

# Document Pack

**Committee and Members' Services Section  
Chief Executive's Department  
Belfast City Council  
City Hall  
Belfast  
BT1 5GS**



2<sup>nd</sup> April, 2010

## **MEETING OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES COMMITTEE**

Dear Councillor,

The above-named Committee will meet in the Lavery Room (Room G05), City Hall on Monday, 12th April, 2010 at 4.30 pm, for the transaction of the business noted below.

You are requested to attend.

Yours faithfully

PETER McNANEY

Chief Executive

### **AGENDA:**

1. **Routine Matters**

(a) Apologies

(b) Minutes

(minutes of the meeting of 3<sup>rd</sup> March)

2. **Directorate**

(a) Change of Date of May Meeting (Pages 1 - 2)

(b) Media Coverage (Pages 3 - 6)

(c) Appointment of Head of Environmental Health (report to follow)

3. **Waste Management**

- (a) Consultation Document - Draft Guidance on the Legal Definition of Waste (Pages 7 - 12)
- (b) QUESTOR Industrial Advisory Board Meeting (Pages 13 - 14)
- (c) Update on Waste Framework Directive (Pages 15 - 16)
- (d) Waste Week 2010 (Pages 17 - 18)

4. **Building Control**

- (a) Application for the Erection of a Dual - Language Street Sign (Pages 19 - 20)
- (b) Naming of Streets (Pages 21 - 22)

5. **Environmental Health**

- (a) National Community Safety Network Annual Conference (Pages 23 - 24)
- (b) Consultation Document - Draft Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Bill (Pages 25 - 60)
- (c) Consultation Document - Assisting with Affordability Concerns for Vulnerable Energy Consumers (Pages 61 - 66)
- (d) Review of Bye-Laws Prohibiting the Consumption of Alcohol in Designated Places (Pages 67 - 124)
- (e) Update on Hate Crime Initiatives (Pages 125 - 128)
- (f) Holylands Strategic Study - Approval to Initiate a Tendering Exercise (report to follow)



<b>Report to:</b>	Health and Environmental Services Committee
<b>Subject:</b>	<b>Change of Date of May Meeting</b>
<b>Date:</b>	12th April, 2010
<b>Reporting Officer:</b>	Mr. W. Francey, Director of Health and Environmental Services, Ext 3260
<b>Contact Officer:</b>	Mr. W. Francey, Director of Health and Environmental Services, Ext 3260

#### **Relevant Background Information**

Members will be aware that the recruitment exercise to appoint a new Director of Health and Environmental Services is progressing. This process is due to be completed on 30<sup>th</sup> April. As the next monthly meeting of the Health and Environmental Services is scheduled to take place on Wednesday, 5<sup>th</sup> May, it would be considered appropriate to hold the meeting later in the month in order to afford the new Director, if appointed, time to consider and approve reports prior to their circulation.

#### **Resource Implications**

There are no Financial, Human Resources or Assets Implications associated with this report.

#### **Recommendation**

The Committee is recommended to agree that its next monthly meeting be held on Monday, 10<sup>th</sup> May, commencing at 4.30 p.m.

#### **Documents Attached**

None

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**Belfast City Council**

<b>Report to:</b>	Health and Environmental Services Committee
<b>Subject:</b>	<b>Media coverage</b>
<b>Date:</b>	12th April, 2010
<b>Reporting Officer:</b>	William Francey, Director of Health and Environmental Services, Ext. 3260
<b>Contact Officer:</b>	Joanne Lowry, Media Relations Officer, Ext. 6270

**Relevant Background Information**

Members agreed that a quarterly report on media coverage would be brought to Committee to keep Members up to date on current issues.

**Key Issues**

A report on media coverage for the period October, 2009 – February, 2010 is appended.

**Recommendation**

Members are asked to note the report.

**Document Attached**

Council-generated Media Coverage report.

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### Council-generated Media Coverage

From October, 2009 – February, 2010 55 press releases directly related to the work of the Department were issued.

We have been working with the Belfast Telegraph on its *Big Cleanup* campaign which is aimed at cleaning up litter/dumping 'hotspots' in Belfast and beyond. As part of that, there have been a number of positive articles on our community cleanups, and the work of our community awareness team i.e. 'Captain Cleanup' roadshow and the 'Write up Your Street' competition, for which Lord Mayor hosted a reception in the parlour for the winning schools. There was also some coverage of the *Cleansing Exhibition* in City Hall.

The Christmas 'Get Home Safe' campaign again attracted a lot of positive publicity and it provided a good opportunity to highlight the council's other work in community safety including our training for bar staff and 'Off-Limits' training for off-licence staff which is aimed at tackling underage sales of alcohol and binge drinking. The work of the Community Safety Wardens continues to attract positive media coverage, particularly in local newspapers.

Our 'Waste – it's not rubbish' campaign is ongoing with new initiatives underway including a recycling competition for students living in the university area. Victoria Square are sponsors of the council competition, providing a £6,000 total prize fund. The launch of the campaign earlier this year received very positive coverage in the media and we are hoping the campaign itself will be a success, driving up recycling rates in this area of the city, and therefore affording us another opportunity to send out a positive message on recycling and waste management.

The waste message is still being showcased on Metro service buses in the greater Belfast area. From 1<sup>st</sup> March, you can put food waste in your brown bins and we have been doing some PR and communications in City Matters and on the website to raise awareness about this and explain any new arrangements on bin collections etc. The 'Stitch and Style' events have also continued to generate positive Press.

The Building Control conference held in the Hilton at the end of last year was an extremely successful event and generated a lot of media interest. We are also currently working on a campaign to raise awareness about Energy Performance Certificates as Belfast City Council is the lead body in the pilot programme for all district councils and in enforcing the new legislation.

We are also continuing to proactively highlight our prosecutions in terms of food safety, underage cigarette sales, on-street drinking, littering and dog fines.

Other successful initiatives during this period have been:

- Chinese Masterchef event as part of Chinese New Year celebrations at St George's Market;
- an awareness campaign to raise health and safety concerns about illegal tattooists;
- launch of Young People's Awards (award ceremony is being held in Waterfront at end of March).

**Statistics**

Between October, 2009 and February 2010, there were 140 press enquiries directly related to the work of the Department. This accounts for just over a quarter (26%) of the total number of enquiries dealt with by the Media Relations team for the same period.

**Other coverage**

There has been quite a bit of coverage on dog fouling, particularly in our Parks and we are hoping to do something positive on our dog wardens on bikes initiative.

The Halloween celebrations and our Wardens deployment in the Holylands was covered, as was the installation of CCTV in the Holylands.



### Belfast City Council

<b>Report to:</b>	Health and Environmental Services Committee
<b>Subject:</b>	<b>Consultation Document – Draft Guidance on the Legal Definition of Waste</b>
<b>Date:</b>	12th April, 2010
<b>Reporting Officer:</b>	Tim Walker, Head of Waste Management, Ext 3311
<b>Contact Officer:</b>	Maria McAleer, Policy & Compliance Officer, Ext 3439

#### Relevant Background Information

The Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA) has issued a consultation paper seeking views on new draft guidance produced to define more clearly what is and is not waste. It is intended that the draft guidance will replace definitions originally contained within DOE circular 11/94 and will identify principles arising from European Court of Justice (ECJ) case law which has now been established, the considerations which have to be taken into account and the criteria to be satisfied when deciding if a material is or is not waste.

It is important to note that this draft guidance is not changing the legal definition of waste or superceding any case law. Rather it is to provide guidance on the current case law on the topic at the time of publishing.

This consultation closes for comments on 12th April, 2010 and final guidance will be updated as necessary once published.

#### Key Issues

The newly published draft guidance covers the following areas:

##### **I. A practical guide for businesses and other organisations.**

Key issues: This part of the guidance outlines the initial basic decision-making process and addresses a series of related issues in a relatively easy to understand format. It appears to adequately cover the wide range of aspects that require consideration and as such is helpful.

##### **II. Background and rationale.**

Key issues: This part contains reference to the Waste Strategy for England 2007 and the National Waste Strategy for Wales 2002, but does not make any reference to the Northern Ireland Strategy.

One of the objectives contained in Strand 5 of the NI Strategy, entitled “*Towards Resource Management*”, is to make “*producers of waste and waste management business aware of their legal responsibilities by providing them with timely, user friendly guidance and information to facilitate.*”

In the interests of completeness and equity, it is recommended that appropriate reference should be made to the NI Strategy to ensure consistency with the other administrations. There is a need to regularly review and update the guidance to ensure it reflects the prevailing position and this commitment is duly recognised in this section. It will be important to realise this commitment.

### **III. Detailed guidance on the legal definition of waste and its application.**

Key issues: This part of the draft guidance is comprehensive and covers the wide range of issues which could influence decision-making regarding waste.

arc21 and the constituent councils are in agreement with the proposals presented by the NIEA, and the explanations of the types of waste controlled under the EC Waste Framework Directive (WFD) and other legislation.

Furthermore, arc21 and the constituent councils welcome that, as well as dealing with the core subject, the draft guidance also takes the opportunity to address the perception of waste emphasising the continuing need to promote it as a resource.

The arc21 response to the draft guidance is attached in Appendix 1 for Members' consideration.

#### **Resource Implications**

##### **Financial**

None.

#### **Recommendation**

The Committee is asked to endorse the arc21 response as attached, subject to ratification by full Council at its meeting on 4<sup>th</sup> May.

#### **Decision Tracking**

The Head of Service will liaise with Committee Services to ensure that the necessary documentation is forwarded to the NIEA following the Committee's decision.

#### **Key to Abbreviations**

NIEA – Northern Ireland Environment Agency  
WFD – EC Waste Framework Directive  
DOE – Department of Environment for Northern Ireland  
ECJ – European Court of Justice

#### **Documents Attached**

The full consultation paper is available on-line at <http://www.ni-environment.gov.uk> or, if required, a paper copy can be obtained from the Waste Management Service Policy and Compliance Officer on Ext 3439 or 3497.

## **Arc21 Response to the NIEA Consultation on the Legal Definition of Waste and its Application**

### **Introduction**

arc21 is a collaborative legal public sector entity embracing eleven Councils located along the Eastern Region of Northern Ireland which covers 25% of the land base, populated by 57% of the national population and accounts for 54% of the national municipal waste arisings.

The establishment of arc21 together with its functionality is enshrined in legislation with the original provision being The Local Government (Constituting a Joint Committee a Body Corporate) Order (NI) 2004.

In essence, it is primarily responsible for activities associated with the production, ongoing development and implementation of a Waste Management Plan within the Eastern Region Area.

The eleven constituent Councils of arc21 are Antrim Borough Council, Ards Borough Council, Ballymena Borough Council, Belfast City Council, Castlereagh Borough Council, Carrickfergus Borough Council, Down District Council, Larne Borough Council, Lisburn City Council, Newtownabbey Borough Council and North Down Borough Council.

### **Background**

In the majority of cases, taking a decision on whether or not something is waste is straightforward. However in some cases it is more difficult and the aim of the draft guidance is to help ensure that the right decision is taken in these more difficult cases.

It is intended that the draft guidance will supersede that originally provided in DoE circular 11/94 and will identify the principles deriving from the European Court of Justice case law that has now been established, the considerations that have to be taken into account and the criteria that needs to be satisfied when deciding that a substance or object is or is not waste.

The draft guidance does not change the legal definition of waste and it does not take precedence over the case law on the definition's interpretation.

The draft guidance is split into three distinct parts:

Part One – A Practical Guide for Businesses & Other Organisations.

Part Two – Background & Rationale.

Part Three – Detailed Guidance on the Legal Definition of Waste & Its Application.

### **Response**

arc21 welcomes the opportunity to respond to the consultation and would comment as follows:

#### **Part One – A Practical Guide for Businesses & Other Organisations.**

*Q1 – Do you consider that the practical guide provided in this part of the draft guidance accurately summarises the wide range of factors that need to be taken into account in determining when substances or objects are discarded and become waste; and when waste ceases to be waste? If not, what factors do you consider should be set out in this summary – replying by reference either to the detailed guidance in part 3 or your answers to questions 5- 13?*

Q2 – *Do you consider that the practical guide is helpful? If not, what do you suggest should be included to make it helpful?*

Q3 – *Do you consider it helpful to set out the practical guide in textual and/or diagrammatic formats?*

Answer - This particular part of the guidance outlines the initial basic decision-making process and addresses a series of related issues in a relatively easy to understand format. It appears to adequately cover the wide range of aspects that require consideration and as such is helpful.

The use of both textual and diagrammatic formats is particularly helpful and arc21 would suggest that reverting back to either one to the exclusion of the other would be a retrograde step.

It is important that the two formats consistently reflect each other with no scope for differences in the conclusion. An example where there is a slight difference can be found in question 3, which asks “Does the substance/object need to be disposed of?”

In the diagram if the answer is yes the conclusion is “likely to be waste”. However in the text the conclusion is “it is waste” which is more definitive than the diagrammatic conclusion.

#### **Part Two – Background & Rationale.**

Q4 - *Do you consider that this part of the draft guidance fully explains the background to and the rationale for the guidance. If not, what further explanation do you think should be provided?*

Answer - It is suggested that the guidance document would benefit from this part being at the start of the document and therefore becoming Part One with the current Part One (A Practical Guide for Businesses & Other Organisations) becoming Part Two. This would allow the guidance to follow a more logical flow and would help readers in its application.

This part contains reference to the Waste Strategy for England 2007 and the National Waste Strategy for Wales 2002 but does not make any reference to the Northern Ireland Strategy entitled “*Towards Resource Management*”. One of the objectives contained in the Strand 5 of the NI Strategy is to make “*producers of waste and waste management business aware of their legal responsibilities by providing them with timely, user friendly guidance and information to facilitate.*”

It is suggested in the interests of completeness and equity; appropriate reference should be made to the Northern Ireland Strategy consistent with that of the other administrations.

The need to ensure the guidance is regularly reviewed and updated to ensure it reflects the prevailing position is important and this commitment is duly recognised in this section. It will be important to realise this commitment.

**Part Three – Detailed Guidance on the Legal Definition of Waste & Its Application.**

*Q5 - Do you agree with the proposed answer to the question “Why Regulate Waste?” If not, what is the answer to this question and what are your reasons?*

*Q6- Do you agree with the proposed explanation of the types of waste controlled under (a) the WFD or (b) “other legislation” (i.e. the distinction between waste and Directive waste). If not, what issues do you consider need to be addressed to ensure the explanation is full and accurate?*

*Q7 - Do you consider that there are any issues that should be addressed in this section of the revised guidance?*

*Q8 - Do you consider that this section of the draft guidance fully and accurately identifies the principles established by the ECJ in its case law on the interpretation of the definition of waste?*

*Q9 - Do you consider that this section fully and accurately identifies the factors that need to be taken into account, and the criteria that needs to be satisfied, when deciding whether or not a substance or object is discarded?*

*Q10 - Do you consider that this section of the draft guidance (a) accurately analyses the concepts of (i) products, (ii) residues and (iii) by-products; and (b) accurately identifies and explains the principles set by the EJC to distinguish between (i) production residues classified as waste and (ii) production residues classified as non-waste by-products?*

*Q11 – Do you consider that this section of the draft guidance fully and accurately identifies the principles established by the ECJ and national courts to determine that the objectives of the WFD and other EU waste legislation have been achieved and, as a consequence, substances or objects cease to be waste?*

*Q12 - Do you consider that the draft guidance fulfils the Davidson Recommendation?*

*Q13- Are there any issues or factors other than those dealt with in the guidance that you think the guidance should cover?*

This part of the guidance document is comprehensive and covers the wide range of issues that could influence a decision. arc21 agree with the proposed answer to the question “*Why regulate waste?*” and the proposed explanation of the types of waste controlled under the WFD and other legislation.

The contents do not appear to have omitted any issue that would require to be addressed. It is particularly encouraging that the guidance as well as dealing with the core subject matter also takes the opportunity to attempt to address the perception of waste being a stigma emphasising the continuing need to promote it as a resource.

This part deals with a very complex matter in a rational and logical way stepping through the four specific sections: Background, General Principles of ECJ Case Law, By- Products and End –of-Waste.

Consequently, arc21 considers that the contents of the draft guidance are sufficient in regards to questions 8-11.

In regards to fulfilling the Davidson Recommendation, the use of examples is particularly helpful and perhaps could be enhanced through augmenting each textual explanation with a diagram outlining the various steps in the decision making process that resulted in the conclusion reached in the quoted examples.

Finally, one scenario that may be worthy of consideration for inclusion in the document is that relating to the on-site use of materials originating from that site during construction without the material going beyond the boundaries of the site (e.g. soil from excavation on one part of the site used in reconfiguration of another area within the site).

**Belfast City Council**

<b>Report to:</b>	Health and Environmental Services Committee
<b>Subject:</b>	<b>QUESTOR Industrial Advisory Board Meeting</b>
<b>Date:</b>	12th April, 2010
<b>Reporting Officer:</b>	Tim Walker, Head of Waste Management, Ext 3311
<b>Contact Officer:</b>	Lisa Toland, Economic Development Manager, Ext 3427

**Relevant Background Information**

Members will be aware that, at the Committee's meeting on 2<sup>nd</sup> December, Waste Management presented a report highlighting the collaborative work being undertaken between itself and the Economic Initiatives Unit. This has produced a number of schemes such as BITES (Business Improvement Through Environmental Solutions) and our joint participation on the board of the QUESTOR Centre run by Queen's University, Belfast.

As part of the Council's environmental industries action plan developed in 2007, it agreed to take an introductory two-year trial membership (2008 and 2009) of QUESTOR Centre. The Centre is a dynamic international environmental research co-operative which serves a select membership made up of environmental regulators and environmentally responsible companies, ranging in size from large multi-national corporations through to forward looking small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs). QUESTOR provides member organisations with a highly focused environmental research programme, delivered by a multi-disciplinary staff at world class environmental research institutions.

The Council is currently represented by both Economic Initiatives (Development) and Waste Management Services on Questor's Industrial Advisory Board which has a responsibility for making decisions on the research projects to be funded.

**Key Issues**

The QUESTOR Centre Director has invited the Chair and Deputy Chair of the Development Committee and the Chair and Deputy Chair of the Health and Environmental Services Committee to visit the QUESTOR facilities and to attend the Industrial Advisory Board Dinner. The dinner is scheduled for Tuesday 11 May and the venue and time are to be confirmed.

No date or time has been set for the site visit to the QUESTOR facilities.

**Resource Implications**

There are no major resource implications regarding this report.

**Recommendations**

It is recommended that Members agree that the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman accept the invitation to attend both the QUESTOR Industrial Advisory Board Dinner on 11th May 2010 and the tour of the QUESTOR facilities, at a date and time to be arranged.

**Decision Tracking**

Further to agreement on a site visit, a date for the visit will be set and confirmed with the Chair and Deputy Chair.

**Key to Abbreviations**

QUESTOR – Queen’s University Environmental Science & Technology Research Centre

**Belfast City Council**

<b>Report to:</b>	Health and Environmental Services Committee
<b>Subject:</b>	<b>Waste Framework Directive Update</b>
<b>Date:</b>	12th April, 2010
<b>Reporting Officer:</b>	Tim Walker, Head of Waste Management, Ext 3311
<b>Contact Officer:</b>	Tim Walker, Head of Waste Management, Ext 3311

**Relevant Background Information**

Members will be aware that at the Committee's December meeting, Waste Management presented a report proposing a response to a Department of Environment (the DoE) consultation paper on the revised EC Waste Framework Directive (WFD).

At this meeting, it was highlighted that this was the first of two such consultations and its being undertaken to help the DOE decide on policies which would enable Northern Ireland to meet, in particular, the new provisions of the WFD. The first consultation exercise focused purely on the policy proposals necessary to comply with the WFD; and Member States are required to bring into force all the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with the WFD by 12 December 2010.

The revised WFD's objective is to establish measures "*To protect the environment and human health by preventing or reducing the adverse impacts of the generation and management of waste and by reducing overall impacts of resource use improving the efficiency of such use.*" The recent revision of the WFD focuses on policy proposals covering issues such as:

- the waste hierarchy
- producer responsibility
- separate collection of waste
- household recycling targets and
- waste prevention.

This places a greater emphasis on the second stage of the consultation process which will focus on additional measures to transpose the content of the WFD. It is probable that the issue of landfill bans will be raised in this stage. It is worth noting that, presently, a consultation paper on the introduction of restrictions on the landfilling of certain wastes has been issued in England and Wales which includes the prospect of banning the landfilling of certain wastes in future. This consultation paper closes in mid-June.

**Key Issues**

In my report of 2<sup>nd</sup> December, I highlighted that, while it was too early to quantify the implications of implementation of transposing legislation, it was likely that there would be significant financial and other implications for the Council.

Since this report, arc21 has been working diligently to determine what the impact of the revised WFD is likely to mean for its constituent councils. The current arc21 procurement process was initiated to meet the requirements of the earlier EC Landfill Directive (LFD) and, against this background, arc21 has been paying close attention to the need within the WFD for every council to achieve 50% recycling by 2020. They have produced a Waste Flow Model which considers what levels of recycling the region needs to achieve to meet this target as well as identifying what level each of the constituent councils has to achieve.

Following discussions between arc21 and the Council regarding the Waste Data Flow spreadsheet for Belfast, it is apparent that the Council will need to take additional steps to secure further waste for recycling from its municipal waste streams. This will mean that wastes which were previously scheduled for treatment and disposal in the facilities being procured to meet the LFD targets will have to be recycled instead.

The Council is affected comparatively more so than other constituent councils within arc21 due to our lower recycling rate. Over the next couple of years, the Council will need to find new ways to engage more closely with the public to effect greater levels of behaviour and attitude changes and issue new contracts to target particular elements of the municipal waste stream specifically for recycling purposes.

By way of example of the types of initiatives which we may need to adopt, members will be aware that there are over 9,000 households on the black box recycling service which are currently on pilot kitchen waste collection schemes. My Service is reviewing the performance of these schemes but the requirements of the WFD adds further weight to the case for this service to be extended across the inner city.

The Council will continue to work closely with arc21 to determine the next steps which the Council will need to take to fulfil the requirements of the WFD and when and, with this in mind, a report will be submitted to the Committee shortly on the outcome of the review of the pilot food kitchen waste collection schemes.

**Resource Implications**

There will be significant financial and other resource implications arising from the implementation of the WFD both in terms of letting and managing contracts.

At this stage, it is too early to gauge what these costs would be.

**Recommendation**

It is recommended that Members note the report.

**Decision Tracking**

The Head of Service will continue to work closely with arc21 to determine what the next steps for the Council are in relation to complying with the emerging requirements of the WFD.

**Belfast City Council**

<b>Report to:</b>	Health & Environmental Services Committee.
<b>Subject:</b>	<b>Waste Week 2010</b>
<b>Date:</b>	12th April, 2010
<b>Reporting Officer:</b>	Mr Tim Walker, Head of Waste Management, Ext 3311
<b>Contact Officer:</b>	Mr Martin Doherty, Waste Business Development & Outreach Manager, Ext 3270

**Relevant Background Information**

Members may be aware that, since 2003, the Business Development and Outreach section of the Waste Management Service has been running a waste awareness week in the first week of June, called Waste Week.

Last year, Waste Week won recognition at three national celebrations

- A Green Apple Award
- A Green Award and
- A Northern Ireland PR Award

In previous years, the Section has partnered with other Departments to ensure that the waste reduction and recycling message has been circulated to as wide and varied an audience as possible and we will be working again with the Parks Service's Education and Economic Development sections. Waste Week has sought to engage on a cross-community basis through events aimed at schools, communities and the business sector. This year we plan to:

- host school education fun-days in four parks across the whole of the city
- hold a car boot sale in the Council's Ormeau Avenue staff car park
- open a one-day reused/recycled household shop in Victoria Square
- host a Green "*Meet-the-Buyer*" Seminar
- position waste sculptures in various city locations
- re-erect our poster campaign
- launch the next phase of our communications campaign

**Key Issues**

In slightly more than a decade, waste management has moved from being all about disposal, through recycling and composting, to a growing recognition that greater emphasis needs placed upon reuse and waste minimisation.

There are direct and indirect benefits from taking this journey: recycling and composting now cost noticeably less than simple landfilling which, through the annual £8 landfill tax increment, has rapidly become the most expensive waste treatment/disposal option currently in use by the Council. There are several other reasons why recycling and composting make more environmental sense as well.

One of the biggest tasks facing the Council presently is the need to continue to increase householders' understanding of the costs and benefits from avoiding sending waste to landfill and to use other means to reduce, reuse and recycle their wastes. This necessity is also becoming more clearly framed by the EC Waste Framework Directive which places a responsibility upon the Council to recycle 50% of its waste arisings by 2020, as highlighted elsewhere in the Committee report.

Waste Week, and to an increasing extent, the European Week of Waste Reduction held in November, provides the Service with an opportunity to engage more comprehensively to relay these messages and to encourage action from the city's householders.

**Resource Implications**

**Financial**

The cost of Waste Week will not exceed £15,000 which has been budgeted for in this year's financial estimates.

**Human Resources**

Staffing at the various events will be by the Service and its partners.

**Recommendation**

The Committee is requested to note the report.

**Key to Abbreviations**

EC – European Commission  
PR – Public Relations

**Documents Attached**

None



### Belfast City Council

<b>Report to:</b>	Health and Environmental Services Committee
<b>Subject:</b>	<b>Application for the Erection of a Dual-Language Street Sign</b>
<b>Date:</b>	12th April, 2010
<b>Reporting Officer:</b>	Trevor Martin, Head of Building Control, Ext 2450
<b>Contact Officer:</b>	Stephen Hewitt, Building Control Manager, Ext 2435

#### Relevant Background Information

The power for the Council to consider applications to erect a second street nameplate in a language other than English, is contained in Article 11 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) (NI) Order 1995.

An application has been received to erect a second street nameplate at a section of Broadway, showing the name of the street expressed in a language other than English. The second language is Irish. Broadway is a long street bisected by the M1/Westlink interface and where the majority opinion on whether to have a second language street sign in Irish may differ between readily identifiable, substantial lengths of the street.

The Council's policy on Dual Language Street Signs makes provision for erecting them in sections of a street where that street is of substantial length and to recognise the diversity of opinion that might be had on such an application. The policy states that *"consideration will be given to "long streets" where majority opinion on whether to have a second language street sign may differ between readily identifiable, substantial lengths of the street. In these circumstances consideration will be given to the erection of dual language nameplates in those substantial portions of the street where the required majority of occupiers have expressed a wish for such a nameplate"*.

The application was for the portion of street leading from the Falls Road to the Westlink junction and did not include the portion of Broadway leading from the Westlink Junction to Donegall Avenue. The translation was authenticated by Queens University, the approved translator for Belfast City Council.

In accordance with the Council's policy for the erection of dual language street signs, surveys of all persons appearing on the Electoral Register for that section of Broadway named in the previous paragraph, were carried out and the following responses were received.

**Broadway, BT12**

31 people (81%) are in favour of the erection of a second street nameplate  
 1 person (3%) had not completed the survey fully  
 6 people (16%) did not respond to the survey

**Key Issues**

To consider the following application for dual language street signs for an existing street name within the City.

<b>English Name</b>	<b>Non-English Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Applicant</b>	<b>Persons Surveyed</b>
Broadway	An Bealach Leathan	Off Falls Road BT12	Councillor Caoimhín Mac Giolla Mhín	38

**Resource Implications**

There is a cost of £200.00 covering the cost of the manufacturing and erection of these dual language street signs. The cost for these street signs has been allowed for in the current budget. There will be no additional human resource or asset implications.

**Recommendations**

As more than two thirds of the total numbers of persons surveyed in the portion of the street are in favour of the proposal to erect a second street nameplate in Irish at the above location, the Committee is recommended to approve the application.

**Decision Tracking**

If the decision is to refuse the application, then a letter will be sent to the applicant within 5 days of the Council decision, advising them of the decision.

If the decision is to grant the application, then the applicant and all relevant organisations are advised within 14 days of the Council decision. Building Control will arrange for the dual language sign to be erected within 8 weeks.

The person responsible for the actions above is Trevor Martin, Head of Building Control.



### Belfast City Council

<b>Report to:</b>	Health and Environmental Services Committee
<b>Subject:</b>	<b>Naming of Streets</b>
<b>Date:</b>	12th April, 2010
<b>Reporting Officer:</b>	Mr Trevor Martin, Head of Service, Ext 2450
<b>Contact Officer:</b>	Mr Stephen Hewitt, Building Control Manager, Ext 2435

#### Relevant Background Information

The power for the Council to name streets is contained in Article 11 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) (NI) Order 1995.

#### Key Issues

To consider the following applications for the naming of new streets in the City.

Proposed Name	Location	Applicant
Ladas Park	Off Ladas Way, BT6	John Williamson Architects
Highgrove Meadows	Off Ballygomartin Road, BT13	Lissue Developments Ltd

The applications particulars are in order and the Royal Mail has no objections to the proposed names. The proposed new names are not contained in the Council's Streets Register and do not duplicate existing approved street names in the City.

#### Resource Implications

There are no Financial, Human Resources or Assets and other Implications in this report.

#### Recommendation

Based on the information presented, the Committee may either:

- Grant the applications, or
- Refuse the applications and request the applicant/s to submit another name for consideration.

<b>Decision Tracking</b>
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<p>If the decision is to refuse the application, then a letter will be sent to the applicant within 5 days of the Council decision, requesting that they submit an alternative name.</p>
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<p>If the decision is to grant the application, then the applicant and all relevant organisations are advised within 14 days of the Council decision.</p>
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<p>The person responsible for the actions above is Trevor Martin, Head of Building Control</p>
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<b>Key to Abbreviations</b>
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<p>None</p>
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<b>Documents Attached</b>
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<p>None</p>
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**Belfast City Council**

<b>Report to:</b>	Health and Environmental Services Committee
<b>Subject:</b>	<b>National Community Safety Network Annual Conference</b>
<b>Date:</b>	12th April, 2010
<b>Reporting Officer:</b>	Suzanne Wylie, Head of Environmental Health, ext. 3281
<b>Contact Officer:</b>	Eve Bremner, Safer City Manager, ext. 3275

**Relevant Background Information**

The National Community Safety Network (NCSN) Annual Conference takes place this year from 15th-17th June in the Waterfront Hall, Belfast. This event facilitates the sharing of good practice across England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland around community safety issues. The overall theme of the conference is "Community Safety in Changing Times" and key topics for consideration include:

- Community Cohesion and Engagement;
- Public Confidence and Ownership;
- Violent Crime;
- Anti-Social Behaviour;
- Domestic Abuse;
- Restorative Justice;
- Race & Diversity;
- Road Safety.

The conference aims to encourage debate via interactive workshops and site visits which will challenge delegates to learn from each other and collaborate on tried and tested solutions to national community safety issues.

**Key Issues**

The NCSN is the leading practitioner-led organisation supporting those involved in promoting community safety/crime reduction throughout the United Kingdom. It has just under 400 organisational and individual members in the public, private and voluntary sectors, all with a common interest in promoting safer communities. The conference is an opportunity to share good practice between UK Community Safety Partnerships, Local Authorities, Police and other partners.

The conference, which will bring significant profile and an economic benefit to Belfast, also offers an opportunity to showcase the work ongoing in our city and as such the following has been arranged:

- The Lord Mayor will be hosting a civic dinner for delegates and key partners on the evening of 16<sup>th</sup> June;
- Belfast City Council will have a keynote speaker at the opening of the event;
- Belfast Community Safety Partnership (CSP) will be hosting a number of workshops for delegates to attend at the conference;
- The District Policing Partnership (DPP) and CSP will have a public presence in the information zones situated throughout the conference;
- Belfast will be hosting 5 site visits, in the city centre, north, south, east and west Belfast in order to showcase our work to create a safer city.

As the Council is a lead partner in both the CSP and DPP, it is suggested that Elected Members would find the event of interest and use; particularly in light of the current review of CSPs and DPPs.

### **Resource Implications**

#### **Financial**

The NIO Community Safety Unit currently provides funding to support the attendance of members of the community safety team staff.

The anticipated cost of attendees is outlined below.

Delegate fee including conference dinner = £479 pp

There is sufficient allowance within the Service's Revenue Estimates to accommodate the attendance of up to four elected Members.

#### **Human Resources**

There are no additional human resource implications. The Community Safety and DPP teams will provide briefings to Elected Representatives wishing to attend if required.

#### **Asset and Other Implications**

N/A

### **Recommendations**

The Committee is asked to:

- Agree to the attendance of the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman, or their nominees, at the National Community Safety Network Annual Conference on 15<sup>th</sup> -17<sup>th</sup> June 2010; and
- Consider whether to approve the attendance of an additional two Members.



### Belfast City Council

<b>Report to:</b>	Health and Environmental Services Committee
<b>Subject:</b>	<b>Consultation Document - Draft Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Bill</b>
<b>Date:</b>	12 <sup>th</sup> April, 2010
<b>Reporting Officer:</b>	Suzanne Wylie, Head of Environmental Health, Ext 3281
<b>Contact Officers:</b>	Siobhan Toland, Environmental Health Manager, Ext 3312

#### RELEVANT BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The Department of the Environment's Clean Neighbourhoods Team, wrote to consultees, including District Councils, on 1<sup>st</sup> March 2010 to invite views on the proposals for a Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Bill as set out in the published consultation paper. The closing date for the consultation is 23<sup>rd</sup> April 2010.

The Council has long awaited the publication of this Bill and had originally hoped it would be brought into statute in 2006. The Council previously submitted a response to an informal consultation and also supported NILGA during April 2008 to lobby for the legislation to be brought forward. At that time NILGA looked to advance the key areas and asked for agreement among councils of the top 3 areas they wished to see enacted. BCC responded to that and whilst we highlighted 3 issues, Graffiti and Fly-posting, Noise Nuisance and Alleygating, the Council's position was to seek for the Bill to be brought forward in its entirety.

The aim of the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Bill (Northern Ireland) is to give district councils a range of powers to help them to manage their local environments in an efficient and effective manner in line with the public's expectations. If legislated and implemented effectively, the new powers should lead to significant improvements in environmental conditions in local neighbourhoods and, consequently, in the quality of people's lives. In addition, clean, safe and green neighbourhoods should help to stimulate economic investment and tourism and attract people into the community to live, work and socialise. Businesses also have a role to play in supporting district councils to manage the local environment and the Department of the Environment is looking to business to show corporate social responsibility in helping to maintain the quality of the local environment.

The current set of powers, duties and guidance for providing and maintaining clean and safe public spaces / areas is not sufficiently comprehensive and is not working as effectively as it should. Tougher, clearer and more flexible powers should help district councils to deal with irresponsible individuals and specific nuisances.

The proposals contained in the Bill were developed following limited informal consultation with stakeholders but in the main they are based on experience and developments in England and Wales.

The consultation document highlights that the proposals will:

- Create revised powers to deal with nuisance alleyways;
- Deal more effectively with the problem of nuisance vehicles by allowing district councils to remove them immediately;
- Provide a range of new and extended powers to enable more effective control over the problems of litter, free distribution of printed materials and abandoned shopping trolleys;
- Provide a range of new and extended powers to enable more effective control over the problems of graffiti and fly-posting;
- Deregulate the dog byelaw system and create some new powers in respect of dog control;
- Provide more flexible powers for dealing with noisy neighbours, night-time noise from licensed premises and nuisance intruder alarms;
- Update the legislation on statutory nuisance; and
- Ensure greater flexibility at the local level for the use of fixed penalty notices.

The draft Bill is based on corresponding provisions in the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005 (England and Wales) in relation to vehicles; litter; fly-posting; graffiti; controls on dogs; noise; and various miscellaneous issues including fixed penalty receipts and statutory nuisances. The provisions concerning graffiti and other defacement and some aspects of the provisions concerning noise are also based on corresponding provisions in the Anti-social Behaviour Act 2003, as amended by the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act.

A more detailed summary of the issues and proposals covered within the Draft Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Bill is included in Appendix 1.

## KEY ISSUES

### Belfast City Council Position

The Council is recommended to welcome the opportunity to respond to the draft Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Bill. An internal corporate working group, including the following Departments and Services that will be impacted by the new Bill, have been consulted and provided input into the draft consultation response: Health & Environmental Services, (Environmental Health, Waste Management, Cleansing Services, Building Control), Parks & Leisure Department and Legal Services. Arc 21 has also given support to the draft consultation response.

Some key points raised in the response are outlined below; however, the detailed response is attached in Appendix 2.

#### Fly-posting and Graffiti

Improved tools to tackle litter and in particular fly posting and graffiti are something for which this Council has called for a number of years. BCC has attempted to take a very proactive, low tolerance approach to these issues, however its efforts have been hampered by legislative gaps. The Council currently spends approximately £90,000 annually to remove fly-posters. Consequently, although it is proposed that the Council be supportive of the majority of the proposals around these issues, it is also recommended that the following very significant concerns be expressed around the new provisions for fly-posting: i.e.

- The proposals limit the legal scope of councils in tackling fly-posting to dealing only with those who personally affix the posters and not those whose goods and services are advertised on the poster i.e. the beneficiaries of the advertisement. This will severely curtail the Council's efforts to control and eradicate fly-posting activities and will not have the desired significant impact on reducing the levels of fly-posting activity.

In view of the above comments, it is proposed that the Council urges the Department to review this section of the proposed CNE Bill to give Councils a comprehensive range of powers to deter fly-posting activities. If the current proposals remain unchanged, the opportunity to effectively curtail fly-posting will be lost and fly-posting will continue to have an adverse impact on the local character and appearance of neighbourhoods, particularly in urban environments.

- The proposed changes will mean that councils will only be able to remove or obliterate posters which are displayed after giving prior notice of not less than two days. The Council currently undertakes a very proactive role in the removal or obliteration of posters (approximately 25,000 per month) without notice. This has the effect of reducing the advertising value of fly posting, deterring some from investing further in this form of advertising. In addition, the requirement to serve Removal Notices in respect of this quantity of fly-posters will be onerous, costly, time consuming and in practical terms, impossible to administer. If this issue is not addressed in the Bill it could adversely affect the visual appearance of a city like Belfast which has already taken a proactive approach.
- It is disappointing to note that in the event of non-compliance with a Removal Notice that councils have not been afforded powers to prosecute. The recovery of costs for the removal of the posters is not an appropriate substitute for powers of prosecution, which would act as a better deterrent and allow more robust control.

### **Dog Fouling**

The Council is recommended to support the additional controls on dogs and dog fouling, in particular the proposal to introduce the power to make dog control orders. However, the following concern needs to be given consideration by the Department:

- The proposal to repeal Article 4 of the Litter (NI) Order 1994, which makes it an offence to permit a dog to foul in a public place and which has so far proved very effective. Consequently, the Council should express grave concerns about the potential impact of this proposal on the cleanliness of the city. It is appreciated that the proposed dog control orders can include provisions relating to dog fouling, however this will only apply to those areas that have been so designated. The Council would therefore very strongly recommend that Article 4 of the Litter Order be retained.

### **Litter**

- Again the Council should welcome the additional powers. However it should also press to have the street litter powers extended to enable councils to deal effectively with litter, including cigarette butts, from pubs, clubs, restaurants and cafes.

### **Noise Nuisance**

The Council is recommended to welcome the additional powers to deal with noise nuisance. However it should also raise the following issues:

- **Audible Alarms**  
The legislation should make reference to audible alarms in general and not restrict the ability to take action to intruder alarms. The Council should also ask the Department to reconsider the stipulations regarding notification of alarm notification areas, so that the process is manageable and not cost prohibitive.

In addition, the Council should highlight that the requirement to obtain a warrant before forcing an entry to premises to silence alarms, especially at night, could restrict the effectiveness of the service in dealing with the problem as quickly as possible.

- **Noise Act Powers**

Belfast City Council is the only district council to date in Northern Ireland to adopt and enforce the Noise Act. The Council is of the strong view that the current level of funding from the Department (0.04 pence per head of population for those authorities who adopt the Noise Act) is grossly inadequate and the additional powers to be enacted under this legislation strengthen the case for a fundamental review of such funding. The current level of funding only supports 3% of the cost of the Council's Night Time Noise Service.

**Fixed Penalty and Resourcing**

- The Council should emphasise that although Councils will be able to retain receipts from fixed penalties, this income will be minimal and will not compensate for the considerable extra resources which will be needed to deliver the increased level of services. Evidence from GB indicates that fixed penalties can be a useful deterrent but the numbers that tend to be served and costs recovered are extremely small compared to the cost of delivering the services.
- The finances of local government in NI are, like those of others in the public sector, increasingly constrained. Whilst the proposals are welcome, consideration should be given to financially compensating councils for the additional costs which will be associated with the administration, investigations and enforcement activity. The Council should therefore seek clarity and immediate further consultation by the Department on the additional 'new burdens' funding required to properly effect the new regulatory powers and improve neighbourhoods in the way that is envisaged.

A detailed draft response to the proposed Bill is attached at Appendix 2.

**RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS**

There are potentially significant resource implications for the Council as a result of the introduction of the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Bill. This issue has been raised in the attached draft response.

The Department of the Environment needs to engage with councils immediately on the potential for funding to support the application of the new powers.

**RECOMMENDATION**

It is recommended that the Committee approves the draft response.

**DECISION TRACKING**

Following Committee approval, the Head of Environmental Health will submit the response to DOE, subject to full council approval.

**DOCUMENTS ATTACHED**

Appendix 1 – Extract from DoE summary of issues covered within the Draft Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Bill

Appendix 2 – Detailed Council response to the Consultation on Draft Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Bill

**Appendix 1**

**Extract from DoE summary of issues covered within the Draft Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Bill**

***Litter***

Litter continues to be a major concern for many people in Northern Ireland. It reduces the quality of our lives by degrading our public spaces and our local neighbourhoods. Litter in all of its forms e.g. chewing gum, cigarette butts, fast food, drinks, containers, wrapping paper etc., if left unchecked, is an eyesore which can lead to dirty and unhealthy streets and unsightly local neighbourhoods. The Bill will strengthen the existing law to enable district councils to deal more effectively with a range of litter problems, in that it will:

- amend the offence of dropping litter in a lake, pond or watercourse;
- strengthen provisions in respect of failing to provide name and address;
- give Councils new powers (litter clearing notices) to require businesses and individuals to clear litter from their land;
- strengthen existing powers for Councils to require local businesses to help clear up litter they generate (street litter control notices);
- enable Councils to restrict the distribution of flyers, hand-outs and pamphlets that can end up as litter.

***Fly-posting and graffiti***

Fly-posting and graffiti are very visual signs of neglect and degradation within a local environment. The Bill will strengthen the existing law to enable district councils to deal more effectively with fly-posting and graffiti, in that it will:

- give councils the ability to issue fixed penalty notices to graffiti and fly-posting offenders;
- enable councils to serve "defacement removal notices" in respect of graffiti and fly-posting;
- make it an offence to sell spray paints to children;
- strengthen the legislation to make it harder for beneficiaries of fly posting to evade prosecution.

***Dogs***

Irresponsible dog ownership gives rise in Belfast alone to nearly 5000 public complaints, a significant proportion of which relate to dog fouling. The Bill will introduce new arrangements for controlling dogs by replacing the local byelaws system with a more streamlined and straightforward system, easier for district councils to operate. It will:

- replace dog byelaws with a new, simplified system of dog control orders which will enable councils to deal with fouling by dogs, ban dogs from designated areas, require dogs to be kept on a lead and restrict the number of dogs that can be walked by one person.

***Noise***

The Bill will give district councils new powers to deal with audible intruder alarms and extend the provisions of the Noise Act 1996 in relation to noise from private premises to noise from licensed premises. These provisions are designed to deal with noise nuisance problems caused by false alarms when the key-holder is away and licensed premises that ignore warnings to reduce excessive noise levels.

## ***Statutory Nuisance***

The existing law is the Public Health (Ireland) Act 1878, which is 131 years old. Despite having been amended from time to time the definition of what can be considered a statutory nuisance and the enforcement powers available to district councils have not kept pace with developments in statutory nuisance legislation applying outside Northern Ireland. The Bill will update the current law on statutory nuisance by bringing it into line with that which applies in England and Wales as amended by the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005.

## ***Fixed Penalty Notices (Fines)***

Fixed penalty notices are a simple and visible way of dealing with environmental offences. If used properly, they provide an effective deterrent and avoid the cost of court action. At present, council can use fixed penalty notices for littering and dog-fouling offences and also for some noise offences. The Bill will make greater use of fixed penalty notices as an alternative to prosecution and give district councils the flexibility, subject to upper and lower limits, to set their own fixed rates. The proposals in the Bill extend the use of fixed penalty notices for offences related to nuisance and abandoned vehicles, litter controls, other dog controls and additional noise controls. It is also proposed that the receipts arising from fixed penalty notices can be retained by Councils and the functions for which the receipts may be used are specified, e.g. the new functions in relation to audible alarms and other functions in relation to noise statutory nuisance.

## ***Gating Orders***

Back alleys or entries can attract a range of anti-social and environmental problems that reduce the quality of life in our local neighbourhoods. They can be magnets for litter, fly-tipping, abandoned vehicles and graffiti offenders. They can also attract other problems such as domestic burglary and drug dealing and can make the lives of local residents a misery. The Bill will contain proposals to make the existing procedure for closing off nuisance back alleys more effective and will contain amendments to the Roads (Northern Ireland) Order 1993 to give effect to the new gating order provisions. The Bill will give district councils new powers to make, with the approval of the Department for Regional Development, "gating orders" to deal with problem alleyways.

## ***Nuisance parking***

The Bill will give district councils new powers to deal with nuisance parking in respect of businesses that sell or repair cars on the road. Such vehicles can be a nuisance, they can reduce parking opportunities and cause pollution (for example where oil is spilled or leaked). Two new offences will be created: offering for sale two or more vehicles, or repairing a vehicle on the road as part of a business.

## ***Abandoned vehicles***

Abandoned cars degrade streets and can become targets for anti-social behaviour and arson. The Bill will give district councils the power to remove abandoned cars from the streets immediately.

## ***Abandoned shopping trolleys***

Abandoned trolleys can be a visible problem affecting the quality of our streets and public places and can also be a hazard. When dumped in watercourses they can cause particular problems and they may also cause harm to wildlife. The Bill will give district councils the power to recover the costs of dealing with abandoned shopping trolleys from their owners.

***Offences relating to pollution etc: penalties on conviction***

The Bill increases the maximum fine in the Magistrates Court from £30,000 to £50,000, for breaches of the Pollution Prevention and Control Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2003. These control emissions from specified industrial premises and mobile plant. The level of fine would be brought into line with the equivalent maximum fines in respect of illegal waste activity set out in the Waste and Contaminated Land (Northern Ireland) Order 1997. The increase to £50,000 also brings the level of fine into line with that which applies in England and Wales.

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**Council Response - Draft Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Bill**

The purpose of this consultation exercise is to invite comments on the draft Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Bill (Northern Ireland) as set out in Section 2 of the consultation document. The main purpose of the Bill is to improve and strengthen existing legislation to help District Councils deal more effectively with a wide range of problems associated with local environmental quality.

Issues covered by the Bill include litter, fly-posting and graffiti, dog control, noise, statutory nuisance, fixed penalty notices, gating orders, nuisance parking, abandoned vehicles, abandoned shopping trolleys and fines for offences relating to pollution.

Section 1 of the consultation document (Consultation Issues) provides an outline of the measures in the Bill and invites comments on same. The Bill is divided into 8 distinct parts. The following tables look at each part separately and contain comments on the provisions contained within the Bill.

	<b>Part 1 - Gating Orders</b>	<b>Response</b>
<b>Issue 1</b> (Page 12)	<p>Consultees are invited to comment on the provisions concerning Gating orders in Clause 1:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gating orders;</li> <li>• Effect of gating orders;</li> <li>• Variation and revocation of gating orders;</li> <li>• Procedure for orders under this Part;</li> <li>• Validity of gating orders;</li> <li>• Publication and availability of gating orders.</li> </ul>	<p>BCC welcomes the proposal to make a specific power in respect of gating orders and any process which will streamline and speed up the current system. The Council therefore supports, in principle, the transfer of responsibility for making such orders to district councils. Belfast City Council has been involved in a pilot ‘alleygating’ scheme, erecting over 200 gates, and its experience is that the existing system, whereby the responsibility for the statutory process lies with DRD, leads to delays and frustration on the part of residents, etc.</p> <p>However the Council is concerned about the resource implications that such a new power would have in terms of increased administration, publication of notices, legal advice and local inquiries. The resources for the erection, operation and maintenance of gates themselves are also very limited as there is currently no central government funding for such schemes; this is something that central government needs to address, if gating schemes are to be used widely to reduce antisocial behaviour.</p> <p>In addition, the proposed legislation still requires the approval of the Department to make such orders, which could without effective controls, still add delay into the process. Therefore, there would need to be further guidance or clarification on what this entails and some parameters put around response times. It should also clarify the circumstances under which the Department might refuse the making of the order, to avoid any unnecessary expenditure.</p> <p>The Council would also wish to see a clear a definition of a ‘back street’ as there is often confusion on the part of residents between a back street (alley) and a walkway. Section</p>

		<p>69B (4) goes some way to addressing the issue of public rights of way to a residential dwelling, however a fuller definition would prove invaluable for councils when dealing with public expectations.</p> <p>The Council would also wish to see further guidance on the requirements relating to local inquiries, in particular the circumstances under which such an inquiry must be held and what element of discretion councils might have to determine the 'reasonableness' of objections considering the costs to the ratepayer of holding such inquiries.</p> <p>In respect of variation and revocation of gating orders, it would be helpful if Section 69C (2) could include a clause of antisocial behaviour directed to the gates or within the restricted space, as a reason for revocation.</p>
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	<b>Part 2 - Vehicles</b>	<b>Response</b>
<p><b>Issue 2</b> (Page 13)</p>	<p>Consultees are invited to comment on the provisions in Clauses 2 to 13 concerning:-</p> <p><b><u>Nuisance parking offences</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exposing vehicles for sale on a road;</li> <li>• Repairing vehicles on a road</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Nuisance parking offences: fixed penalty notices</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Power to give fixed penalty notices;</li> <li>• Power to require name and address;</li> <li>• Use of fixed penalty receipts</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Abandoned vehicles</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Offence of abandoning a vehicle: fixed penalty notices;</li> <li>• Notice of removal of vehicle by district council;</li> <li>• Disposal of removed vehicle by district council;</li> <li>• Guidance</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>Nuisance parking</u></b></p> <p>One issue which is not adequately addressed is the parking of vehicles on the street which are "in for repair". Many of the repair garages are small with little parking space. Vehicles in for repair are parked on the street, taking up residents spaces. Although no work is carried out on them in the street they are still regarded as a nuisance by residents.</p> <p><b><u>Abandoned Vehicles - Caravans</u></b></p> <p>One obvious omission in the draft Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Bill Consultation Paper would be that of caravans (to include abandoned, located without necessary permissions or unoccupied).</p> <p>Belfast City Council receives enquiries regarding abandoned or illegally located caravans and as such more clarification would be welcomed on the inclusion of a definition of a caravan within the bill or even within the definition of a trailer as currently listed within the Pollution</p>

	<p><b><u>Illegally parked vehicles</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Notice of removal of vehicle;</li> <li>• Disposal of vehicle by police officer;</li> <li>• Disposal of vehicle by Department.</li> </ul>	<p>Control and Local Government Order 1978. Part II – Article 36 (1).</p> <p>The provision is not sufficiently robust to deal with vehicles abandoned on private land. The provisions should be capable of permitting the Council to remove vehicles from private land to which the public have access.</p>
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	<b>Part 3 - Litter</b>	<b>Response</b>
<p><b>Issue 3</b> (Page 14)</p>	<p>Consultees are invited to comment on the provisions in Clauses 14 to 23 concerning:-</p> <p><b><u>Offence of dropping litter</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Offence of dropping litter in lake, pond or watercourse;</li> <li>• Penalty for failing to provide name;</li> <li>• Litter offence: fixed penalty notice</li> </ul>	<p>The proposed changes will have little impact, as the Article 3 offence remains unchanged. The Clean Neighbourhood and Environment Act (CNEA) 2005 clarified that the offence of littering applied to litter whether it was deposited on land or water. The Litter (NI) Order 1994 does not define littering in water as an offence. The CNEA 2005 also clarifies that smoking related litter and chewing gum constitute litter.</p> <p>In relation to the proposals for the CNE Bill for Northern Ireland, the Council wishes to clarify if the Department has interpreted The Litter (NI) Order 1994 in its current format and its definitions to be as comprehensive as the CNEA in England and Wales without needing to make amendments to cover litter deposited into water and smoking related/chewing gum?</p> <p>The Penalty for failure to provide a name and address to an authorised person is amended to make it an offence to give a false name and address and this is welcomed. However, it would be beneficial to allow fixed penalty notices to be issued in respect of this offence, as experience of these matters before a magistrate is that they do not attract any greater fines than would be the case for littering offences. The use of FPN provisions in these circumstances could reduce the time and expense involve in bringing these cases before the court.</p> <p>The offence of failing to give a name and address should not be confined to the enforcement of Articles 3 and 4 but should apply generally in connection with all enforcement functions under the Order.</p> <p>The Council welcomes the flexibility to set the levels of fines under the proposed changes but would like to have sight of the Regulations proposed by the Department setting out the minimum and maximum ranges within which a fixed penalty amount can be set prior to the commencement and implementation of the CNE Bill in Northern Ireland</p>

**District council notices**

- Litter clearing notices;
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
- Street litter: control notices;

The Council welcomes this new provision as it will enable effective control of pockets of land throughout the city which are detrimental to the amenity of the area. To date, we have relied on our persuasive abilities to get areas tidied up but where there is no co-operation, we have no legal basis to achieve compliance. These new powers will address this problem and will improve the cleanliness of local neighbourhoods.

Article 12B (3) (d) should be removed or amended as it has the potential to be too subjective. The Council suggests that the Department consider alternative wording enabling the imposition of requirements under a notice in excess of that required to remedy the situation.

The Council agrees with the rationale for making SLCNs more effective and easier to enforce. However the following comments should be noted;

In England, the Street Litter Control Notices Order 1991 defines the premises where a street litter control notice can apply. After the CNEA 2005 was implemented in England, a gap in the provisions for dealing with smoking related litter from certain types of premises was highlighted in the wake of the implementation of the Smoke free legislation.

In July 2007, the Street Litter Control Notices (England) (Amendment) Order was introduced to address litter (including smoking related litter) generated from those premises which were not covered by the existing provisions e.g. Pubs, bars, cafes and restaurants.

In Northern Ireland, the Street Litter Control Notices Order (NI) 1995 specifies the premises which can be targeted using Street Litter Control Notices and the definition of premises to which the legislation applies, replicates the legislation in England prior to amendment ie The Street Litter Control Notices Order 1991.

**Therefore, in order to ensure parity with England, the same amendment is required to our legislation to enable Councils to effectively tackle litter (including cigarette litter) from pubs, clubs, restaurants and cafes.**

There is no doubt that the introduction of Smoke Free legislation in April 2007 has increased levels of smoking related litter outside office blocks. Employees and visitors who cause smoke related litter on the street outside these office blocks fall outside the scope of the CNEA street litter control provisions as office blocks are not defined as relevant premises for this provision.

Page 35

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Street litter: supplementary provisions;</li>   <li>• Failure to comply with notice: fixed penalty notices</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Free distribution of printed matter</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Controls on free distribution of printed matter</li> </ul>	<p>SLCNs would be an effective tool for dealing with businesses who fail to make provision for their customers/employees who smoke outside of their premises. To date, Litter Wardens have fined employees caught discarding cigarette butts outside their place of work but it does not reduce the overall level of littering from others in that same building</p> <p>In the event that these provisions were extended to include office blocks, it is important that there is provision for councils to serve SLCNs on either the <u>owner</u> or the <u>occupier of the premises</u>. It is anticipated that Notices would have to be served on the owners of multiple occupancy office blocks rather than the occupiers. It would be impossible to enforce SLCNs if they had to be served on several occupiers in one building.</p> <p>Extension of the use of Street Litter Control Notices to include mobile vendors is welcome.</p> <p>The Council agrees that the change to the legislation to enable Councils to prosecute for non-compliance with a Street Litter Control Notice instead of seeking redress through a court order is more streamlined and should prove to be more effective.</p> <p>The use of the fixed penalty notice provisions in respect of these offences may be a more effective means of seeking compliance and will reduce the time and cost involved in referring such cases to court.</p> <p>It is anticipated that the proposed controls will help to reduce the impact of leaflet distribution, which is a persistent problem in areas of high foot fall within the city centre of Belfast as well as in the student areas of the city.</p> <p>The Council notes that the proposed CNE Bill for Northern Ireland makes a distinction in the offence of distributing leaflets without consent between those who distribute the leaflets and those who cause another person to distribute the leaflets. In determining if an offence has been committed in the first instance by the person who is distributing the leaflets, the Council must prove that the person distributing the leaflets knew that the area was designated. In practice, it will be difficult to prove that the person distributing the leaflets was aware of the designation and it is envisaged that few fixed penalties will be issued for this offence.</p> <p>In the case of the person commissioning the distribution of the leaflets, the burden of proof is less onerous; however, in order for Council enforcement officers to determine the identity of the person responsible for commissioning the distribution of the leaflets, the Council will require powers of investigation to request this information. <b>Therefore the Council wishes to seek clarification from the Department in respect of the powers available to councils</b></p>
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	<p><b><u>Fixed penalty notices: supplementary</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Exclusion of liability for district councils</u></b></p>	<p>to enforce this legislation.</p> <p>Also, it is noted that the Council may grant consent with conditions to prevent defacement; however, further clarification is required on the possible redress that is available to the Council in the event of non-compliance with the conditions. The Council would urge the Department to consider making it an offence for failure to adhere to conditions set in respect of leaflet distribution which could be addressed through the use of a fixed penalty provision.</p> <p>The Council believes it is important that the Department issues guidance issued in relation to arrangements for leaflet designation to include matters such as, administration of consents and size of areas to be designated etc. The Council wishes to be consulted during the preparation of this guidance.</p> <p>Noted</p> <p>Noted</p> <p>BCC welcomes any effective revisions of existing legislation with respect to litter which would enable us to improve the quality of the public and open spaces for which we are responsible and our ability to effectively deliver services in relation to these. We are committed to providing quality parks, open spaces and leisure facilities which are valued and used by all.</p>
<p><b>Issue 4</b> (Page 15)</p>	<p>Consultees are invited to comment on the provisions in Clauses 24 and 25 concerning:-</p> <p><b><u>Shopping and luggage trolleys</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Abandoned shopping and luggage trolleys;</li> <li>• Section 24: transitional provision.</li> </ul>	<p>The new provisions are noted, however, in addition to nuisance caused by shopping trolleys, it would be useful if this provision could be extended to cover cages and baskets which are also left in public places and for which the Council incurs the cost of their removal and disposal.</p> <p>A broader definition might be to include other devices used for the transport and storage of goods other than a motor vehicle.</p>

	<b>Part 4 – Graffiti and Other Defacement</b>	<b>Response</b>
<p><b>Issue 5</b> (Page 15)</p>	<p>Consultees are invited to comment on the provisions in Clauses 26 to 38 concerning:-</p> <p><b><u>Penalty notices for graffiti and fly-posting</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Penalty notices for graffiti and fly-posting;</li> <li>• Amount of penalty;</li> <li>• Penalty notices: power to require name and address;</li> <li>• Penalty receipts;</li> <li>• Guidance</li> </ul>	<p><b>The Council is extremely disappointed with the proposed provision of the CNE Bill to tackle the blight of fly posting.</b></p> <p>Currently Belfast City Council spends approximately £90,000 annually to remove fly-posters and the proposals outlined in the consultation document to enable Councils to tackle fly-posting are very limiting in their scope and will not be effective in curtailing this activity.</p> <p>The proposals appear to mirror the powers available to Councils in England and Wales but the Department has not fully taken cognisance of the fragmentation that exists within Northern Ireland in that the legislative powers are split between three separate authorities namely the Northern Ireland Planning Service, The Department of Regional Development Road Service and the Councils.</p> <p>In Northern Ireland, the power to prosecute the beneficiaries of fly-posting rests with the Northern Ireland Planning Service under Article 84 of the Planning (NI) Order 1991 which makes it an offence to display an advertisement in contravention of Regulations made under Article 67 of the Order. The Planning Service has made a policy decision not to enforce this legislation and has indicated to the Council that they do not have the resource to enforce the legislation and have further indicated that they do not regard the matter of fly-posting as a priority for their Department.</p> <p>Research into the use of these powers since the implementation of the CNE Act has shown that Local Authorities in England are not solely relying on the provisions of the CNE Act but are also using other powers included in the Highways Act and the Town and Country Planning Act to tackle the fly-posting issues. Due to the fact that the Planning and Road service functions rest within Councils structures in England, they are able to take a holistic approach. Unfortunately this approach is not an option for Councils in Northern Ireland for the reasons outlined above.</p> <p>The proposal to limit Councils' legal scope to tackling only those who personally affix the posters and not to those whose goods and services are advertised on the poster i.e. the beneficiaries of the advertisement, will severely curtail the Council's efforts to control and eradicate fly-posting activities and will not have any significant impact on reducing the levels of fly-posting activity.</p> <p>In order to address this vacuum in enforcement activity in relation to fly-posting, Councils in</p>

	<p><b><u>Removal of graffiti and fly-posting</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Defacement removal notices;</li> <li>• Recovery of expenditure;</li> <li>• Guidance;</li> <li>• Appeals;</li> <li>• Exemption from liability in relation to defacement removal notices</li> </ul>	<p>Northern Ireland need a comprehensive range of legislative powers to robustly tackle the significant fly-posting activities which currently exist within the province.</p> <p><b><u>In addition to being able to fine individuals who are caught in the act of fly-posting by way of FPNs, provision must be made for Councils to enable venue owners/promoters/beneficiaries to be fined using FPNs and/ or prosecuted for allowing fly-posting to occur in connection with their business.</u></b></p> <p>In the absence of robust and comprehensive enforcement by Councils in Northern Ireland, the beneficiaries of fly-posting will continue to use this as a cheap form of advertising safe in the knowledge that the Council will only be able to pursue the person who affixes the posters. The individuals who are employed to post the fly-posters are generally low income workers who will be penalised for an activity that generates large incomes for promoters and venues and for whom there will be no effective sanctions to deter the activity.</p> <p><b>In view of the above comments, the Council urges to the Department most strongly to review this section of the proposed CNE bill to give Councils a comprehensive range of powers to deter fly-posting activities. If the current proposals remain unchanged, the opportunity to effectively curtail fly-posting will be lost and fly-posting will continue to have an adverse impact on the local character and appearance of neighbourhoods, particularly in urban environments.</b></p> <p>Under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) (NI) Order 1985, the Council exercises its right to remove or obliterate graffiti that the Council regards as being detrimental to the amenity.</p> <p>The Council wishes to retain this provision without the need to serve a Defacement Removal Notice on each occasion that graffiti is required to be removed as is required under the proposed provisions of the CNE Bill. Therefore the Council is seeking a review of this provision, so that the Council can retain its discretionary use of Notices when dealing with graffiti removal.</p> <p>It is disappointing to note that in the event of non-compliance with a Defacement Removal Notice that Councils have not been afforded powers to prosecute. The Council views the recovery of costs for the removal of graffiti as a poor substitute for powers of prosecution.</p>
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**Aerosol paints**

- Sale of aerosol paint to children

**Advertisements**

- Unlawful display of advertisements;

**Sale of Aerosol Paints to Children under the age of 16.**

The Council would make the following observations regarding the sale of aerosol paints to children under the age of 16:

The Council already successfully regulates the sale of tobacco products and butane gas lighter refills to young people. It has a robust procedure for test purchasing based on national guidelines (LACORS) and an annual test purchasing programme. The minimum age for the sale of tobacco products and butane gas lighter refills is 18 and the Council is unclear of the evidence base used for selecting 16 as the minimum age for the sale of aerosol paints. It is difficult to get children to volunteer to take part in test purchasing and the children of staff are often used in existing programmes.

The Council therefore believes there is an opportunity to combine the regulation of the sale of aerosol paints to minors with existing test purchasing undertaken by the Council, particularly if the minimum age was to be 18 rather than 16. The council therefore urges the Department to make the minimum age 18 rather than 16.

There will be considerable additional work for the Council in identifying the premises selling aerosol paints and in raising awareness of the new legislation before test purchasing can take place. There will also be additional costs for businesses selling aerosol paints in establishing new procedures and training staff (this could involve a number of large national companies and parity of regulation with GB could potentially be an issue under the better regulation agenda). There are also potential health benefits in controlling the sale of aerosol paints to children and young people in terms of reducing substance abuse

Whilst any amendment to the legislation makes it more difficult for beneficiaries to avoid prosecution, the change, as proposed will not have the desired effect. The Planning Service do not undertake any enforcement activity in relation to fly-posting and have declined to work in partnership with the Council to pursue those beneficiaries involved in fly-posting. The Council is concerned that if the Planning Service continues to resist putting the resources required to actively pursue the benefactors of fly-posting when these enhanced powers come in to force, the new legislation will be ineffective.

The Council wishes to re-iterate therefore that the powers to address fly-posting activities should be given to Local Authorities who are willing to use the powers to control and reduce the impact of fly-posting within their areas.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Removal of placards and posters.</li> </ul>	<p>Section 37(3) may need screened to ensure it does not create a reverse burden.</p> <p>Under the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) (NI) Order 1985, the Council exercises its right to remove or obliterate fly-posters that are displayed in contravention of the Advertisement Regulations.</p> <p>The Council is extremely concerned that the proposed changes remove the power to remove or obliterate without giving prior notice of not less than two days. The Council views this proposal as a retrograde step which will severely hamper our efforts to reduce the visual impact of fly-posters within the city.</p> <p>The Council currently undertakes a very pro-active role in the removal or obliteration of posters which reduces the advertisement opportunity of the posters. The Council removes/obliterates approximately 2500 fly-posters per month and the requirement to serve Removal notices in respect of this quantity of fly-posters will be onerous, costly, time consuming and in practical terms, impossible to administer . This will mean that the fly-posters will not be removed and will adversely affect the visual appearance of the city.</p> <p>The Council wishes to lobby for this power to be non mandatory so that the Council retains the right to obliterate/remove posters without the need to serve Removal Notice on every occasion.</p> <p>The Council acknowledges that in cases where it is appropriate to issue a Removal Notice that the two day timeframe for compliance is appropriate.</p> <p><b>It is disappointing to note that in the event of non-compliance with a Removal Notice that Councils have not been afforded powers to prosecute. The recovery of costs for the removal of the notices is not an appropriate substitute for powers of prosecution, which would act as a better deterrent and allows a more robust control measure to deal with the problem of fly-posting.</b></p> <p>The Council notes that the determination of the person responsible for displaying or causing a poster to be displayed may require some degree of investigation and it would be helpful if the Department could confirm if the powers to carry out investigations for this purpose will be reviewed to ensure that they are commensurate with legislative provisions imposed to enable effective enforcement.</p>
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	<b>Part 5 – Dogs</b>	<b>Response</b>
<p><b>Issue 6</b> (Page 16)</p>	<p>Consultees are invited to comment on the provisions in Clauses 39 to 45 concerning:-</p> <p><b><u>Dog control orders</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Power to make dog control orders;</li> <li>• Dog control orders: supplementary;</li> <li>• Land to which this Part applies</li> </ul>	<p>The problem of dog fouling continues to be a major nuisance and irritant for the people of Belfast, both in respect of residential streets and public spaces. Despite provisions in the Litter (NI) Order 1994 making it an offence not to clean up after a dog has fouled, detection and enforcement remains difficult. Many public places, including parks and other open spaces, are often contaminated by dog fouling. The Council therefore welcomes the focus in the draft Bill on dogs and, in particular, dog control orders. Belfast City Council encourages responsible dog ownership as the foundation for dealing with dog related problems generally such as fouling and attacks on people. The Council therefore views additional enforcement options, including the zoning of land and specifying the maximum number of dogs that a person can take on to land, as essential tools in its continuing efforts to encourage responsible dog ownership and to change the behaviour of those who fail to control their dogs. The Council also welcomes powers to give District Councils the authority to make it an offence not to keep a dog on a lead in a designated area as people are often intimidated when dogs are allowed to run free in public places.</p> <p>The Council is very concerned however that the Department proposes to repeal Article 4 of the Litter (NI) Order 1994 which makes it an offence to permit a dog to foul in a public place. These provisions have already proved very effective and the Council would have grave concerns about the potential impact of this proposal on the cleanliness of the city. Although there are proposals in the draft Bill to include provisions relating to dog fouling in dog control orders, this will only apply to those areas that have been so designated. Article 4 of the Litter (NI) Order 1994 should be retained and the offence of fouling should not be predicated on the designation of an area.</p> <p>It is important to ensure that the making of a dog control order is a streamlined and practical procedure which allows the Council to readily incorporate its designation into its planning processes. The current proposals, under the review of public administration, to make district councils responsible for Community Planning and providing them with powers of wellbeing will mean that dog control orders could have a significant strategic impact on the overall corporate plan. The Department will therefore need to consult with District Councils on the proposed Regulations associated with dog control orders, particularly in relation to the public consultation that needs to be undertaken before a dog control order is made and the subsequent publicising of the order.</p>

	<p><b><u>Fixed penalty notices</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fixed penalty notices for contravention of dog control order;</li> <li>• Amount of fixed penalties;</li> <li>• Power to require name and address</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Supplementary</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Byelaws.</li> </ul>	<p>Problems associated with dogs can arise anywhere within the district council area and the Council therefore welcomes the comprehensive description of land to which dog control orders can be applied. It is important however that the Department does not unduly restrict the options available to a district council by prescribing land to be exempt from designation without full consultation with the district Council in whose area the land is located.</p> <p>The Council welcomes the discretionary option of an authorised officer issuing a fixed penalty offering the offender the opportunity of discharging any liability to conviction by payment of the penalty.</p> <p>The current penalty for dog fouling under the Litter Order is £50. However, the Council welcomes the discretion specified in Clause 43 to allow Councils to set a fixed penalty of up to £75 for offences under a dog control order.</p> <p>Clause 45 suggests that Councils can not make byelaws in respect of any land to which it has power to make a dog control order. Whilst the council welcomes the proposals in general there is concern that the option of designating dog control orders in England, where this legislation has been in force for several years, appears to be rarely used. The council would be concerned that, depending on the requirements for prescribing dog control orders in the proposed Regulations to be made under the draft Bill, there may be required elements that would make designation difficult or prohibitive. In these circumstances the Council would want to retain the option of making appropriate byelaws. The proposals in Clause 45 would prohibit this. It is therefore imperative that district councils are fully consulted, prior to the making of relevant Regulations, on the proposed required elements for designating dog control orders..</p>
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	<b>Part 6 - Noise</b>	<b>Response</b>
<p><b>Issue 7</b> (Page 17)</p>	<p>Consultees are invited to comment on the provisions in Chapter 1 - Clauses 46 to 57 and in Chapter 2 – Clauses 58 to 60, concerning:-</p> <p><b><u>Chapter 1</u></b></p> <p><b><u>Alarm notification areas</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Designation of alarm notification areas;</li> <li>• Withdrawal of designation;</li> <li>• Notification of nominated key-holders;</li> <li>• Nomination of key-holders;</li> </ul>	<p><b>Alarm Notification Areas</b></p> <p>BCC welcomes these additional powers and the clarity in terms of the responsibilities of premises where alarms are installed. However, it has the following concerns about how implementation / enforcement will work in practice.</p>

- Offences under section 48: fixed penalty notices;
- Amount of fixed penalty;
- Use of fixed penalty receipts;
- Fixed penalty notices: power to require name and address

- In the Council's view, a key requirement to make this new power more effective is to also make reference to **audible alarms in general** rather than solely focusing on intruder alarms. Belfast City Council has been using its powers under the Pollution Control and Local Government ( NI) Order 1978 to deal with audible alarms and carry out work in default where the nuisance needs to be abated within a reasonable time and no responsible person can be found. This action is taken for both audible intruder alarms and other alarms.

It is worth pointing out that where a complaint arises and a noise nuisance is established, it is our experience that the alarm is sounding from an installed intruder alarm but on entry into the property it is discovered that the alarm can be associated with a fire alarm system - very similar in installation and sounding. These alarms are more commonly found in shared housing, flats and HMOs. It is our experience that even getting a named key-holder and responsible person for this type of accommodation is more unreliable. Therefore to differentiate between an alarm and an intruder alarm makes this power weaker and the Council would like the definition to refer to 'audible alarms' generally.

- BCC also has concerns regarding the proposed route for obtaining **nominated** key-holders. The process identified is lengthy and we believe would result in a costly administrative exercise by having to designate an alarm notification area (with public consultation and consultation to every premises in that area) and carry out a series of individual consultations. The Council would ask the Department to consider whether Clause 46 (6) a and b - could be amended in a way which allows for the publication of an alarm notification area to be by way only of an advertised public notice in the relevant media. Other public consultations for most licensing and many other statutory functions are sufficiently covered by a newspaper advertisement. Also the Council has a magazine which is delivered to every home in the Council area at least 4 times a year which could be used as an additional medium. As such BCC would seek to have 46 (6)b deleted.

Feedback from other local authorities in England is that very few have ever found it worthwhile or effective in terms of costs to the Council of declaring an area.

A DOE code of practice currently exists and this, whilst voluntary, asks for 2 nominated key holders. BCC would seek to amend Clause 49 to refer to at least 2 key holders.

**Powers in relation to alarms**

- Power of entry;
- Warrant to enter premises by force;
- Powers of entry: supplementary

- In relation to Clause 51 - amount of fixed penalty. The Council welcomes the power to set the rate of the fixed penalty. The administration burden on a high density urban area of introducing this new power will be considerable and the suggested default amount of a fixed penalty of £75 is not likely to be a sufficient deterrent to encourage compliance. Our experience is that in areas of high density housing, such as concentrated HMO and flats which are often privately rented, it is difficult to trace responsible persons and apply regulatory powers and we have difficulty obtaining landlord details.

**Powers Of Entry**

BCC welcomes the powers under Clause 54 in relation to the conditions for the test of whether action can be taken and the shift away from proving a noise nuisance to one of 'reasonable cause for annoyance'. BCC again would refer to the point made above - in that this power should be amended to refer to 'Audible Alarms', rather than 'Intruder alarms'.

BCC would also refer the Department to an approved Code of Practice on alarms and the reference to seeking that alarms are maintained, serviced and have a 20 min cut out device. It would be helpful to have reference made to this code in relation to the requirements for the occupier/ responsible person, in particular around the installation and maintenance of alarms. The advice we give is quoted below:

*"An approved code of practice, issued by the Department of the Environment, provides guidance on minimising noise from alarm systems. The Council will have regard to compliance with this code in the exercise of its powers under the legislation. The code is entitled the Code of Practice on Noise from Audible Intruder Alarms 1982 and should be available for reference at local libraries.*

*Recommendations in the code include:-*

- *alarm systems should be properly designed and installed;*
- *alarm systems should be regularly maintained under a contract with an alarm company;*
- *audible alarms should be fitted with an automatic cut-out device which should automatically stop the ringing after a period of 20 minutes from activation;*
- *If an automatic cut-out is not fitted a key holder must be able to respond and silence the alarm within 20 minutes of notification.*

*In order to avoid the instigation of formal action by the City Council you are requested to*

*ensure that all reasonable steps are taken forthwith to prevent false alarms and that the alarm if activated does not ring for any period in excess of 20 minutes. If you fit a 20 minute cut-out device to your alarm, you are advised to notify your insurance company of this action”.*

#### **Warrant to Enter Premises.**

BCC last year dealt with 264 alarms, 109 from commercial and 155 from domestic premises. Of that the majority were resolved informally. Only 8 required formal proceedings using Article 49 of the Pollution Control and Local Government Order (NI) Order 1978. Only 5 of these complaints required the use of powers of entry to abate the nuisance.

The Council has a number of concerns with this clause, i.e:

- BCC is concerned that the application of Clause 55 adds another administrative layer to the abatement of noise. Where an alarm is sounding, particularly at night, we currently engage a procedure that if the noise is causing a nuisance, similar to those stated here, we use powers to carry out work in default (Article 98 of the LGA 1972 to enter and abate the nuisance), to enter the premises to silence the alarm. This process works effectively. The requirement to seek a warrant from a lay magistrate during the night for this offence may be difficult and we would seek clarity on the process. It is our experience that entering premises to silence an alarm has only ever been required in the early hours of the morning as day time alarms are often resolved
- Should the Department decide to pursue this clause, then BCC would at least seek assurances that **a warrant would not be required** if an alarm can be silenced from an alarm box mounted externally on the wall of the property. To silence an alarm box on the outside still requires entrance to the property boundary and execution of works but does not require forced entrance internally to the property.
- Clause 57 2(a) and (b) - The Council believes that houses will be excluded where they are being cleaned, maintained or repaired and the burden of interpretation will be prohibitive. Also the Council would like the Department to make reference to the specific licence activity referred to in part (c) ,

**Interpretation of this Chapter.**  
**Chapter 2**

**Amendments to the Noise Act 1996**

- Dealing with noise at night;
- Noise offences: fixed penalty notices;
- Extension of Noise Act 1996 to licensed premises, etc.

**Chapter 2 Amendments to the Noise Act and Extension to licensed premises**

BCC welcomes the introduction of this power. This Council is the only one in NI to have adopted the provisions of the Noise Act 1996 and it has been an effective tool in addressing night time noise. As a result we provide a dedicated out of hours Night Time Noise Service (NTNS), responding to almost 6000 noise complaints a year, the majority of which are dealt with by the NTNS. The service is welcomed and regarded as essential by the public and by elected representatives. The additional tools available under the Noise Act and subsequently under the Clean Neighbourhood and Environment Act are therefore welcomed.

BCC supports Clauses 2-9; again it will be helpful that the District Council can determine a fixed penalty rate over the specified £100 and the Council may wish to exercise this facility. We have used the £100 penalty since 2000 and whilst a deterrent for some, it is not in all cases.

BCC welcomes again the power to retain sums from fixed penalties to exercise the duties under the Act. However, it is unlikely that this will in any way address the costs of providing a service and the additional costs of extending the powers and duties under this part of the Act or in relation to any of the additional noise duties.

BCC dealt with almost 6000 complaints last year, the vast majority are associated with residential complaints. In the main, noise issues between neighbours are often resolved through informal warnings, both verbal and written, negating the need to pursue a more formal route. Our view is that this is the most sustainable solution to resolving complaints and our evaluation of the NTNS shows that warnings are an effective deterrent. In terms of formal action, Belfast on average serves between 3-10 fixed penalty notices a year, under the Noise Act. Therefore even with additional powers to extend to licensed premises etc., it is highly unlikely there will be significant income from this route to assist in providing the level of service and responding to complaints.

We acknowledge under Clause 60 and Schedule 1 the provision of the noise act powers are extended to cover premises with an exhibition, entertainment, liquor or any form of licensed premises including clubs. The provisions also cover premises where meals and refreshments are served and therefore include restaurants etc. This is a welcome extension and provides an additional tool to responding to complaints. The Noise Act allows for a warning period to be given to the offending premises before formal routes are taken and we note this is extended to the premises listed above. This would fit with our experience that in most cases a warning period resolves a situation and the service of a fixed penalty would only be

		<p>necessary were corrective action is not taken within the specified time. We also note that the fixed penalty is fixed at £500. The Department may wish to consider that this level is reviewed after a period of time as there is not provision for the Council to consider setting a level for this particular penalty.</p> <p>It should be noted that councils also have powers for the administration of entertainment licensing as provided for in the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Northern Ireland Order 1985. This legislation enables Councils to deal with issues of unreasonable noise emanating from premises with an entertainment license. The Council welcomes this additional power which it observes as complementing those that already exist</p>
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	<b>Part 7 – Statutory Nuisances</b>	<b>Response</b>
<p><b>Issue 8</b> (Page 18)</p>	<p>Consultees are invited to comment on the provisions in Clauses 61 to 68 concerning:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Statutory nuisances;</li> <li>• Duty of district council to inspect for statutory nuisance;</li> <li>• Summary proceedings for statutory nuisances;</li> <li>• Abatement notice in respect of noise in the street;</li> <li>• Supplementary provisions;</li> <li>• Expenses recoverable from owner to be a charge on premises;</li> <li>• Payment of expenses by instalments;</li> <li>• Summary proceedings by persons aggrieved by statutory nuisances.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Statutory Nuisance and Noise in the street</b></p> <p>We note that under Part 7 Clauses 37(a), 38 &amp; 39 and Article 70 of the Pollution Control and Local Government (NI) Order 1978 are all repealed. These articles are relevant to the application of powers to deal with noise and the changes will result in a need to revise our applications and procedures; however it is appreciated that the same powers are contained within the new Act.</p> <p>We also note the additional duties and powers to deal with noise caused by a Vehicle, Machinery or Equipment in the street under section 64 and schedule 2, 3 (B). Experience of other Councils in England is that new procedures need to be put in place in relation to the application of this power as often they result in the Council carrying out work in default, e.g. silencing a car alarm. In the latter case the effective remedy is to force entry then secure the vehicle or have it removed to a secure other location.</p> <p>The Council is concerned that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To exercise the powers in relation to noise in the street will incur considerable additional cost to the Council. Consequently the Council would stress the importance of Government making available an adequate <b>level of new burdens funding to ensure implementation of this new duty and increased level of service.</b></li> <li>• More clarity is needed regarding the interpretation of the definitions of equipment and includes action for loudspeakers not used for advertising, radios and buskers playing</li> </ul>

musical instruments.

Clause 66 - Expenses recoverable from owner to be a charge on the premises. BCC welcomes this provision to deal with works in default for functions such as abatement of noise nuisance that currently requires the Council to pursue an individual via civil courts for non payment of expenses incurred. Clause 66 allows a DC to service a notice for the payment of expenses and add reasonable interest rate. We note the right to appeal through the court. We also agree with and welcome the provision to allow recoverable expenses to be paid in instalments.

The Council welcomes the extension of the list of statutory nuisances to include artificial light and nuisance caused by insects. Many complaints however are also received by the council with regard to nuisances arising from pigeons, particularly in relation to vacant premises. The Council would suggest that a specific category of nuisance is included under Clause 61 relating to “...any premises providing harbourage for pigeons so as to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance”.

In addition, although the proposed statutory nuisance definition has been in existence in England and Wales, by virtue of the Environmental Protection Act 1990, Councils in England and Wales would not normally have used this power to deal with nuisances of a structural nature in dwelling houses. Structural defects, particularly in privately rented property, would normally be dealt with under the Housing Act 2004 (formerly the Housing Act 1995). Therefore this limb of the statutory nuisance procedure has not yet been widely tested. The Council would seek the extension of the definition of a nuisance to cover premises in such a state as to give rise to a risk of physical injury.

The Council welcomes the continuation of the obligation under the Public Health Act for Councils to inspect their districts for statutory nuisances.

The Council welcomes the streamlining and updating of the nuisance abatement procedure and the re-enactment that, where a nuisance arises due to a defect of a structural character, an abatement notice must be served on the owner of the premises. Under s2 of the Public Health (Ireland) Act 1878 the word “Owner” includes the person receiving the rack rent of the property. This allows the majority of abatement notices to be served on rent agents. This definition of owner has been included in the draft Bill under Clause 66(9) in relation to expenses recoverable from owners of premises but does not appear to be included in Clause 63. The Council would therefore recommend that the definition of “owner”, as set out in

Clause 66(9), be applied to the rest of the Bill to ensure that this important element of the statutory nuisance procedure is retained.

The Council welcomes Clause 65(5) which allows the district council to ensure that, in any circumstances, it can take action to abate a nuisance if necessary. Expenses incurred by a district council in abating a nuisance should be recoverable from the person responsible for the nuisance or from the owner of the property. The Council therefore also welcomes the provisions in Clause 66 that expenses thus incurred will become a charge on the property and will attract an appropriate rate of interest.

The Council welcomes the extended powers of entry, in respect of statutory nuisances detailed in Schedule 2, as they are consistent with the Council's enforcement obligations for abating statutory nuisances under Clause 63.

The Council believes that the draft bill should have addressed issues with regard to open and vacant sites. It has been the experience of the council that property has been acquired with the expectation of development but for market or economic reasons such development does not take place. Specific powers requiring such property to be enclosed and maintained should be addressed.

Similarly the process for dangerous structures and the lack of an emergency power enabling councils to take direct and effective action in the most urgent cases should be addressed.

The Council would welcome the inclusion in the Bill of prescribed forms to provide clarity and to deliver uniformity across Councils whilst ensuring compliance with the European Services Directive.

We note that the Bill suggests that Article 70 of the Pollution Control and Local Government (NI) Order 1978 is to be repealed. This section relates to Notices prohibiting recurrence of nuisance. However there appears to be no provision to include this in the new bill. The Council is of the opinion that this would be a retrograde step and the Council would strongly urge that article 70 is not repealed and remains a regulatory tool for District Councils.

Whilst most of the provisions are interwoven with existing legislation there are stand alone proposals in the draft bill and for that reason the Interpretation Act (NI) 1954 should be expressly stated as applying.

	<b>Part 8 – Miscellaneous and Supplementary</b>	<b>Response</b>
<b>Issue 9</b> (Page 19)	<p>Consultees are invited to comment on the provisions in Clauses 69 to 71 concerning:-</p> <p><b><u>Use of fixed penalty receipts</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of fixed penalty receipts</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Increase of penalty for pollution offence</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Offences relating to pollution etc: penalties on conviction</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Offences by bodies corporate</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Offences by bodies corporate</li> </ul>	<p>Whilst this is welcomed by the Council, it must be stressed that this will in no way significantly off-set the costs of these new burdens, Therefore the Department needs to enter into dialogue with councils as soon as possible regarding resourcing if this new legislation is to be effective.</p> <p>Section 70 - BCC supports the increase in level of fine for offences under schedule 1 of the Environment (NI) Order 2002.</p>

	<b>Additional comments</b>	<b>Response</b>
	<p>Please provide additional comments, such as level of resources associated with implementation of the Bill, any additions recommended and any other relevant comments.</p>	<p><b>Resources</b></p> <p>It is clear that additional resources will be required to respond to and administer complaints/ requests for service for many of the additional powers contained within this Act and to undertake some of the specified statutory processes. This will place an additional burden on the front line services set up to respond reactively to complaints, as well as support services, including legal support. There are additional duties under noise, light, alarms, gating orders, etc. and whilst these are welcomed, they also need to be resourced. There needs to be additional central government 'new burdens' funding to support the level of additional work.</p> <p>Whilst DCs will be able to retain receipts for fixed penalty notices, experience from</p>

administering the Noise Act and from GB would suggest that this source of income is not likely to be significant. It is important that the use of fixed penalties as a source of income does not drive enforcement decision making. For example, in BCC when dealing with noise complaints, resolution is often achieved via the informal part of the process and this is currently measured as an indicator of effectiveness in the implementation of the Noise Act 1996, i.e. the success is the cessation of noise, not the number of fixed penalties.

**BCC therefore stresses the importance of Government making adequate additional funding available to enable councils to deliver the extra duties and the associated increased level of services.**

The Council notes that in GB, DEFRA has provided detailed guidance in relation to many aspects of the CNEA 2005. It will be imperative that the Department provides similar guidance for the CNE bill in support of the implementation of the legislation.

The Council believes that the powers of enforcement officers should be reviewed and where necessary upgraded by the Department to ensure they are comprehensive enough to enable effective enforcement of the proposed legislation.

**Powers to deal with Dilapidated and Derelict Properties.**

BCC is of the view that a new Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Bill could also provide an opportunity to address issues regarding dilapidated and derelict properties which blight local communities and in respect of environmental quality. The legislation which currently provides for dealing with dilapidated properties is piecemeal and goes across the parameters of several public bodies, i.e. District Councils, Planning Service, and Northern Ireland Housing Executive. These crossovers can sometimes lead to confusion and frustrate effective and efficient responses to problems of dilapidated properties.

Whilst Art.66 of the Pollution Control Northern Ireland Order 1978 has been used by the Council on occasion to address issues with properties which are considered "seriously detrimental to the amenities of the area", the lack of a clear definition as to what constitutes "seriously detrimental to the amenity" can prevent the Council from dealing effectively with problems of dilapidation.

The issue of derelict buildings has recently been the subject of an MLA's question to the Environment Minister which highlights the negative impact these properties can have on local communities. This issue was also considered during the passage of the Building Regulations Amendment Bill 2009 and the Assembly voiced its concerns at the archaic legislation which

		<p>governs dangerous, derelict and dilapidated buildings in Northern Ireland.</p> <p>BCC is continually receiving requests to tackle problems associated with and caused by dilapidated properties but is often frustrated by the lack of powers to do so. In our experience a derelict property becomes a source of anti-social behaviour and vandalism which in turn can have wider negative impacts on a community and its environmental quality. <b>We would therefore ask that in the framing of the new bill or allied legislation that the Department considers whether increased powers in terms of regulation and enforcement in this area can be given to local councils.</b></p>
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**Partial Regulatory Impact Assessment**

Annex C contains the partial Regulatory Impact Assessment. In the main the Bill amends existing district council powers or provides new powers for district councils to use as and when they consider appropriate. The Department's initial view is that, taken as a whole, the proposals would be cost-neutral to district councils and could lead to overall savings in district council costs through increased efficiency and effective, well-publicised enforcement. We would welcome your views on whether you agree with this initial assessment.

Questions are posed throughout this initial assessment exercise to aid the completion of a full Regulatory Impact Assessment.

	<b>Gating Orders</b>	<b>Response</b>
<b>RIA Question 1</b> (Page 139)	Do you have any views on the cost implications of enabling district councils to deal with nuisance alleyways by providing them with the power to make gating orders?	<p>The cost implications on Councils where the demand for gates is high and where finance is available to erect gates will be considerable.</p> <p>There will be additional costs associated with administration, placing of public notices, and legal advice (currently incurred out by DRD). There will also be costs associated with local inquiries.</p> <p>Moreover, a government led funding programme covering the capital costs of erecting gates would be needed to meet public demands for gating.</p>

	Vehicles	Response
<p><b>RIA Questions 2 to 4</b> (Page 140)</p>	<p>2. How much does the district council currently spend on dealing with nuisance/abandoned vehicles?</p> <p>3. Do you agree that the stronger suite of powers outlined in Option 1 would lead to an overall reduction in the costs of dealing with the problem? If so, can you quantify this?</p> <p>4. Do you foresee any costs to businesses from these proposals?</p>	<p>2. Currently with the price of scrap metal, fewer vehicles are being abandoned with last owners receiving value from the scrap industry. In the past, however, enforcement of abandoned vehicle legislation would have been in the region of £10,000 per annum.</p> <p>3. The additional powers of enforcement regarding nuisance vehicles will lead to an increase in enforcement costs. It is not possible to estimate this as there is no historical data on which to base an estimate. However it is likely to be in the region of £10,000 to £15,000 per annum.</p> <p>4. Costs to businesses operating in the street will presumably be to obtain premises along with the associated permissions etc. to contain their business activities.</p> <p><b>Note: The finances of local government in Northern Ireland are, like those of others in the public sector, increasingly constrained. While the proposals are welcomed consideration should be given to financially compensating Councils for any potential costs in terms of application, investigative and enforcement activity associated with new powers.</b></p> <p><b>The ability of Councils to use fixed penalty receipts is welcomed but will not by any means fully fund the new powers.</b></p>

	Litter	Response
<p><b>RIA Questions 5 to 7</b> (Page 142)</p>	<p><u>(A) Litter Control Areas – Litter Clearing Notices</u></p> <p>5. How many areas has the council currently designated as Litter Control Areas?</p> <p>6. How many litter abatement notices did the council serve last year?</p> <p>7. Do you agree that the introduction of Option 1 would lead to a reduction in</p>	<p>None</p> <p>None</p> <p>Yes Currently the Council will clean areas of land that could be cleaned by the owners if the</p>

	costs to councils?	Council had the legislative provisions to insist on cleansing. In the current circumstances it is more expedient to undertake the cleansing by the Council.
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	Litter	Response
<b>RIA Questions 8 to 10</b> (Page 143)	<u>(B) Street Litter Control Notices</u> 8. How many Street Litter Control Notices did the district council issue last year?	None
	9. Can you estimate how much it currently costs to issue and enforce a Street Litter Control Notice?	No
	10. Do you agree that revising the Street Litter Control Notice system as outlined above would lead to a reduction in costs for district councils?	Yes providing that the definitions of premises can be expanded to include pubs, bars, restaurants, cafes etc

	Litter	Response
<b>RIA Questions 11 to 15</b> (Page 145)	<u>(C) Distribution of Free Literature</u> 11. Would you anticipate any costs to your interests caused by introduction of option 1?	There will be an additional administrative set up cost and once the system is established there will be ongoing administrative costs and costs for enforcement of the legislation.
	12. How much does the district council spend a year on clearing up litter caused by free literature distribution?	We do not have the exact figure for this but would state that the total annual budget for street cleansing is close to £11 million.
	13. Can you give an indication of the number of sites that might be designated?	There are two main areas which are affected by high levels of leaflet distribution, namely the city centre and the student area. There will be a number of sites within these areas but the exact number has not been determined.
	14. Do you think that the requirement to get a consent will reduce the numbers of legal distributors?	Difficult to estimate.

	15. Do you think that the awareness of fines will successfully deter distributors?	I believe that there will be some who take a responsible approach and will endeavour to comply with the requirements of the legislation; however there will also be those individuals who will have a disregard for the law and will find ways to evade detection and enforcement.
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	<b>Litter</b>	<b>Response</b>
<b>RIA Questions 16 to 17</b> (Page 147)	<p><u>(D) Abandoned Shopping and Luggage Trolleys</u></p> <p>16. Can you estimate the cost to district councils of dealing with abandoned trolleys?</p> <p>17. Can you estimate the cost to businesses of this measure if it was adopted by a district council?</p>	<p>Approximately £400 per week</p> <p>The Council will have to charge somewhere in the region of £30 per trolley</p>

	<b>Fly-posting and Graffiti</b>	<b>Response</b>
<b>RIA Questions 18 to 23</b> (Page 149)	<p>18. How much does the district council spend on removing graffiti and fly-posting each year?</p> <p>19. Do you agree that the proposed measures would generally not impose any additional costs on district councils?</p> <p>20. Can you estimate the current cost to businesses of keeping property clear of graffiti and fly-posting?</p>	<p>Belfast City Council spends approximately £90,000 per year to remove graffiti and fly-posting</p> <p>The imposed changes will create a huge administrative burden on councils, particularly in urban areas where fly-posting is occurring on a huge scale. In council areas such as in Belfast, where there are approximately 2500 posters being removed/obliterated per month, it would not be possible to issue 2500 Removal Notices and to administer the recovery of costs as proposed. The proposal on page 148 of the Equality Screening section states that if Councils “choose to use these powers; the cost of doing so could be offset by the receipts from fixed penalties issued”. It is highly unlikely that there will be a significant amount of fixed penalties issued in respect of the powers proposed in the CNE Bill to deal with those persons who personally affix the posters and therefore it is difficult to see how the receipts received will have a significant impact on the cost of administering approximately 2500 Removal Notices per month.</p>

	<p>21. Do you consider that businesses would face additional costs as a result of these measures? If so, can you estimate what these might be?</p> <p>22. If these measures are introduced, how often do you think they would be used?</p> <p>23. Can you outline the benefits to businesses of a cleaner local environment and where possible quantify these benefits?</p>	<p>The Council does not have any information on the cost incurred by businesses, but can advise that some businesses have expressed frustration at the lack of enforcement powers available to Councils to enable effective control of these activities.</p> <p>Responsible businesses are already taking pro-active action to remove fly-posters and graffiti from their premises. It may be that businesses would endure these costs if they felt that effective enforcement action could be taken to deter this activity.</p> <p>The Council will have to review what level of resources will be required to administer the proposed measures. In view of the fact that we remove approximately 2500 posters each month, it is envisaged that the measures will only be applied in a prioritised manner. The administration required to recover costs will involve several departments within the Council eg Finance and Legal Services and this will have resource implications for those Services also involved.</p> <p>Businesses have expressed their on-going concern about the blight of fly-posters and graffiti at many meetings involving Council officers and they are aware of the efforts deployed by the Council to improve the appearance of the city by a concerted programme of rapid removal of fly-posters. Businesses will welcome any legislative controls which will improve the appearance and cleanliness of their locality as this will ultimately reflect on their businesses and hopefully enhance the local economy.</p> <p>The Department may wish to liaise with Belfast city Centre Management for further comment in relation to these issues.</p>
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	<b>Dogs</b>	<b>Response</b>
<p><b>RIA Questions 24 to 25</b> (Page 151)</p>	<p>24. How much do councils currently spend enforcing dog bye-laws?</p> <p>25. Do you agree with our initial assessment that there will be cost savings to district councils as a result of the new dog control provisions in the Bill?</p>	<p>24. It is not possible for the Council to separate out the costs of enforcing by-laws from those associated with other aspects of dog control and dog fouling.</p> <p>25. The procedure for designation of dog control orders has not been specified within the draft Bill. There is authority for the Department to prescribe the procedure by regulations, including an obligation to make provision for consultation prior to the order being made and publicising it afterwards. Without greater clarity however around the detail of these processes the Council could not be definitive as to whether or not it will involve costs or savings to the rate payer. However, the payment of fixed penalties to the district council (Clause 42) and the option in</p>

		Clause 43 to set fixed penalties at up to £75 should help to offset at least some of the costs of delivery.
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	<b>Nuisance</b>	<b>Response</b>
<b>RIA Question 26</b> (Page 153)	(A) Statutory Nuisance  26. The Department would welcome views on the cost implications of updating the legislation on statutory nuisance as reflected in the Bill.	26. The extension to the list of matters that can be treated as statutory nuisances is likely to bring with it increased workloads and resource requirements.
	<b>Nuisance</b>	<b>Response</b>
<b>RIA Question 27</b> (Page 156)	(B) Noise Nuisance 27. Do you envisage any cost implications arising from the proposals?	27. BCC would express its extreme concern to the Department regarding the inadequacy of the current payment of 0.04 pence per head of population for those authorities who adopt the Noise Act. The Council would strongly seek to have the level of support funding increased to a more appropriate level. We have for many years requested the Department to consider an increase in this figure as it nowhere near offsets the cost of providing the service. The income currently received from DOE is a little over £10,000, whilst the service currently costs approximately £300,000.  The additional powers in respect of other types of noise nuisance will add to the cost. <b>Therefore assurance of continued and increased funding for this function is sought by the Council as soon as possible.</b>

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**Belfast City Council**

<b>Report to:</b>	Health and Environmental Services Committee
<b>Subject:</b>	<b>Consultation Document - <i>Assisting with Affordability Concerns for Vulnerable Energy Consumers</i></b>
<b>Date:</b>	12th April, 2010
<b>Reporting Officer:</b>	Suzanne Wylie, Head of Environmental Health, Extension 3281
<b>Contact Officer:</b>	John Corkey, Environmental Health Manager, Extension 3289

**Relevant Background Information**

Fuel Poverty continues to be a significant problem for a growing number of households. It is associated with serious impacts on health and social wellbeing, with vulnerable groups such as the elderly, children and people living with disabilities and chronic illness, most affected. A household in fuel poverty is defined as one where, in order to maintain an acceptable level of temperature throughout the home, it would have to spend more than 10% of its income on all household fuel use.

The Fuel Poverty Task Force, which was convened by the Minister for Social Development, has requested the Utility Regulator to assist with the formulation of policy options in relation to the introduction of “social tariffs” in the energy sector in Northern Ireland. The Utility Regulator has therefore produced a consultation paper on the introduction of extra help with energy costs for vulnerable customers. The paper is entitled “*Assisting with Affordability Concerns for Vulnerable Energy Consumers*”.

The Regulator proposes a staged approach to the development of policy options as follows:

**Stage 1** - setting out, what they suggest are, some of the broad policy questions that must be addressed before Northern Ireland can turn to more detailed consideration and design of specific options for interventions to deal with energy affordability for vulnerable customers.

**Stage 2** - subsequent work by and with stakeholders, Government Departments and other interested bodies to fully develop and analyse best options for going forward.

**Stage 3** - seeking to implement the selected option.

The consultation paper however focuses on stage 1 and sets out, what the Regulator refers to as, ‘a set of key base questions’ in relation to energy affordability tariffs that need to be considered before moving to stage 2.

The Utility Regulator has limited influence on fuel poverty in that it only regulates the gas and electricity sectors. It does not regulate the heating oil sector and, as around 70% of the population of Northern Ireland use oil for domestic heating, its contribution in assisting with affordability for vulnerable people must be considered in this light.

Although the consultation paper lists 18 detailed questions for response the Council is not obliged to adhere to this method of reply. It is recommended that the Committee agrees to provide a general overview of its concerns and suggestions in respect of Fuel Poverty, including how the Regulator, as a member of the Fuel Poverty Task Force, can constructively influence affordability concerns for vulnerable energy consumers.

### **Key Issues**

- Fuel poverty is a growing problem.
- Vulnerable people, such as the elderly, are most affected.
- The Consultation paper seeks views, in particular, from Northern Ireland's political leaders.
- The Utility Regulator's consultation paper is focused on Stage 1 of what it considers to be a three stage process.
- A three stage process may be prolonged yet there is an urgency to deal with fuel poverty.
- The Regulator does not have a statutory remit to address fuel poverty.
- The Regulator has a statutory role for the regulation of the electricity and gas sectors but not for oil.
- The Regulator's remit may need to change if it is to be able to lead initiatives on affordability tariffs so that there is equity for all consumers.
- Social tariffs could result in higher prices for a significant number of households and businesses and therefore they may not be the most effective way of addressing affordability problems.
- There are concerns around the current arrangements for cold weather payments, such as the fact that they are not effectively targeted at those in fuel poverty.
- According to the Institute of Public Policy Research this year's cold weather contributed to the deaths of 36,000 people across the UK, 49% more than last year.
- Targeting energy inefficient properties perhaps on an areas basis, as an alternative or complementary approach, may allow for a more effective method of dealing with fuel poverty.
- Councils will have greater powers to promote energy efficiency and provide funding or other assistance to improve energy efficiency if the recommendations in the draft Regeneration and Housing Bill are enacted.

**Recommendation**

It is recommended that the Committee endorses the attached draft response to the Utility Regulator's consultation paper - **Assisting with Affordability Concerns for Vulnerable Energy Consumers**.

**Decision Tracking**

If the Committee endorses the proposed response the Head of Environmental Health will arrange for the response, and a covering letter, to be forwarded to the DSD on 13 April 2010, subject to ratification by the Council.

**Key to Abbreviations**

DSD – Department for Social Development.

**Document Attached**

Council response to the Utility Regulator's consultation paper "*Assisting with Affordability Concerns for Vulnerable Energy Consumers*".

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## **Belfast City Council's Response to the Utility Regulator's Consultation Paper:-**

### **Assisting with Affordability Concerns for Vulnerable Energy Consumers**

#### **Introduction**

Belfast City Council welcomes the Utility Regulator's Contribution to the debate on the options for the introduction of extra help for vulnerable customers in relation to their energy costs. In particular, the Council is very concerned about current levels of fuel poverty and is keen to facilitate any efforts designed to reduce the number of people, particularly vulnerable individuals, who are fuel poor.

The Council notes that this consultation is specifically in response to the Minister's Fuel Poverty Task Force request to the Utility Regulator to assist with the formulation of policy options in relation to the introduction of "social tariffs" in the energy sector in Northern Ireland.

#### **The Role of the Utility Regulator**

The Council notes that the role of the Utility Regulator is limited to electricity consumers and the gas industry. Fuel oil, on the other hand, which is the main energy source for domestic premises in Northern Ireland, is not regulated. Recent evidence, however, of increasing oil prices at a time of falling temperatures (January 2010) has graphically illustrated the impact of a non regulated energy sector and demonstrates how exposed vulnerable people are to the problem of fuel poverty in this non-regulated sector.

#### **Staged Approach**

The Regulator has suggested that the consultation should proceed through a staged process involving the setting out of broad policy questions (Stage 1), an analysis of the options for going forward (Stage 2) before implementation (Stage 3). The Consultation paper however concentrates specifically on Stage 1. The Council does not disagree with the logic of a staged approach to affordability policy/scheme development, however there is an imperative to take action sooner rather than later to address fuel poverty and the Regulator's proposed staged approach brings with it the possibility of a protracted process. Urgent and effective action is required and the Council would be concerned that the development of social tariffs may simply take too long.

#### **Social Tariffs**

If the objectives of the Fuel Poverty Task Force around the formulation of policy options in relation to the introduction of social tariffs are to be achieved then the Regulator would require the appropriate statutory remit to begin to tackle affordability issues. The Utility Regulator Board has stated that it could not proactively lead initiatives on affordability tariffs as it may not be in the interests of all consumers. Also, the Regulator has acknowledged that, with regard to fuel poverty, it has limited influence as it does not have a specific statutory remit to address fuel poverty. The Council would therefore support the view that the Utility Regulator should not be constrained in seeking to address fuel poverty by virtue of a limited remit and should be able to consider all consumers. Clearly statutory authorities, such as the Utility Regulator, should have sufficient mandate to deliver initiatives that directly benefit the fuel poor.

### **Options**

The focus on the development of social tariffs should not of itself presume that this is the principal or best means for addressing fuel poverty. The development of social tariffs for the poor will presumably result in an additional cost to others which in turn could move some, who are currently not fuel poor, into fuel poverty. Also, whilst the current approach of cold weather payments does benefit many of the fuel poor, its universal application means that some of it goes to people who do not fit the definition of 'fuel poor'. In effect, much of the finance made available to help the fuel poor is not reaching the right people. The Council is therefore concerned that the focus on fuel poverty is too concentrated on income and on people's ability to pay their heating costs. The Council would therefore suggest that a more pragmatic and permanent approach, focusing on energy efficiency, should also be considered. This could be done by targeting the homes of people in fuel poverty and those who are on low incomes as a priority. This approach would also help to reduce carbon emissions with the added benefits of improved air quality whilst contributing to the battle against global warming.

According to the Institute of Public Policy Research, this winter's prolonged cold weather contributed to the deaths of 36,000 people across the United Kingdom, which is 49% more than the year before. Improving thermal insulation, particularly for the elderly and vulnerable, allows people to remain in their own homes and out of hospital thus reducing health costs as well as being good for the environment.

Whilst Belfast City Council would support the principle of affordable social tariffs as a tool in the fight to reduce fuel poverty it is important that the approach of the Fuel Poverty Task Force does not preclude detailed consideration of targeting energy inefficient homes. This could be done on a phased basis, focusing on those on low incomes or in specific geographical areas, as a practical, effective and permanent method of dealing with this important and growing problem.

### **Conclusion**

The Council notes that the Regulator recognises that fuel poverty is multi-factorial and suggests that a more specialist category be used to define those that need support, such as "fuel poverty vulnerable", is required. The Council would suggest that the issues raised by Question 14 (Chapter 5) in the Consultation document, *"Respondents' views are welcome on the issues raised in relation to identifying eligible customers"* goes to the heart of the issue. The views therefore expressed by the Council seek, in the main, to provide an answer to this.

Although the Council currently has no specific remit to address fuel poverty it is important to point out that, under the DSD's recently published draft Regeneration and Housing Bill, there are proposals to provide all Councils with powers to promote domestic energy efficiency, including powers to provide funding or other assistance and produce action plans to improve domestic energy efficiency. Belfast City Council therefore anticipates that its influence in assisting in the development of policy options in relation to energy efficiency, and therefore in fuel poverty, will increase significantly in the future.

The Council hopes that these comments will help to inform the debate around fuel poverty generally, and the use of social tariffs in particular, and would request that it be included in any future consultations around this issue.

**Belfast City Council**

<b>Report to:</b>	Health and Environmental Services Committee
<b>Subject:</b>	<b>Review of Bye-Laws prohibiting the Consumption of Alcohol in Designated Places</b>
<b>Date:</b>	12th April, 2010
<b>Reporting Officer:</b>	Suzanne Wylie, Head of Environmental Health, Ext. 3281
<b>Contact Officer:</b>	Eve Bremner, Safer City Manager, Ext. 3275

**Relevant Background Information**

Members will recall that the present Bye-Laws were made by Belfast City Council on 1<sup>st</sup> February 2007 and came into operation on 12<sup>th</sup> September 2007.

Over the last two years, the Community Safety Team has undertaken a more intensive programme of joint enforcement of the alcohol bye-laws in conjunction with PSNI Neighbourhood Policing Teams. These operations, to tackle under-age and on-street drinking, take place most Friday and Saturday evenings in neighbourhoods across the city; as well as at major civic events and parades. The operations also focus on preventing the sale of alcohol to minors by working with off licences.

As a result of these operations, there has been a significant increase in the amount of statements submitted by PSNI to BCC for prosecution for breach of the Bye-Laws. In 2006/07, there were 157 prosecutions taken by Belfast City Council for on-street drinking compared with 480 taken from April, 2009 – January, 2010. Moreover, the operations have been positively received by local communities who, alongside elected representatives and partner agencies, often assist in identifying hotspots.

During the process of prosecuting individuals for breach of bye-laws, Council officers have identified areas that are not regulated under the current Bye-Laws and yet are areas where there are incidents of on-street drinking and anti-social behaviour. Moreover, there have been numerous requests for further streets and other areas to be considered for inclusion by Elected Members and communities.

As such, it is proposed that a review is undertaken of the streets and areas included in the present Bye-Laws to determine whether additional streets or areas should also be included; where there is evidence to suggest they have experienced difficulties with on-street drinking or anti-social behaviour.

**Key Issues**

In order to assist this process, a draft list of areas/streets that are not currently designated, and that have been identified in the course of joint enforcement operations or from requests from communities and Councillors, has been compiled and then classified on the basis of North, South, East and West Belfast (Appendix A). In addition, Appendices B-F contain details of streets and areas that are already designated under the current Bye-Laws.

It is therefore proposed that this information should now be considered by Elected Members to determine if they would wish to add to the existing lists (Appendices B-F) by making suggested additions to Appendix A. This could include, for example, new housing developments, retail developments or open spaces. To assist this process the attached information will be distributed, accompanied by a response template, to all Elected Members. Where required, the Community Safety team is also happy to facilitate party briefings to assist in the completion of this response.

This information will also be forwarded to the PSNI Area Commanders for Districts A and B and shall also be considered by the District Policing Partnership. Informal consultation will also take place with the Department for Social Development (DSD).

A report outlining the new draft Bye-Laws, incorporating the additional streets will then be put before the Committee for adoption and the statutory process for making the Bye-Laws followed, i.e.:

- A Formal Resolution is moved at a full Council meeting;
- A public notice is inserted in the press;
- After one month from the date of the notice, an application is made to the DSD for confirmation of the new Bye-Laws.

DSD's policy on the designation of streets under these Bye-Laws is that streets and areas should only be designated where there is evidence of on-street drinking leading to antisocial behaviour. It is also worth noting that the Criminal Justice (Northern Ireland) Order 2008 allows the Secretary of State to make regulations to change the procedure by which councils should designate public places as well as giving the police additional powers to deal with the consumption or possession of alcohol in designated public places. However, these regulations have not yet been made.

**Resource Implications**

**Financial**

Costs to support this process have been included in the Environmental Health Service revenue estimates for 2010/2011. The main costs relate to the erection of signage in the new streets/areas and placing public notices in the press.

**Human Resources**

The Community Safety Team within the Environmental Health Service will support the review process.

**Asset and Other Implications**

None.

**Recommendations**

It is recommended that the Committee:

1. Approves that a review of existing designated places be undertaken; and
2. Agrees the consultation process for Member, as outlined

**Decision Tracking**

If the Committee endorses the proposed process, the Head of Environmental Health will bring a report back detailing the draft Bye-laws, following consultation with Elected Members, the Police Service of Northern Ireland and the Department for Social Development.

**Documents Attached**

Appendix A – Draft list of proposed streets/ areas to be included in future Bye-Laws

Appendix B - List of streets/ areas in North Belfast currently designated

Appendix C - List of streets/ areas in South Belfast currently designated

Appendix D - List of streets/ areas in East Belfast currently designated

Appendix E - List of streets/ areas in West Belfast currently designated

Appendix F - List of streets/ areas not currently classified as N,S, E or W

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**Draft List of Streets Proposed for Designation**

**North**

Ardglen Place, Ardoyne  
Ardoyne Avenue  
Lothair Avenue (BT15)  
Stanhope Street (BT13)  
Duncairn Parade (BT15)  
Jamaica Street  
Jamaica Road  
Jamaica Court  
Jamaica Way  
Havana Court  
Havana Walk  
Kingston Court  
Havana Way  
Brompton Park  
Glencairn Way  
Arosa Crescent  
Forthriver Crescent (school grounds are designated but not the remainder  
of the street)  
Flax Street  
Ophir Gardens  
Clifton Courtyard, Oldpark Road  
Brookfield Walk (Ardoyne)  
Butler Walk  
Butler Place  
Brougham Street  
Castleton Avenue  
Maschona Court

**South**

Lavina Square and Mews, Lower Ormeau  
Kimberly Drive

**East**

Tamery Pass  
Orangefield Road  
Walkway which runs through the Con O'Neill Park with entrances on the  
Beersbridge Road and Abetta Parade.  
Sydenham Avenue

**West**

Twaddell Avenue  
Maple Villas, 2 Sliabh Dubh  
Springfield Mill, Springfield Road  
Woodbourne Crescent  
Glenties Drive (BT11)  
Coolnasilla Park North, South and East (BT11)  
Coolnasilla Gardens  
Coolnasilla Avenue  
Coolnasilla Drive  
Coolnasilla Close  
Lenadoon Walk  
Cairns Street  
Glenveagh Drive  
Monagh Grove  
Norfolk Way  
Ardmonagh Way  
Norglen Road  
Gortnamonagh Way  
Gortnamonagh Rise  
Gortnamonagh Heights  
Gortnamonagh View  
Gortnamonagh Court  
Gortnamonagh Place  
Avoca Court  
Bellfield  
Ross Mill  
Hillhead Ave  
Downfine Walk  
Milltown Cemetery  
St Peters Square North  
Glenveagh Park

**Areas Currently Designated in North Belfast**

**Streets**

Adam Street  
Agnes Street  
Ainsworth Street  
Alexandra Avenue  
Alexandra Gardens  
Alexandra Park Avenue  
Alliance Avenue  
Alliance Road  
Allworthy Avenue  
Antrim Road  
Ashdene Drive  
Ashfield Court  
Ashfield Drive  
Ashfield Gardens  
Ashgrove Park  
Atlantic Avenue  
Ballygomartin Road  
Ballysillan Road  
Baltic Avenue  
Ben Madigan Park  
Ben Madigan Park South  
Bennett Drive  
Berwick Road  
Brianville Park  
Brookhill Avenue  
Brookvale Avenue  
Brookvale Drive  
Brookvale Fold  
Brookvale Parade  
Brookvale Street  
Brown Square  
Brucevale Court  
Brucevale Park  
Camberwell Terrace  
Cardigan Drive  
Carlisle Circus  
Carlisle Road  
Carlisle Parade  
Carlisle Terrace  
Carncoole Park  
Carrs Glen  
Castle Park  
Castleton Gardens  
Cavehill Road  
Cawnpore Street

Cedar Avenue  
Charnwood Avenue  
Chestnut Gardens  
Chichester Avenue  
Chichester Close  
Chichester Court  
Chichester Gardens  
Chichester Mews  
Chichester Park  
Chichester Park Central  
Chichester Park North  
Chichester Park South  
Chichester Road  
Clanchattan Street  
Clifton Crescent  
Clifton Drive  
Clifton Park Avenue  
Clifton Street  
Clifondene Crescent  
Cliftonville Avenue  
Cliftonville Circus  
Cliftonville Road  
Colinton Gardens  
Cooldarragh Park  
Coolmoyne Park  
Cooneywarren Lane  
Cosgrave Court  
Cosgrave Street  
Cranbrook Court  
Cranbrook Gardens  
Crumlin Road  
Curtis Street  
Cambrai Street  
Deacon Street  
Deanby Gardens  
Deerpark Grove  
Deerpark Road  
Donegall Park Avenue  
Donegall Street  
Downview Park  
Downview Park West  
Duncairn Avenue  
Duncairn Gardens  
Duncoole Park  
Dunkeld Gardens  
Dunmore Drive  
Easton Avenue  
Easton Crescent  
Edlingham Street  
Eia Street

Esther Street  
Estoril Park  
Evelyn Gardens  
Fairhill Gardens  
Fairhill Park  
Fairhill Walk  
Fairhill Way  
Fairyknowe Park  
Farringdon Gardens  
Forthriver Road  
Fortwilliam Parade  
Fortwilliam Park  
Frederick Street  
Gainsborough Drive  
Garton Way  
Gas Works Site  
Glandore Avenue  
Glandore Drive  
Glandore Gardens  
Glandore Parade  
Glanleam Drive  
Glantane Drive  
Glantrasna Drive  
Glanworth Drive  
Glanworth Gardens  
The Glen (beside Alexandra  
Avenue)  
Glenbank Drive  
Glenburn Park  
Glencairn Road  
Glencoe Park  
Glencollyer Street  
Glenhurst Drive  
Glenrosa LINK  
Glenrosa Street  
Gracehill Court  
Graymount Crescent  
Graymount Drive  
Graymount Parade  
Graymount Park  
Graymount Road  
Gray's Lane  
Greenmount Place  
Gunnel Hill  
Hallidays Road  
Harcourt Drive  
Henderson Avenue  
Henderson Court  
Henry Place  
Hillman Street

Hogarth Street  
Hopefield Avenue  
Hughenden Avenue  
Ilchester Street  
Indiana Avenue  
Innisfayle Park  
Inver Avenue  
James Court  
Jellicoe Avenue  
Jellicoe Drive  
Jellicoe Parade  
Jellicoe Park  
Joanmount Gardens  
Jubilee Avenue  
Kansas Avenue  
Kansas Avenue Flats  
Kelvin Parade  
Kernan Drive  
Kilcoole Park  
Kilcoole Gardens  
Kingsmere Avenue  
Kincraig Park  
Kinnaird Street  
Knutsford Drive  
Kylemore Park  
Lanark Way  
Lancaster Street  
Lansdowne Road  
Lepper Street  
Library Street  
Ligoniel Road  
Limestone Road  
Linden Gardens  
Lismoyne Park  
Little Donegall Street  
Little Patrick Street  
Little York Street  
Loughrey Court  
Mackey Street  
Madison Avenue  
Manor Street  
Marmount Gardens  
Marsden Gardens  
McKibbin's Court  
Melbourne Street  
Merryfield Drive  
Mervue Court  
Mervue Street  
Midland Close  
Midland Crescent

Midland Terrace  
Mileriver Street  
Mornington Place  
Mountainhill Road  
Mountcoole Gardens  
Mountcoole Park  
Mountcollyer Avenue  
Mountcollyer Close  
Mountcollyer Road  
Mountcollyer Street  
Mulderg Drive  
Nelson Street  
New Lodge Road  
Newington Avenue  
Newington Street  
North Circular Road  
North Queen Street  
Northwood Crescent  
Northwood Drive  
Northwood Parade  
Northwood Road  
Northwick Drive  
Old Cavehill Road  
Old Westland Road  
Oldpark Avenue  
Oldpark Road  
Oldpark Terrace  
Old Throne Park  
Orient Gardens  
Orkney Street  
Palace Gardens  
Parkend Street  
Parkmount Street  
Parkside Gardens  
Parkville Court  
Peter's Hill  
Pineview Drive  
Ponsonby Avenue  
Portland Street  
Portmore Hill  
Premier Drive  
Premier Grove  
Queen Victoria Gardens  
Richmond Square  
Rigby Close  
Rosapenna Drive  
Rosapenna Street  
Rosemount Gardens  
Rosevale Street  
Rosscroole Park

St. Aubyn Street  
St. Vincent Street  
Salisbury Avenue  
Seabank Parade  
Seabourne Parade  
Seagrove Parade  
Seagrove Place  
Seaholm Parade  
Sealands Parade  
Seamount  
Seamount Parade  
Seapark Drive  
Seascape Parade  
Seaview Close  
Seaview Drive  
Seaview Gardens  
Seaview Street  
Serpentine Gardens  
Serpentine Road  
Shankill Road  
Shore Crescent  
Shore Road  
Silverstream Park  
Silverstream Road  
Skegoniel Avenue  
Skegoniel Drive  
Snakey Path  
Somerton Gardens  
Somerton Road  
Spamount Street  
Steam Mill Lane  
Stephen Street  
Stratheden Street  
Stratford Gardens  
Strathmore Park including Bus  
Turning Circle  
Strathmore Park North  
Strathmore Park South  
Sunningdale Park  
Sunningdale Park North  
Tennent Street  
The Glen  
Thomas Street  
Thorburn Road  
Thorndale Avenue  
Tivoli Gardens  
Tokio Gardens  
Trainfield Street  
Upper Canning Street  
Upper Castle Park

Upper Cavehill Road  
Upper Library Street  
Upper Meadow Street  
Upper Mervue Street  
Vancouver Drive  
Vandyck Crescent  
Vandyck Gardens  
Velsheda Court  
Velsheda Park  
Velsheda Way  
Veryan Gardens -All including  
alley way to rear  
Victoria Gardens  
Waterloo Park  
Waterloo Park North  
Waterloo Park South  
West Circular Road  
Westland Drive  
Westland Gardens  
Westland Road  
Westland Way  
Whitewell Drive  
Whitewell Road  
Wildflower Way  
Willowbank Gardens  
Wolfend Drive  
Woodburn Drive  
Woodland Avenue  
Woodvale Avenue  
Woodvale Road  
Wyndham Drive  
Wyndham Street  
York Crescent  
York Drive  
York Lane  
York Parade  
York Park  
York Road  
York Street

[ALLOTMENTS](#)

Ballysillan

[FIRE STATIONS](#)

Cavehill Road Frontage and Side Car Park  
Whitla Street Frontage/Grounds

[CAR PARKS](#)

Frederick Street (Department of the Environment)  
Little Donegall Street (Department of the Environment)  
Nile Street (Department of the Environment)  
Smithfield (Department of the Environment)  
York Street (Department of the Environment)

**DISUSED BURIAL GROUNDS**

Shankill Rest Garden  
Clifton Street Graveyard

**CHURCHES, Grounds and Carpark**

Grounds of St. James Parish Church - Antrim Road  
Grounds of St. Gerards & St. Clements - Antrim Road  
Ground of St. Peter's Parish Church - Antrim Road  
Grounds of Duncairn Presbyterian Church - Antrim Road  
Grounds of Fortwilliam Park Presbyterian Church - Antrim Road  
Grounds of The Columbanus Community of Reconciliation - Antrim Road  
Grounds of St. Columba's Church - Ballygomartin Road  
Grounds of St. Enoch's Presbyterian Church - Carlisle Circus  
Grounds of Cavehill Methodist Church - Cavehill Road  
Grounds of Cliftonpark Avenue Baptist Church - Clifton Park Avenue  
Grounds of Poor Clare Monastery - Cliftonville Road  
Grounds of The Church of St. Silas - Cliftonville Road  
Grounds of Oldpark Presbyterian Church - Cliftonville Road  
Grounds of St. Michael's Church & Small Open Space beside - Craven Street  
Grounds of Our Lady of Perpetual Succor - Deanby Gardens  
Grounds of Duncairn Presbyterian Church Manse - Duncairn Avenue  
Grounds of St. Mark's Parish Church - Ligoniel Road  
Grounds of The Jesus Saves Mission Church - Limestone Road  
Grounds of Holy Family Presbytery - Limestone Road  
Grounds of Holy Family Church - Limestone Road  
Grounds of Holy Family School - Limestone Road  
Grounds of Newington Youth Club - Limestone Road  
Grounds of Rosemary Presbyterian Church - 19 North Circular Road  
Grounds of Rosemary Presbyterian Church - 36 North Circular Road  
Grounds of Sacred Heart - Oldpark Road  
Grounds of Ballygomartin Baptist Church - West Circular Road  
Grounds of Greencastle Methodist Church - Whitewell Road  
Grounds of St. Ninian's Church - Whitewell Road

**EDUCATION ESTABLISHMENTS**

Grounds of Avoniel Primary School - Avoneil Road  
Grounds of Ballygolán Primary School - 41/83 Serpentine Road  
Grounds of Ballysillan Primary School - Ballysillan Park  
Grounds of Belfast Boys' Model School - Ballysillan Road  
Grounds of Belfast Girls' Model School Dunkeld Gardens  
Grounds of Belfast Royal Academy - 3/17 Cliftonville Road  
Grounds of Ben Madigan Prep. School - 690/690a Antrim Road  
Grounds of Brefne Nursery School - 111 Salisbury Avenue  
Grounds of Bunscoil Bheann Mhadagain - Wyndham Drive  
Grounds of Bunscoil Mhic Reachtain - 10a Lancaster Street  
Grounds of Carr's Glen Primary School - 629 Oldpark Road  
Grounds of Castle High School - Fortwilliam Park  
Grounds of Cavehill Primary School - Upper Castle Park  
Grounds of Cavehill & Farrington House - 506 Antrim Road  
Grounds of Cedar Lodge School - Grays Lane  
Grounds of Cliftonville Primary School - 93 Cliftonville Road

Grounds of Currie Primary School - 11/113 Limestone Road  
Grounds of Dominican College - 38 Fortwilliam Park  
Grounds of Edenbrooke Primary School - Tennent Street  
Grounds of Edenderry Nursery School - 4/22 Upper Riga Street  
Grounds of Edmund Rice Primary School - 9/25 Pim Street  
Grounds of Forthriver Primary School - 62/66 Ballygomartin Road  
Grounds of Glenbank Nursery School - 117a Ligoniel Road  
Grounds of Glenwood Primary School - 4/22 Upper Riga Street  
Grounds of Grove Primary School - 256 North Queen Street  
Grounds of Harmony Primary School - Forthriver Crescent  
Grounds of Holy Cross Boys' Primary School - Brookfield Street  
Grounds of Holy Cross Girls' Primary School - Ardoyne Road  
Grounds of Holy Cross Nursery School - Butler Walk  
Grounds of Holy Family Nursery School - 27 Baltic Avenue  
Grounds of Holy Family Primary School - 14 Newington Avenue  
Grounds of Hope Nursery School - Hopewell Crescent  
Grounds of Lansdowne Clinic - Somerton Road  
Grounds of Ligoniel Primary School - Ligoneil Road  
Grounds of Little Flower Girls' School - 71a Somerton Road  
Grounds of Lowwood Primary School - Sheringhurst Park  
Grounds of Malvern Primary School - Forster Street  
Grounds of Mercy Primary School - 614 Crumlin Road  
Grounds of Mount Gilbert Community College - 237 Ballygomartin Road  
Grounds of New Lodge Nursery School - Duncairn Parade  
Grounds of Oldpark Nursery School - Sylvan Street  
Grounds of Our Lady of Lourdes Primary School - 700 Antrim Road  
Grounds of Our Lady of Mercy Secondary School - Ballysillan Road  
Grounds of Our Lady's Nursery & Primary School - Deanby Gardens  
Grounds of Sacred Heart Boys' Primary School - 31/51 Oldpark Avenue  
Grounds of Seaview Primary School - Seaview Drive  
Grounds of Springhill Primary School - 247 Ballygomartin Road  
Grounds of St Gabriel's College - 685 Crumlin Road  
Grounds of St Gemma's High School - 51/59 Ardilea Street  
Grounds of St. Malachy's College - 36 Antrim Road  
Grounds of St Mary's Nursery School - 822 Shore Road  
Grounds of St Mary's Star of the Sea Primary School - 730/760 Shore Road  
Grounds of St. Patrick's Secondary School - 619 Antrim Road  
Grounds of St. Therese of Lisieux Primary School - 472 Antrim Road  
Grounds of St Vincent de Paul Primary School - 167a Ligoniel Road  
Grounds of Stanhope Street Nursery School - Stanhope Drive  
Grounds of Star of the Sea Primary School - 3 Churchill Street  
Grounds of Tudor Lodge Nursery School  
Grounds of Victoria Nursery School - Victoria Parade  
Grounds of Wheatfield Primary School - Alliance Road  
Grounds of University of Ulster - York Road

**NURSING HOMES**

Grounds of Ambassador Private Nursing Home - 462 Antrim Road  
Grounds of Cavehill & Farringdon House - 506 Antrim Road  
Grounds of Farringdon Private Nursing Home - 761 Antrim Road  
Road  
Grounds of Lansdowne Clinic - Somerton Road

**ENCLOSED PARKS**

Alexandra Park  
Shankill Memorial Park  
Glenbank Park  
Waterworks Park  
Woodvale Park  
Zoo

**OPEN PARKS**

Ballygomartin Road North  
Ballygomartin Road South  
Cave Hill  
Cavehill Country Park (including Belfast Castle Estate, Wallace Estate, Carr's Glen and Hazelwood)  
Forthriver Linear Park  
Ligoniel Park

**OPEN SPACES**

Ballysillan Road - Grassed Area Sunningdale Green  
Brown's Square Open Space  
Blackmountain mini park (play area)  
Donegall Street - Writer's Square  
Finlay Park - Grassed Area Motorway/Whitewell Road  
Forthriver Road Triangle - Grassed Area Ballygomartin Road/Forthriver Road  
Hammer Development  
Lower Oldpark Road - Grassed Area Shannon Street/Foyle Street  
Lyons Park - Open Space No. 38/40 Ballysillan Road  
Michelle Baird Memorial Park  
Mountain Loney  
Northwood Linear Park  
Seaview Allotments  
Shankill Memorial Garden  
Shore Road - Grassed Area Greencastle Close/M2 Exit Road  
Strathmore Park - Open Space Antrim Road/Strathmore Park  
Thorburn Road - Open Space Adjacent to Thorburn Road  
Torr Health Community Garden  
Tudor Place  
Tynedale Park  
Willowbank Open Space

**PLAY AREAS**

Dover Street – Play Area and Open Space

**PLAYING FIELDS**

Ballysillan Playing Fields  
Clarendon Playing Fields  
Cliftonville Playing Fields  
Grove Playing Fields  
Loughside Playing Fields  
Oldpark Playing Fields  
Shore Road Playing Fields

**PLAYGROUNDS**

Alexandra Park  
Alloa Street  
Ardoyne P/G Community Centre  
Blackmountain  
Bone Heights  
Brown's Square  
Castleton  
Cavehill Adventure Play Area  
City of Belfast Zoo  
Dover Street  
Duncairn  
Finlay Park  
Glenbank  
Glencairn Park  
Grove Playing Fields  
Hammer  
Lawnbrook  
Ligoniel  
Loughside Park, Shore Crescent Playground  
Mackey Street  
Michelle Baird  
New Lodge  
North Queen Street  
Northwood linear park  
Ohio Street  
Oldpark  
Pitch & Mitch, Ardoyne Road  
Queen Mary's Playground, Waterworks  
Silverstream Road  
Westlands, Waterworks  
Woodvale

**PUBLIC CONVENIENCES**

Library Street

**SHOPPING CENTRES / ARCADES**

58/82 Antrim Road (Frontage Area)  
244 Antrim Road (Frontage Area)  
260 Antrim Road (Garden & Pathway at Gate Lodge)  
328 Antrim Road (Forecourt Area)  
328 Antrim Road (Frontage Area)  
347/349 Antrim Road (Front & Side)  
405 Antrim Road (Grounds & Car-Park)  
417 Antrim Road (Forecourt Rear & Sides)  
452 Antrim Road (Forecourt Area)  
471/473 Antrim Road (Forecourt Area)  
551 Antrim Road (Frontage Car Park)  
554 Antrim Road (Rear & Side)  
634 Antrim Road (Frontage Area)  
640 Antrim Road (Frontage Area)  
642 Antrim Road (Frontage Area)  
648 Antrim Road (Frontage Area)

654 Antrim Road (Frontage Area)  
236a Ballysillan Road (Frontage Area)  
252 Ballysillan Road (Frontage & Right Side)  
254 Ballysillan Road (Frontage Area)  
326 & 326a Ballysillan Road (Frontage Area)  
156 Cavehill Road (Frontage Area)  
160 Cavehill Road (Frontage Area)  
168a Cavehill Road (Frontage Area)  
169/175 Cavehill Road (Frontage Area)  
179 Cavehill Road (Frontage Area)  
194 Cavehill Road (Frontage Area)  
251/253 Cavehill Road (Frontage Area)  
253/257 Cavehill Road (Frontage Area)  
309 Cavehill Road (Frontage Area)  
311 Cavehill Road (Frontage Area)  
172 Cliftonpark Avenue (Frontage Area)  
9 Ligoniel Road (Frontage Area)  
74a Ligoniel Road (Frontage, Side, Carpark & Rear)  
1/24 Limestone Road (Frontage & Car Park)  
292 Limestone Road (All)  
176/184 Shore Road (Frontage Area)  
219 Shore Road (Frontage & Carpark)  
234 Shore Road (Forecourt)  
The Throne Centre (Whitewell Road)  
Whitewell Road - Old Throne (New Development)  
33b Woodvale Road (Frontage Area)  
33c Woodvale Road (Frontage Area)  
71 & 71a (Woodvale Road (Frontage Area)

Areas Currently Designated in South Belfast

STREETS

Abercorn Street  
Aberfoyle Park  
Aberfoyle Gardens  
Academy Street  
Adelaide Street  
Adelaide Avenue  
Adelaide Park  
Agincourt Avenue  
Agincourt Street  
Agra Street  
Albert Square  
Albion Lane  
Albion Street  
Alfred Street  
Amelia Street  
Ann Street  
Annadale Avenue  
Annadale Crescent  
Annadale Embankment  
Annadale Flats - All  
Apollo Road  
Appleton Park  
Apsley Street  
Ardmore Avenue  
Ardmore Drive  
Ardmore Park  
Artana Street  
Arthur Lane  
Arthur Place  
Arthur Square  
Arthur Street  
Ashley Avenue  
Ashton Avenue  
Ashton Park  
Ava Avenue  
Bain's Place  
Balfour Avenue  
Balmoral Avenue  
Balmoral Link  
Balmoral Road  
Bank Street  
Bankmore Square  
Bankmore Street  
Baroda Street  
Bedford Street  
Beechlands

Beechmount Park  
Belmore Street  
Benmore Drive  
Berry Street  
Blondin Street  
Botanic Avenue  
Botanic Court  
Boucher Crescent  
Boucher Place  
Boucher Road  
Bradbury Place  
Bradford Square  
Bridge Street  
Bristow Park  
Brookland Street  
Bruce Street  
Brunswick Street  
Burmah Street  
Cadogan Park  
Cadogan Street  
Cairo Street - All  
Callender Street  
Camden Street  
Cameron Street  
Candahar Street  
Canterbury Street  
Carmel Street  
Carolan Road  
Castle Arcade  
Castle Lane  
Castle Place  
Castle Street  
Catherine Street  
Catherine Street North  
Chadwick Street  
Chambers Street  
Chapel Lane  
Charles Street South  
Charlotte Street  
Chichester Street  
Chlorine Gardens  
Chloreen Park  
Church Lane  
Church Street  
Claremount Street  
Clarence Place Mews  
Clarence Street  
Clarence Street West  
Clever Avenue  
Clever Court  
Clever Gardens  
Clever Park  
Cole's Alley  
Colenso Parade

College Avenue  
College Court  
College Gardens  
College Green  
College Park  
College Park Avenue  
College Square East  
College Street  
College Street Mews  
Collingwood Avenue  
Collingwood Road  
Combermere Street  
Commercial Court  
Conduit Street  
Cooke Court  
Cooke Mews  
Cooke Place  
Cooke Street  
Corn Market  
Corporation Square  
Corporation Street  
Cranfield Gardens  
Cranmore Park  
Crescent Gardens  
Cromac Avenue  
Cromac Place  
Cromac Quay  
Cromac Square  
Cromac Street  
Cromwell Road  
Cross Parade  
Crown Entry  
Curzon Street  
Custom House Square  
Damascus Street  
Delhi Parade  
Delhi Street  
Derryvolgie Avenue  
Derryvolgie Gardens  
Diamond Gardens  
Donegall Avenue  
Donegall Lane  
Donegall Park  
Donegall Pass  
Donegall Place  
Donegall Quay  
Donegall Square East  
Donegall Square Mews  
Donegall Square North  
Donegall Square South  
Donegall Square West  
Donnybrook Street  
Downshire Place  
Dromara Street

Dublin Road  
Dudley Street  
Dunbar Street  
Dunluce Avenue  
Dunmurry Lane  
Earlscourt Street  
East Bridge Street  
Eblana Street  
Ebor Drive  
Ebor Parade  
Ebor Street  
Edinburgh Street  
Edward Street  
Eglantine Avenue  
Eglantine Gardens  
Eglantine Place  
Eileen Gardens  
Elaine Street  
Elgin Street  
Eliza Street  
Elm Court  
Elm Street  
Elmwood Avenue  
Elmwood Mews  
Erinvale Avenue  
Erinvale Drive  
Essex Street  
Ethel Street  
Exchange Street  
Exchange Street West  
Falcon Road  
Fane Street  
Farnham Street  
Finaghy Park Central  
Finaghy Park North  
Finaghy Park South  
Finaghy Road North  
Finaghy Road South  
Fisherwick Place  
Fitzroy Avenue  
Fitzwilliam Street  
Fountain Lane  
Fountain Street  
Fountainville Avenue  
Francis Street  
Franklin Street  
Franklin Street Place  
Friendly Row  
Friendly Street  
Galwally Avenue  
Galwally Park  
Gamble Street  
Garron Crescent

Geeragh Place  
Glenalpin Street  
Glenarm Square  
Glengall Street  
Gloucester Street  
Gordon Street  
Grace Street  
Grangeville Gardens  
Great George's Street  
Great Northern Street  
Great Patrick Street  
Great Victoria Street  
Gresham Street  
Greystown Ave  
Greystown Park  
Hamill Street  
Hamilton Street  
Harberton Park  
Hardcastle Street  
Harleston Street  
Harmony Street  
Hartington Street  
Harrow Street  
Hatfield Street  
Haywood Avenue  
Haywood Drive  
Hector Street  
Henrietta Street  
Herat Street  
High Street  
Hill Street  
Hillmount Court  
Hillmount Gardens  
Hillside Crescent  
Hillside Drive  
Hollymount  
Holmes Street  
Hope Street  
Howard Street  
Howard Street South  
India Street  
Inishowen Drive  
Innes Place  
Ireton Street  
James Street South  
Jerusalem Street  
Joy Street  
Joy's Entry  
Katrine Park  
Kent Street

Kinallen Court  
King Street  
King Street Mews  
Kings Hall (flyover)  
Kinbane Way  
Kinnegar Road  
Knockbreda Drive  
Knockbreda Gardens  
Knockbreda Road  
Knockbreda Park  
Knockbreda Park Mews  
Knock Eden Park  
Laganbank Road  
Laganvale Street  
Lakeside Drive  
Landseer Street  
Larkfield Avenue  
Lawrence Street  
Laws Court  
Lanyon Place  
Lennoxvale  
Lincoln Place  
Lindsay Street  
Linenhall Street  
Linenhall Street West  
Linfield Road  
Lisburn Avenue  
Lisburn Road  
Little May Street  
Little Victoria Street  
Locksley Gardens  
Locksley Parade  
Locksley Park  
Locksley Place  
Lockview Road  
Lockview Terrace  
Lombard Street  
Lorne Street  
Lower Crescent  
Lower Garfield Street  
Lower Stanfield Street  
Lower Windsor Avenue  
Lowry Court  
Lucerne Parade  
Magdala Street  
Malone Avenue  
Malone Chase  
Malone Place  
Malone Road  
Marguerite Park  
Marquis Ward Street  
Market Street  
Marlborough Park

Central  
Marlborough Park Cross  
Avenue  
Marlborough Park North  
Marlborough Park South  
Marlborough Street  
Marquis Street  
Maryville Street  
May Street  
McAuley Street  
McClintock Street  
McClure Street  
Meadowbank Street  
Meadowbank Place  
Melrose Street  
Millfield  
Millennium Way  
Montgomery Street  
Mornington  
Mornington Mews  
Mount Aboo Park  
Mount Charles  
Mount Pleasant  
Murray Street  
Music Hall Lane  
Napier Street  
North Street  
North Parade  
Northbrook Gardens  
Northbrook Street  
Northlands Park  
Norwood Street  
Notting Hill  
Notting Hill Court  
Oak Way  
Oban Street  
Olde Forge Manor  
Olympia Drive  
Olympia Parade  
Olympia Street  
Orchardville Avenue  
Orchardville Crescent  
Orchardville Gardens  
Orlock Square  
Ormeau Avenue  
Ormeau Embankment  
Ormeau Road  
Ormeau Street  
Ormonde Park  
Orpen Avenue  
Orpen Drive

Orpen Park  
Orpen Road  
Oxford Street  
Pakenham Street  
Palestine Street  
Patterson's Place  
Penrose Street  
Phennick Drive  
Pine Way  
Porter Park  
Posnett Street  
Pottinger's Entry  
Powerscourt Place  
Powerscourt Street  
Pretoria Street  
Prince's Street  
Priory Park  
Queen Street  
Queen's Square  
Ramore Park  
Raphael Street  
Rathcool Street  
Rathdrum Street  
Rathgar Street  
Rathmore Avenue  
Renwick Street  
Richmond Park  
Ridgeway Street  
River Terrace  
Riverview Street  
Roden Street  
Rosemary Street  
Rosetta Avenue  
Rosetta Drive  
Rosetta Parade  
Rosetta Park  
Royal Avenue  
Rugby Avenue  
Rugby Court  
Rugby Mews  
Rugby Parade  
Rugby Road  
Rugby Street  
Runnymede Drive  
Runnymede Parade  
Russell Street  
Rutland Street  
St. Albans Gardens  
St. George's Gardens  
St. Ives Gardens  
St. John's Avenue  
St. John's Park

St. John's Place  
Salisbury Street  
Samuel Street  
Sandhurst Court  
Sandhurst Drive  
Sandhurst Gardens  
Sandhurst Road  
Sandringham Street  
Sandy Row  
Sandymount Street  
Sans Souci Park  
Scott Street  
Seymour Street  
Shaftesbury Avenue  
Shaftesbury Square  
Sicily Park  
Skipper Street  
Sloan Court  
Smithfield Square  
South Parade  
Southview Street  
Stanfield Place  
Stewart Street  
Stockman's Lane  
Stockman's Way  
Strandview Street  
Stranmillis Embankment  
Stranmillis Gardens  
Stranmillis Park  
Stranmillis Road  
Stranmillis Street  
Strathallen Park  
Strathyre Park  
Stroud Street  
Sunnyside Street  
Surrey Street  
Sussex Place  
Talbot Street  
Tates Avenue  
Telfair Street  
The Crescent  
The Hawthorns  
The Hill  
The Vines  
Timbey Park  
Tomb Street  
Torr Way  
Townhall St  
Trossachs Drive  
Trossachs Gardens  
Ulster Street  
Union Street  
University Avenue

University Road  
University Square  
University Street  
University Terrace  
Upper Arthur Street  
Upper Church Lane  
Upper Crescent  
Upper Lisburn Road  
Upper Lisburn Road  
Lane  
Upper Malone Road  
Upper Queen Street  
Upton Avenue  
Upton Park  
Ventry Lane  
Ventry Street  
Verner Street  
Vernon Court  
Vernon Street  
Victoria Square  
Victoria Street  
Viewfort Park  
Virginia Way  
Walnut Court  
Walnut Mews  
Walnut Street  
Wansbeck Street  
Waring Street  
Wedderburn Avenue  
Wedderburn Gardens  
Wellesley Avenue  
Wellington Park  
Wellington Park Avenue  
Wellington Park Terrace  
Wellington Square  
Development  
Wellington Place  
Wellington Street  
Wellwood Street  
Welsh Street  
Wesley Street  
Westminster Street  
Weston Drive  
Westlink  
William Alexander Park  
William Street  
William Street South  
Willisfield Avenue  
Wilson's Court  
Windsor Avenue  
Windsor Avenue North  
Windsor Close

Windsor Drive  
Windsor Mews  
Windsor Park  
Windsor Road  
Winetavern Street  
Wine Cellar Entry  
Wilmont Park  
Wolseley Street

**SCHOOLS**

Edgehill College, 9 Lennoxvale

**ALLOTMENTS**

Annadale

**BUS CENTRES**

Europa  
Laganside

**RAILWAY STATIONS, GROUNDS AND TRACKS**

Adelaide Halt.  
Balmoral Halt including Footway and Subway.  
Belfast Central Station.  
Botanic Halt.  
Bridge End Halt.  
City Hospital Halt.  
Finaghy Halt.  
Great Victoria Street Station.  
All Railway Tracks within the City Council boundary.

**FIRE STATIONS**

Bankmore Street Frontage.  
Lisburn Road Frontage.

**CAR PARKS**

Castle Court (Private)  
Castle Street (Department of the Environment)  
Charlotte Street (Department of the Environment)  
Clarence Street West (Department of the Environment)  
Cromac Street (Department of the Environment)  
Dunbar Street (Department of the Environment)  
Exchange Street (Department of the Environment)  
Gas Works  
Great Northern Multi-Storey (Private)  
Highpark Shopping Complex (Private)  
Hope Street North (Department of the Environment)  
Hope Street South (Department of the Environment)  
King Street (Department of the Environment)  
Lincoln Place  
Little Victoria Street (Department of the Environment)  
North Street (Department of the Environment)

Ormeau Avenue (Department of the Environment)  
Oxford Street (Department of the Environment)  
Stranmillis  
Talbot Street (Department of the Environment)  
Victoria Centre Complex (Private)  
Windsor Street (Department of the Environment)

**CEMETERIES**

Balmoral Cemetery Stockman's Lane  
Friar's Bush Cemetery - Stranmillis Road

**DISUSED BURIAL GROUNDS**

Balmoral Graveyard

**CHURCHES, Grounds and Carpark**

Grounds of City Church - Carmel Street  
Grounds of St. Thomas's Parish Church Rectory and Halls (138/140  
Lisburn Road) - Eglantine Avenue  
Grounds of St. Michael's - Finaghy Road North  
Grounds of Malone Presbyterian Church - Lisburn Road  
Grounds of Baptist Union of Ireland - Lisburn Road  
Grounds of Ulsterville Presybterian Church - Lisburn Road  
Grounds of Laganvale Gospel Hall - Lockview Road  
Grounds of Newtownbreda Presbyterian Church - Ormeau Road  
Grounds of Presbyterian Church - Rosemary Street  
Grounds of St. Annes Cathedral  
Grounds of Stranmillis Evangelical Presbyterian Church - Stranmillis Road  
Grounds of St. Bartholomews Church/Parochial Hall - Stranmillis Road  
Grounds of Crescent Church - University Road  
Grounds of Fitzroy Avenue Presbyterian Church - University Street  
Grounds of All Saints Church - University Street  
Grounds of Finaghy Methodist Church - Upper Lisburn Road

**EDUCATION ESTABLISHMENTS**

Grounds of Arellian Nursery School - 50 Bentham Drive  
Grounds of Belfast School of Music - Donegal Pass  
Grounds of Blythefield Primary School - Blythe Street  
Grounds of Botanic Primary School - 6 Botannic Court  
Grounds of Cranmore Integrated Primary School - 47 Finaghy Road North  
Grounds of Donegall Road Primary School - Maldon Street  
Grounds of Fane Street Primary School - Fane Street  
Grounds of Finaghy Primary School - Finaghy Road South  
Grounds of Fleming Fulton School - 35 Upper Malone Road  
Grounds of Forge Integrated Primary School - 20 Carolan Road  
Grounds of Glenveagh School - Harberton Park  
Grounds of Harberton School - Harberton Park  
Grounds of Holy Rosary Nursery School - Sunnyside Crescent  
Grounds of Holy Rosary Primary School - 70 Sunnyside Crescent  
Grounds of Hunterhouse College - Upper Lisburn Road  
Grounds of Inchmarlo Preparatory School - Cranmore Park  
Grounds of Lydon Court - Down & Connor Childcare - Queen Street  
Grounds of Malone Integrated College - 45 Finaghy Road

Grounds of Methodist College - 1 Malone Road  
Grounds of Orchardville Social Education Centre - Orchardville  
Grounds of Royal Belfast Academic Institution  
Grounds of Scoil an Droichid - 4 Cooke Street  
Grounds of St Bride's Primary School - Derryvolgie Avenue  
Grounds of St John the Baptist Boys' Primary School - Finaghy Road North  
Grounds of St John the Baptist Girls' Primary School - Finaghy Road North  
Grounds of St Malachy's Primary School - Eliza Street  
Grounds of Stranmillis Primary School - Knightsbridge Park  
Grounds of Taughmonagh Primary School - Findon Gardens  
Ground of Victoria College & Richmond Lodge - Cranmore Park  
Grounds of Wellington College - 18 Carolan Road

**NURSING HOMES**

Grounds of The Belgravia Apartments - 119/127 Lisburn Road

**ENCLOSED PARKS**

Botanic Gardens  
Drumglass Park  
Gas Works  
Musgrave Park  
Ormeau Park  
Sir Thomas & Lady Dixon Park

**OPEN PARKS**

Barnett Demesne  
Lagan Meadows  
Sir Thomas & Lady Dixon Park  
Wedderburn Park

**OPEN SPACES**

Annadale Embankment Allotments  
Annadale Embankment  
Arthur Square - Podium  
Bankmore Street - Open space in front of Culpa  
Benmore Square - Grassed Area Geeragh Place/Benmore Drive  
Blackstaff Square - Department of Environment  
Blythefield Park  
Cathedral Gardens - York Street/Donegall Street  
Carnanmore  
Cecil Ward Building - Frontage of  
City Hall - Grounds of  
Cotton Court  
The Crescent (rear of Crescent Church)  
Dromara Street - Grassed Area Shaftesbury Recreation Centre/Balfour Avenue  
Eliza Street Open Space  
Erinvale Drive - Grassed Area  
Gas Works  
Geeragh Place - Grassed Area  
Glengall Street - Bus Station  
Glenarm Square - Grassed Area adjacent to Inishowen Drive  
Holylands

Jubilee Gardens - Public Seating Area at High Street/Victoria Street  
King William Park - Open Space University Road/Lisburn Road  
Ladybrook  
Laganside Development  
Lyric Wood - Grassed Area Ridgeway Street/Car Park and Woodland  
Markets  
McClure Street - Grassed Area Both Sides Ormeau Road/Cameron Street  
Northern Ireland Railways - Open Space East Side of Windsor Football Grounds  
Nubia Street  
Orlock Crescent - Grassed Area Locksley Park/Benmore Drive  
Orlock Square  
Ormeau Road - Grassed area along railway fence from Ormeau Rd to River  
Lagan  
Ormeau Road - Grassed area along river between fence and streets off Ormeau  
Rd  
Oxford Street - Grounds of Bus Station  
Public Seating Area - Chapel Lane/Bank Street/Berry Street  
Public Seating Area - Donegall Street/Church Street  
Sharman Road - Grassed Area Lockview Road/Lagan Meadow  
Stranmillis Car Park & Lands  
Stranmillis Embankment - Grassed Area Junction of Cadogan Street

## **PLAY AREAS**

Eliza Street – Play Area  
Howard Street South

## **PLAYING FIELDS**

Belfast City Council Mary Peters Track  
Boucher Road Playing Fields  
Cherryvale Playing Fields  
Musgrave Playing Fields  
Ormeau Playing Fields (Ulidia)  
Strongford Ave Playing fields  
Woodland Playing Fields

## **PLAYGROUNDS**

Balfour Avenue  
Barnett Demesne  
Bentham Drive  
Benview  
Blythefield  
Botanic Gardens  
Carrick Hill  
Carnanmore  
Cherryvale Playing Fields  
Drumglass  
Geeragh Place Community Centre Playground, Finaghy Community  
Centre  
Lemberg Street  
McClure Street Open Space

Olympia  
Ormeau  
Ormeau 2000  
Rev Robert Bradford Playground  
Shaftesbury  
Sir Thomas and Lady Dixon Park  
Springhill Millennium Park  
Taughmonagh  
Wedderburn Park

**PUBLIC CONVENIENCES**

Albert Square  
Church Lane  
Dublin Road  
Hope Street/Great Victoria Street  
Kent Street  
Montgomery Street Car Park - Private  
Oxford Street  
Winetavern Street

**QUEENS UNIVERSITY**

Grounds of School of Psychology - 1/7 Lennoxvale  
Grounds of School of Architecture & Planning - 2 Lennoxvale  
Grounds of Department of Architecture - 4/6 Lennoxvale  
Grounds of School of Psychology - 8/10 Lennoxvale  
Grounds of Residence - 14a Lennoxvale  
Grounds of Vice-Chancellors Lodge - 16 Lennoxvale  
Grounds of Science Library - 12 Lennoxvale  
Grounds of School of Psychology - University Road - 14 Lennoxvale  
Grounds of Main Campus - University Road  
Grounds of Queens University Belfast Premises - University Square  
Grounds of David Bates Building - College Park  
Grounds of Mews Building - Computer Centre - Botanic Avenue  
Grounds of Physics Building - College Park  
Grounds of Queens University Belfast Premises - College Park East  
Grounds of Ashby Building & David Keir Complex - 39/123 Stranmillis Road  
Grounds of Medical Biology Centre - Lisburn Road  
Grounds of Geo-Sciences Building (Paleaocology Laboratory & Guthrie House) -  
Fitzwilliam Street  
Grounds of Students Union Building - University Road  
Grounds of Elmwood Hall & Manse - Elmwood Avenue  
Grounds of Physical Education Centre - Stranmillis Gardens  
Grounds of Student Union Building - Elmwood Avenue  
Grounds of Ulster Museum - Stranmillis Road

**SHOPPING CENTRES / ARCADES**

34 Annadale Avenue (Frontage Area)  
6 Balmoral Avenue (Frontage Area)  
1 Boucher Road (Frontage & Left & Right Side)  
7/9 Boucher Road (Frontage & Right Side)  
Castle Place - Donegall Arcade  
College Street - Fountain Centre

56 Donegall Pass (Frontage Area)  
58/60 Donegall Pass (Frontage Area)  
64 Donegall Pass (Frontage Area)  
69 Donegall Pass (Frontage & Side Area)  
76 Donegall Pass (Frontage Area)  
80 Donegall Pass (Frontage Area)  
86 Donegall Pass (Frontage Area)  
90 Donegall Pass (Frontage Area)  
110 Donegall Pass (Frontage Area)  
118/124 Donegall Pass (Frontage & Side Area)  
Donegall Road - Park Centre (Frontage Area & Car Park)  
1 Dunluce Avenue  
Donegall Place - Queens Arcade  
59 Edinburgh Street (Frontage area & Side)  
130 Eglantine Avenue (Frontage Area Side)  
Finaghy Crossroads (Frontage Area & Car Park)  
1 Finaghy Road North (Frontage Area & Side)  
2/4 Finaghy Road North (Car Park at Rear)  
9 Finaghy Road South (Frontage Area & Side)  
11 Finaghy Road South (Frontage, Rear & Side)  
Howard Street South (Forecourt Area)  
High Street - Hi-Park Centre  
1a Lisburn Road (Entrance Road)  
2 Lisburn Road (Forecourt)  
38/52 Lisburn Road (Frontage Area & Car Park)  
70/72 Lisburn Road (Car Park)  
177 Lisburn Road (Frontage & Side)  
122 Upper Lisburn Road (Forecourt)  
122c Upper Lisburn Road (Frontage & Car Park at Rear)  
122d Upper Lisburn Road (Frontage & Rear Area)  
139 Upper Lisburn Road (Frontage of Gateway)  
1 Lockview Road (Frontage Area)  
5a Lockview Road (Frontage Area)  
Lorne Street (Frontage Area)  
2 Malone Road (Frontage & Carpark)  
4 Malone Road (Frontage & Carpark)  
33/35 Malone Road (Frontage Area)  
42 Malone Road (Frontage & Side)  
North Street Arcade  
52/126 Ormeau Road (Frontage, Side & Rear)  
127 Ormeau Road (Frontage & Rear)  
137 Ormeau Road (Frontage & Rear)  
139 Ormeau Road (Frontage & Rear)  
143 Ormeau Road (Frontage Area)  
145 Ormeau Road (Frontage Area)  
183/185 Ormeau Road (Frontage Area)  
251 Ormeau Road (Frontage Area)  
565 Ormeau Road (Frontage, Rear & Side)  
569 Ormeau Road (Forecourt)  
3 Orpen Park (Frontage - Carpark)  
5 Orpen Park (Frontage - Carpark)  
7 Orpen Park (Frontage - Carpark)  
Queen Street - Lyndon Court  
Royal Avenue - Haymarket

46 Stranmillis Road (Frontage & Side)  
52/54 Stramillis Road (Frontage Area)  
80 Stramillis Road (Frontage, Side and Rear)  
92 Stranmillis Road (Frontage Area)  
102 Stranmillis Road (Frontage Area)  
80 Stranmillis Embankment (Frontage Carpark)  
Stranmillis Embankment  
43a Tates Avenue (Frontage)  
172 Tates Avenue (Frontage & Side Area)  
224 Tates Avenue (Frontage & Side Area)  
234/236 Tates Avenue (Frontage Area)  
252 Tates Avenue (Forecourt)  
31 University Road (Frontage & Side Area)  
49/51 University Road (Frontage & Side Area)  
243 Upper Lisburn Road (Forecourt)  
17 Wellington Park (Carpark)  
Winetavern Street - Smithfield Market

**SUBWAYS**

Oxford Street – Subway  
Victoria Street – Subway

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Areas Currently Designated in East Belfast

Streets

Abetta Parade  
Albertbridge Road  
Ardenvohr Street  
Ardgowan Street  
Ashdale Street  
Avondale Street  
Avoniel Road  
Ballarat Street  
Ballymacarrett Road  
Batley Street  
Beersbridge Road  
Belmont Road  
Bendigo Street  
Bloomdale Street  
Bloomfield Avenue  
Bloomfield Road  
Bloomfield Walk Way  
Bridge End  
Bryson Street  
Cabinhill Mews  
Cairnburn Road  
Calvin Street  
Cameronian Drive  
Canada Street  
Carlingford Street  
Carrington Street  
Castlereagh Road  
Castlereagh Street  
Cherryvalley  
Cherryvalley Gardens  
Cherryvalley Green  
Cherryvalley Park  
Cherryvalley Park West  
Cherryvalley Walk  
Cherryville Street  
Chesterfield Park  
Church Road  
Clandeboy Drive  
Clanroy Parade  
Clarawood Park  
Cloghan Crescent  
Cloghan Gardens  
Cloghan Park

Cluan Place  
Connsbrook Avenue  
Connswater Street  
Cregagh Road  
Cregagh Street  
Cyprus Avenue  
Dee Street  
Deramore Park  
Donovan Parade  
Dundela Avenue  
Dundela Crescent  
Dundela Street  
Dunvegan Street  
East Bread Street  
Eastleigh Dale  
Eastleigh Drive  
Gibson Park Avenue  
Gibson Park Drive  
Gibson Park Gardens  
Glen Rise  
Glendarragh  
Glendarragh Mews  
Graham Gardens off Ladas Drive  
Graham Gardens  
Grampian Avenue  
Grand Parade  
Greenore Street  
Greenwood Avenue  
Hampton Manor  
Hampton Manor Drive  
Hampton Park  
Harkness Parade  
Hawthornden Road  
Hawthornden Way  
Holywood Arches incl. (walkway +  
paved seating area)  
Holywood Road  
Houston Park  
Houston Drive  
Humber Court  
Inverary Avenue  
Jocelyn Street  
Kensington Court  
Kensington Drive  
Kensington Gardens  
Kensington Gardens South  
Kensington Gardens West  
Kensington Gate  
Kensington Manor  
Kensington Park  
Kensington Road

Kilhorne Gardens  
Killowen Street  
Kings Crescent  
Kings Drive  
Kings Park  
Kings Road  
Knock Road  
Knock Walkway  
Knocknagoney Avenue  
Knocknagoney Dale  
Knocknagoney Drive  
Knocknagoney Gardens  
Knocknagoney Green  
Knocknagoney Grove  
Knocknagoney Park  
Knocknagoney Road  
Knocknagoney Way  
Knockwood Park  
Knockwood Park (including shops)  
Laburnum Street  
Ladas Drive  
Ladas Way  
Laganside Walkways  
Laganview Court  
Loopland Park  
Madrid Street  
Marina Park  
Medway Street  
Mersey Street  
Mertoun Park  
Middlepath Street  
Milltown Road  
Mountforde Road  
Mountpottinger Road  
Nevis Avenue  
Newtownards Road  
North Road  
North Road Bridge  
Oakdale Street  
Oakland Avenue  
Ogilvie Street  
Old Holywood Road  
O'Meath Street  
Onslow Parade  
Orangefield Green  
Orangefield Park  
Orby Drive  
Orby Parade  
Orby Place  
Orby Street  
Orby Park

Orby Gardens  
Orby Grove  
Orby Link  
Orby Road  
Orby Green  
Orby Mews  
Park Parade  
Park Road  
Parkgate Drive  
Parkway  
Perry Court  
Queen Elizabeth Bridge  
Queen Victoria Street  
Queen's Bridge  
Queen's Quay  
Ravenhill Park  
Ravenhill Park Gardens  
Ravenhill Reach Mews  
Ravenhill Road  
Ravenscroft Street  
Reaville Park  
Redcar Street  
Rosebery Street  
Rosemount Avenue  
Rosepark Central  
Rosepark East  
Rosepark Meadows  
Rosepark South  
Rosepark West  
St. Kilda Street  
Sandbrook Gardens  
School Court  
Shandon Park  
Shelbourne Road  
Strandburn Crescent  
Strandburn Drive  
Strandburn Park  
Summerhill Avenue  
Summerhill Park  
Summerhill Parade  
Susan Street  
Sydenham Road  
Templemore Avenue  
The Mount  
The Village Green  
Thornhill Parade  
Tildarg Street  
Townsley Street  
Ulsterdale Street  
Uniondale Street  
Upper Frank Street

Upper Newtownards Road  
Wilgar Street  
Willowfield Avenue  
Willowfield Drive  
Willowfield Gardens  
Willowfield Parade  
Willowfield Street  
Woodstock Link  
Woodstock Road  
Wynard Park

### **ALLOTMENTS**

Belmont

### **RAILWAY STATIONS, GROUNDS AND TRACKS**

Sydenham Halt.  
All Railway Tracks within the City Council boundary.

### **FIRE STATIONS**

Upper Newtownards Road Frontage

### **CAR PARKS**

Arches Retail Park (Private)  
Ashdale Street (Department of the Environment)  
Bridge End (Department of the Environment)  
Dundela Crescent (Department of the Environment)  
Grampian Avenue (Department of the Environment)  
Holywood Arches Car Park (Private)  
Kings Drive Scout Hall (Private)  
Middlepath Street (Department of the Environment)  
Ravenscroft Avenue (Department of the Environment)  
Sandown Road (Department of the Environment)  
Station Street (Department of the Environment)  
Stormont Clinic (Private)  
Tesco's, Knocknagoney (Private)  
Wandsworth Road (Department of the Environment)

### **CEMETERIES**

Dundonald Cemetery - Upper Newtownards Road  
Roselawn Cemetery - Ballygowan Road

### **DISUSED BURIAL GROUNDS**

Knock Cemetery

### **CHURCHES, Grounds and Carpark**

Grounds of Strandtown Baptist Church - Belmont Road  
Grounds of Castlereagh Baptist Church - Castlereagh Road  
Grounds of St Enoch's Methodist Church - Cregagh Road  
Grounds of Church of Annunciation - Knockagoney Road  
Grounds of Nazareth Lodge - Ravenhill Road

Grounds of Bloomfield Baptist Church - Upper Newtownards Road

**EDUCATION ESTABLISHMENTS**

Grounds of Aquinas Grammar School - 518 Ravenhill Road  
Grounds of Ashfield Boys' High School - Hollywood Road  
Grounds of Ashfield Girls' High School - Hollywood Road  
Grounds of Beechfield Primary School - Beechfield Street  
Ground of Belmont Infants' - 215 Belmont Road  
Grounds of Bethlehem Nursery School - 516 Ravehill Road  
Grounds of Collegiate School - Astoria Gardens  
Grounds of Bloomfield Preparatory School - Astoria Gardens  
Grounds of Cabin Hill Prep School - 562/594 Newtownards Road  
Grounds of Campbell College - Belmont Road  
Grounds of Clarawood School - Clarawood Park  
Grounds of Downey House Preparatory School - Pirrie Park  
Grounds of Dundela Infants School - Wilgar Street  
Grounds of Elmgrove Primary School - 289 Beersbridge Road  
Grounds of Euston Street Primary School - Euston Street  
Grounds of Glendhu Nursery School - Garnerville Road  
Grounds of Greenwood Infants' Primary School - 436 Upper Newtownards Road  
Grounds of Grosvenor Grammar School - Caeronian Drive  
Grounds of Harding Memorial Primary School - 105 Cregagh Road  
Grounds of Knocknagoney Primary School - Knocknagoney Road  
Grounds of McArthur Nursery School - Susan Street  
Grounds of Mersey Street Primary School - 78 Mersey Street  
Grounds of Nettlefield Primary School - Radnor Street  
Grounds of Orangefield High School - Cameronian Drive  
Grounds of Orangefield Primary School - Marina Park  
Grounds of Ravenscroft Nursery School - Ravenscroft Avenue  
Grounds of Rosetta Primary School - 21 Knockbreda Road  
Grounds of Sandbrook Nursery School - Wellwood Avenue  
Grounds of St. Joseph's Centre - 516 Ravenhill Road  
Grounds of St Joseph's Primary School - 31a Holland Drive  
Grounds of St Matthew's Primary School - Seaforde Street  
Grounds of St Michael's Primary School - 514 Ravenhill Road  
Grounds of Strand Primary School - Strandburn Street  
Grounds of Strandtown Primary School - North Road  
Grounds of Strathearn Preparatory School - 157 Belmont Church Road  
Grounds of Strathearn School - 188 Belmont Road  
Grounds of Sydenham Infants' Primary School - Strandburn Street  
Grounds of Woodstock Lodge - 1-15 Woodstock Link

**NURSING HOMES**

Grounds of Arches Private Nursing Home - 144 Upper Newtownards Road

**ENCLOSED PARKS**

Greenville  
Knock Nature Reserve  
Victoria Park

### OPEN PARKS

Beersbridge Nature Walk  
Belmont Park  
Knock river area (bounded by Knock Road,  
Cherryvalley & King's Drive)  
Knocknagoney Linear Park  
Motte (off Shandon Park)

### OPEN SPACES

Albertbridge Road -Grassed area and raised garden beds  
Avoniel Road - open space  
Ballymacarrett Walkway - Severn Street/Dee Street  
Connswater Walkway - Sydenham to Newtownards Road  
Cairnburn Road Open Space  
Flora Street - Beersbridge Road/Avoniel Centre  
Garnerville - Open space Garnerville Drive/Garnerville Park  
Greenville Park  
Knocknagoney Park- Area adjacent to numbers 70-76 and 62-68 Facing onto  
Parkland Flats and the Walkway at this location.  
Mersey Street  
Mountforde Road Open Space  
Park Avenue  
Parkgate Open Space - Rear of Parkgate Gardens  
Pomona Avenue - Grassed Area Hollywood Road/Pomona Avenue  
Rev. Robert Bradford Memorial Park  
Shandon Park - The Fort  
Wandsworth Road - Grassed Area Knocklofty Park/Wandsworth Road

### PLAY AREAS

Ladas Way/Loopland Gardens – Play Area

### PLAYING FIELDS

Dixon Playing Fields  
Inverary District Park  
King George V Playing Fields  
Orangefield Playing Fields  
Sydenham Playing Fields  
Alderman Tommy Patton Memorial Park  
Blanchflower Park  
Clara Park Playing Fields

### PLAYGROUNDS

Avoniel  
Ballymacarrett  
Belmont Park  
Bridge End  
Clara Street  
Clarawood Playground  
Dr. Pitt Memorial Park

Knocknagoney Park  
Mountforde Road  
Orangefield Park  
Victoria Park  
Loop River  
Skipper's, Medway Street  
Tommy Patton Playground

**SHOPPING CENTRES / ARCADES**

58 Belmont Road (Frontage Area)  
193 Belmont Road (Frontage Area)  
229/231 Belmont Road (Grounds & Car Park)  
Connswater Shopping Centre  
Connswater Industrial Park  
14 Holywood Road (Entry at Side)  
114 Holywood Road (Frontage Area)  
152/154 Holywood Road (Frontage & Side Area)  
220 Holywood Road (Forecourt Area)  
72 Newtownards Road (Forecourt Area)  
213 Newtownards Road (Frontage, Side & Rear)  
230 Newtownards Road (Frontage Area)  
118 Orby Drive (Frontage, Side & Rear)  
120 Orby Drive (Frontage & Side)  
139/149 Upper Newtownards Road (Frontage Area)  
272/274 Upper Newtownards Road (Forecourt Area)  
283 Upper Newtownards Road (Grounds Area)  
327 Upper Newtownards Road (Forecourt Area)  
392 Upper Newtownards Road (Frontage Area)

**ENTERTAINMENT AND SPORTS COMPLEXES**

The Odyssey Complex

**SUBWAYS**

Donegall Quay - Subway

**Appendix E**

**Areas currently designated in West Belfast**

**Streets**

Altnamona Crescent  
Albert Court  
Albert Street  
Amcomri Street  
Andersonstown Crescent  
Andersonstown Drive  
Andersonstown Gardens  
Andersonstown Green  
Andersonstown Park  
Andersonstown Park South  
Andersonstown Park West  
Andersonstown Road  
Ardmonagh Gardens  
Ardmonagh Parade  
Ardmoulin Street  
Arднаclowney Drive  
Ard Na Va Road  
Arizona Street  
Arlington Park  
Arundel Courts  
Arundel Walk  
Athol Street

Balkan Street  
Ballymurphy Crescent  
Ballymurphy Drive  
Ballymurphy Parade  
Ballymurphy Road  
Ballymurphy Street  
Bantry Street  
Barrack Street  
Bearnagh Drive  
Beechmount Avenue  
Beechmount Close  
Beechmount Crescent  
Beechmount Drive  
Beechmount Gardens  
Beechmount Grove  
Beechmount Link  
Beechmount Parade  
Beechmount Pass  
Beechmount Street  
Beechview Park  
Benares Street

Bingnian Drive  
Black's Road  
Blackstaff Road  
Blackstaff Way  
Bleachgreen Terrace  
Bombay Street  
Braemar Street  
Brassey Street  
Brighton Street  
Britton's Court  
Britton's Drive  
Britton's Parade  
Britton's Lane  
Broadway  
Brooke Crescent  
Brooke Drive  
Brooke Park  
Burnaby Court  
Burnaby Park  
Burnaby Place  
Burnaby Way

Carnmore Place  
Cavanmore Gardens  
Cavendish Court  
Cavendish Street  
Cavendish Square  
Christian Place  
Clonard Gardens  
Clonard Street  
Clondara Parade  
Clondara Street  
Clonelly Avenue  
Clonfadden Street  
Closenamona Court  
Clowney Street  
Clowney Bridge  
Cluain Mor Avenue  
Cluain Mor Close  
Cluain Mor Drive  
Cluain Mor Gardens  
Cluain Mor Lane  
Cluain Mor Park  
Colinpark Street  
Colinview Street  
Colinward Street  
College Square North  
Conor Rise  
Corby Way  
Crocus Street

Cullingtree Road  
Cullingtree Road/Durham Street  
footbridge over West Link  
Culmore Gardens  
Cupar Street  
Cupar Way  
Denewood Drive  
Denewood Park  
Devonshire Street  
Distillery Street  
Distillery Court  
Divis Court  
Divis Drive  
Divis Street  
Divismore Crescent  
Divismore Park  
Divismore Way  
Donegall Road  
Downfine Gardens  
Downfine Park  
Dunboyne Park  
Dunlewey Street  
Dunville Street  
Durham Court  
Durham Street  
Dunmore Street

Earlscourt Street  
Edenmore Drive  
Elswick Street  
Erris Grange  
Erris Grove  
Excise Walk

Falcarragh Drive  
Falls Road  
Fallswater Drive  
Fallswater Street  
First Street  
Fodnamona Court  
Forest Street  
Forfar Street  
Fort Street  
Fruithill Park

Galway Street  
Garnoch  
Gartree Place  
Glassmullin Gardens  
Glen Crescent  
Glen Parade

Glen Road  
Glenalina Crescent  
Glenalina Gardens  
Glenalina Green  
Glenalina Park  
Glenalina Pass  
Glenalina Road  
Glencolin Drive  
Glenhill Park  
Glenmachan Street  
Gortfin Street  
Gortnamona Court  
Gortnamona Heights  
Gortnamona Place  
Gortnamona Rise  
Gortnamona Way  
Gortnamona View  
Gransha Avenue  
Gransha Crescent  
Gransha Drive  
Gransha Gardens  
Gransha Green  
Gransha Grove  
Gransha Parade  
Gransha Park  
Gransha Way  
Granville Place  
Greenane Crescent  
Greenane Drive  
Grosvenor Court  
Grosvenor Road

Harrogate Street  
Hawthorn Street  
High Green  
Highcairn Drive  
Highcliff Crescent  
Highcliff Gardens  
Highfield Drive  
Hillhead Crescent  
Hillhead Drive  
Huthchinson Street  
Hugo Street

Inishmore Crescent  
Institution Place  
Iris Close  
Iris Court  
Iris Drive  
Iris Grove

Iris Mews  
Iris Street  
Iris Walk  
Irwell Court  
Isadore Avenue  
Islandbawn Drive  
Islandbawn Street  
Iveagh Drive  
Iveagh Crescent  
Iveagh Parade  
Iveagh Street

John Street

Kasmir Road  
Kells Avenue  
Kenard Avenue  
Kennedy Way  
Kilmore Close  
Kilmore Square  
Knockdhu Park

La Salle Drive  
La Salle Gardens  
La Salle Mews  
La Salle Park  
Ladybrook Cross  
Ladybrook Park  
Lake Glen Avenue  
Lake Glen Close  
Lake Glen Crescent  
Lake Glen Drive  
Lake Glen Green  
Lake Glen Parade  
Lake Glen Park  
Leeson Street  
Lenadoon Avenue  
Lisfadden Crescent  
Lisvarna Heights  
Lisvarna Place  
Locan Street  
Lower Clonard Street

Malinmore Park  
Marchioness Street  
McDonnell Street  
Mica Drive  
Mica Street  
Milford Street  
Monagh By-pass

Monagh Crescent  
Monagh Drive  
Monagh Link  
Monagh Parade  
Monagh Road  
Monagh Gardens  
Moor Park Avenue  
Moor Park Drive  
Moor Park Gardens  
Moor Park Mews  
Mooreland Crescent  
Mooreland Park  
Moyard Crescent  
Moyard Parade  
Moyard Park  
Mulhouse Road

Nansen Street  
New Barnsley Crescent  
New Barnsley Drive  
New Barnsley Gardens  
New Barnsley Green  
New Barnsley Grove  
New Barnsley Parade  
Norbury Street  
Norfolk Drive  
Norfolk Way  
Norfolk Gardens  
Norfolk Grove  
Norfolk Parade  
Norfolk Road  
Norglen Court  
Norglen Crescent  
Norglen Drive  
Norglen Gardens  
Norglen Grove  
Norglen Parade  
North Green  
North Howard Street  
Northumberland Street

Oakman Street  
Odessa Street  
O'Neill Street  
Oranmore Street  
Oranmore Drive  
Osman Street  
Owenvarragh Park

Pollard Close

Pollard Street  
Portnamona Court

Ramoan Gardens  
Ringford Crescent  
Riverdale Close  
Riverdale Park Avenue  
Riverdale Park Drive  
Riverdale Park East  
Riverdale Park North  
Riverdale Park South  
Riverdale Park West  
Riverdale Place  
Riverside Square  
Rockdale Street  
Rockmore Road  
Rockmount Street  
Rockville Street  
Roden Pass  
Roden Square  
Roden Way  
Roden Street  
Rodney Drive  
Rodney Parade  
Rossnareen Avenue  
Rossnareen Court  
Rossnareen Park  
Rossnareen Road  
Ross Road  
Ross Street  
Roumania Rise

St. James Road  
St. James's Crescent  
St. James's Drive  
St. James's Gardens  
St. James's Parade  
St. James's Park  
St. James's Place  
St. James's Road  
St. Katherine Road  
St Mary's Gardens  
Selby Court  
Selby Walk  
Servia Street  
Sevastapol Street  
Shaws Road  
Shiels Street  
Sliabh Mor Heights  
Slievegallion Drive

Sorella Street  
South Green  
Springfield Avenue  
Springfield Close  
Springfield Court  
Springfield Crescent  
Springfield Drive  
Springfield Heights  
Springfield Meadows  
Springfield Parade  
Springfield Park  
Springfield Road  
Springhill Avenue  
Springhill Close  
Springhill Crescent  
Springhill Drive  
Springhill Gardens  
Springhill Heights  
Springhill Rise  
Springmartin Road  
Stanley Court  
Stewartstown Road  
Stockman's Avenue  
Stockman's Crescent  
Stockman's Drive  
Stockman's Park  
Suffolk Avenue  
Suffolk Crescent  
Suffolk Drive  
Suffolk Parade  
Suffolk Road  
Sussex Street  
Siulnamona Court

Thames Court  
Thames Street  
Tollnamona Court  
Townsend Street  
Trench Avenue  
Trench Park  
Tullagh Park  
Tullymore Ave  
Tullymore Drive  
Tullymore Gardens  
Tullymore Walk  
Turin Street

Upper Whiterock Road

Valleyside Close

Violet Street

Waterville Street  
Westrock Court  
Westrock Crescent  
Westrock Drive  
Westrock Gardens  
Westrock Green  
Westrock Grove  
Westrock Parade  
Westrock Park  
Westrock Place  
Westrock Square  
Westrock Way  
Westlink  
Whitecliff Crescent  
Whitecliff Drive  
Whitecliff Parade  
Whiterock Close  
Whiterock Drive  
Whiterock Gardens  
Whiterock Grove  
Whiterock Parade  
Whiterock Road  
Whitewell Crescent  
Willow Street  
Willowvale Avenue  
Willowvale Gardens  
Woodland Grange  
Workman Avenue (including  
junction with Springfield Road)

#### **CAR PARKS**

Donegall Road (Department of the Environment)  
Twin Spires Complex (Private)

#### **CEMETERIES**

City Cemetery - Falls Road

#### **CHURCHES, Grounds and Carpark**

Grounds of St. Teresa's - Glen Road  
Grounds of Church of the Holy Spirit  
Grounds of The Hawthorns Baptist Church

#### **EDUCATION ESTABLISHMENTS**

Grounds of Balmoral High School - Blacks Road  
Grounds of Black Mountain Primary School  
Grounds of Bunscoil an tSleibhe Dhuibh - 15a Ballymurphy Road  
Grounds of Bunscoil Phobal Feirste - 11 Rosgoill Park  
Grounds of Cathedral Nursery School - 45a Albert Street  
Grounds of Christian Brothers School - Glen Road

Grounds of Conor House - Conor Rise  
Grounds of Corpus Christi College - Ard Na Va Road  
Grounds of Gaelscoil an Damba - 6/12 Moyard Park  
Grounds of Gaelscoil an Lonnain - 61 Falls Road  
Grounds of A1832Gaelscoil Na bhFal - 34a Iveagh Crescent  
Grounds of Hazelwood College - 70 Whitewell Road  
Grounds of Hazelwood Integrated Primary School - 242 Whitewell Road  
Grounds of Holy Child Nursery School - 40 Slievegallion Drive  
Grounds of Holy Child Primary School - South Green  
Grounds of Holy Trinity Primary School - Monagh Road  
Grounds of La Salle Boys' Junior School - Glen Road  
Grounds of La Salle Boys' School - Edenmore Drive  
Grounds of Matt Talbot Nursery School - New Barnsley Green  
Grounds of Shaftesbury Nursery School - 23-25 Percy Street  
Grounds of Springfield Primary School - 425 Springfield Road  
Grounds of St Aidan's Christian Brothers Primary School - Whiterock Road  
Grounds of St Bernadette's Nursery School - Glenalina Road  
Grounds of St Bernadette's Primary School - Glenalina Road  
Grounds of St Clare's Nursery Unit - 288 Cupar Street  
Grounds of St Clare's Primary School - 323 Cuper Street  
Grounds of St Dominic's High School - 135 Falls Road  
Grounds of St Francis de Sales Special School - Beechmount Drive  
Grounds of St Genevieve's High School - 87 Stewartstown Road  
Grounds of St Joseph's Primary School - Slate Street  
Grounds of St Kevin's Primary School - 446 Falls Road  
Grounds of St Louise's Comprehensive College - 468 Falls Road  
Grounds of St Maria Goretti Nursery School - Whiterock Gardens  
Grounds of St Martin's Nursery School - Monagh Link  
Grounds of St Mary's C.B. Grammar School - 147a Glen Road  
Grounds of St Mary's Primary School - Divis Street  
Grounds of St Michael's Nursery School - 2 Stewartstown Road  
Grounds of St Oliver Plunkett Nursery School - Glen Road  
Grounds of St Oliver Plunkett Primary School - Glen Road  
Grounds of St Paul's Nursery School - Amcomri Street  
Grounds of St Paul's Primary School - 34/36 Mica Drive  
Grounds of St Peter's Nursery School - Servia Street  
Grounds of St Peter's Primary School - Ross Road  
Grounds of St Rose's High School - Beechmount Avenue  
Grounds of St Teresa's Nursery School - 24 Bearnagh Glen  
Grounds of St Teresa's Primary School - Glen Road  
Grounds of Suffolk Primary School - Blacks Road  
Grounds of Vere Foster Primary School - Moyard Parade

**ENCLOSED PARKS**

Dunville Park  
Falls Park

**OPEN SPACES**

Andersonstown  
Ballymurphy Linear Park  
Britton's Lane

Blythefield Park  
Carnanmore  
City Cemetery - Grounds of  
Glassmullin Open Space  
Highfield  
Horn Drive/Lenadoon Park  
Half Moon Lake - Grounds of Carrigart  
Avenue/Glenveagh Drive  
Lenadoon Community Park  
Loughside Park  
Moyard  
North Link Playing Fields  
Slievegallion/Glassmullan - Grassed Area Slievegallion  
Drive/Slievebann Drive  
Springfield Park - Grassed Area Springfield  
Road/Springfield Parade  
Springhill Millennium Park (Tir Na Nog)  
St Anne's Square

**PLAYING FIELDS**

North Link Playing Fields  
Strongford Ave Playing Fields  
Suffolk Playing Fields

**PLAYGROUNDS**

Dunville  
Falls Park  
Glassmullan Open Space - Slievegallion  
Highfield  
Horn Drive  
Moyard  
North Link Playing Fields  
Rev Robert Bradford Playground  
Springhill Millenium Park  
Whiterock  
Willowbank

**SHOPPING CENTRES / ARCADES**

Farset Enterprise Park  
Springvale Business Park  
Springvale Industrial Park

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**Appendix F****Currently designated Areas – Not Classified as North/South/East/West**

<b>Streets</b>	<b>Area Unknown (N, S, E or W)</b>
Bond Street	
Clark's Lane	
Clonelly Drive	
Clonfadden Ave	
Don Court	
Fox Row	
Geneo Street	
Grenan Ave	
Heart Street	
Houston Parade	
Kensington Street	
Lambs Farm Alley Walkway	
Patterson's Court	
Phenwick Drive	
Ratcliff	
Riverside Way	
Roe Street	
Rugby Square	
St Meryrl	
Seabank Place	
Stanley Street	
Ward Falls Park	
West Street	
<b>Schools</b>	
Garran na Mona	
<b>Enclosed Parks</b>	
Grovelands	
<b>Open Parks</b>	
Clement Wilson Park	Park Estates
Lagan Lands East	Park Estates
<b>Open Spaces</b>	
Chapelfields Fold	
St Michaels Park	
<b>Playgrounds</b>	
Morton	
Northwood	

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### Belfast City Council

<b>Report to:</b>	Health and Environmental Services Committee
<b>Subject:</b>	<b>Update on Hate Crime Initiatives</b>
<b>Date:</b>	12 <sup>th</sup> April 2010
<b>Reporting Officer:</b>	Suzanne Wylie, Head of Environmental Health ext 3281
<b>Contact Officer:</b>	Laura Hamill, Hate Crime Officer, ext. 6453

#### Relevant Background Information

Belfast Community Safety Partnership's 'Safer Belfast Plan (2009-11)' identified hate crime as a key priority for the city. In response, the Community Safety Partnership (CSP) has supported the development of a series of initiatives to tackle hate crime and help people feel safer. This work has been co-ordinated on behalf of the CSP by a multi-agency group, chaired by the Council's Good Relations Officer Anne Deighan, with representatives from the statutory, voluntary and private sectors. The initiative has been funded from a range of sources including Peace III and NIO programme funding allocated to the Community Safety Partnership.

#### Key Issues

The CSP is undertaking a range of initiatives aimed at tackling hate crime which is defined as incidents/crimes believed to be motivated by race/ethnicity, disability, faith, sectarianism or sexual orientation. The initiatives are co-ordinated by a Hate Crime Officer (Laura Hamill) who is part of the Community Safety Team. This post is fixed term and is fully funded by the CSP until March 2011.

The initiatives currently being undertaken include:

**Tension Monitoring** - the Tension Monitoring Process aims to identify incidents or events that have or could create tensions within communities; this is most likely to include local issues but can also be influenced by national or international events or activities. It is based on a model which has been used successfully in other cities, the objective being to deliver interventions before the tensions reach a level where the consequences are unmanageable.

An inter-agency group was established in November 2009 to regularly and proactively consider quantitative evidence of hate crime as well as anecdotal information from communities and professionals working within neighbourhoods. Using this information the inter-agency group can then agree coordinated action to help lessen tensions and these actions are monitored on an ongoing basis. The group can also meet on an ad-hoc basis around a particular neighbourhood or issue. Since November 2009 the

group has considered over 75 incidents from across the city; the majority of which have been racially motivated.

Work to embed and build on the Tension Monitoring Process is still ongoing with the number of community and voluntary organisations feeding into the process growing steadily. The role of local councillors in this process is also vital and needs built upon as the process moves forward.

**Hate Crime Annual Conference** – The CSP’s Hate Crime Group hosts an annual conference whereby various stakeholders have an opportunity to discuss their specific concerns about hate crime with service providers. This event is hosted in September or October each year with the aims of influencing the plans and activities of the agencies involved and raising awareness of the issue across sectors.

**Hate Crime Awareness** – in order to raise awareness of hate crime, the interagency Hate Crime Group also supports training in local communities and sponsors neighbourhood events which seek to tackle prejudice and provide information on matters relating to hate crime. CSP funding for events is provided to community groups through a small grants programme which is advertised through City Matters.

**Advocacy Projects** – the CSP, in conjunction with other funders, currently support Chinese, Polish and LGBT workers to support individuals from these communities to report crime or where they have been victims of crime.

**Emergency support** – it should also be noted that in addition to the above services, the Community Safety team have assisted with several emergency situations including the tensions arising in the summer of 2008 in relation to the Roma community and following a high profile football match at Windsor Park. In conjunction with other agencies, the Community Safety team assisted in putting in place emergency support for victims of crime and vulnerable individuals. While the team will continue to assist where it is required it is also hoped that the Tension Monitoring process outlined will provide an opportunity for improved planning in advance of such events.

### **Resource Implications**

#### **Financial**

Funding to support the above services has been secured from a range of sources including the CSP (£138,000 – 09/11) and other funders such as Peace III, Good Relations, NIO and NIHE (£134,500 – 09/11).

#### **Human Resources**

The Hate Crime Officer has been appointed up to March, 2011.

#### **Asset and Other Implications**

None

### **Recommendation**

It is recommended that the Committee notes the report.

<b>Decision Tracking</b>
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The Head of Environmental Health will submit further reports to Committee as the initiatives progress.
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<b>Key to Abbreviations</b>
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PSNI – Police Service of Northern Ireland CSP – Community Safety Partnership NIO – Northern Ireland Office LGBT – Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender
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