary's Primary School, Draperstown



Holy Trinity Primary School, Cookstown





Lissan Primary School



Eco Team, Stewartstown Primary School









<b>Report on</b>	Annual NIEA Waste Management Statistics and NILAS Reports
<b>Date of Meeting</b>	8 <sup>th</sup> January 2019
<b>Reporting Officer</b>	Mark McAdoo, Head of Environmental Services
<b>Contact Officer</b>	Mark McAdoo, Head of Environmental Services

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

<b>1.0</b>	<b>Purpose of Report</b>
1.1	To inform members of the content of the NIEA Northern Ireland Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste Management Statistics 2017/18 Annual Report and the Annual Northern Ireland Landfill Allowance Scheme 2017/18 Annual Report as published on 29 <sup>th</sup> November.
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Background</b>
2.1	<p>The Waste Management Statistics report provides both summary and detailed figures on the amount of local authority collected municipal waste in Northern Ireland during 2017/18 and is available via the below link (copy also attached):  <a href="https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/northern-ireland-local-authority-collected-municipal-waste-management-statistics-2017">https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/northern-ireland-local-authority-collected-municipal-waste-management-statistics-2017</a></p> <p>The NILAS report covers the thirteenth scheme year of the Landfill Allowances Scheme (Northern Ireland) Regulations 2004 summarising Council compliance with the scheme during 2017/18 and is available via the below link (copy also attached):  <a href="https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/annual-nilas-reports">https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/annual-nilas-reports</a></p>
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Main Report</b>
3.1	<p><u>Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste Management Statistics Annual Report</u></p> <p>Northern Ireland's Councils collected 977,817 tonnes of LAC municipal waste in 2017/18. This was a 0.8% decrease on the 985,994 tonnes collected in 2016/17. Household waste accounted for 89.4% of total LAC municipal waste.</p> <p>In 2017/18, 48.1% of household waste was sent for preparing for reuse, dry recycling and composting, 3.7 percentage points higher than the 2016/17 rate of 44.3%. At Council level, rates varied from 42.2% in Causeway Coast &amp; Glens to a high of 54.3% in Mid Ulster. <b>This is the official confirmation that Mid Ulster District Council achieved the highest household waste recycling rate of all eleven Councils during 2017/18 (the third year running it has done so) which is an impressive corporate achievement.</b></p>

3.2	<p><b><u>Northern Ireland Landfill Allowance Scheme (NILAS) Annual Report</u></b></p> <p>In 2017/18 the total amount of Biodegradable Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste (BLACMW) which was permitted to be sent to landfill was 248,570 tonnes. In Northern Ireland the total amount of BLACMW reported to have been sent to landfill was 171,295 tonnes i.e. 31.1% of landfill allowances were not utilised. This was an increase of 8.8 percentage points compared to 2016/17 (22.3%).</p> <p>All eleven Councils in Northern Ireland achieved their 2017/18 landfill allowance target /obligations by diverting BLACMW from landfill. The final reconciliation for 2017/18 issued by NIEA on 29<sup>th</sup> November confirmed that Mid Ulster District Council utilised just 52.88% of its annual landfill allowance of 19,131 tonnes i.e. landfilled 10,117 tonnes during the scheme year leaving a surplus of 9,014 tonnes. This was the third lowest utilisation of all eleven Councils in Northern Ireland (which ranged from 11.0 to 99.2%).</p>
4.0	<b>Other Considerations</b>
4.1	<p><b>Financial, Human Resources &amp; Risk Implications</b></p> <p>Financial: None</p> <p>Human: A significant amount of time is spent by the Recycling Officers in gathering, collating and submitting the necessary data for quarterly WDF and NILAS returns.</p> <p>Risk Management: On 17<sup>th</sup> August 2018 the NIEA conducted an audit of data submitted in Waste Data Flow as Monitoring Authority under Regulation 11 (5) of the NILAS Regulations and were satisfied with the data returns submitted by the Council.</p>
4.2	<p><b>Screening &amp; Impact Assessments</b></p> <p>Equality &amp; Good Relations Implications: N/A</p> <p>Rural Needs Implications: N/A</p>
5.0	<b>Recommendation(s)</b>
5.1	Members are asked to note and invited to comment on the performance of the Council in respect of waste management as outlined in this report.
6.0	<b>Documents Attached &amp; References</b>
6.1 6.2	<p>Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste Management Statistics Annual Report</p> <p>Northern Ireland Landfill Allowance Scheme (NILAS) Annual Report 2017/18</p>



# Northern Ireland Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste Management Statistics

## Annual Report 2017/18



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**Issued by:**

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## Key Points for Northern Ireland

- Northern Ireland's councils collected 977,817 tonnes of LAC municipal waste. This was a 0.8% decrease on the 985,994 tonnes collected in 2016/17. Household waste accounted for 89.4% of total LAC municipal waste. Belfast generated the smallest amount of household waste per person at 425 kg whilst Antrim & Newtownabbey recorded the largest at 548 kg per person.
- In 2017/18, 48.1% of household waste was sent for preparing for reuse, dry recycling and composting, 3.7 percentage points higher than the 2016/17 rate of 44.3%. At council level, rates vary from 42.2% in Causeway Coast & Glens to 54.3% in Mid Ulster.
- The LAC municipal waste energy recovery rate was 18.4% in 2017/18, similar to the 18.5% recorded in 2016/17. Newry, Mourne & Down had the highest energy recovery rate in 2017/18 at 49.5% whilst the lowest was 5.5% in Fermanagh & Omagh.
- The landfill rate for household waste recorded a new low of 32.0% in 2017/18, a drop of 4.7 percentage points on the 2016/17 rate (36.7%) and a fall from 72.3% in 2006/07. There were 171,295 tonnes of BLACMW sent to landfill during 2017/18, 16.2% lower than the 204,380 tonnes sent in 2016/17, and at 69%, a lower proportion of the allowance used compared to 2016/17 (78%).

### Reader Information

This document may be made available in alternative formats, please contact us to discuss your requirements.

### Purpose

This is an annual publication which reports finalised figures on the key measurements of local authority collected municipal waste for councils and waste management groups in Northern Ireland.

### Next Updates

- Provisional figures for July to September 2018 will be available on 24 January 2019.
- The scheduled dates for all upcoming publications are available from the GOV.UK statistics release calendar: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics>

### National Statistics

National Statistics status means that official statistics meet the highest standards of trustworthiness, quality and public value.

All official statistics should comply with all aspects of the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. They are awarded National Statistics status following an assessment by the Authority's regulatory arm. The Authority considers whether the statistics meet the highest standards of Code compliance, including the value they add to public decisions and debate.

It is a producer's responsibility to maintain compliance with the standards expected of National Statistics. If we become concerned about whether these statistics are still meeting the appropriate standards, we will discuss any concerns with the Authority promptly. National Statistics status can be removed at any point when the highest standards are not maintained, and reinstated when standards are restored.

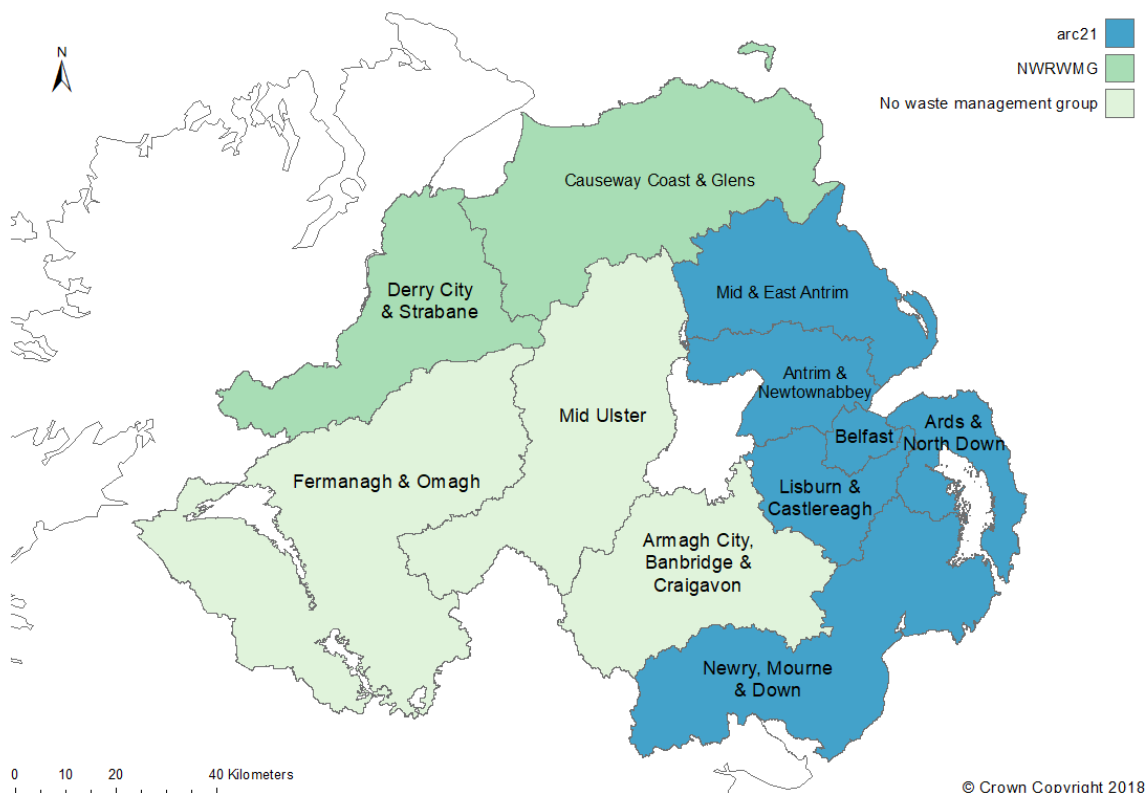
## Introduction

This report presents finalised and validated information on the quantities of local authority collected (LAC) municipal waste collected and managed in Northern Ireland over the 2017/18 financial year, as well as trend data over previous years. It provides information on the quantities and rates of local authority collected municipal waste arising, sent for preparing for reuse, dry recycling, composting, energy recovery and sent to landfill. Some of these measurements are key performance indicators (KPIs). These are used to assess progress towards achieving waste strategy targets and where appropriate this is highlighted in the tables and charts.

The 26 councils covered by previous reports were reorganised into 11 new councils from 1 April 2015. This is the third annual release on an 11 council basis. Quarterly reports presenting provisional estimates for local authority collected municipal waste management statistics have already been published on an 11 council basis for 2015/16, 2016/17, 2017/18 and quarter 1 of 2018/19. During this period in Northern Ireland, 8 of the 11 councils were split into two Waste Management Groups (WMGs) with 3 councils unaffiliated to any group. WMGs produce, develop and implement Waste Management Plans for their areas of responsibility and are an important part of the data submission process. The group with the largest share of the population is arc21 with 59%. The North West Regional Waste Management Group (NWRWMG) has 16% of the population with the remaining 25% residing in councils belonging to no waste management group.

There are six councils in arc21: Antrim & Newtownabbey; Ards & North Down; Belfast; Lisburn & Castlereagh; Mid & East Antrim; and Newry, Mourne & Down. NWRWMG contains two councils: Causeway Coast & Glens; and Derry City & Strabane. The remaining three councils are not members of any WMG: Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon; Fermanagh & Omagh; and Mid Ulster.

**Figure 1: Map of councils and waste management groups in Northern Ireland**



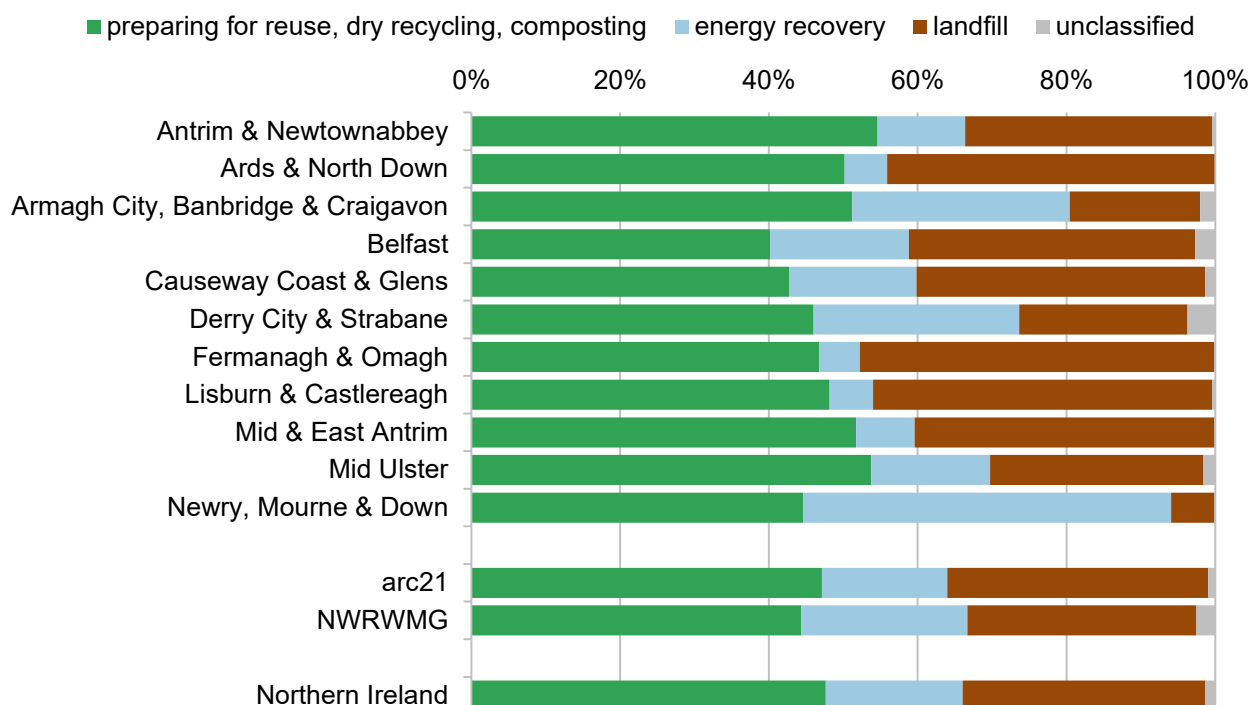
## Overview

The report is split into five sections, each of which cover local authority collected (LAC) municipal and, where appropriate, household waste:

- waste arisings (pages 5-7),
- reuse, dry recycling and composting (pages 8-10),
- energy recovery (pages 11-13),
- landfill (pages 14-15), and,
- biodegradable landfill (pages 16-17).

The purpose of this overview is to show at a glance the proportions of the total LAC municipal waste arisings sent for preparing for reuse, dry recycling, composting, energy recovery and landfill.

**Figure 2: LAC municipal waste preparing for reuse, dry recycling, composting, energy recovery and landfill rates by council and waste management group Northern Ireland, 2017/18**



At the Northern Ireland level, 47.6% of LAC municipal waste was sent for preparing for reuse, dry recycling and composting during 2017/18. Energy recovery accounted for 18.4% whilst 32.6% was sent to landfill. This left 1.3% unaccounted for which was likely to involve moisture and/or gaseous losses, much of which is as a result of a drying process involving mixed municipal waste and operated by a contractor used to varying degrees by several councils. Unclassified waste is calculated as a residual amount of municipal waste after municipal waste sent for preparing for reuse, dry recycling, composting, energy recovery and landfill have been accounted for, instead of being extracted directly from the WasteDataFlow system. Each of the rates is discussed in detail in the appropriate section of the report.

The rate of LAC municipal waste sent for preparing for reuse, dry recycling and composting increased by 3.6 percentage points, from 44.0% in 2016/17. The energy recovery rate remained similar to the 18.5% recorded in 2016/17 and the landfill rate fell by 4.6 percentage points.

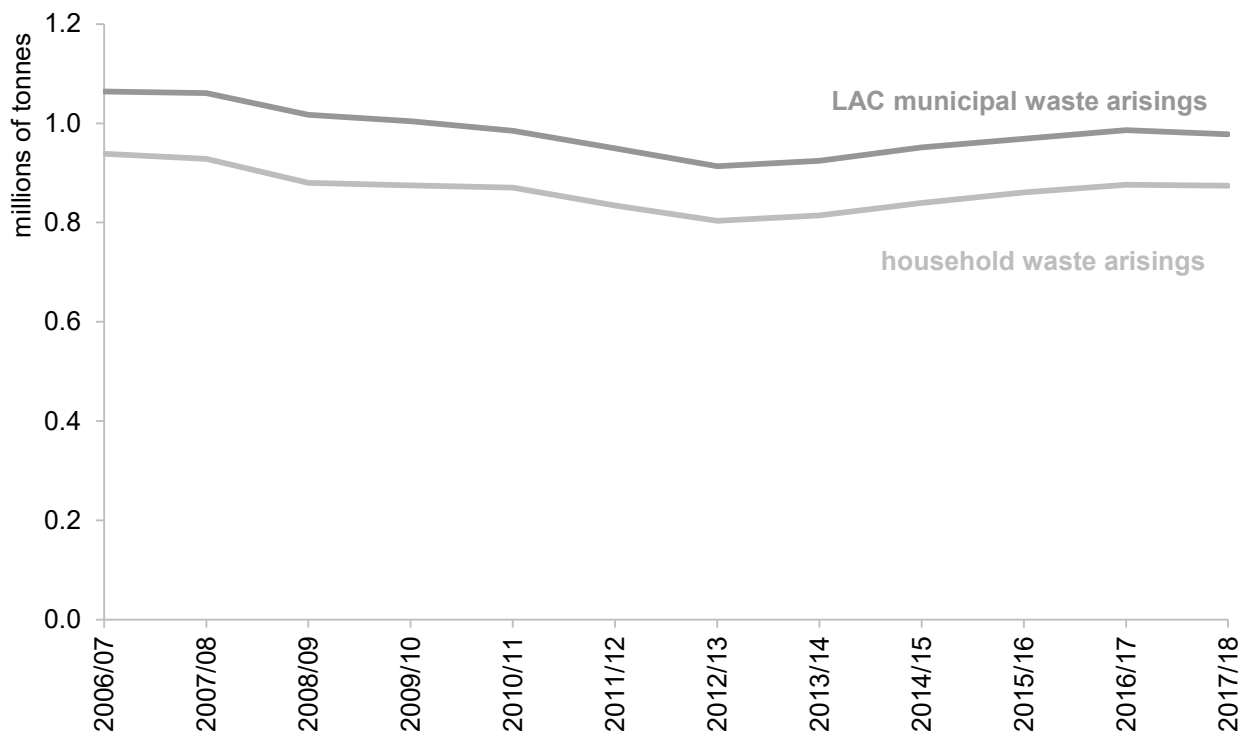
## Waste Arisings

The total quantity of local authority collected (LAC) municipal waste arisings is a key performance indicator, KPI (j). This indicator is also used to monitor performance under the Local Government (Performance Indicators and Standards) Order (Northern Ireland) 2015. In 2017/18, Northern Ireland's councils collected 977,817 tonnes of LAC municipal waste. This was a 0.8% decrease on the 985,994 tonnes collected in 2016/17.

Since 2006/07 household waste has accounted for 86-90% of total LAC municipal waste. In 2017/18 household waste accounted for 89.4%. Household waste includes materials collected directly from households via kerbside collections, material taken to bring sites and civic amenity sites as well as several other smaller sources. The remaining 10.6% was non-household waste.

### Figure 3: Waste arisings

Northern Ireland, 2006/07 to 2017/18, KPI (j)

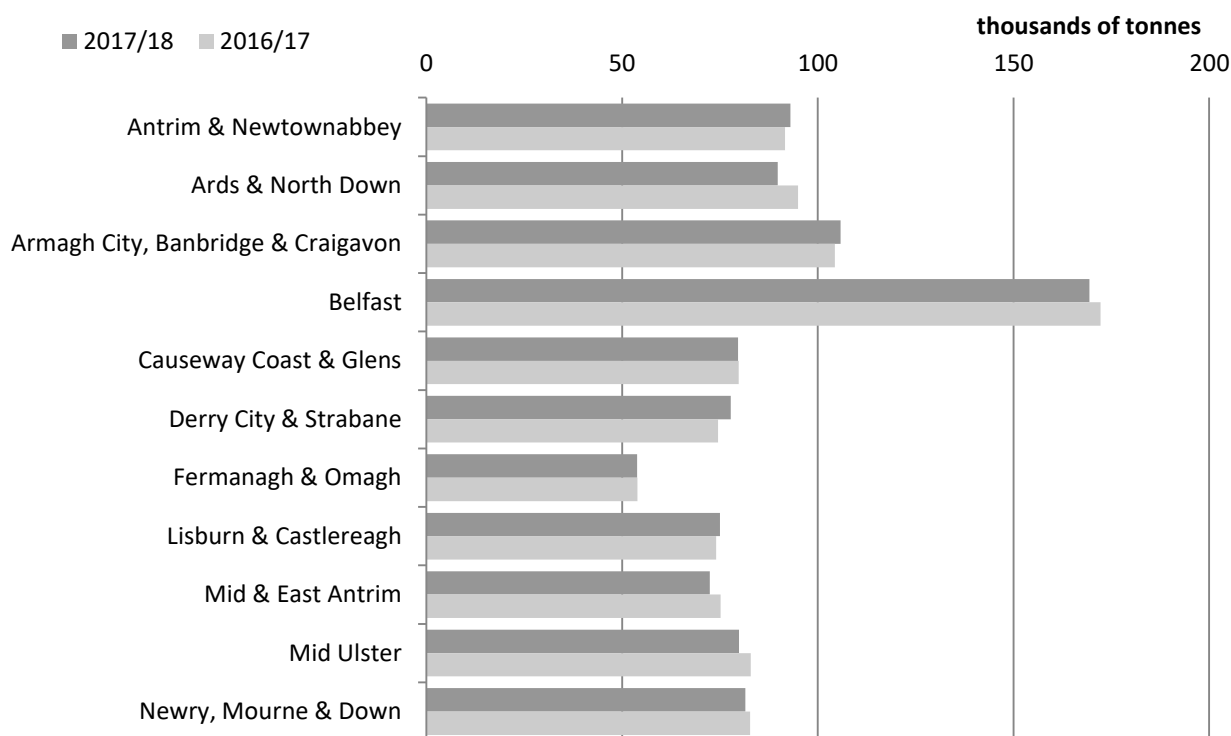


The longer term trend has been a reduction in LAC municipal waste arisings from 1,064,090 tonnes in 2006/07 to a low of 913,546 in 2012/13, a 14.1% decrease. Arisings have increased by 7.0% in the five years since.

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

**Figure 4: LAC municipal waste arisings by council**

Northern Ireland, 2016/17 and 2017/18, KPI (j)



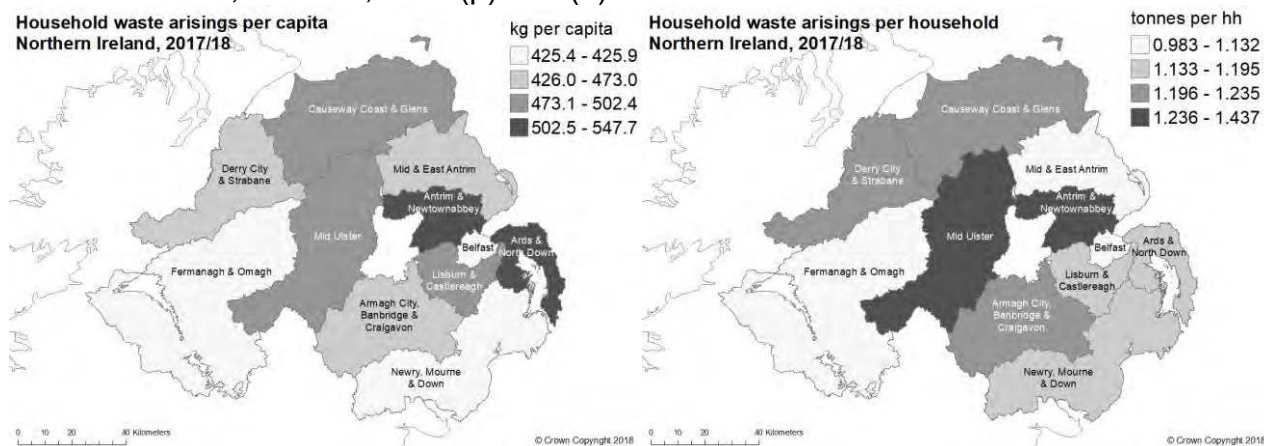
*Note: The NI and waste management group figures are not shown on this chart as their larger waste arisings distort the scale and make it difficult to distinguish the differences between councils. All figures are available from the data tables appendix.*

The proportion of Northern Ireland's total LAC municipal waste collected by each council broadly reflects the population within the councils. Belfast City Council had the greatest LAC municipal waste arisings in 2017/18 with 169,368 tonnes. This was 17% of total NI LAC waste arisings, with 18% of the NI population living in this council area. It also had the largest proportion of non-household local authority collected municipal waste arisings, at 24%, likely reflecting the concentration of businesses in this area. Fermanagh & Omagh District Council had the lowest arisings in 2017/18 with 53,828 tonnes collected. This represented 6% of total NI arisings during this period, the same as the proportion of the NI population living in this council area.

Derry City & Strabane reported the largest increase in their LAC municipal waste arisings compared with last year, increasing by 4.3%. Antrim & Newtownabbey's arisings increased by 1.5%, whilst Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon and Lisburn & Castlereagh both reported increases of 1.4% compared to 2016/17. Fermanagh & Omagh and Causeway Coast & Glens reported similar levels of LAC municipal waste arisings to last year. Arisings fell by 5.5% in Ards & North Down and 3.7% in Mid & East Antrim, with Mid Ulster, Belfast and Newry, Mourne & Down reporting decreases between 3.6% and 1.5%.

There are two key performance indicators which look at household waste arisings in more detail by considering household waste arisings per capita, KPI (p), and per household KPI (h). In Northern Ireland there were 467 kilogrammes (kg) of household waste collected per capita (per head of population) and 1.177 tonnes per household during 2017/18. These were decreases on the 470 kg collected per person and 1.190 tonnes per household in 2016/17.

**Figure 5: Household waste arisings per capita and per household by council**  
Northern Ireland, 2017/18, KPIs (p) and (h)



Belfast generated the smallest amount of household waste per person at 425 kg in 2017/18, closely followed by Fermanagh & Omagh and Newry, Mourne & Down at 426 kg per person respectively. The largest quantity was recorded in Antrim & Newtownabbey at 548kg per person. The greatest increase in household waste per person compared to last year was recorded in Derry City & Strabane, increasing by 2.8% to 473 kg per person. Household waste per person fell by 4.0% to 505 kg per person in Ards & North Down, the largest decrease recorded.

The household waste arisings per household show a similar distribution across NI to household waste arisings per capita with some small differences. Belfast City Council generated the smallest quantity of household waste per household at 0.983 tonnes per household. The largest quantity per household was recorded in Mid Ulster at 1.437 tonnes per household. This may reflect the fact that Mid Ulster has the largest average household size of the 11 councils.

The arisings figures can be found in Tables 1 and 2 of the data tables appendix. The per capita and per household figures can be found in Table 18. All figures are also available from the time series dataset.

<https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/northern-ireland-local-authority-collected-municipal-waste-management-statistics-2017>

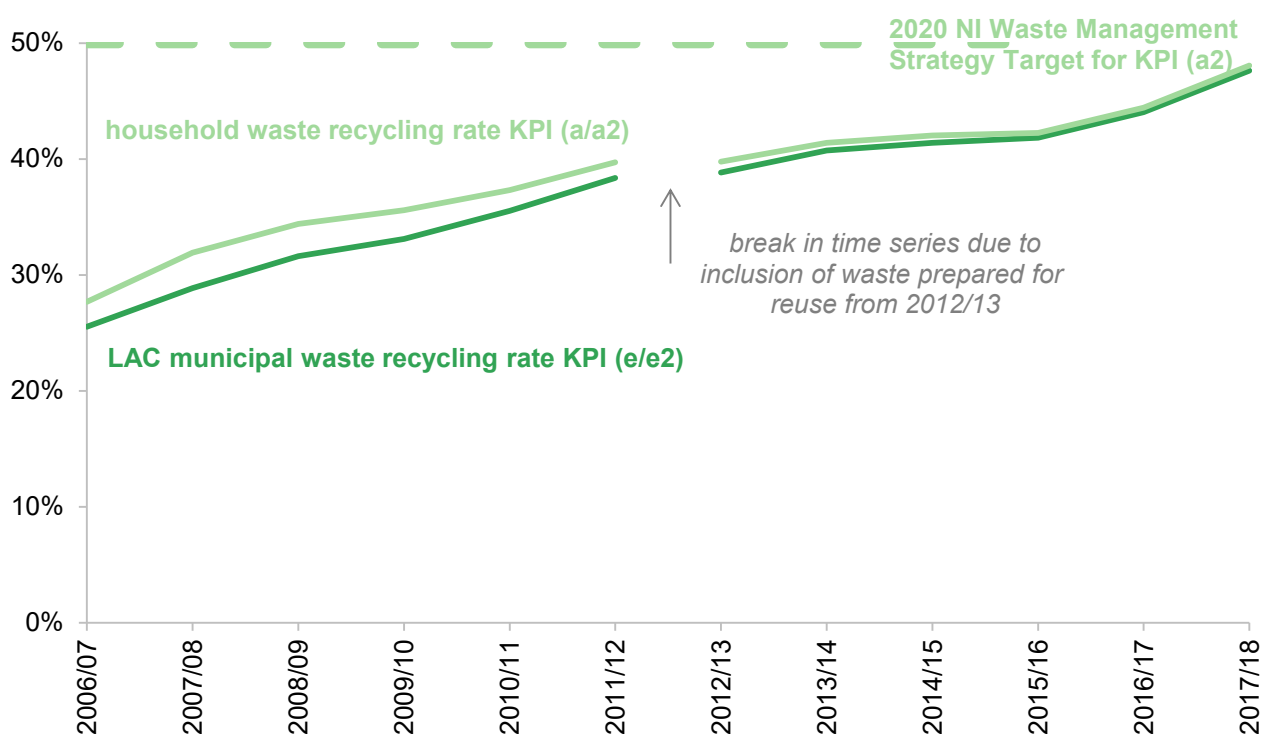


## Recycling (preparing for reuse, dry recycling and composting)

This section of the report looks at local authority collected (LAC) municipal and household waste recycling rates. Both are key performance indicators and now include waste sent for preparing for reuse, dry recycling and composting. Previously used key performance indicators KPI (a) and (e) have been modified, in line with the rest of the UK, to include waste sent for preparing for reuse, and relabelled as KPI (a2) and (e2). The impacts were small, adding 0.1-0.2 percentage points to the rates, and resulted in the break in the time series visible in Figure 6. The KPI (a2) indicator is also used to monitor performance under the Local Government (Performance Indicators and Standards) Order (Northern Ireland) 2015.

**Figure 6: Waste sent for preparing for reuse, dry recycling and composting**

Northern Ireland, 2006/07 to 2017/18, KPIs (a), (a2), (e), (e2)



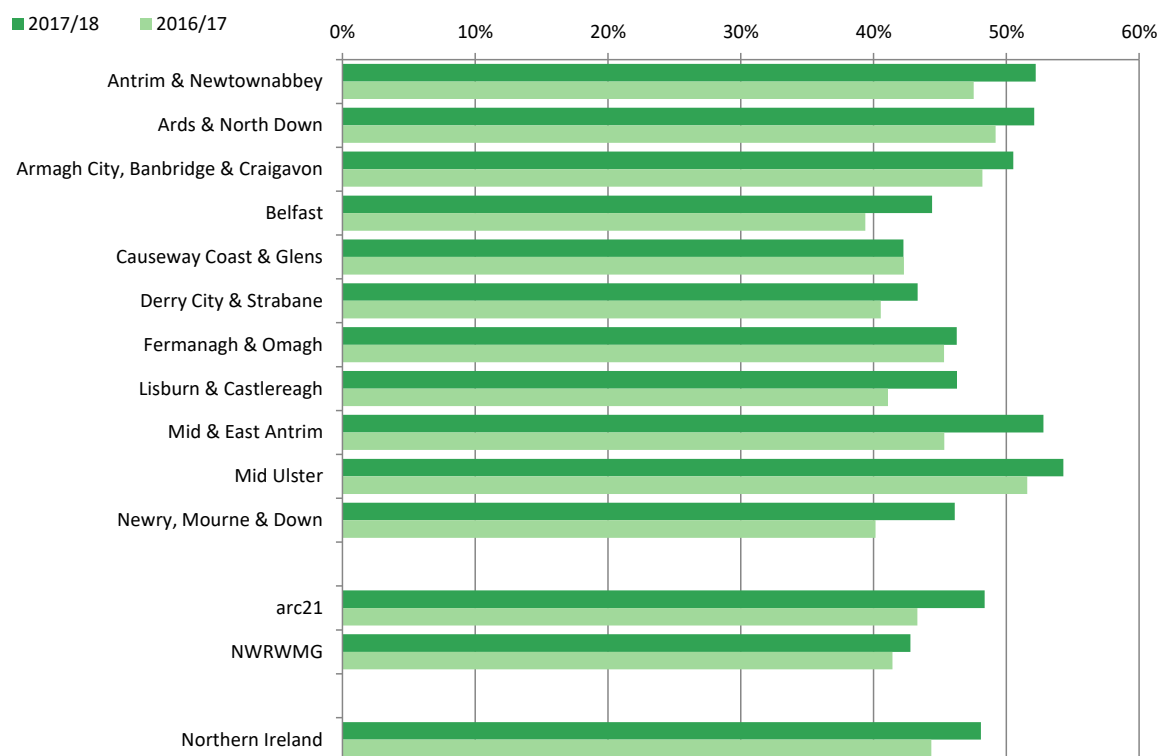
In 2017/18, the tonnage of LAC municipal waste sent for preparing for reuse, dry recycling and composting (referred to as 'recycling' for the rest of this section) increased by 7.3% to reach a record high of 465,777 tonnes. The LAC municipal waste recycling rate was 47.6%, 3.6 percentage points higher than the recycling rate recorded in 2016/17. The dry recycling rate increased by 0.6 percentage points to 25.3% whilst the composting rate increased by 3.0 percentage points to 22.2%. The tonnage sent for composting showed strong growth in 2017/18, increasing by 14.8% to 216,717 tonnes.

The household waste recycling rate was 48.1% in 2017/18, 3.7 percentage points higher than the 2016/17 recycling rate of 44.3% <sup>1</sup>. The tonnage sent for recycling increased by 8.2% to a new high of 420,265. The proportion of household waste sent for preparing for reuse was 0.2%, dry recycling made up 23.3% and composting was 24.6%. During 2016/17, the equivalent rates for preparing for reuse, dry recycling and composting were 0.2%, 22.8% and 21.4%.

<sup>1</sup> A revision to the way KPI(a2) is calculated resulted in the 2016/17 figure being revised from 44.4% to 44.3%.



**Figure 7: Household waste preparing for reuse, dry recycling and composting rate by council and waste management group**  
Northern Ireland, 2016/17 and 2017/18, KPI (a2)



The lowest household recycling rate was recorded in Causeway Coast & Glens at 42.2%, similar to the rate recorded last year. Just under one quarter (24.7%) of their waste was sent for dry recycling, 17.4% was sent for composting and 0.1% was sent for preparing for reuse. Mid Ulster had the highest recycling rate at 54.3%, an increase of 2.7 percentage points on 2016/17.

From April 2017, it became a statutory requirement for all councils in Northern Ireland to provide each household with a container for food (potentially with other bio-waste) to enable its separate collection. The purpose of this was to reduce the amount of this waste sent for disposal, if not collected separately it becomes contaminated/unrecyclable. The impact of this can be seen in Figure 7 above where all councils except Causeway Coast & Glens increased their household recycling rate compared to 2016/17. Differences in composting rates across the council areas can also be affected by variations in the urban-rural characteristics of the council areas.

Mid & East Antrim and Newry, Mourne & Down reported the largest increases on their recycling rates compared to last year. Mid & East Antrim increased their rate by 7.5 percentage points to 52.8%. The composting rate increased by 7.0 percentage points to 32.3%, accounting for most of this improved recycling rate. Newry, Mourne & Down recorded a 6.0 percentage point increase to report a 46.1% recycling rate for 2017/18, composting accounted for most of this with a 5.8 percentage point increase, giving a composting rate of 22.6%. Lisburn & Castlereagh increased their recycling rate compared to last year by 5.2 percentage points to 46.3% with their composting and dry recycling rates both improving by 3.2 percentage points and 2.0 percentage points respectively.

An additional recycling rate, called the waste from households recycling rate, was calculated for the first time in April to June 2015. It is not a key performance indicator and is not discussed in this report but can be found in the appendix tables of this report. It can be used to make comparable calculations between each of the four UK countries. For more information see *Waste from Households Recycling Rate* under *Data Developments* in the User Guidance. These figures can be found in Tables 16 and 17 of the data tables appendix and in the time series dataset. The waste from households figures are available in Table 23 and in the time series dataset.

<https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/northern-ireland-local-authority-collected-municipal-waste-management-statistics-2017>

## Energy recovery

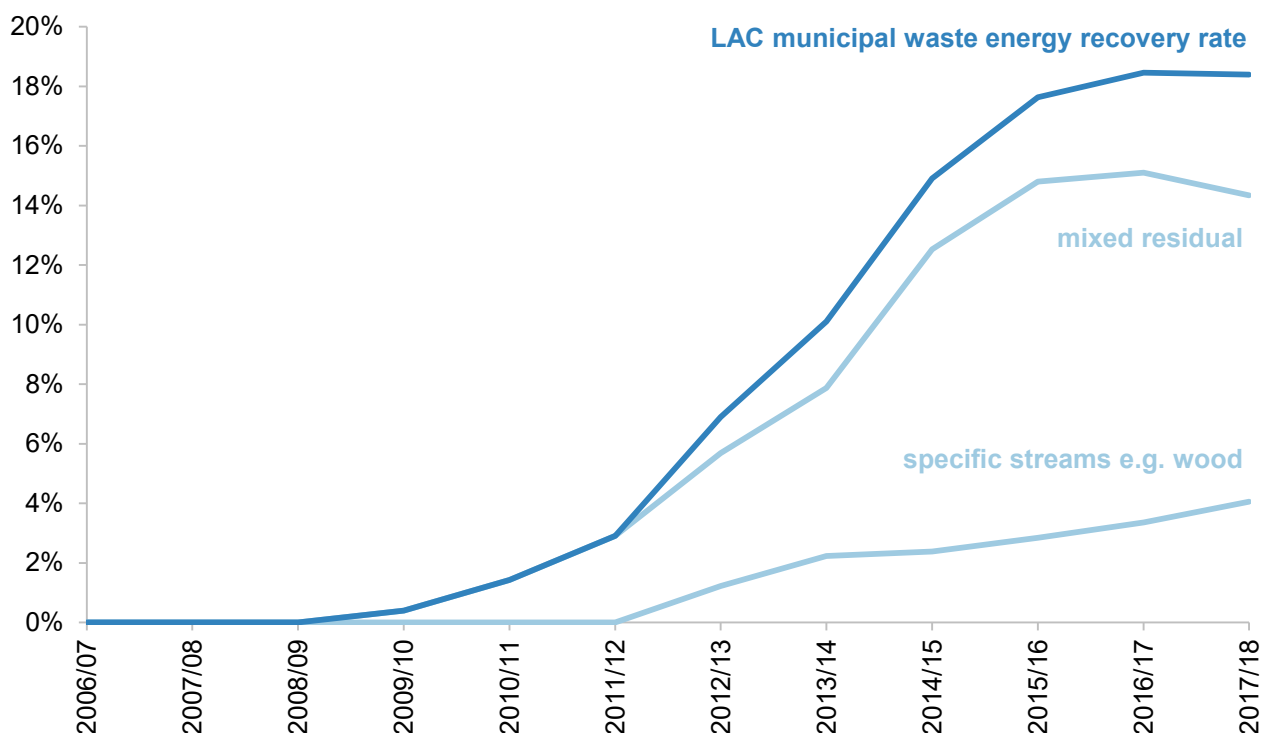
### Energy Recovery via incineration of LACMW

This annual report includes figures on energy recovery, which is the term used when value is gained from waste products by converting them into energy. All energy recovery figures reported in this section are derived from material sent for energy recovery via incineration, although other technologies exist. Energy recovery via anaerobic digestion is discussed at the end of this section. For more information see *Energy Recovery Data* in the *Data Developments* section of the user guidance.

In 2017/18, 179,899 tonnes of LAC municipal waste arisings was sent for energy recovery. This gave a LAC municipal waste energy recovery rate of 18.4%, similar to the 18.5% recorded in 2016/17. In each year, the majority was mixed residual LAC municipal waste with a smaller proportion from specific streams, e.g. wood.

**Figure 8: LAC municipal waste sent for energy recovery**

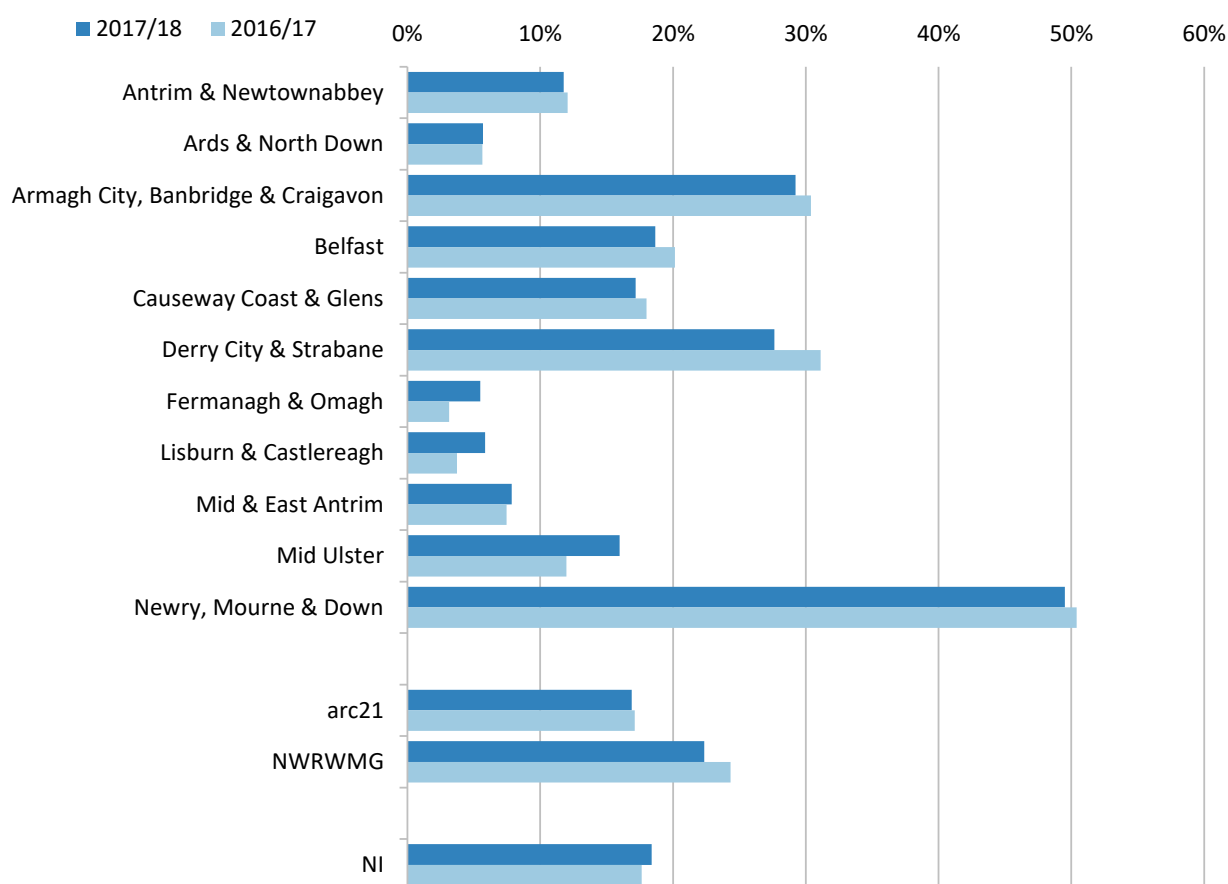
Northern Ireland, 2006/07 to 2017/18



There was zero, or very small quantities, of LAC municipal waste sent for energy recovery before 2009/10. Strong growth followed from 2010/11 to 2016/17 with the energy recovery rate increasing from 0.4% in 2009/10 to 18.5% in 2016/17. The rate remained similar in 2017/18 (18.4%). Whilst mixed residual LAC municipal waste sent for energy recovery fell by 0.8 percentage points, the specific streams proportion continued to grow, reaching 4.1% in 2017/18.

Mixed residual LAC municipal waste sent for energy recovery is combustible residual waste collected from the kerbside and from civic amenity sites and processed into refuse derived fuel at material recovery facilities. The specific streams element of energy recovery is mostly wood but also includes furniture, carpets and mattresses, mostly collected from civic amenity sites.

**Figure 9: LAC municipal waste energy recovery by council and waste management group**  
Northern Ireland, 2016/17 and 2017/18



Newry, Mourne & Down had the highest energy recovery rate in 2017/18 at 49.5%, a decrease of 0.9 percentage points on last year. A fall in mixed residual LAC municipal waste counted for most of this decrease. The lowest energy recovery rate was 5.5 for Fermanagh & Omagh, an increase of 2.4 percentage points on 2016/17. The energy recovery rate also increased in Lisburn & Castlereagh and Mid Ulster, rising 2.1 and 4.0 percentage points respectively.

Whilst the energy recovery rate remained similar between 2016/17 and 2017/18 in Antrim & Newtownabbey, Ards & North Down and Mid & East Antrim, it fell in all other council areas. Derry City & Strabane reported a decrease of 3.5 percentage points to give a rate of 27.6%, whilst Belfast, Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon, Causeway Coast & Glens and Newry, Mourne & Down reported decreases between 1.5 and 0.8 percentage points.

For all councils except Antrim & Newtownabbey, Ards & North Down, Fermanagh & Omagh and Lisburn & Castlereagh, energy recovery for mixed residual waste accounted for a greater proportion of their total energy recovery than specific streams such as wood. Antrim & Newtownabbey had the highest energy recovery rate for specific streams at 6.8% whilst Newry, Mourne & Down had the highest energy recovery rate for mixed residual waste at 45.8%.

The NWRWMG had an energy recovery rate of 22.3%, down from 24.3% in 2016/17, but higher than that of arc21 which at 16.9% remained similar to last year.

Generating energy from waste by incineration is preferable to landfill, although preparing for reuse, dry recycling and composting are preferable to both.

### **Energy Recovery via Anaerobic Digestion of LACMW**

The tonnages relating to energy recovery from material undergoing anaerobic digestion are still accounted for under the recycling section since the vast majority of the tonnage of waste undergoing this process eventually ends up as a compost (once the methane generated from the anaerobic digestion process has been collected). Table 13 in the data tables appendix shows the amount of food waste anaerobically treated to recover energy before ending up as a compost.

These figures can be found in Tables 3, 4 and 13 of the data tables appendix and in the time series dataset.

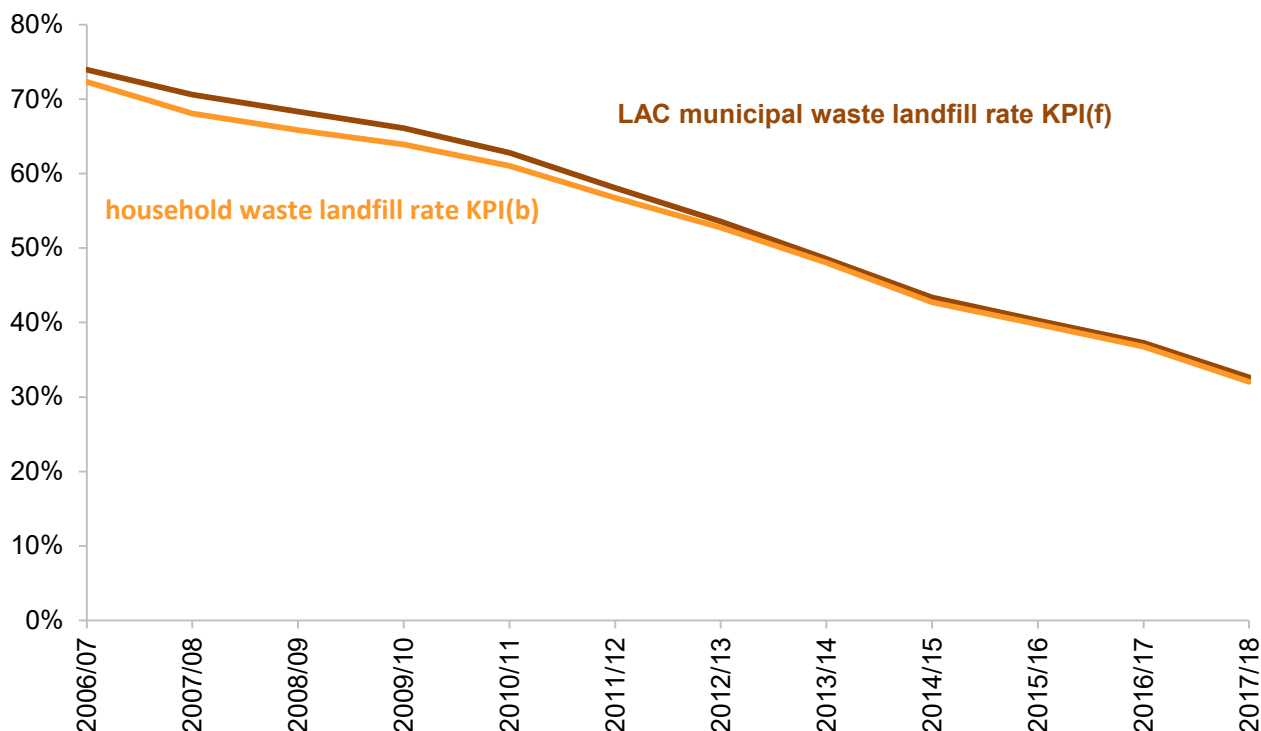
<https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/northern-ireland-local-authority-collected-municipal-waste-management-statistics-2017>

## Landfill

The quantity of LAC municipal waste sent to landfill decreased by 13.1% from 367,484 to 319,212 tonnes between 2016/17 and 2017/18. This gave a landfill rate of 32.6% for 2017/18, 4.6 percentage points lower than the 37.3% recorded in 2016/17 and the lowest ever recorded. Similarly, the landfill rate for household waste has recorded a new low of 32.0% in 2017/18, a drop of 4.7 percentage points on the 2016/17 rate of 36.7% and a fall from a high of 72.3% in 2006/07.

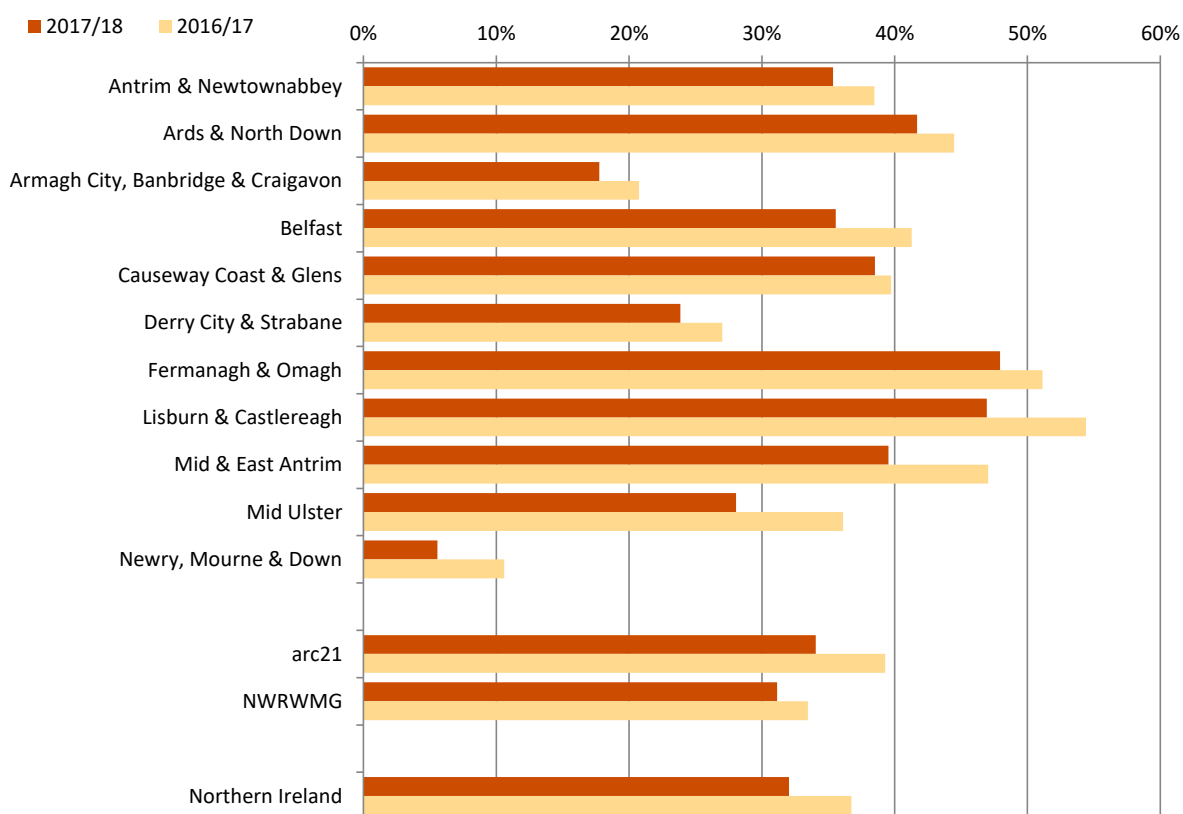
**Figure 10: Waste sent to landfill**

Northern Ireland, 2006/07 to 2017/18, KPIs (b) and (f)



The NWRWMG had a LAC municipal waste landfill rate of 30.8%, 1.8 percentage points lower than the NI rate, and 2.1 percentage points lower than recorded in 2016/17. Arc21's LAC municipal waste landfill rate was higher than the NI rate at 35.0%, however it fell by 5.0 percentage points compared to 2016/17.

**Figure 11: Household waste landfilled by council and waste management group**  
Northern Ireland, 2016/17 and 2017/18, KPI (b)



All councils recorded a decrease in their household landfill rate compared to last year. Decreases ranged from 8.1 percentage points in Mid Ulster to 1.2 percentage points in Causeway Coast & Glens.

Newry, Mourne & Down recorded the lowest landfill rate at 5.6%, less than one fifth of the Northern Ireland rate of 32.0% and an improvement of 5.0 percentage points on the 2016/17 rate for the council of 10.6%. Whilst Fermanagh & Omagh's household landfill rate decreased by 3.2 percentage points compared to 2016/17, the 47.9% reported for 2017/18 was higher than in any other council.

Increased recycling rates due to the statutory requirement for all councils in Northern Ireland to provide households with a container for food to enable its separate collection contributed to the drop in landfill rates, though increasing energy recovery rates for some councils also contributed. Material, mainly from residual waste treatment, can be sent for energy recovery in the form of refuse derived fuel (RDF) which diverts it from landfill. Landfill Tax for household waste continues to be the main driver for local authorities to reduce landfill. Other considerations include a limit on the amount of biodegradable LAC municipal waste as measured by KPI (g). Generating energy from waste by incineration is preferable to landfill, although recycling and reuse are preferable to both. This data and more information including collection method can be found in the data tables appendix. Tables 3 and 4 cover LAC municipal waste and Tables 16 and 17 cover household waste. The data are also available from the time series dataset.

<https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/northern-ireland-local-authority-collected-municipal-waste-management-statistics-2017>

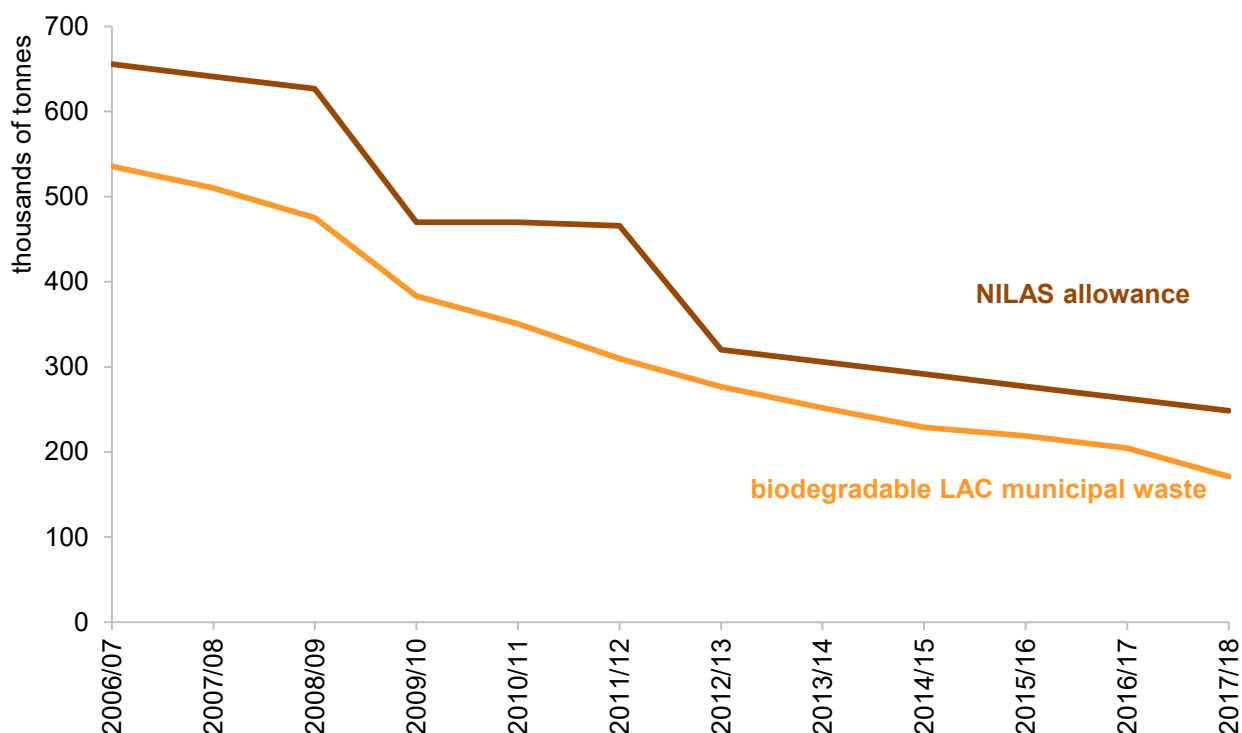
## Biodegradable local authority collected municipal waste to landfill

Article 5(2) of the EC Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC) requires member states to reduce the amount of biodegradable municipal waste sent to landfill, setting challenging targets. The Landfill Allowance Scheme (NI) Regulations 2004 (as amended) place a statutory responsibility on councils, in each scheme year, to landfill no more than the quantity of biodegradable LAC municipal waste (BLACMW) for which they have allowances. In order to ensure compliance with these targets, the amount of biodegradable LAC municipal waste sent to landfill, KPI (g), is monitored. This indicator is also used to monitor performance under the Local Government (Performance Indicators and Standards) Order (Northern Ireland) 2015.

Under the Northern Ireland Landfill Allowance Scheme (NILAS) regulations councils have been allocated a number of allowances (each allowance represents 1 tonne of BLACMW) for each year until 2019/20. However in any scheme year a council may transfer allowances to other councils in order to ensure that each council does not exceed the amount it is permitted to send to landfill. Transfers of allowances are not included in the provisional quarterly figures but are included in these finalised annual figures. More information on the NILAS regulations can be found on the DAERA website:

<https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/articles/northern-ireland-landfill-allowance-scheme-nilas>

**Figure 12: Biodegradable LAC municipal waste sent to landfill**  
Northern Ireland, 2006/07 to 2017/18, KPI (g)



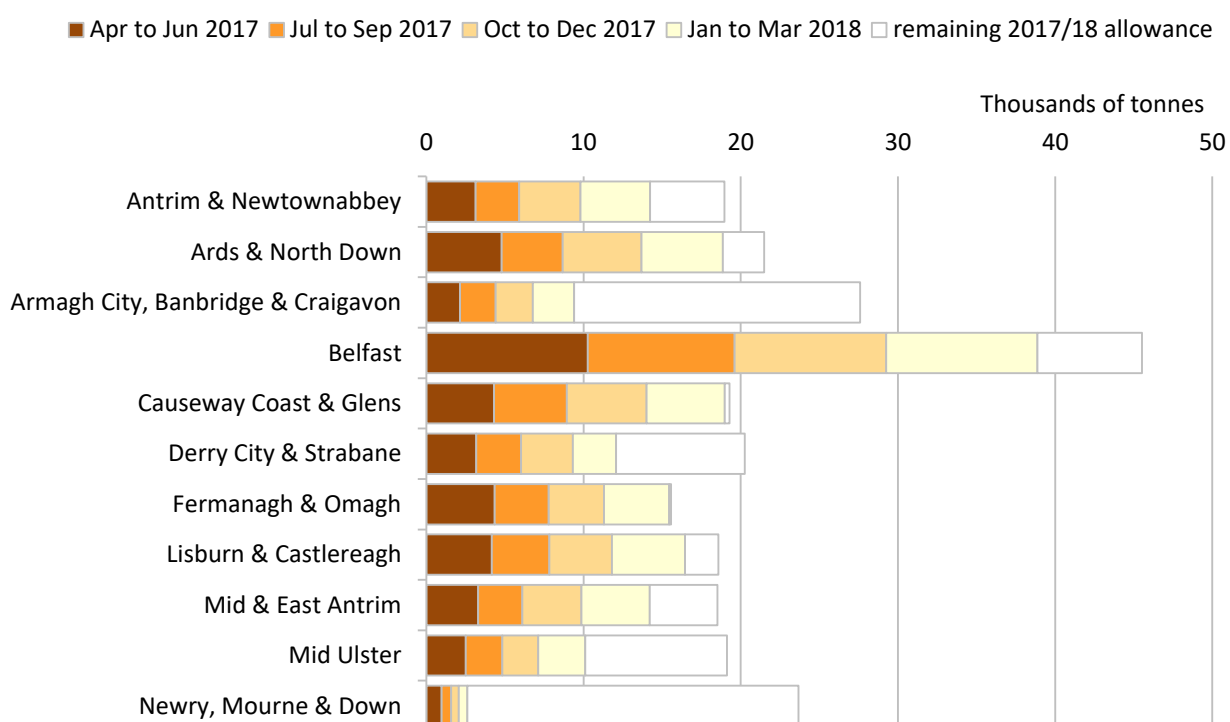
There were 171,295 tonnes of BLACMW sent to landfill during 2017/18. This was 16.2% lower than the 204,380 tonnes sent in 2016/17, and 69% of the allowance used compared to 78% in 2016/17. The 2017/18 NILAS allowance (248,570 tonnes) was 5.4% lower than the 2016/17 allowance (262,857 tonnes).



The amount of BLACMW sent to landfill in 2017/18 has fallen by 68.0% compared with the amount sent in 2006/07. Whilst the tonnage of biodegradable LAC municipal waste being sent to landfill is decreasing in line with the allocation, the proportion of the allocation used in previous years has remained similar at around 75-82%, with the exception of 2011/12 and 2012/13 when 66% and 86% of the allocation was used. In 2017/18, 69% of the allocation was used.

Councils within arc21 used 71.7% of their total allocation, down from 83.6% in 2016/17, whilst councils within NWRWMG used 78.6% of their allocation, an increase of 1.5 percentage points from 2016/17. If comparing the extent to which allowances have been used against last year, it is important to note that there has been a reduction in the allocations in 2017/18.

**Figure 13: Biodegradable LAC municipal waste landfilled by council and waste management group**  
Northern Ireland, 2017/18, KPI (g)



*Note: The NI and waste management group figures are not shown on this chart as their figures distort the scale and make it difficult to distinguish differences between councils. The figures are available from the data tables appendix.*

There is considerable variation between councils in the proportion of the 2017/18 allowance used – there were no transfers of allowances between Councils in 2017/18. Newry, Mourne & Down used the lowest share of its annual allocation at 11.0%, a fall of 10.5 percentage points compared to 2016/17. Fermanagh & Omagh used 99.2% of their 2017/18 allowance, down from 99.8% in 2016/17, whilst Causeway Coast & Glens recorded a 5.3 percentage point increase in the proportion of their allocation used compared to last year, using 98.5% of the 2017/18 allocation.

This data can be found in Table 21 of the data tables appendix and in the time series dataset.

<https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/northern-ireland-local-authority-collected-municipal-waste-management-statistics-2017>

## Northern Ireland Key Performance Indicators 2017/18

Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) are a set of measures used to gauge performance in terms of meeting waste strategy targets. They were originally defined in the Environment and Heritage Service (now the Northern Ireland Environment Agency) municipal waste data monitoring and reporting: interim guidelines, published in March 2003.

The table below has been included to help users find a specific KPI value or location in the report or appendix. Previously used key performance indicators KPIs (a) and (e) have been modified, in line with the rest of the UK, to include waste sent for preparing for reuse, and relabelled as KPI (a2) and (e2).

KPI	Performance during 2017/18	Section in report and Appendix Table
a2	48.1% of household waste sent for recycling (including composting and preparing for reuse)	Recycling (pages 8-10) Appendix table 17a
b	32.0% of household waste landfilled	Landfill (pages 14-15) Appendix table 17b
e2	47.6% of LAC municipal waste sent for recycling (including composting and preparing for reuse)	Recycling (pages 8-10) Appendix table 4a
f	32.6% of LAC municipal waste landfilled	Landfill (pages 14-15) Appendix table 4b
g	171,295 tonnes of biodegradable LAC municipal waste landfilled	Biodegradable landfill (pages 16-17) Appendix table 21
h	1.177 tonnes of household waste generated per household	Waste arisings (pages 5-7) Appendix table 18
j	977,817 tonnes of LAC municipal waste generated	Waste arisings (pages 5-7) Appendix table 1
m	See Tables 22i and 22ii for capture rates by primary waste category	Appendix tables 22i and 22ii
n	0.8% decrease in LAC municipal waste generated	Waste arisings (pages 5-7) Appendix table 2
p	467 kilogrammes of household waste generated per capita	Waste arisings (pages 5-7) Appendix table 18

The fully validated figures that are published in the annual report have undergone audit by the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA) and further validation by Statistics and Analytical Services Branch (SASB) in the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA). The annual validation acts as a check that all issues raised at the quarterly validation stage have been addressed. Additional validation checks incorporated later in the working year are then also applied backwards to all quarters in the reporting year via the annual validation.

The table below outlines the differences between finalised data in this annual report and the provisional 2017/18 figures presented in the data tables appendix for the January to March 2018 quarterly report.

<https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/northern-ireland-local-authority-collected-municipal-waste-management-statistics-january-march-2018> (Data tables appendix - Table 18)

### Comparison of provisional and final figures for 2017/18 key performance indicators

KPI	Definition	2017/18 provisional	2017/18 finalised	difference
a2	Percentage of household waste sent for recycling (including composting and preparing for reuse)	48.3%	48.1%	-0.20 percentage points
b	Percentage of household waste sent to landfill	31.9%	32.0%	0.16 percentage points
e2	Percentage of LAC municipal waste sent for recycling (including composting and preparing for reuse)	47.9%	47.6%	-0.26 percentage points
f	Percentage of LAC municipal waste landfilled	32.5%	32.6%	0.15 percentage points
g	Reported biodegradable LAC municipal waste sent to landfill	171,119	171,295	177 tonnes (0.10%)
h	Annual household waste collected per household	1.177	1.177	-0.00 tonnes (-0.03%)
j	LAC municipal waste arisings	978,005	977,817	-188 tonnes (0.02%)
m	Capture rates	See Tables 22i and 22ii for capture rates by primary waste category		
n	LAC municipal waste arisings growth rate	-0.8%	-0.8%	0.02 percentage points
p	Annual household waste collected per capita	467	467	-0.17 kg per person (0.04%)

The differences between provisional and final figures are small but arise due to the additional validations carried out before the finalisation of this annual publication.

## Progress against targets

Data contained in this release are published primarily to provide an indication of the progress towards achieving waste strategy targets. They allow for the assessment of the performance of the councils and waste management groups in Northern Ireland in managing waste arisings, recycling, composting and landfill.

### Overview of progress against targets

Indicator	Source	Progress/Outcome
To achieve a recycling rate of 45% (including preparing for re-use) of household waste by 2015		KPI (a2) Target not met in 2016/17 - 44.3% <sup>1</sup> Target met in 2017/18 – 48.1%
To achieve a recycling rate of 50% (including preparing for re-use) of household waste by 2020	Targets 1, 2 & 3 on p39 of the revised Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy <a href="https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/delivering-resource-efficiency-northern-ireland-waste-management-strategy">https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/delivering-resource-efficiency-northern-ireland-waste-management-strategy</a>	KPI (a2) Progress in 2017/18 – 48.1%
To achieve a recycling rate of 60% (including preparing for re-use) of LACMW by 2020		KPI (e2) Progress in 2017/18 - 47.6%
To landfill no more than 248,570 tonnes of biodegradable LACMW by the end of March 2018.	Article 3 of The Landfill (Scheme Year and Maximum Landfill Amount) Regulations 2004	KPI (g) Target met in 2017/18 – 171,295 tonnes (69% of allowance used)
To landfill no more than 220,000 tonnes of biodegradable LACMW by the end of March 2020.	<a href="http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2004/1936/regulation/3/made">http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2004/1936/regulation/3/made</a>	Target met in 2017/18 – 171,295 tonnes (69% of allowance used)

<sup>1</sup> A revision to the way KPI(a2) is calculated resulted in the 2016/17 figure being revised from 44.4% to 44.3%.

## Appendix 1: User Guidance

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

### Description of data

Local authority collected municipal waste (LACMW) data in Northern Ireland. This is municipal waste which is collected under arrangements made by a district council.

### Main Uses of Data

Data contained in this release are published primarily to provide an indication of the progress towards achieving waste strategy targets. They allow for the assessment of the performance of the councils and waste management groups in Northern Ireland in managing waste arisings, recycling, composting and landfill. Targets are set for an annual period and performance against targets is considered in the Progress against targets section.

The revised NI Waste Management Strategy sets out targets for the management of local authority collected municipal waste.

- To achieve a recycling rate of 45% (including preparing for re-use) of household waste by 2015.
- To achieve a recycling rate of 50% (including preparing for re-use) of household waste by 2020.
- Proposals to achieve a recycling rate of 60% (including preparing for re-use) of LACMW by 2020.

<https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/articles/waste-management-strategy>

The draft Programme for Government Framework 2016-2021 contains 'percentage of household waste that is recycled or composted' as a measure for indicator 36: increase household waste recycling. The second consultation on this

framework opened on 28 October 2016 and closed on 23 December 2016.

The Local Government (Performance Indicators and Standards) Order (Northern Ireland) 2015 came into operation on 28 September 2015. It contains three waste management indicators which correspond to KPIs (a2), (g) and (j) in this publication.

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

The data are also used to assess performance against the Landfill Directive targets.

<http://www.ciwm.co.uk/ciwm/knowledge/landfill-directive.aspx>

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

The waste data may help to inform particular lifestyle choices of the public, specifically decisions about how to treat their waste. This information feeds into Northern Ireland specific and UK wide research projects and articles carried out and published by Waste and Resource Action Programme (WRAP) – see the following web resources for more information:

<https://www.recyclenow.com/ni>  
<http://www.wrap.org.uk/>  
<http://laportal.wrap.org.uk/>

These projects are funded by each of the governments within the UK and the EU. The results of research by WRAP assist governments to devise strategies to deal with issues such as using resources sustainably, helping people to recycle more and to waste less both at home and

at work, offering economic as well as environmental benefits.

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

The Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (NINIS) provides access to waste information with the aim of making it available to as wide an audience as possible by providing interactive charts and mapping facilities that enable the statistics to be interpreted readily in a spatial context.

<http://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/InteractiveMaps/Agriculture%20and%20Environment/Environment/Local%20Authority%20Collected%20Municipal%20Waste%20Recycling/atlas.html>

### **Local Government Reorganisation**

The 26 councils covered by previous reports were reorganised into 11 new councils from 1 April 2015. Prior to this, we consulted with users of the report, the proposed changes and summary of responses are available on the Statistics and Analytical Services Branch (SASB) website <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/consultations/proposed-changes-northern-ireland-local-authority-collected-municipal-waste-management-statistics>

At that stage the opportunity was also taken to update the report using feedback from NISRA's peer review group.

### **Data Developments**

#### *Key Performance Indicators (a) and (e)*

Prior to 2015/16, NI recycling KPIs did not include waste sent for preparing for reuse, unlike the other UK devolved administrations. Waste sent for preparing for reuse has been added to the calculations of these KPIs and they have been renamed KPI (a2) and KPI (e2). This change has been backdated to include data from 2012/13 onwards and allows comparisons across time to be made for these KPIs.

The difference this makes to the quantity of waste recycled is small. During 2017/18 this change added on 1,490 tonnes of waste sent for preparing for reuse to the recycling total. This added 0.2 percentage points to the KPI (a) and KPI (e) rates respectively.

These measures are now more consistent with the rest of the UK and more consistent with the definition of the targets in the Waste Management Strategy 2020 and the Local Government (Performance Indicators and Standards) Order (NI) 2015, which include waste sent for preparing for reuse.

#### *Waste from households recycling rate*

In Northern Ireland, the household recycling rate is based on 'household waste' as defined in the Waste and Contaminated Land (NI) Order 1997 (the 1997 Order) and Schedule to the Controlled Waste and Duty of Care Regulations (NI) 2013. The new 'waste from households' recycling rate has been introduced for statistical purposes to provide a harmonised UK indicator with a comparable calculation in each of the four UK countries.

This 'waste from households' measure has been added to the data tables appendix; see Table 23. However the focus of this report is still the previous 'household waste' definition because it is the measure most directly related to current NI policy targets. There are



targets in the revised Waste Management Strategy, the 2015-16 Programme for Government and the Local Government (Performance Indicators and Standards) Order (NI) 2015 that reference the prior 'household waste' definition. The 'waste from households' measure may feature in the body of this report in future if it becomes more prominent in recycling targets.

There is a difference between 'household waste' and 'waste from households'. The latter has a generally narrower definition than the former. There are a number of sources of waste that were considered under 'household waste' that are not considered by 'waste from households', for example waste from street recycling bins and street cleaning. More information is available from the 'waste from households' calculation guidance on the WDF website.

[http://www.wastedataflow.org/documents/guidancenotes/NorthernIreland/OtherGuidanceNotes/WfHrecyclingguidanceNI\\_v2.pdf](http://www.wastedataflow.org/documents/guidancenotes/NorthernIreland/OtherGuidanceNotes/WfHrecyclingguidanceNI_v2.pdf)

Analysis using 2017/18 data has shown that the 'waste from households' rate is 1.0 percentage points lower than the 'household waste' recycling rate at the Northern Ireland level. However, the difference between these rates vary across councils, with the waste from households being between 1.2 percentage points higher to 5.4 percentage points lower than the household waste. The time series file allows the difference in these rates to be compared over quarters and across councils.

## Data Sources

### *Waste Management Data*

The information presented in this report is taken from WasteDataFlow (WDF), a web based system for local authority collected municipal waste reporting by UK local authorities to central government. The data are based on returns made to WDF (relating to approximately 40 questions on local

authority collected municipal waste management) by councils, within two months of the end of each quarter.

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

MRFs, which sort the co-mingled waste into different resource streams, almost always have more than one input source and so the weighed tonnages of each stream coming out of the plant are assigned pro-rata to each source i.e. based on their input tonnages as a percentage of all input tonnages for that period. Weighbridge dockets are generated which form the basis for statutory Waste Transfer Notes (WTNs) as the waste moves further down the treatment chain/onto reprocessors. These WTNs and/or internal reports (which also form the basis for invoices) are then sent to the council on a monthly basis. These are summarised on a quarterly basis and organised into the relevant WDF questions/categories and finally input by hand into the WDF web portal. Data providers (councils in Northern Ireland) are supplied with technical guidance documents outlining the methodologies that should be used in the collection, reporting and validation of the data returns. These documents can be accessed on the WDF website.

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

### *Population Data*

Population data used to calculate KPI (p), household waste arisings per capita, are taken from the 2017 mid-year estimates, produced by NISRA, and were the most up to date available at the time of publication.

### *Household Data*

Household data used to calculate KPI (h), household waste arisings per household, are based on the Land and Property Services (LPS) housing stock from April 2018. Note these household figures do not include caravans. An adjustment is made to account for the estimated number of vacant properties. A council-specific occupancy rate was calculated from 2011 Census data and is applied to the LPS data. The datasets can be accessed from the LPS website.

<https://www.finance-ni.gov.uk/topics/statistics-and-research/housing-stock-statistics>

<https://www.finance-ni.gov.uk/topics/statistics-and-research/new-dwelling-statistics>

### **Data Quality**

The data are final and are based on, but supersede, previously published data from the four quarterly returns for the financial year. The data download from WDF were completed on 16 November 2018. At that time, all the district councils had made a return, giving a 100% response rate.

Information contained in this report has been sourced from WasteDataFlow (WDF), which is the web based system for local authority collected municipal waste data reporting by UK local authorities to central government. The data in this report are based on returns made to WDF by district councils in Northern Ireland at the end of the 2017/18 financial year.

The fully validated figures that are published in this annual report have undergone audit

by Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA) and further validation by Statistics and Analytical Services Branch (SASB) beyond that which is done on a quarterly basis. The annual validation acts as a check that all issues raised at the quarterly validation stages have been addressed. Additional validation checks incorporated later in the working year are then also applied backwards to all quarters in the reporting year via the annual validation.

### **Strengths of Data**

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

### *Validation and audits*

Various validation checks are carried out by both NIEA and SASB. Validations are conducted for each individual question, with additional global validations carried out to ensure that total tonnage of waste types is equal to the sum of the component parts. Any discrepancies are queried with the data provider. Variance checks are employed as an integral part of the production process.

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

- i. landfilling of municipal waste,
- ii. collection, recycling, reuse and recovery of municipal waste,



- iii. the standard of reporting/evidence for end destinations of recycled materials.

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

### **Limitations of Data**

#### *Waste Management Data*

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

#### *Unclassified waste*

Unclassified waste is calculated as a residual amount of municipal waste after municipal waste sent to landfill, sent for recycling (including composting), sent for energy recovery and preparing for reuse have been accounted for, instead of being extracted directly from the WasteDataFlow system. The majority of the total unclassified tonnage can be attributed to moisture and/or gaseous losses. Small negative tonnages can arise in the unclassified column if more waste is sent for treatment in the quarter than was actually collected as is more likely at councils operating transfer stations. Transfer stations move waste quickly but if a particular transfer occurs the day after arriving, which also happens to be the start of the next quarter, then a small inconsistency can arise.

#### *Types of waste*

There are many different forms of waste, including municipal solid waste, commercial and industrial waste, construction, demolition and excavation waste, hazardous waste, agricultural waste, and waste water and sludges.

The latest report on construction, demolition and excavation waste arisings is for 2009/10:

<https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/construction-demolition-and-excavation-waste-arisings-use-and-disposal-northern-ireland>

Following on from the UK's agreement to revise its interpretation of 'municipal waste' to include much more commercial and industrial waste than previously; it should be noted that this report, as with all previous ones, reflects local authority collected municipal waste only.

#### *Material Recovery Facilities*

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

#### *Capture Rates*

Capture rates are no longer included in the body of the report but are still available in the data tables appendix. The calculations for capture rates are based on a Compositional Study undertaken in 2007-08 and may not accurately reflect the current situation. However, it is the best available estimation of the proportions of the primary waste categories contained within kerbside residual waste. Levels of uncertainty around the results of the Compositional Study are discussed in the full report.

The accuracy of these estimates is expected to decrease over time as household recycling habits continue to change.

#### *Waste Crime*

Waste crime is the unauthorised management of waste, including illegal dumping. It can be difficult to quantify the impact of such activity upon these official figures as it is not always possible to

determine the source, date and tonnage of illegally deposited waste. Where possible the extent and any implications of such activity will be communicated to users.

### **Rounding and Summing**

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

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

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

However where fractions or proportions, such as recycling rates, waste arisings per capita etc are stated for councils or waste management groups, these indicators cannot be simply added or averaged to produce a rate for a higher level geography. Such information is often available in the data tables appendix, or otherwise may be available upon request.

### **Notation and Terminology**

Please see the glossary (appendix 2) for clarification of key terms.

### **Guidance on using data**

All figures in the report and the accompanying Excel tables are annual figures and refer to the stated period. These annual figures are the final, validated figures for the year and supersede those figures published in the quarterly reports for the period. Please note that any comparisons with prior year use the final validated figures as published in the annual report for that

period. Very small increases or decreases in figures (<0.5% or <0.5 percentage points) are not highlighted in the commentary and should be interpreted with care.

### **Waste Management information elsewhere in the United Kingdom and Europe**

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

England

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collection/s/waste-and-recycling-statistics>

Scotland

<http://www.sepa.org.uk/environment/waste/waste-data/waste-data-reporting/>

Wales

<http://gov.wales/statistics-and-research/local-authority-municipal-waste-management/?lang=en>

Ireland

<http://www.epa.ie/waste/municipal/>

European Union Member States

[http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Municipal\\_waste\\_statistics](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Municipal_waste_statistics)

The basis of the data collection across the UK using WDF is broadly consistent, however there are some minor definitional differences such as NI recycling KPIs do include material used as 'backfill' (using suitable waste material to refill an excavation instead of non-waste material) which is not directly comparable with the revised Waste Framework Directive recycling measurements.

The meetings of the WasteDataFlow Operational Group ensure a conscious effort to share waste management developments on a UK-wide basis with Northern Ireland representation on this group.

<https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/waste-data-flow-northern-ireland-user-group-meeting-2012>

### **A National Statistics Publication**

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

The UK Statistics Authority has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

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

Once statistics have been designated as National Statistics it is a statutory

requirement that the Code of Practice shall continue to be observed.

The Department demonstrates its commitment to the Code of Practice by publishing a series of supporting statements related to its use of administrative data, publication strategy, confidentiality arrangements, revisions policy, customer service and complaints procedure. For details see the statistics charter on the DAERA statistics website <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/daeras-statistics-charter>

### **For further information**

For more information relating to this publication, including additional analysis, breakdowns of the data or alternative formats please contact Statistics and Analytical Services Branch.

As we want to engage with users of our statistics, we invite you to feedback your comments on this publication at any time of the year. Contact details are available on the front cover of this report and in the data tables appendix.

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## Appendix 2: Glossary

Term	Explanation
Biodegradable waste	Any waste that is capable of undergoing anaerobic decomposition, such as food and garden waste, and paper and paperboard.
Bring site	An unmanned site with a container or a collection of containers for depositing recyclable waste.
Capture rate for household kerbside collected waste	The amount of 'available' material that is actually being collected for recycling through household kerbside collection schemes.
Civic amenity site	A manned site for depositing waste.
Composting	An aerobic, biological process in which organic wastes, such as garden and kitchen waste, are converted into a stable granular material which can be applied to land to improve soil structure and enrich the nutrient content of the soil.
Composting rate	The percentage of waste sent for composting. It excludes waste collected for composting that was rejected at collection or at the gate of the reprocessor.
Dry recycling	The recycling of dry materials such as paper, card, cans, plastic bottles, mixed plastic, glass.
Dry recycling rate	The percentage of waste sent for recycling. It excludes waste collected for recycling that was rejected at collection, during sorting or at the gate of the recycling reprocessor. It includes residual waste which was diverted for recycling but excludes waste sent for preparation for reuse.
Energy recovery rate	The percentage of waste sent for energy recovery. It includes mixed residual and specific sources components.
Household waste	Includes materials (except soil, rubble and plasterboard) collected directly from households (e.g. kerbside collections) or indirectly (e.g. bring sites, civic amenity sites, collected by private and voluntary organisations not included elsewhere or street sweepings).
Kerbside	A regular collection of waste from premises.
Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)	A set of measures used to gauge performance in terms of meeting waste strategy targets.
LAC	Local Authority Collected, as in LAC municipal waste.
Landfill sites	Any areas of land in which waste is deposited. Landfill sites are often located in disused mines or quarries. In areas where they are limited or no ready-made voids exist, the practice of landraising is sometimes carried out, where waste is deposited above ground and the landscape is contoured.
Local authority collected municipal waste	Waste which is collected under arrangements made by a district council.

Term	Explanation
Mixed dry recyclables	Waste streams intended for recycling found together with each other but separately from other waste.
Mixed residual waste sent for energy recovery	Combustible residual waste collected from the kerbside and civic amenity sites and processed into refuse derived fuel at material recovery facilities.
NILAS	Northern Ireland Landfill Allowance Scheme
Non household waste	Asbestos, beach cleansing, civic amenity sites waste, fly-tipped materials, gully emptyings, commercial and industrial, construction and demolition, grounds waste, highways waste, other collected waste and other.
Other household waste	Healthcare waste, bulky waste, street cleaning and other household.
Recycling	Any recovery operation by which waste materials are reprocessed into products, materials or substances whether for the original or other purposes. It does not include energy recovery and the reprocessing into materials that are used as fuels.
Refuse Derived Fuel (RDF)	Consists largely of organic components of municipal waste (such as plastics and biodegradable waste). This can then be used in a variety of ways to generate electricity, most commonly as an additional fuel used with coal in power stations or in cement kilns.
Regular residual household waste	Household regular kerbside collection.
Residual waste	Waste that is not sent for preparing for reuse, sent for recycling or composting.
Specific streams e.g. wood	Used in the context of LAC municipal waste sent for energy recovery. It is mostly wood but also contains furniture, carpets and mattresses, mostly collected from civic amenity sites.
Waste arisings	The amount of waste collected in a given locality over a period of time.
Waste collected for disposal to landfill	Collected for disposal is residual waste that has not been sorted to separate out recyclable material from other waste before being presented to the Council for collection at various locations.
Waste from households	Not the same as 'household waste'. This is a narrower definition and includes material (except soil, rubble and plasterboard) collected only from households (e.g. kerbside collection, bring sites, civic amenity sites or community skips managed by councils).

Term	Explanation
Waste sent to landfill	The amount of waste sent to landfill. Excludes residual waste which was diverted for energy recovery, recycling or composting. Includes household waste collected for energy recovery, recycling or composting which was diverted to landfill.
Waste Transfer Note (WTN)	A note which must be created for any transfer of controlled waste. The exception to this is householders, who are not required to produce transfer notes.
WasteDataFlow	The web based system for local authority collected municipal waste data reporting by UK local authorities to government ( <a href="http://www.wastedataflow.org">www.wastedataflow.org</a> ).

### Recycled material types

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

## Appendix 3: List of Acronyms

This is a list of commonly used acronyms in this report.

arc21	Regional waste management group in Northern Ireland
BLACMW	Biodegradable Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste
CIWM	Chartered Institution of Wastes Management
DAERA	Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs
EC	European Commission
EU	European Union
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
LAC	Local Authority Collected
LACMW	Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste
LPS	Land and Property Services
MDR	Mixed Dry Recyclables
MRF	Materials Recovery Facility
NI	Northern Ireland
NIEA	Northern Ireland Environment Agency
NILAS	Northern Ireland Landfill Allowance Scheme
NISRA	Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency
NWRWMG	North West Regional Waste Management Group
RDF	Refuse Derived Fuel
SASB	Statistics and Analytical Services Branch, DAERA
UK	United Kingdom
WDF	WasteDataFlow
WEEE	Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment
WRAP	Waste and Resource Action Programme

# The Landfill Allowance Scheme (Northern Ireland) Regulations (2004) (as amended) (NILAS)

## 2017/18 Annual Report

29<sup>th</sup> November 2018



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This document may be made available in alternative formats, please contact us to discuss your requirements.

This document is also available on the Northern Ireland Environment Agency's website at <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/articles/published-waste-data>

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## Executive Summary

This report covers the thirteenth scheme year of the Landfill Allowance Scheme (Northern Ireland) Regulations 2004 (as amended) and summarises district council compliance with the scheme during 2017/18.

The Waste and Emissions Trading Act 2003 (Amendment) Regulations 2011 and the Landfill Allowances Scheme (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2011 came into effect on the 21<sup>st</sup> and 22<sup>nd</sup> November 2011 respectively. Their main purpose was to provide for the use of the terms “local authority collected municipal waste” and “biodegradable local authority collected municipal waste”. This annual report only reports on Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste (LACMW) collected under “arrangements”<sup>1</sup> by district councils in Northern Ireland. This change has no impact on the WasteDataFlow data that is reported, and the calculation of Biodegradable Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste (BLACMW) as regards the Northern Ireland Landfill Allowances Scheme (NILAS).

This is the third NILAS annual report as regards the 11 new councils which came into existence on the 1<sup>st</sup> April 2015. All 11 district councils in Northern Ireland achieved their 2017/18 landfill allowance obligations by diverting BLACMW from landfill. BLACMW is calculated using a mass balance methodology via the WasteDataFlow online waste reporting system.

In 2017/18 the total amount of BLACMW which was permitted to be sent to landfill was 248,570 tonnes. The total amount of BLACMW reported to have been sent to landfill was 171,295 tonnes i.e. 31.1% of landfill allowances were not utilised. This was an increase of 8.8 percentage points compared to 2016/17 (22.3%). Since the implementation of the NILAS regulations in 2005 district councils have collectively reduced the amount of BLACMW sent to landfill by 386,714 tonnes. The proportion of local authority collected municipal waste statutorily defined to be biodegradable (i.e. BLACMW) decreased from 71% to 64% from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2009 following additional research (which included sampling) into the composition of various (local authority collected) municipal waste streams.

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<sup>1</sup> s21 WET Act 2003 [as amended] (<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2003/33/section/21>)

The three district councils not associated with a waste management group (Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough; Fermanagh and Omagh District and Mid Ulster District Councils) sent 34,957 tonnes of BLACMW to landfill, 43.9% less than their allocated allowances.

The North West Regional Waste Management Group (NWRWMG) consisting of Causeway Coast and Glens Borough and Derry City and Strabane District Councils sent 31,066 tonnes of BLACMW to landfill, 21.4% less than their allocated allowances.

arc21 consisting of Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough; Ards and North Down Borough; Belfast City; Lisburn and Castlereagh City; Mid and East Antrim Borough; and Newry, Mourne and Down District Councils sent 105,272 tonnes of BLACMW to landfill, 28.3% less than their allocated allowances.

After the final reconciliation Newry Mourne and Down District Council had a surplus of allowances which exceeded its allocation by at least 80%.

Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough Council had a surplus of allowances which exceeded their allocations by at least 60%.

Derry City and Strabane District Council, and Mid Ulster District Council had surpluses of allowances which exceeded their allocations by at least 40%.

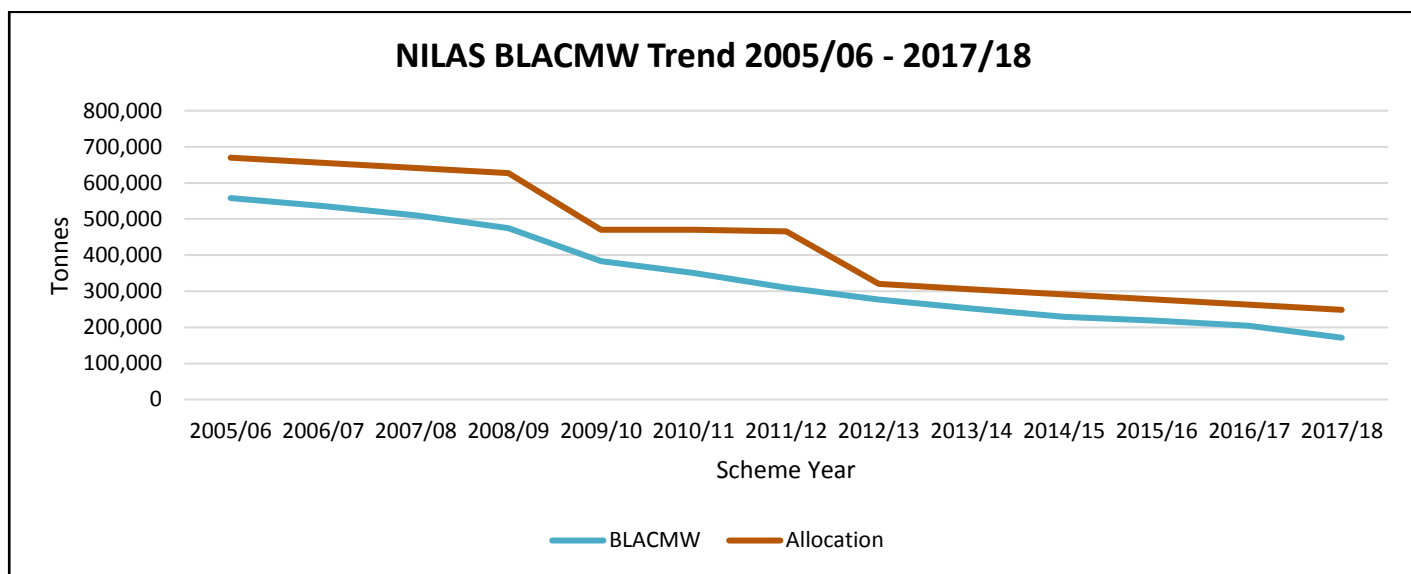
Antrim & Newtownabbey Borough Council, and Mid and East Antrim Borough Council had a surplus of allowances which exceeded their allocation by at least 20%.

Ards and North Down Borough Council, and Lisburn and Castlereagh City Council had a surplus of allowances which exceeded their allocations by at least 10%.

Over the next 2 years under NILAS the allocation for each district council, and consequently Northern Ireland as a whole, reduces toward the EU Landfill target making it vital for more BLACMW to be diverted from landfill. The EU Landfill Directive obligated Member States to reduce their BMW to landfill (which includes BLACMW) to 35, 50 & 75%

of 1995 baseline levels by 2010, 2013 & 2020 respectively. The revised Waste Management Plans (WMPs) of the WMGs detail how they propose to deal with Northern Ireland's LACMW up to 2020. The plans set out the range of facilities required to deliver both the statutory (NILAS) and other strategic targets within the Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy – “Delivering Resource Efficiency” (<https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/delivering-resource-efficiency-northern-ireland-waste-management-strategy>).

The chart below shows the downward trend in BLACMW utilisation and allocation over the period which NILAS has been operational.



## List of Acronyms

<b>AA</b>	Allocating Authority (EPD)
<b>arc21</b>	Eastern Regional Waste Management Group
<b>BMW</b>	Biodegradable Municipal Waste
<b>BLACMW</b>	Biodegradable Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste
<b>CIWM</b>	The Chartered Institution of Wastes Management
<b>CWD</b>	Climate & Waste Division – DoE(NI)
<b>DAERA</b>	Department of Agriculture, Environment & Rural Affairs
<b>Defra</b>	Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
<b>DoE(NI)</b>	Department of the Environment (Northern Ireland)
<b>EHS</b>	Environment and Heritage Service
<b>EPD</b>	Environmental Policy Division – DAERA
<b>EWC</b>	European Waste Catalogue
<b>LACMW</b>	Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste
<b>MA</b>	Monitoring Authority (NIEA)
<b>MRF</b>	Materials Recovery Facility
<b>MSW</b>	Municipal Solid Waste
<b>NIEA</b>	Northern Ireland Environment Agency
<b>NILAS</b>	Northern Ireland Landfill Allowance Scheme
<b>NWRWMG</b>	North West Regional Waste Management Group
<b>P&amp;EPG</b>	Planning and Environmental Policy Group – DAERA
<b>SASB</b>	Statistical & Analytical Services Branch
<b>SWaMP2008</b>	Southern Waste Management Partnership
<b>WDF</b>	WasteDataFlow
<b>WET Act</b>	Waste and Emissions Trading Act
<b>WMG</b>	Waste Management Group
<b>WMP</b>	Waste Management Plan

## Introduction

Council Directive 1999/31/EC, on the Landfill of Waste (the Landfill Directive) became law on the 26th April 1999. The aim of the Landfill Directive is to reduce the pollution from landfilled waste that can impact on surface water, groundwater, soil, air and also climate change. Article 5(2) of the EU Landfill Directive (1999/31/EC) requires member states (<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:31999L0031:EN:HTML>) to reduce the amount of Biodegradable Municipal Waste (BMW) sent to landfill through setting challenging targets.

The targets for the reduction of BMW landfilled are:

- 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.

The Landfill Allowance Scheme (Northern Ireland) Regulations 2004 (NILAS) (<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/nisr/2004/416/contents/made>) made under the Waste and Emissions Trading (WET) Act 2003 (<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2003/33/contents>), have been designed to help local authorities in Northern Ireland meet their targets as set out in the Landfill (Scheme Year and Maximum Landfill Amount) Regulations 2004 (<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2004/1936/contents/made>) by allocating progressively challenging limits on the amount of BLACMW which can be landfilled by each District Council.

The NILAS Regulations came into operation in Northern Ireland on 1st April 2005 hence, 2017/18 is the thirteenth scheme year. The Regulations place a statutory responsibility on district councils, in each scheme year, to landfill no more than the quantity of BLACMW for which they have allowances (each allowance represents one tonne of BLACMW that can be sent to landfill). If the annual limit is exceeded this may result in financial penalties of £150 per exceeded allowance as per the Landfill Allowances Scheme (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2005 (<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/nisr/2005/588/contents/made>)



The scheme facilitates the transfer and borrowing (with restrictions e.g. allowances cannot be borrowed in a target year or in the year preceding a target year) of allowances between district councils which promotes a flexible and partnership working arrangement. The scheme in Northern Ireland does not facilitate the trading of landfill allowances. The methodology for allocating allowances to each district council was selected following consultation by P&EPG (now EPD), who are designated under NILAS as the Allocating Authority (AA).

The Department, after consultation, allocated NILAS allowances in 2005 to each council, for each year, to 2019/20 on the basis of an 'early convergence simple population' model, with weightings applied using population projections, and proportionately based each councils percentage share of the total population. Each allowance permits one tonne of biodegradable municipal waste to be landfilled and the allowances allocated to each council reduce over time in line with the Directive targets. In April 2015 the number of councils in Northern Ireland was reduced from 26 to 11 in line with planned local government reforms. Following local government reorganisation the Department re-allocated NILAS allowances to the 11 new councils from 1 April 2015 using the same approach as was used for the original allocations to the existing councils in 2005.

Consequently the AA, in order to facilitate long term planning, set the maximum allowance for each district council for each year of the scheme. Going forward for 2015/16 onwards the AA has used the mid 2012 NISRA population statistics as the basis for the NILAS allocations for the eleven new district councils (Annex C) i.e. each council has shared the overall allocation on the basis of its share of the Northern Ireland population. The overall NILAS allocation for Northern Ireland remains the same for each of the remaining years for the scheme.

The method used to determine the amount of BLACMW sent to landfill for a scheme year is the mass balance approach. At its simplest this takes the LACMW arisings in a scheme year and converts it to BLACMW by using the deemed biodegradable percentage (64%). For the purposes of calculating the BLACMW sent to landfill only, any distinct / separate rubble waste stream (rubble, soil & plasterboard) collected is excluded on the basis that it is unlike household waste and is therefore considered to be non-municipal in nature.

Biodegradable materials diverted from landfill for recovery or recycling are also subtracted from this figure at either 100% or 50% according to the schedule of the NILAS Regulations in order to determine the remaining BLACMW sent to landfill. Further details of the methodology used in WasteDataFlow throughout 2017/18 in calculating the mass balance can be found at

[http://www.wastedataflow.org/documents/guidancenotes/NorthernIreland/LandfillAllowanceScheme/KPI\\_\(g\)\\_DC\\_Mass\\_Balance\\_Schematic\\_v4.pdf](http://www.wastedataflow.org/documents/guidancenotes/NorthernIreland/LandfillAllowanceScheme/KPI_(g)_DC_Mass_Balance_Schematic_v4.pdf).

In line with local government reform on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2015 SWaMP2008 was formally dissolved and its assets, liabilities and staff transferred to Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough Council (<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/nisr/2015/183/article/12/made>).

England, Scotland and Wales each have their own specific Landfill Allowance Regulations:

**England:** <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2004/3212/contents>

**Scotland:** <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ssi/2005/157/contents/made>

**Wales:** <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/wsi/2004/1490/contents/made>

However, only the landfill allowance schemes in Northern Ireland and Wales are currently continuing to operate following England's decision to end its Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme (LATS) on the 30<sup>th</sup> September 2013. In Scotland the Landfill Allowance Scheme (LAS), which formerly administered a system of banking, borrowing and penalties concerning the disposal of Biodegradable Municipal Waste (BMW), was revoked by the Scottish Government in 2012.

### **Consultation paper on meeting EU landfill diversion targets:**

Following discussions with the European Commission it was agreed that the UK's approach to meeting the Landfill Directive's diversion targets should be changed. Consequently on 25 June 2010 the AA issued an initial consultation paper addressing the implications of this change in relation to Northern Ireland (NI).

The consultation included setting out the new interpretation of the definition of municipal

waste; revisions to the 1995 baseline and targets; and the reporting and monitoring obligations necessary to enable robust reporting against the targets to the European Commission. It also sought views on the future of the Northern Ireland Landfill Allowance Scheme (NILAS) in addressing both the district council and private sector elements of municipal waste and providing the necessary confidence that Northern Ireland will meet its overall Landfill Directive targets. The revised interpretation will mean that much more commercial and industrial waste than previously will fall within the scope of the term 'municipal waste'. This is because the new definition is based on waste types (as defined by European Waste Catalogue codes) rather than who manages the waste (i.e. district council).

The consultation closed on the 8<sup>th</sup> October 2010 and the Department subsequently published a summary of the comments received.

The Department considered policy options in respect of NILAS on the basis of this consultation and issued a policy position on the future of the scheme in February 2011.

Changes to legislation to incorporate the new definition of municipal waste were made across the UK during 2011/12. On the 21 and 22 November 2011 the Waste and Emissions Trading Act 2003 (Amendment) Regulations 2011

([http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2011/2499/pdfs/ukxi\\_20112499\\_en.pdf](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2011/2499/pdfs/ukxi_20112499_en.pdf)) and the Landfill Allowances Scheme (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2011

([http://www.legislation.gov.uk/nisr/2011/373/pdfs/nisr\\_20110373\\_en.pdf](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/nisr/2011/373/pdfs/nisr_20110373_en.pdf))

came into effect. Their main purpose was to provide for the use of the terms "local authority collected municipal waste" and "biodegradable local authority collected municipal waste".

Therefore, this report uses the terminology above. However, these name changes have no impact on the WDF data that is reported.

## 2. Reporting

### 2.1 District Councils

District councils in Northern Ireland are required to report data on local authority collected waste arisings on a quarterly basis as per NILAS Regulation 10 (5). The data for each quarter must be submitted to the Monitoring Authority within 2 months after the relevant quarter end. Table 1 shows the NILAS reporting deadlines in each scheme year. District councils must submit their data via the WasteDataFlow (WDF) system (<http://www.wastedataflow.org>).

Initially developed in 2004 by the Chartered Institution of Waste Management (CIWM) WDF is now owned, operated, and managed by Defra in partnership with the UK's devolved administrations through an Operational Group and Programme Management Board who support the maintenance and development of the system via an IT contractor (currently Jacobs Ltd).

Northern Ireland district councils began formally reporting municipal waste data via WDF from January 2005. Data is managed within the system through various user levels representing district councils, WMGs, NIEA and public access. After the final reconciliations and annual report for the scheme year have been issued by NIEA, the raw data for the relevant scheme year is made publically available on WDF.

**Table 1: NILAS reporting deadlines**

Quarter	Period in scheme year	Return MUST be submitted by:
1	1 <sup>st</sup> April – 30 <sup>th</sup> June	31 <sup>st</sup> August
2	1 <sup>st</sup> July – 30 <sup>th</sup> September	30 <sup>th</sup> November
3	1 <sup>st</sup> October – 31 <sup>st</sup> December	28 <sup>th</sup> February
4	1 <sup>st</sup> January – 31 <sup>st</sup> March	31 <sup>st</sup> May

Table 2a shows when data was submitted to NIEA during the scheme year. For comparison, the date when the data was submitted to the WMG is also shown.

During the course of the 2007/08 scheme year an 'e-mail notification alert' was introduced aimed at improving the timeliness of returns. The relevant users, at each submission level, are informed by an automatically generated email that data is awaiting their approval and submission to the next level. This measure and the issue of further guidance from NIEA in February 2010 (see 2.1.1) have continued to improve data submission times.

**Table 2a: Date on which district council returns were submitted to WMG and NIEA in 2017/18**

District Council	Q1 due 31/08/2017		Q2 due 30/11/2017		Q3 due 28/02/2018		Q4 due 31/05/2018	
	WMG	NIEA	WMG	NIEA	WMG	NIEA	WMG	NIEA
Antrim & Newtownabbey BC	31/08/17	01/09/17	30/11/17	30/11/17	28/02/18	28/02/18	31/05/18	01/06/18
Ards & North Down BC	31/08/17	31/08/17	30/11/17	30/11/17	23/02/18	26/02/18	29/05/18	29/05/18
Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon BC*	30/08/17	31/08/17	30/11/17	30/11/17	27/02/18	27/02/18	31/05/18	31/05/18
Belfast CC	31/08/17	31/08/17	29/11/17	29/11/17	28/02/18	28/02/18	29/05/18	30/05/18
Causeway Coast & Glens BC	31/08/17	31/08/17	29/11/17	29/11/17	23/02/18	26/02/18	16/05/18	16/05/18
Derry City & Strabane DC	30/08/17	31/08/17	01/12/17	01/12/17	28/02/18	28/02/18	31/05/18	31/05/18
Fermanagh & Omagh DC*	25/08/17	31/08/17	29/11/17	29/11/17	27/02/18	27/02/18	25/05/18	25/05/18
Lisburn & Castlereagh CC	21/08/17	21/08/17	29/11/17	30/11/17	26/02/18	27/02/18	30/05/18	30/05/18
Mid & East Antrim BC	25/08/17	29/08/17	27/11/17	29/11/17	22/02/18	22/02/18	28/05/18	29/05/18
Mid Ulster DC*	31/08/17	01/09/17	30/11/17	30/11/17	28/02/18	28/02/18	01/06/18	01/06/18
Newry, Mourne & Down DC	29/08/17	29/08/17	30/11/17	01/12/17	27/02/18	27/02/18	22/05/2018	25/05/18
% received by WMG / NIEA by due date	100%	81.82%	90.91%	81.82%	100%	100%	90.91%	81.82%

Green font denotes return made on or before deadline.

Red font denotes late return.

\* Data rollup carried out by NIEA in absence of waste management group.

### 2.1.1 Penalty Guidance

In February 2010 NIEA, as NILAS Monitoring Authority in conjunction with the AA, introduced penalty guidance for district councils and landfill operators.

The purpose of the guidance was to improve the timeliness of WDF returns from district councils and from landfill operators submitting landfill operator returns. The guidance provides a framework by which procedures can be implemented to impose fines where late

returns are an issue. The guidance details the transparent, proportionate and fair process by which any fines would be applied.

The introduction of the guidance has improved the timeliness of all returns since its introduction in the second half of the 2009/10 scheme year as can be seen in table 2a.

To facilitate the production of accurate and timely quarterly waste management statistics NIEA request that any queries generated are responded to within five working days of issue.

Table 2b shows which district councils met the 5 working day turnaround time in relation to NIEA WDF queries for each quarterly return for the 2017/18 scheme year.

Although, most district councils are able to meet the five working day turnaround relatively easily, there are some who experience difficulties in meeting the deadline for various reasons. These district councils tend to have one person responsible for data entry, and no-one else trained in the compilation of the relevant data which creates difficulties in situations where the designated officer is absent due to leave or unforeseen circumstances such as sickness. NIEA has recommended from the outset of formal WasteDataFlow reporting in May 2005 that district councils should have more than one officer trained in the compilation of data and the operation of WasteDataFlow to deal with situations where the main designated officer is unable to deal with the issues concerned and to ensure that the various deadlines are met in order to provide accurate data in a timely manner.

Additionally, NIEA undertake an annual validation exercise during October each year in conjunction with SASB. This exercise looks at the data submitted during the scheme year and compares it with the previous scheme year's data for trends and analysis, and to prepare data for publication in the annual local authority collected municipal waste report (<https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/articles/northern-ireland-local-authority-collected-municipal-waste-management-statistics>). Table 2c shows the dates by which district councils responded to annual queries for 2017/18.

**Table 2b: Date by which councils had responded to NIEA quarterly queries in 2017/18**

District Council	Q1 (Apr – Jun 2017)		Q2 (Jul – Sep 2017)		Q3 (Oct - Dec 2017)		Q4 (Jan – Mar 2018)	
	issue	response	issue	response	issue	response	issue	response
Antrim & Newtownabbey BC	18/09/17	28/09/17	07/12/17	15/12/17	15/03/18	27/03/18	05/06/18	22/06/18
Ards & North Down BC	13/09/17	14/09/17	07/12/17	12/12/17	09/03/18	13/03/18	05/06/18	12/06/18
Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon BC	11/09/17	20/09/17	06/12/17	12/12/17	05/03/18	09/03/18	05/06/18	12/06/18
Belfast City CC	14/09/17	20/09/17	11/12/17	13/12/17	13/03/18	21/03/18	07/06/18	14/06/18
Causeway Coast & Glens BC	12/09/17	19/09/17	06/12/17	13/12/17	05/03/18	12/03/18	06/06/18	12/06/18
Derry City & Strabane DC	12/09/17	18/09/17	07/12/17	15/12/17	09/03/18	14/03/18	06/06/18	11/06/18
Fermanagh & Omagh DC	14/09/17	15/09/17	11/12/17	14/12/17	09/03/18	14/03/18	06/06/18	11/06/18
Lisburn & Castlereagh CC	15/09/17	22/09/17	11/12/17	14/12/17	13/03/18	21/03/18	08/06/18	18/06/18
Mid & East Antrim BC	15/09/17	21/09/17	12/12/17	15/12/17	13/03/18	19/03/18	08/06/18	13/06/18
Mid Ulster DC	14/09/17	21/09/17	08/12/17	14/12/17	09/03/18	13/03/18	07/06/18	13/06/18
Newry, Mourne & Down DC	11/09/17	20/09/17	06/12/17	12/12/17	06/03/18	14/03/18	07/06/18	15/06/18
% received by NIEA by due date		72.72%		81.81%		90.9%		72.72%

**Table 2c: Date by which councils had responded to NIEA annual queries in 2017/18**

District Council:	Query Sheet Issued	Query Sheet Response
Antrim & Newtownabbey BC	24/10/18	06/11/18
Ards & North Down BC	18/10/18	22/10/18
Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon BC	15/10/18	24/10/18
Belfast CC	16/10/18	19/10/18
Causeway Coast & Glens BC	16/10/18	17/10/18
Derry City & Strabane DC	17/10/18	30/10/18
Fermanagh & Omagh DC	16/10/18	23/10/18
Lisburn & Castlereagh CC	19/10/18	23/10/18
Mid & East Antrim BC	22/10/18	28/10/18
Mid Ulster DC	17/10/18	24/10/18
Newry, Mourne & Down DC	15/10/18	25/10/18

Green font denotes return made within requested five working day target.

Red font denotes return made later than requested five working day target.

The only district councils to miss more than half of their deadlines were Antrim & Newtownabbey BC which missed all five and Newry, Mourne & Down DC which missed three during this year.

NIEA rely on the prompt receipt of comprehensive and accurate data to issue quarterly Official (National from October to December 2013 onwards) Statistic reports in conjunction with the DAERA's Statistical and Analytical Services Branch (SASB) which provides each

District Council with an indication on their waste management key performance indicators (KPIs) and how many landfill allowances they have utilised for the quarter. This is calculated using the mass balance calculation, which indicates the performance of local authorities in relation to their allocation of allowances and the diversion of biodegradable waste from landfill.

### **2.1.2 Validation Process**

To assist district councils with self-validation a summary spreadsheet has been developed within WDF through the data authorisation functionality. This enables quick checks to be viewed easily e.g. comparison of reported tonnages collected for recycling with reported tonnages of the waste sent for recycling; residual waste collected vs. residual waste treated/disposed etc. Similarly a spreadsheet detailing an indicative mass balance calculation has also been developed to enable district councils to easily review the calculated amount of BLACMW sent to landfill in any particular quarter and hence monitor their progress towards meeting their obligations under NILAS.

In previous years upon receipt of the district council's data NIEA, as Monitoring Authority, conducted a qualitative assessment of the municipal waste arisings data in WDF. The validation process involved cross checking figures between questions and previously submitted quarterly returns. However, since the 2009/10 scheme year NIEA have been assisted by Central Statistics & Research Branch (CSRB) primarily through a significant automation of the validation process. This involves downloading the relevant quarterly data and processing it through SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) to identify trends and potential anomalies which allows a quicker and more detailed data analysis than was previously possible. This information was then used by NIEA to formulate queries to each district council. Queried data for the relevant quarter is rejected back to the WMG who then reject the data to the relevant district council to facilitate, where appropriate, any amendments. The data can usually only be entered and amended at district council level by data entry officers.



NIEA aims to complete the validation of all returns within one month of the relevant deadline and therefore requests that a response is made to all validation queries within 5 working days to ensure the production of timely and accurate local authority collected municipal waste statistics.

Data for the 2010/11 scheme year was validated, as in the preceding scheme years, by NIEA in its role as the Monitoring Authority but the responsibility for the compilation and publication of the reports was passed to CSRB from April 2009. CSRB published the quarterly reports to a specified timetable in line with the Pre-release Access to Official Statistics Order (Northern Ireland) 2009

(<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/nisr/2009/71/contents/made>)

These Official Statistics were compiled in accordance with Official Statistic Protocols and subsequently published on the Departmental website

(<https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/articles/northern-ireland-local-authority-collected-municipal-waste-management-statistics>)

Until March 2011 CSRB was a branch within the Department for Regional Development (DRD) providing services to DoE(NI). In April 2011 CSRB became Analytical Services Branch (ASB) within DoE(NI). On 8<sup>th</sup> May 2016 DoE(NI) ceased to exist and its functions were transferred to a new department – the Department of Agriculture, Environment & Rural Affairs (DAERA). Since 1<sup>st</sup> July 2016 ASB has become Statistics and Analytical Services Branch (SASB) within DAERA.

### **2.1.3 National Statistics**

The data for October to December 2013 was the first LACMW quarterly dataset to be published to National Statistics accreditation. National Statistics are produced to a high professional standard. They undergo regular quality assurance reviews to ensure that they meet customer needs and are produced free from any political interference.

The UK Statistics Authority has designated the Northern Ireland quarterly waste statistics as National Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 (<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2007/18/contents>) and signifying compliance with the

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Code of Practice for Official Statistics (<https://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/code-of-practice/>).

Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

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

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

The Department further demonstrates its commitment to the Code of Practice by publishing a series of supporting statements related to its use of administrative data, publication strategy, confidentiality arrangements, revisions policy, customer service and complaints procedure. For details see <https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/articles/dard-statistics-charter-and-pre-release-access-statements>.

The timetable for the publication of provisional quarterly and annual reports is published, and updated, on the Gov.uk website:

(<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/announcements?organisations=department-of-agriculture-environment-and-rural-affairs-northern-ireland>).

#### **2.1.4 WasteDataFlow Northern Ireland User Group**

On 10<sup>th</sup> July 2007 NIEA hosted the inaugural Northern Ireland WasteDataFlow User Group with the overall aim of contributing to making WasteDataFlow a successful data capture and reporting system with a high level of timely good quality data returns from district councils in Northern Ireland.

The main objective is to provide an accurate database of waste management information, with reporting functions available for district councils, WMGs and regional government.

The Group aims to achieve this by:

- Identifying barriers to the effective use of the WDF system by district councils.

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- Proposing practical solutions to these barriers. For example through specific proposals on contents of on-line help, Guidance Manual, revisions to questions, adjustments to web-based data screens, reporting functionality etc.
- Identifying and sharing good practices in waste data management.
- Facilitating communication within the WasteDataFlow community.
- Providing input to reporting developments.

The User Group also enables NIEA to provide a forum for dialogue between the three parties as well as an element of training to district council users involved in the entry of data through demonstrations of the reporting functionality etc.

No user group meetings took place during 2017/18.

#### **2.1.5 WasteDataFlow Training**

One training session was conducted by NIEA during the 2017/18 scheme year for district councils. Such sessions are provided as and when required for new council officers involved in WasteDataFlow data entry and reporting.

#### **2.1.6 WasteDataFlow Guidance**

No guidance was amended or added to the WDF website during the year.

#### **2.1.7 WasteDataFlow Developments**

No major development work was carried out to the system during the course of the year.

## 2.2 Landfill Operators

Under NILAS Regulation 11 (4), landfill operators are required to report, in each year, the amount of LACMW deposited in landfill at their sites. In 2017/18, eight landfills in Northern Ireland reported accepting local authority collected municipal waste. LACMW data from landfill operators is statutorily required within 2 months of the quarter end, corresponding with the district councils' submissions of data via WDF.

Table 3 shows the dates on which landfills accepting LACMW for disposal made returns to NIEA.

**Table 3: Dates on which landfill operators submitted returns in 2017/18**

Landfil Site (Operator)	Apr-Jun 2017 Return Submitted Q1 due 31/08/17	Jul – Sept 2017 Return Submitted Q2 due 30/11/17	Oct – Dec 2017 Return Submitted Q3 due 28/02/18	Jan – Mar 2018 Return Submitted Q4 due 31/05/18
Baird's Brae (Biffa )	20/07/17	03/10/17	08/01/18	25/04/18
Craigahulliar (Causeway Coast & Glens DC)	17/08/17	22/11/17	22/02/18	10/05/18
Craigmore (River Ridge Recycling)	30/08/17	30/11/17	28/02/18	31/05/18
Crosshill (Eastwoods)	31/08/17	30/11/17	28/02/18	31/05/18
Drummee (Fermanagh DC)	31/07/17	21/11/17	12/02/18	22/05/18
Magheraglass (Mid Ulster DC)	29/08/17	28/11/17	N/A	N/A
Mullaghglass (Whitemountain Group)	31/07/17	30/10/17	26/01/18	01/05/18
Tullyvar (Mid Ulster DC)	31/08/17	27/11/17	21/02/18	23/05/18

Green font denotes return made on or before deadline.

N/A – Mid Ulster DC's Magheraglass landfill site closed on 19<sup>th</sup> May 2017 and is no longer accepting waste for disposal.

Landfill operator returns are submitted electronically to NIEA using the 'Landfill Operator – LACMW Data Return Form (NILAS 001)'

(<https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/daera/NILAS-001-Landfill-Operator-Return-Form.xls>).

### 2.2.1 Validation Process

The return includes the following information:

- Weight of each load (to the nearest tonne);
- EWC code;
- District council area where the waste originates;
- Name of transfer station, where applicable;
- Any treatment applied to waste prior to its landfill.

The amount of residual LACMW reported by landfill operators on the landfill operator return was cross checked with the returns from district councils submitted via WasteDataFlow.

Where there was more than 10 tonnes difference and this variation exceeded +/- 1% of the total between the landfill operator return and the district council return, NIEA as the Monitoring Authority queried both sets of returns to establish the reason, and if appropriate to enable one or both sets of data to be corrected.

Some variation between the amounts of municipal waste reported as sent to landfill by landfill operators and by district councils will be attributable to:

- Rounding errors – landfill operators report the weight of each load which is rounded to the nearest tonne;
- Private contractors may deal with both commercial and municipal waste streams within the same facility and take the residue to landfill in the same collection vehicle and therefore an estimated apportionment is used;
- NIEA do not receive returns from landfill operators outside Northern Ireland;
- Accurate reporting by landfill operators is dependent on them knowing the origin of the waste. This can be difficult when waste arrives via intermediate stages such as transfer stations or residual material recovery facilities; this has increasingly become a factor in establishing an audit trail between the waste disposed of by district councils and landfill operators. Additionally, both local authority collected municipal and commercial wastes may be handled by such facilities and therefore the outputs are based on the proportion of inputs received from each source.

In the 2017/18 scheme year, in addition to the cross checks with WasteDataFlow, data checks were also carried out on the quarterly waste summary returns submitted to NIEA for waste management exemptions, licences and permits.

## 2.2.2 Guidance to Landfill Operators

The guidance for landfill operators had been updated in March 2015 to take account of the forthcoming local government reform.

## 2.2.3 Landfill Operator Data Audit

During the thirteenth scheme year seven audits were carried out on the landfill sites accepting LACMW in Northern Ireland (see Table 4). These audits were conducted by NIEA as NILAS Monitoring Authority under Regulation 11 (5) of the NILAS Regulations.

The returns submitted by the landfill operator were compared with actual weighbridge dockets to validate the submissions made via the landfill operator returns under NILAS Regulation 11. Records kept by landfill operators were in both paper and electronic form.

**Table 4: Landfill operators audited during the scheme year 2017/18.**

	Landfill Site (Operator)	Audit date	Quarter(s) audited
1.	Drumee (Fermanagh & Omagh DC)	10/08/17	January to March 17
2.	Tullyvar (Mid Ulster DC & Fermanagh Omagh DC)	10/08/17	January to March 17
3.	Magheraglass (Mid Ulster DC)	06/09/17	October to December 16; January to March 17; April to June 17
4.	Craigahulliar (Causeway Coast & Glens BC)	29/11/17	April to June 17; July to September 17
5.	Mullaghglass (Alpha Resource Management/ Lagan Group)	15/03/18	October to December 17
6.	Crosshill (Eastwood)	23/03/18	October to December 17
7.	Cottonmount (Biffa)	29/03/18	October to December 17

A sample of the submitted data was selected from each landfill site to be audited. A randomly selected period of at least one week for each month within each quarter was

audited. Any discrepancies found were discussed with the operator prior to the close of the audit, and resolved through an audit report subsequently agreed with the landfill operator.

Each of the seven landfills audited presented satisfactory records e.g. waste transfer notes, invoices and weighbridge printouts which were generally well ordered and readily available. The documentation matched or agreed closely with landfill return figures sent to NIEA. There were, on occasions, some missing waste transfer notes, however it was still possible to track the tonnages using the weighbridge printouts or other data sources such as invoices and customer reports from each site's weighbridge systems.

During the 2017/18 scheme year NIEA continued to seek data on LACMW sent to landfill via waste transfer stations both through WasteDataFlow and quarterly waste summary returns. This work has enabled the capture of appropriate data for these waste material streams, and helped the audit process and correlation between the data reported by district councils via WasteDataFlow and that reported by landfill operators in their quarterly NILAS landfill operator returns.

### 3. District Council Data Audits

Between 23<sup>rd</sup> June 2017 and 22<sup>nd</sup> March 2018, NIEA as Monitoring Authority carried out 6 audits of district councils for LACMW data submitted via WDF during the scheme year. The audits were conducted under Regulation 10 (6) (a) of the NILAS Regulations. The district councils selected from each WMG were contacted by telephone, letter and e-mail informing them of NIEA's intention to audit. Table 5 lists the district councils selected, the dates of the audits and the quarter for which the audit was conducted.

**Table 5: District councils audited during the scheme year 2017/18**

	<b>District council:</b>	<b>Audit Date</b>	<b>Quarter audited</b>
1.	Belfast CC	23/06/2017	October to December 2016
2.	Mid Ulster DC	17/08/2017	January to March 2017
3.	Fermanagh & Omagh DC	24/11/2017	April to June 2017
4.	Lisburn & Castlereagh CC	21/02/2018	July to September 2017
5.	Antrim & Newtownabbey BC	06/03/2018	July to September 2017
6.	Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon BC	22/03/2018	July to September 2017

Each audit involved checking and confirming the relevant quarterly data which was submitted to the Monitoring Authority (NIEA) via WDF. One quarter of each district council's LACMW returns was selected, generally the most recent submission. The areas inspected related to:-

1. Landfilling of LACMW.
2. Collection, recycling, reuse and recovery of LACMW.
3. The standard of reporting / evidence for end destinations of recycled / recovered material streams.

In each case documentation was requested relating to each waste stream recorded within WDF. The documentation requested had to provide robust evidence of reported figures (e.g. waste transfer notes, Annex VIIs, invoices, Quality Protocol test results etc) and was compared against figures entered in WDF, and from landfill operator returns. The type of documentation used to compile returns was noted as were the names of any intermediate facilities, and waste carriers used. Where facilities had been selected which were not



considered to be final destinations, further information on the final destination of the waste stream was also requested.

Records were requested to confirm the data entered for household and non-household residual waste collections e.g. regular household collections and civic amenity site skips. Evidence was sought as to the composition of, and origin of components in the final residual waste stream as well as the methodology used to determine these respective tonnages. A similar methodology to the landfill operators was employed for the inspection of the residual waste tonnages sent directly to landfill i.e. at least one week in each month of the relevant quarter was inspected and compared with the landfill operator return.

Residual waste sent to MRFs for recovery was inspected on the basis of a sample of the waste transfer notes and invoices to confirm and verify the tonnage input to the facility. Evidence was sought in the form of waste transfer notes and / or export documentation (Annex VIIIs) to verify materials recovered for recycling or energy recovery.

All records for recycling, including weighbridge dockets and invoices, were inspected and totalled for comparison with the figures entered in WDF. Where minor discrepancies were discovered these were pointed out to the council officers concerned and rejected by NIEA for rectification on the WDF system accordingly.

Upon completion of the audit a draft report was issued to the district council within twenty five working days of the audit taking place. The draft report summarised the evidence presented during the course of the audit and highlighted where action was required. When the report's recommendations had been agreed the WDF data was rejected to enable the council officer(s) to make the necessary changes, and a final version of the audit report was issued to the district council and the relevant waste management group.

Arrangements for audits were made with the agreement of the council concerned which NIEA visited for 2-3 days. It is envisaged that in time records will be stored in a single location as local government reforms structures and consolidates contracts to deliver further efficiencies.

The systems used by district councils for the collection and storage of data varied. The majority of data is held in a paper format, although increasing amounts of data are managed through internal spreadsheets and databases. On occasions additional material was e-mailed to the NILAS Team subsequent to the audit. In the majority of cases the collection and storing of data was managed by one person thereby considerably increasing the risk to the district council as a corporate body for a failure to make a timely statutory submission should that person be absent due to sickness or leave.

Although, the information recorded regarding final destinations has improved considerably over the course of the thirteen scheme years more effort is urgently required by some district councils to determine this information. NIEA from the outset of WDF reporting has advised district councils that MRFs were not considered to be a final destination for the recovery of materials, and that councils should determine this information which is also required to discharge their obligations under NILAS Regulation 10 (1) (c). In a wider sense this is one of the main considerations addressed by the overall Duty of Care which covers the whole waste management industry (<https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/waste-management-duty-care-code-practice>).

NIEA recommends that information on final destinations is obtained on a regular basis, best practice is considered to be at least once every other quarter, to ensure that materials collected are being sent for recycling/ reuse/ recovery and that any rejection prior to reprocessing is accurately recorded. The minimum adequate evidence expected to adequately demonstrate final destinations would be sample copies of waste transfer notes for waste transfers within the UK and / or export documentation (Annex VII notifications) for waste transfers to destinations in other countries outside the UK showing the movement of a particular waste stream between the MRF and the reprocessing destination.

NIEA expect that reprocessing destinations within the UK are accurately recorded with the WDF system, and will accept the name of the country to which waste is sent for processing for EU and non-EU exports with the proviso that export documentation (Annex VII notifications) accompanies the evidence presented for the relevant period.

#### **4 Reconciliation Process:**

The Monitoring Authority (NIEA) has a statutory duty under NILAS Regulation 13 to calculate the amount of BMW sent to landfill by each district council for the scheme year and to prepare a draft reconciliation of the tonnages involved and allowances used. This process must be completed no later than 5 months after the end of the scheme year i.e. by 30<sup>th</sup> September. The BLACMW sent to landfill is calculated via a mass balance approach.

NIEA delivered each district council's draft reconciliation to the district council & WMG concerned as well as the Allocating Authority on 26<sup>th</sup> July 2018. This showed that all district councils had surpluses of allowances, and that no transfers of allowances from other district councils in order to meet their obligations under NILAS would be necessary for the scheme year.

The Monitoring Authority has a statutory duty under Regulation 14 to reconcile the allowances available with the amount of BLACMW as calculated under Regulation 13 as soon as reasonably practicable after the end of the reconciliation period. The final reconciliation was completed by 29<sup>th</sup> November 2018, and issued simultaneously with the annual municipal waste management report (<https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/articles/published-waste-data>) and the publication of the NILAS Public Register (<https://apps.d.aera-ni.gov.uk/landfillallowances/>).

## **5. District Council Performance**

The scheme year 2017/18 was the thirteenth year of the landfill allowances scheme. In 2017/18 the total number of landfill allowances allocated under NILAS was 248,570 tonnes. Each allowance permits the landfilling of one tonne of BLACMW.

The total amount of BLACMW reported to have been sent to landfill was 171,295 tonnes, a decrease of 33,085 tonnes from 204,380 tonnes in 2016/17. In 2017/18, 31.1% of landfill allowances were not utilised compared to 22.3% not utilised in 2016/17. Over the past 13 years district councils in Northern Ireland have collectively reduced the amount of BLACMW sent to landfill by 386,714 tonnes. Although, it should be noted that the deemed BLACMW percentage in the NILAS Regulations decreased from 71% to 64% from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2009.

Councils not associated with a waste management group sent 34,957 tonnes of BLACMW to landfill, 43.9% less than their allocated allowances.

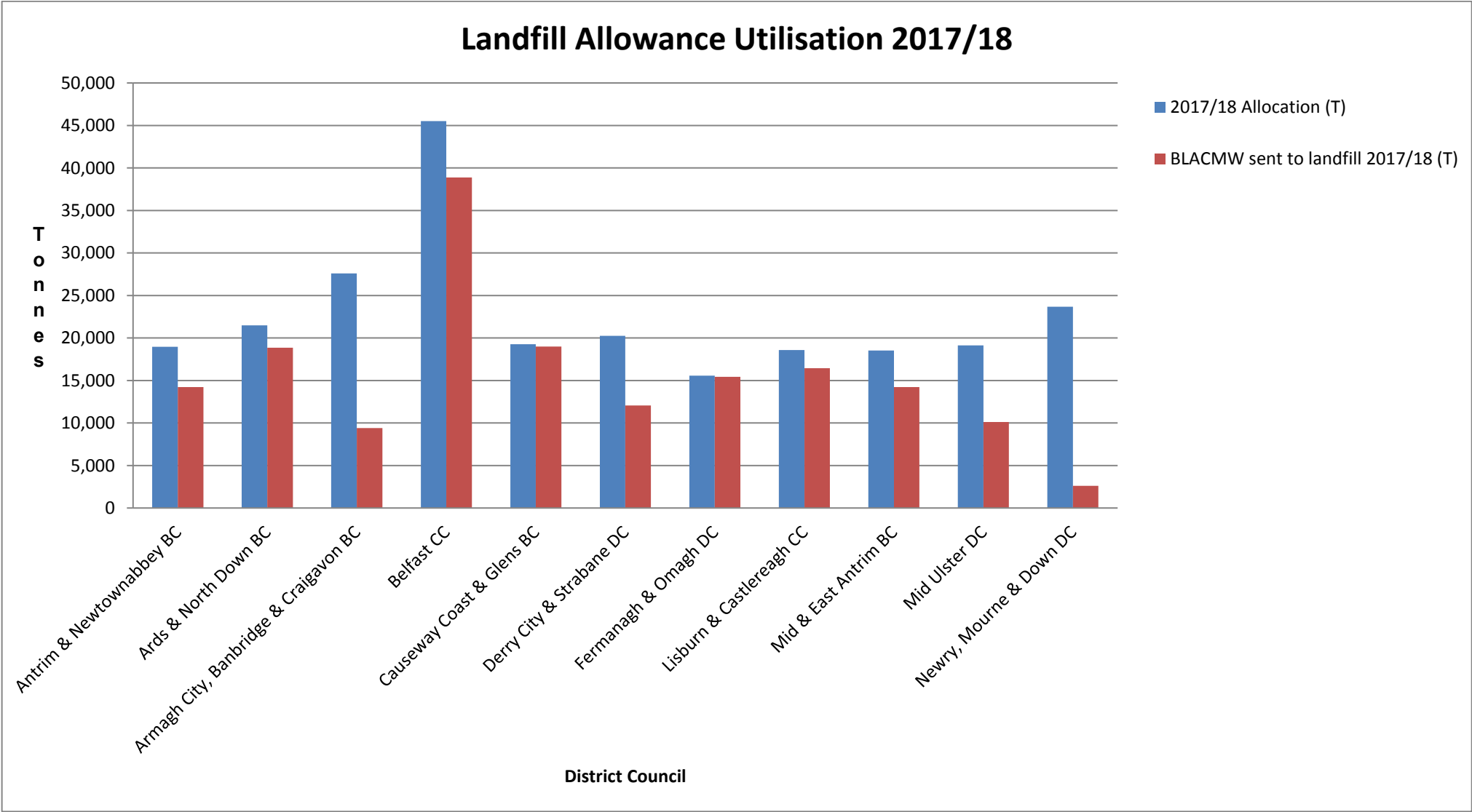
The amount of BLACMW sent to landfill by arc21 was 105,271 tonnes, 28.3% less than their allocated allowances.

The amount of BLACMW sent to landfill in the North West Regional Waste Management Group (NWRWMG) was 31,066 tonnes, 21.4% less than their allocated allowance.

Figure 1 shows the calculated BLACMW for the thirteenth scheme year against the allowances allocated to each of the district councils

Table 6 shows the percentage of allowances utilised by each district council ranked according to the balance remaining of the allocation at the end of the scheme year.

Figure 1: Landfill Allowance Utilisation for 2017/18



**Table 6: Landfill Allowance Utilisation for 2017/18**

District Council	BLACMW allowance	BLACMW reported sent to landfill rounded to the nearest tonne	Allowances Utilised (%)
Newry, Mourne & Down DC	23,675	2,612	11.03%
Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon BC	27,588	9,401	34.08%
Mid Ulster DC	19,131	10,117	52.88%
Derry City & Strabane DC	20,257	12,074	59.60%
Antrim & Newtownabbey BC	18,968	14,235	75.05%
Mid & East Antrim BC	18,515	14,221	76.81%
Belfast CC	45,521	38,876	85.40%
Ards & North Down BC	21,487	18,869	87.82%
Lisburn & Castlereagh CC	18,580	16,458	88.58%
Causeway Coast & Glens BC	19,278	18,992	98.52%
Fermanagh & Omagh DC	15,570	15,439	99.16%
<b>Northern Ireland total</b>	<b>248,570</b>	<b>171,295</b>	<b>68.91%</b>

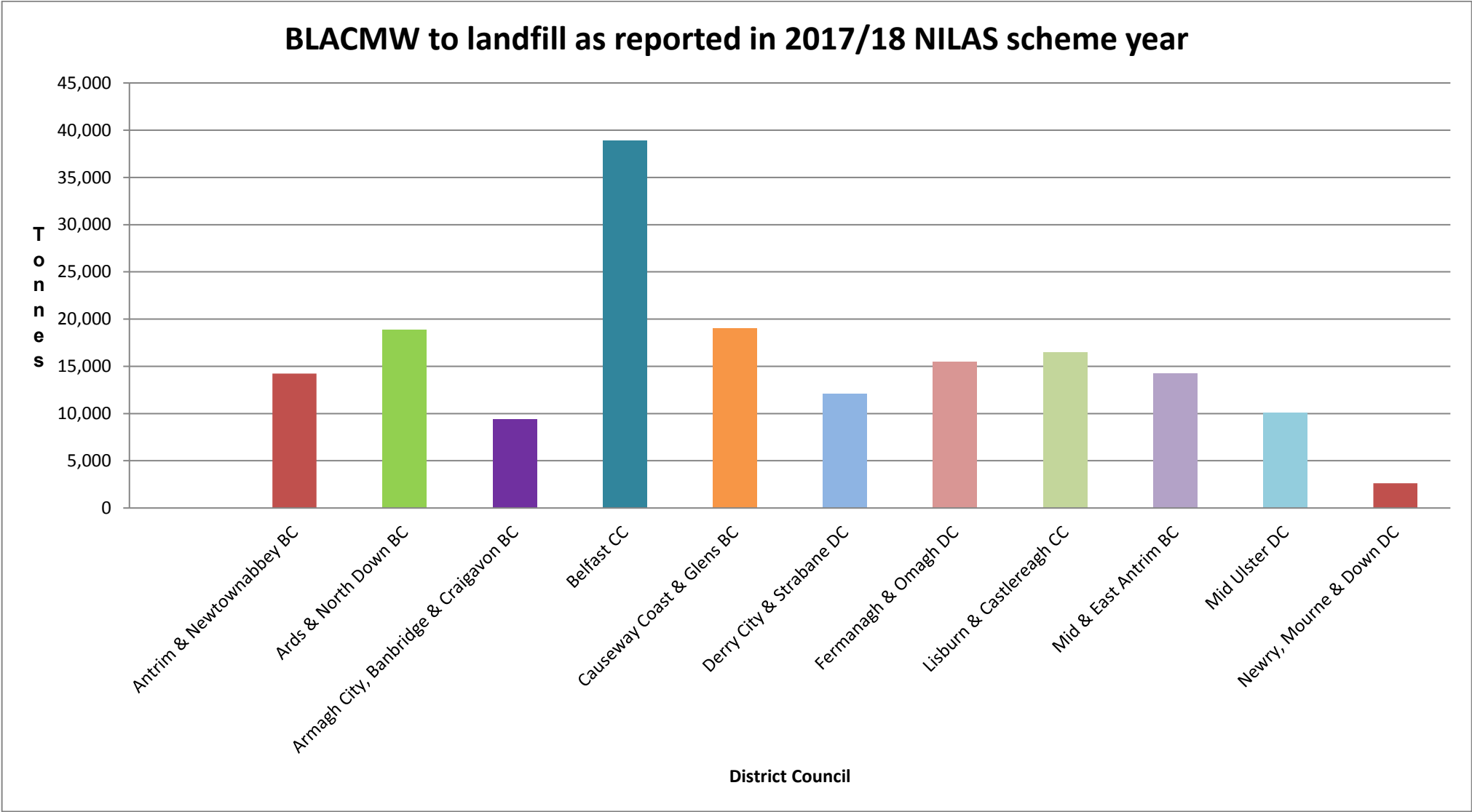
Table 7 illustrates the differences between the amount of BLACMW landfilled between the first and thirteenth; and previous and current, scheme years at the Northern Ireland level.

**Table 7: Comparison between 1<sup>st</sup> and current scheme years; and previous and current scheme years**

District Council:	Decrease from 2005/06 to 2017/18 (T)	Decrease / Increase from 2016/17 to 2017/18 (T)
<b>Northern Ireland – Total</b>	<b>-386,714</b>	<b>-33,085</b>

Figure 2 and Table 8 show and quantify the % increase or decrease in BLACMW landfilled in 2017/18.

Figure 2: Comparison of BLACMW sent to landfill broken down by district council 2017/18



**Table 8: Comparison of BLACMW reported as sent to landfill by district council & WMG by NILAS scheme year.**

<b>WMG</b>	<b>District Council</b>	<b>2016/17</b>	<b>2017/18</b>
<b>arc21</b>	Antrim & Newtownabbey BC	17,609	14,235
	Ards & North Down BC	20,462	18,869
	Belfast CC	47,399	38,876
	Lisburn & Castlereagh CC	19,687	16,458
	Mid & East Antrim BC	19,161	14,221
	Newry, Mourne & Down DC	5,393	2,612
<b>NWRWMG</b>	Causeway Coast & Glens BC	18,996	18,992
	Derry City & Strabane DC	13,242	12,074
<b>None</b>	Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon BC	11,107	9,401
	Fermanagh & Omagh DC	16,815	15,439
	Mid Ulster DC	14,509	10,117
<b>Northern Ireland</b>		<b>204,380</b>	<b>171,295</b>

## **5.1 Northern Ireland Local Government Reform Programme**

The reform of local government programme implemented a reduction of the current 26 district councils to 11. The process was completed by 1<sup>st</sup> April 2015. The new bodies should be more efficient and able to deliver more effective services. They will be citizen focused, responding to the needs, aspirations and concerns of their communities. In partnership with others, they will guide the future development of their areas. Therefore, 2014/15 was the last reporting year for the previous local government structures. In 2017/18 NIEA monitored NILAS on the basis of the 11 new councils which commenced operation on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2015.

The allocations for NILAS until 2020 were revised to take account of the new local government structures (Annex C). The revised allocations have been based on the proportion of the overall Northern Ireland population residing within the new administrative boundaries.



## **5.2 Northern Ireland Waste Compositional Study 2007/08**

NIEA as Monitoring Authority have an obligation under Regulation 9(2) to keep under review the assumed amount of biodegradable waste in collected municipal waste.

Regulation 12(2) deemed the biodegradable content of collected local authority municipal waste to be 71% as determined in 2000 by the Northern Ireland Waste Characterisation Study conducted by NI2000.

The results of the new 2007/08 Northern Ireland Waste compositional study were made public in February 2008. The main finding of this study was the determination that at this time 64% was a more representative figure for the biodegradable content of LACMW within Northern Ireland.

## **5.3 The Landfill Allowances Scheme (Amendment) Regulations (NI) 2008**

In September 2008 P&EPG issued a consultation paper on proposed amendments to the NILAS Regulations with a view to amending NILAS Regulation 12 (2)(a) from 71% to 64% in relation to the deemed biodegradable content in local authority collected municipal waste.

The Landfill Allowances Scheme (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2009 (<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/nisr/2009/46/regulation/2/made>) were made on 11<sup>th</sup> February 2009 to come into operation on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2009 changing the deemed statutory BLACMW percentage to 64% for the 2009/10 scheme year onwards. This change reflects the current levels of biodegradability of LACMW in Northern Ireland and is comparable to previously used levels in England (68%), Scotland (63%), and Wales (61%).

Assessment of the impact of the reduction in the BLACMW percentage must be seen in the context of the mass balance calculation, rather than a straightforward 7% reduction. Therefore, the impact of the figures for the BLACMW at 64% may appear greater than originally anticipated.

## **5.4 Looking Forward to 2019/20**

The third and final Landfill Directive target year will come in 2019/20. The UK will report to the European Commission on the basis of the new definition of municipal waste (LACMW plus similar commercial & industrial wastes), but it is expected that NILAS will play its part in helping to achieve overall Landfill Directive targets. However, due to the lack of data following the reform / reorganisation of Northern Ireland's local government in 2015 no forecasts have been made.

## Annex A: NILAS– 13<sup>th</sup> Scheme Year (2017/18) Regulation 13 Draft Reconciliation

District Council	2017/18 Allocation	BLACMW sent to landfill for scheme year 2017/18 (As reported)	BLACMW sent to landfill as % of 2017/18 allocation
Antrim & Newtownabbey BC	18,968	14,151	74.6%
Ards & North Down BC	21,487	18,869	87.8%
Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon BC	27,588	9,351	33.9%
Belfast CC*	45,521	38,870	85.4%
Causeway Coast & Glens BC	19,278	18,992	98.5%
Derry City & Strabane DC	20,257	12,074	59.6%
Fermanagh & Omagh DC	15,570	15,443	99.2%
Lisburn & Castlereagh CC	18,580	16,458	88.6%
Mid & East Antrim BC	18,515	14,221	76.8%
Mid Ulster DC	19,131	10,077	52.7%
Newry, Mourne & Down DC	23,675	2,612	11.0%
<b>Northern Ireland – Total:</b>	<b>248,570</b>	<b>171,119</b>	<b>68.8%</b>

**Annex B: NILAS progress – 13<sup>th</sup> Scheme Year (2017/18) Regulation 14 Final Reconciliation**

<b>District Council</b>	<b>2017/18 Allocation (T)</b>	<b>BLACMW sent to landfill 2017/18 (T)</b>	<b>BLACMW sent to landfill 2017/18 (% of allocation)</b>
Antrim & Newtownabbey BC	18,968	14,235	75.0%
Ards & North Down BC	21,487	18,869	87.8%
Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon BC	27,588	9,401	34.1%
Belfast CC	45,521	38,876	85.4%
Causeway Coast & Glens BC	19,278	18,992	98.5%
Derry City & Strabane DC	20,257	12,074	59.6%
Fermanagh & Omagh DC	15,570	15,439	99.2%
Lisburn & Castlereagh CC	18,580	16,458	88.6%
Mid & East Antrim BC	18,515	14,221	76.8%
Mid Ulster DC	19,131	10,117	52.9%
Newry, Mourne & Down DC	23,675	2,612	11.0%
<b>Northern Ireland total</b>	<b>248,570</b>	<b>171,295</b>	<b>68.9%</b>

## ANNEX C: Northern Ireland Landfill Allowance Scheme Allocations (tonnes) [New district councils]

District Council Name	2015 / 16	2016 / 17	2017 / 18	2018 / 19	2019 / 20	Population (mid-2012 %)
Antrim & Newtownabbey Borough Council	21,148	20,058	18,968	17,878	16,788	7.6%
Ards & North Down Borough Council	23,956	22,722	21,487	20,252	19,017	8.6%
Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon Borough Council	30,759	29,173	27,588	26,002	24,417	11.1%
Belfast City Council	50,753	48,137	45,521	42,904	40,289	18.3%
Causeway Coast & Glens Borough Council	21,494	20,386	19,278	18,170	17,062	7.8%
Derry City & Strabane District Council	22,586	21,422	20,257	19,093	17,929	8.1%
Fermanagh & Omagh District Council	17,360	16,465	15,570	14,675	13,781	6.3%
Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council	20,716	19,648	18,580	17,512	16,444	7.5%
Mid & East Antrim Borough Council	20,644	19,579	18,515	17,451	16,387	7.4%
Mid Ulster District Council	21,330	20,231	19,131	18,032	16,932	7.7%
Newry, Mourne & Down District Council	26,396	25,036	23,675	22,314	20,954	9.5%
<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>277,142</b>	<b>262,856</b>	<b>248,570</b>	<b>234,284</b>	<b>220,000</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



*“A living, working, active landscape valued by everyone”*



<b>Report on</b>	Building Control Workload
<b>Date of Meeting</b>	8 <sup>th</sup> January 2019
<b>Reporting Officer</b>	William Wilkinson

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

<b>1.0</b>	<b>Purpose of Report</b>		
1.1	To provide Members with an update on the workload analysis for Building Control across Mid-Ulster District Council.		
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Background</b>		
2.1	<p>Building Control applications are received in three different forms:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a Full Applications - submitted with detailed working drawings.</li> <li>b Building Notices - minor work not usually requiring detailed plans, e.g. provision of insulation to roof space, etc.</li> <li>c Regularisation Applications – where work has been carried out without an approval, an application must be submitted for retrospective approval.</li> </ul>		
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Main Report</b>		
<b>3.1</b>	<b>Workload Analysis</b>	<b>December 2018</b>	<b>Accumulative 2018/19</b>
	Total number of Applications	<b>122</b>	<b>1407</b>
	Full plans applications received	<b>41</b>	<b>588</b>
	Building Notices applications received	<b>51</b>	<b>587</b>
	Regularisations applications received	<b>30</b>	<b>232</b>
	Estimated value of works submitted	<b>£9,823,243</b>	<b>£139,850,301</b>
	Number of inspections carried out by Building Control Officers	<b>949</b>	<b>8050</b>

	Commencements	<b>158</b>	<b>1800</b>
	Domestic Dwellings	<b>30</b>	<b>648</b>
	Domestic alterations and Extensions	<b>121</b>	<b>1075</b>
	Non-Domestic work	<b>7</b>	<b>77</b>
	Completions	<b>213</b>	<b>1361</b>
	Domestic Dwellings	<b>97</b>	<b>504</b>
	Domestic alterations and Extensions	<b>105</b>	<b>780</b>
	Non-Domestic work	<b>11</b>	<b>77</b>
	Property Certificates Received	<b>165</b>	<b>1654</b>
<b>4.0</b>	<b>Other Considerations</b>		
<b>4.1</b>	<b>Financial, Human Resources &amp; Risk Implications</b>		
	Financial: Within Current Resources		
	Human: Within Current Resources		
	Risk Management: None		
<b>4.2</b>	<b>Screening &amp; Impact Assessments</b>		
	Equality & Good Relations Implications: None		
	Rural Needs Implications: None		
<b>5.0</b>	<b>Recommendation(s)</b>		
5.1	Members are requested to note the content of this report.		
<b>6.0</b>	<b>Documents Attached &amp; References</b>		
6.1	Appendix 1 - List of significant applications received by Building Control.		



**Significant Developments - December 2018**

<b>Applicant</b>	<b>Location of Development</b>	<b>Details of Development</b>	<b>Estimated value of development</b>
Education Authority	Kilronan School, 46 Ballyronan Road, Magherafelt	Extension to Dining Room & Refurbishment of Staff Room B.C. fee - £2,265	£364,380
H Graham	17-19 Main Street, Bellaghy	Extension to Commercial Premises. (Floor Area 505m2) B.C. fee - £2,155	£342,895



<b>Report on</b>	Entertainment Licensing Applications
<b>Date of Meeting</b>	8 <sup>th</sup> January 2019
<b>Reporting Officer</b>	William Wilkinson

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

<b>1.0</b>	<b>Purpose of Report</b>
1.1	To update Members on Entertainment Licensing applications across Mid Ulster District Council.
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Background</b>
2.1	The Council has responsibility for licensing places of entertainment in accordance with The Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) (NI) Order 1985.
2.2	Entertainment Licensing applications are received on a continued basis across the District.
2.3	Statutory consultations are carried out with PSNI and NIFRS for each Entertainment Licence application (grant or renewal) submitted.
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Main Report</b>
3.1	As previously agreed a list of applications for all grant/renewal of Entertainment Licences in Mid Ulster District Council is attached (see Appendix 1). The number of applications received on a monthly basis will vary depending on the date of expiry of the current licence.
3.2	<p>Each application is accompanied by the following documentation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 A current Fire Risk Assessment detailing the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) means of escape from premises</li> <li>(b) management responsibilities for day to day safety aspects</li> <li>(c) details of review on an annual basis</li> </ol> <p>The fire risk assessment submitted is audited by the inspecting officer.</p> </li> <li>2 Electrical certification is required for the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) General electrical installation</li> <li>(b) Emergency lighting system</li> <li>(c) Fire alarm system</li> </ol> </li> <li>3 Details of current public liability insurance for premises</li> <li>4 Copy of public advertisement in local press</li> </ol>

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

## Appendix 1

### Schedule of applications received for the Grant/Renewal of Entertainment Licences in December 2018

Name of Applicant	Name of Premises	Address of Premises	Type of Licence	Days and Hours proposed	Max No of Patrons
K Regan	Regan's Bar	17a Hall Street Maghera	Annual	Monday To Saturday From: 11.30 To: 01.00  Sunday From: 12.30 To: 24.00	150
M P Doyle	The Shepherd's Rest	220 Sixtowns Road Draperstown	Annual	Monday To Saturday From: 11:00 To: 13.00  Sunday From: 12.00 To: 24.00	340

<b>Name of Applicant</b>	<b>Name of Premises</b>	<b>Address of Premises</b>	<b>Type of Licence</b>	<b>Days and Hours proposed</b>	<b>Max No of Patrons</b>
P B McKenna	McKenna's Bar	2-4 Glen Road Maghera	Annual	Monday To Wednesday From: 11.30 To: 23.30  Thursday To Saturday From: 11.30 To: 01.30  Sunday From: 12.30 To: 24.30	107
L Doyle	Islandhill AOH Hall	185 Shore Road Magherafelt	Annual	Monday To Sunday From: 10.00 To: 01.30	360
R Donnelly	The Underground Bar	37 St. Patricks Street Draperstown	Annual	Monday To Saturday From: 11.30 To: 01.00  Sunday From: 12.30 To: 24.00	184

<b>Name of Applicant</b>	<b>Name of Premises</b>	<b>Address of Premises</b>	<b>Type of Licence</b>	<b>Days and Hours proposed</b>	<b>Max No of Patrons</b>
P Kidd	St Martin's GAC	51 Longfield Road Desertmartin	Annual	Monday To Sunday From: 10.00 To: 13.00	410
N McMullan	Castledawson Presbyterian Church Hall	61 Main Street Castledawson	14 Unspecified Days	Monday To Saturday From: 10.00 To: 24.00	288
M Regan	The Market Inn	25-27 St. Patricks Street Draperstown	Annual	Monday To Saturday From: 11.30 To: 01.00  Sunday From: 12.30 To: 24.00	100
H & T McGlone	Secrets Nightclub & Dorman's Bar	15-17 Queen Street Magherafelt	Annual	Monday To Saturday From: 11.30 To: 02.00  Sunday From: 12.30 To: 01.30	1246

<b>Name of Applicant</b>	<b>Name of Premises</b>	<b>Address of Premises</b>	<b>Type of Licence</b>	<b>Days and Hours proposed</b>	<b>Max No of Patrons</b>
M O'Kane & A M Crawford	McMaster's Bar	27 Main Street Maghera	Annual	Monday To Saturday From: 11.30 To: 01.00  Sunday From: 12.30 To: 12.00	120
P McAllister	McAllister's Bar & Lounge	76b Sixtowns Road Draperstown	Annual	Monday To Saturday From: 11.30 To: 01.00  Sunday From: 12.00 To: 24.00	190
R O'Kane	The Flax Inn	27 King Street Magherafelt	Annual	Monday To Saturday From: 11.30 To: 01.00  Sunday From: 12.00 To: 24.00	115



<b>Name of Applicant</b>	<b>Name of Premises</b>	<b>Address of Premises</b>	<b>Type of Licence</b>	<b>Days and Hours proposed</b>	<b>Max No of Patrons</b>
J Belton	The Elk	38-40 Hillhead Road Toomebridge	Annual	Monday To Saturday From: 11.30 To: 02.00  Sunday From: 12.00 To: 01.00	2376
D O'Kane	The Taphouse Bar & Restaurant	37 Main Street Bellaghy	Annual	Monday To Thursday From: 11.30 To: 01.30  Friday To Saturday From: 11.30 To: 02.00  Sunday From: 12.30 24.00	170

<b>Name of Applicant</b>	<b>Name of Premises</b>	<b>Address of Premises</b>	<b>Type of Licence</b>	<b>Days and Hours proposed</b>	<b>Max No of Patrons</b>
D Friel	Friel's Bar & Restaurant	2-4 Kilrea Road Swatragh	Annual	Monday To Saturday From: 11.30 To: 01.00  Sunday From: 12.00 To: 24.30	230
P McCloy	The Terrace Hotel	42-48 Church Street Magherafelt	Annual	Monday To Saturday From: 11.30 To: 01.00  Sunday From: 11.30 To: 24.00	710
R McGrath	The Old Thatch Inn	116 Hillhead Road Castledawson	Annual	Monday To Saturday From: 11.00 To: 01.00  Sunday From: 12.00 To: 24.00	238

<b>Name of Applicant</b>	<b>Name of Premises</b>	<b>Address of Premises</b>	<b>Type of Licence</b>	<b>Days and Hours proposed</b>	<b>Max No of Patrons</b>
D Gordon	The Hawthorn Inn	54 Kilrea Road Portglenone	Annual	Monday To Saturday From: 11.30 To: 01.00  Sunday From: 12.30 To: 22.00	175
St John Bosco Community Association	St John Bosco Community Hall	3 Culbane Road Portglenone	Annual	Monday To Sunday From: 08.00 To: 01.00	180
M T Molloy	The Oak Leaf Restaurant	31 Glenshane Road Maghera	Annual	Monday To Thursday From: 12.00 To: 24.00  Friday To Sunday From: 12.00 To: 01.00	135

<b>Name of Applicant</b>	<b>Name of Premises</b>	<b>Address of Premises</b>	<b>Type of Licence</b>	<b>Days and Hours proposed</b>	<b>Max No of Patrons</b>
M Stewart	The Coachman	58 Rainey Street Magherafelt	Annual	Monday To Saturday From: 11.30 To: 02.00  Sunday From: 12.30 To: 02.00	155
C McNally	The Hogan Stand	32a Moneyneany Road Draperstown	Annual	Monday To Saturday From: 11.00 To: 01.00  Sunday From: 12.30 To: 24.00	70
S Doherty	Fallaghloon AOH Community Hall	189 Glen Road Maghera	Annual	Monday To Sunday From: 09.00 To: 01.00	492
J Fox	The Parish Centre	153 Aughrim Road Toome	14 Unspecified Days	Monday To Sunday From: 12.00 To: 24.00	100

<b>Name of Applicant</b>	<b>Name of Premises</b>	<b>Address of Premises</b>	<b>Type of Licence</b>	<b>Days and Hours proposed</b>	<b>Max No of Patrons</b>
R Diamond	Wolfe Tones GAA Social Club	30 Ballyscullion Road Bellaghy	Annual	Monday To Sunday From: 11.00 To: 01.00	200
I Gillespie	Rainey Old Boys' Rugby Football Club	7 Meadowbank Road Magherafelt	Annual	Monday To Saturday From: 17.00 To: 01.00  Sunday From: 17.00 To: 24.00	280
Siobhan Toner	MacFlynn Suite	75 Castledawson Road Magherafelt	Annual	Monday To Saturday From: 09.00 To: 23.00  Sunday From: 09.00 To: 21.00	110

<b>Name of Applicant</b>	<b>Name of Premises</b>	<b>Address of Premises</b>	<b>Type of Licence</b>	<b>Days and Hours proposed</b>	<b>Max No of Patrons</b>
M Bradley	The Dugout Bar	94 Main Street Maghera	Annual	Monday To Thursday From: 11.30 To: 23.30  Friday To Saturday From: 11.30 To: 01.30  Sunday From: 12.30 To: 24.30	50
J Gates	Magherafelt Parish Centre	24 King Street Magherafelt	Annual	Monday To Sunday From: 09.00 To: 01.00	620
Msgnr A Dolan PP VG	St Mary Parochial Hall	1 Tamlaghtduff Park Bellaghy	Annual	Monday To Sunday From: 10.00 To: 01.00	615

<b>Name of Applicant</b>	<b>Name of Premises</b>	<b>Address of Premises</b>	<b>Type of Licence</b>	<b>Days and Hours proposed</b>	<b>Max No of Patrons</b>
S Boyle	The Cosy Corner Bar	68 Gulladuff Road Gulladuff	Annual	Monday To Saturday From: 11.30 To: 01.00  Sunday From: 12.30 To: 22.00	90
H Stewart	Magherafelt Presbyterian Church	28 Meeting Street Magherafelt	14 Unspecified Days	Monday To Friday From: 20.00 To: 01.00  Saturday From: 20.00 To: 24.00	350
F McCloskey	St Colm's GAC Social Centre	6 Corrick Road Draperstown	Annual	Monday To Saturday From: 11.00 To: 01.00  Sunday From: 12.00 To: 24.00	290

<b>Name of Applicant</b>	<b>Name of Premises</b>	<b>Address of Premises</b>	<b>Type of Licence</b>	<b>Days and Hours proposed</b>	<b>Max No of Patrons</b>
T P McMullin	Royal British Legion Club	67 Kilrea Road Upperlands	Annual	Monday To Saturday From: 19.00 To: 23.00  Sunday From: 11.00 To: 18.00	175
M Murray	An Rath Dubh	53 Moneyneany Road Draperstown	Annual	Monday To Thursday From: 11.00 To: 24.00  Friday To Sunday From: 11.00 To: 13.00	300
D Williamson	Fivemiletown Royal British Legion Club Ltd	163 Ballagh Road Fivemiletown	Annual	Monday To Thursday From: 13.00 To: 24.00  Friday & Saturday From: 13.00 To: 24.00  Sunday From: 19.00 To: 23.00	160



<b>Name of Applicant</b>	<b>Name of Premises</b>	<b>Address of Premises</b>	<b>Type of Licence</b>	<b>Days and Hours proposed</b>	<b>Max No of Patrons</b>
H Downey	Downey's Bar	26-28 Queen Street Magherafelt	Annual	Monday To Saturday From: 11.30 To: 01.00  Sunday From: 12.30 To: 12.00	330
M Doris	The Market Tavern Bar	62 Rainey Street Magherafelt	Annual	Monday To Saturday From: 11.30 To: 01.00  Sunday From: 12.30 To: 24.00	180
P Bell	Castlebay Community Centre	187a Mountjoy Road Coalisland	14 Unspecified Days	Monday To Thursday From: 09.00 To: 12.30  Friday & Saturday From: 09.00 To: 01.30  Sunday From: 12.00 To: 24.30	490

<b>Name of Applicant</b>	<b>Name of Premises</b>	<b>Address of Premises</b>	<b>Type of Licence</b>	<b>Days and Hours proposed</b>	<b>Max No of Patrons</b>
B Mussen	Assembly Hall - St Patrick's College	St Patrick's Co-ed Comprehensive College 25 Coleraine Road Maghera	14 Unspecified Days	Monday To Saturday From: 07.00 To: 22.00  Sunday From: 14.00 To: 17.00	450
D Scott	Scott's Bar	72-76 Main Street Fivemiletown	Annual	Monday To Saturday From: 11.00 To: 01.00  Sunday From: 12.00 To: 24.00	140

## Appendix 2

### Schedule of applications issued for the Grant/Renewal of Entertainment Licences in December 2018

Name of Applicant	Name of Premises	Address of Premises	Type of Licence	Days and Hours Granted
Mid Ulster District Council	The Lounge Marquee	Market Street Magherafelt	14 Unspecified Days	Saturday 24 November 2018 From: 11.00 To: 22.00  Sunday 25 November 2018 From: 13.00 To: 18.00
L Bradley	The Back Door Bar	31-33 Main Street Maghera	Annual	Monday To Saturday From: 11.30 To: 01.00  Sunday From: 12.30 To: 24.00

<b>Name of Applicant</b>	<b>Name of Premises</b>	<b>Address of Premises</b>	<b>Type of Licence</b>	<b>Days and Hours Granted</b>
P Lavery	PB's BAR	1 Dungannon Street Moy	Annual	Monday To Saturday From: 11.30 To: 01.00  Sunday From: 12.30 To: 24.00
D Hamilton	Ton's Place Daly's Bar	65 Irish Street Dungannon	Annual	Monday To Saturday From: 11.30 To: 01.30  Sunday From: 12.00 To: 24.00
J Conway	The Belfast House	3 Orritor Street Cookstown	Annual	Monday To Saturday From: 11.30 To: 01.00  Sunday From 12.00 To: 24.00

<b>Name of Applicant</b>	<b>Name of Premises</b>	<b>Address of Premises</b>	<b>Type of Licence</b>	<b>Days and Hours Granted</b>
D Jardine	The Gas Works	Perry Street Dungannon	Annual	Monday To Thursday From: 11.00 To: 24.00  Friday & Saturday From: 11.00 To: 01.00  Sunday From: 12.00 To: 24.00
A McAlynn	St Patrick GFC	111a Ballyneil Road Moneymore	Annual	Monday To Saturday From: 11.30 To: 01.00  Sunday From: 12.30 To: 24.00
F Brunt	St John's Parish Halls	Murley Road Fivemiletown	14 Unspecified Days	Monday To Sunday From:09.00 To:24.00

<b>Name of Applicant</b>	<b>Name of Premises</b>	<b>Address of Premises</b>	<b>Type of Licence</b>	<b>Days and Hours Granted</b>
Rev P Donnelly	St Patrick's Parish Hall	137 Ballinderry Bridge Road Coagh	Annual	Monday To Sunday From: 09.00 To: 22.00
Scott & Ewing	Jimmy Johnston's Bar	39-41 Main Street Augher	Annual	Monday To Sunday From: 11.30 To: 01.30
A McCracken	Cookstown Royal British Legion Club Ltd	19 Burn Road Cookstown	Annual	Thursday From: 19.00 To: 23.20  Friday From: 15.30 To: 01.00  Saturday From: 14.00 To: 01.00
Mid Ulster District Council	The Burnavon	7 Burn Road Cookstown	Annual	Monday To Sunday From: 08.00 To: 01.00

<b>Name of Applicant</b>	<b>Name of Premises</b>	<b>Address of Premises</b>	<b>Type of Licence</b>	<b>Days and Hours Granted</b>
A Sheeran	Bottle Of Benburb	241-247 Derryfubble Road Benburb	Annual	Monday To Saturday From: 12.00 To: 01.00  Sunday From: 12.00 To: 24.00
R J Carmichael	The Jungle	60 Desertmartin Road Magherafelt	14 Unspecified Days	Monday To Sunday From: 09.00 To: 01.00
M Barry	Ma Quinns	65 James Street Cookstown	Annual	Monday To Saturday From: 11.30 To: 01.00  Sunday From: 12.30 To: 24.00

<b>Name of Applicant</b>	<b>Name of Premises</b>	<b>Address of Premises</b>	<b>Type of Licence</b>	<b>Days and Hours Granted</b>
C Loughran	The Millwheel Bar	60 Dunnamore Road Cookstown	Annual	Monday & Tuesday From: 11.30 To: 23.30  Wednesday To Sunday From: 11.30 To: 01.30
M McElhatton	Greenvale Hotel	57 Drum Road Cookstown	Annual	Monday To Sunday From: 12.00 To: 01.00
1 Oak Leisure Ireland	Time Bar Venue	40-42 James Street Cookstown	Annual	Monday To Sunday From: 12.00 To: 14.00
E Quinn	The Tailor's House	50 Main Street Ballygawley	Annual	Monday To Saturday From: 11.30 To: 01.00
P Forbes	The Cove Bar	126 Shore Road Magherafelt	Annual	Monday To Sunday From: 11.30 To: 01.00







<b>Report on</b>	Mid Ulster Travellers Working Group Update
<b>Date of Meeting</b>	8 <sup>th</sup> January 2019
<b>Reporting Officer</b>	Mark Kelso - Director Public Health & Infrastructure

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

<b>1.0</b>	<b>Purpose of Report</b>
1.1	To provide an update to Members in relation to the Mid Ulster Travellers Working Group meeting held on 15 <sup>th</sup> November 2018.
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Background</b>
2.1	Following the Environment Committee meeting held on 11 <sup>th</sup> September 2018 the Mid Ulster Travellers Working Group was established and met on 15 <sup>th</sup> November 2018.
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Main Report</b>
3.1	The first Mid Ulster Travellers Working Group meeting was held on 15 <sup>th</sup> November 2018. The Working Group consists of nominated Elected Member representation, MUDC Officers and other agencies such as NIHE and DfI Roads.
3.2	The Working Group is time bound and will be concluded when a Needs Assessment has been completed and NIHE have identified an appropriate site to progress to development if necessary and secured any temporary accommodation as required to prevent unauthorised encampments. The Working Group will report on a regular basis through the Environment Committee. Any matter concerning the identification and release or otherwise of Council lands will be subject to land availability and agreement through Policy and Resources Committee as per Council procedures.
3.3	<p>The Draft Terms of Reference (as set out below) were discussed at the meeting. The draft notes from the meeting are attached at Appendix 1.</p> <p><b>Draft Terms of Reference</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Assist and support local NIHE representatives and the NIHE Place Shaping Team in addressing recent Traveller issues in Mid Ulster area.</li> <li>2. Confirm the identified Traveller need as per the NIHE Needs Assessment mechanism for the Mid Ulster area.</li> <li>3. Assist and support NIHE and other statutory agencies in the identification of suitable and appropriate permanent and temporary site provision for Traveller families in the Mid Ulster area as deemed required.</li> </ol>

<b>4.0</b>	<b>Other Considerations</b>
<b>4.1</b>	<b>Financial, Human Resources &amp; Risk Implications</b>
	Financial: Not determined at present
	Human: Officer time
	Risk Management: N/a
<b>4.2</b>	<b>Screening &amp; Impact Assessments</b>
	Equality & Good Relations Implications: N/a
	Rural Needs Implications: N/a
<b>5.0</b>	<b>Recommendation(s)</b>
5.1	Members to note the draft meeting notes from the Mid Ulster Travellers Working Group meeting held on 15 <sup>th</sup> November 2018.
<b>6.0</b>	<b>Documents Attached &amp; References</b>
6.1	Appendix 1 – Traveller Working Group Meeting 15 <sup>th</sup> November 2018, draft notes

**Traveller Meeting – Draft Notes**  
**Thursday 15<sup>th</sup> November 2018, MUDC Magherafelt Office**

**In Attendance:**

Members: Cllr N Doris, Cllr C McFlynn, Cllr A Forde, Cllr R McGinley, Cllr D McKinney

Other: Mark Kelso (MUDC), Andrew Cassells (MUDC), Dr Chris Boomer (MUDC), Ursula Mezza (MUDC), Fiona McClements (MUDC), Philip Clarke (MUDC), Johnny McNeill (MUDC), Georgina Junk (MUDC) M Bradley (NIHE), A Hickey (NIHE)

**Apologies:** Cllr K Ashton, Cllr P McLean, Cllr T Wilson (MUDC), M Dallat (NIHE), Connor Smith (NIHE) N Bratton (DFI Roads)

Meeting Draft Notes / Actions
<p>M Kelso opened the meeting. Cllr McGinley advised it would be beneficial to have the meeting Officer-chaired on this occasion and agree an elected member chair at the next meeting.</p> <p>Notes of meeting held 24 July 2018 were noted.</p> <p><b>Draft Terms of Reference</b></p> <p>Following discussion re meeting times was proposed and agreed that meetings would be held bi-monthly commencing 5.30pm in Cookstown in Cookstown offices. Next meeting scheduled for Tuesday 15 January 2019.</p> <p>Terms of Reference had been drawn up for discussion. A Hickey queried how potential conflict of interests for members /officers sitting on planning committee and working group would be addressed. M Kelso advised members had all received relevant training and would identify any potential issues if circumstances required. It was agreed that the working group would facilitate NIHE - Place Shaping working to address their statutory responsibility and it would not get into the detail of the site selection.</p> <p>Dr Boomer advised that Planning Service have appropriate mechanisms in place to ensure no potential for conflict of interest. The group has to identify the need on different levels. Planners are currently working with NIHE at regional level to draw up a strategic needs assessment and their role was in an advisory capacity, not to identify any specific site. Dr Boomer accepted the differences between the strategic and the operational assessment. Any planning application for a temporary or permanent serviced site solution would be accompanied by a planning statement which demonstrates the specific housing need for the proposed accommodation.</p> <p>Cllr McGinley stated that the Working Group is a task and finish group, with no decision making powers. The Group's role was to identify and scope out potential temporary and permanent sites for travellers, which would be separate from the planning process. Council have the opportunity to be pioneers in this process.</p> <p>Cllr McGinley asked if it would be useful to have a Human Rights Commission representative on the group in view of their ongoing work with traveller issues. M Kelso advised officers were already engaged with the NIHRC and working group would address relevant issues.</p>

### **Update on Current Position**

Cllr McKinney advised it would be useful to get a location map drawn up of all potential sites for discussion between the group and those travellers who would be utilising any sites. Cllr Forde agreed this would be a useful exercise as there was a clear need for some type of site provision.

Dr Boomer indicated that the group should be mindful that travellers' needs come in different shapes and sizes. One larger site might not be the best solution. It may be easier to integrate smaller groups.

M Bradley asked if there was a duty on Council within its Community Plan to bring education or health issues on board for travellers. M Kelso advised matter can be referred to the relevant Thematic Group for consideration.

Cllr McFlynn advised that Council can advise NIHE on what sites they may have available and NIHE can carry out the scoping exercise as is their duty. NIHE had agreed on a 'halting' site to accommodate 6/8 families.

The Council are not in a position to share their landownership details with NIHE as it does not exist in a format that can be easily shared. A Cassells agreed to assist in identifying any potential sites which can be forwarded to NIHE.

A Cassells queried if there is a set of criteria to evaluate sites to measure if they are suitable. A Hickey advised this was a set out in the policy guidance and would be addressed through the PAD process.

M Kelso queried if there would be any potential for redundant portions of roadway to be considered given extent of new roadworks in the area. A Hickey agreed to take this up with DFI Roads.

Some discussion took place on what size of ground would be required. A Hickey advised approximately 1.5 acres – this is in line with Planning Policy Guidelines.

A Hickey was asked to circulate a map which defined the site selection area.

NIHE have written to all directors of statutory authority and central departments with regard to their landholdings in the former Magherafelt district Council area and await their feedback. NIHE will be following this up with relevant staff from these bodies in the coming weeks.

Councillor McKinney raised the issue regarding size/design guide. A Hickey undertook to circulate the Design Guide for Traveller Accommodation.

M Kelso asked if any complaints or actions had been taken to address the unauthorised temporary facility on the lay-by at Hillhead Road. F McClements advised that the area was under the control of Roads service and believed that Notices had been served. The complainant's concerns would appear to be, not with the travellers themselves, but with rubbish build up and certain behaviours. The complainant seems to be engaging with the travellers and the situation is improving.

M Bradley advised that Conor Smyth had assessed the site and had referred the matter to Roads Service who own the land.

A Hickey also undertook to check whether DfI have initiated court proceedings to move the families currently residing at Hillhead Road, Castledawson.

Cllr McKinney queried facilities at the site and the merits of providing a skip or bins on-site. A Cassells advised that the rubbish was currently being managed by travellers themselves.

Cllr McGinley advised that it is each agency's duty to deal with those issues relevant to them in an impartial and objective way, which minimises risk to children and families on the site, taking into consideration the control of rubbish and sanitation issues (provision of portaloo facilities). I.

#### **DRAFT ACTIONS FOR REVIEW**

1. Map and scope out potential Temporary and Permanent sites and provide a list all properties owned by NIHE and Council, in the legacy Magherafelt area (MUDC / NIHE). A Cassells agreed to assist in identifying any sites which may be in council ownership of sites as put forward by NIHE. A Hickey was asked to circulate a map which defined the site selection area. NIHE have written to all directors of statutory authority and central departments with regard to their landholdings in the former Magherafelt district Council area and await their feedback. NIHE will be following this up with relevant staff from these bodies in the coming weeks.
2. A Hickey undertook to circulate the Design Guide for Traveller Accommodation.
3. Consider the legal connotations if Council / DFI Roads were to provide skips / portaloo at the present site (MUDC / DFI).
4. Review and consider NIHRC recommendations for traveller sites. ( NIHE/ MUDC)
5. Get an update on the current situation with the traveller families on the site to assess their needs (NIHE). A Hickey also undertook to check whether DfI have initiated court proceedings to move the families currently residing at Hillhead Road, Castledawson.

#### **NEXT MEETING**

Tuesday 15<sup>th</sup> January 2019, in Cookstown offices, at 5.30pm.

#### **AOB**

Councillor Bateson has retired and a new Member is to be nominated to the Travellers Working Group.

