

Document Pack

**Democratic Services Section
Chief Executive's Department
Belfast City Council
City Hall
Belfast
BT1 5GS**



1st September, 2011

MEETING OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

Dear Alderman/Councillor,

The above-named Committee will meet in the Lavery Room (Room G05), City Hall on Wednesday, 7th September, 2011 at 4.30 p.m., 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
2. **Directorate**
 - (a) Quarterly Financial Report (Pages 1 - 10)
3. **Environmental Health**
 - (a) Fixed Penalties Payable under the Dogs (Northern Ireland) Order 1983 (As Amended) (Pages 11 - 14)
 - (b) Consultation on Environmental Better Regulation (Pages 15 - 26)
 - (c) Bye-Laws Prohibiting the Consumption of Alcohol in Designated Places (Pages 27 - 102)

4. **Cleansing Services**

- (a) Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act (Northern Ireland) 2011- Consultation on Fixed Penalty Guidance and Regulations (Pages 103 - 112)
- (b) Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act (Northern Ireland) 2011 – Consultation on Litter (Pages 113 - 124)

5. **Building Control**

- (a) Memorandum of Understanding between the Council and the Northern Ireland Fire and Rescue Service (Pages 125 - 136)
- (b) Building Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2011 - Phase 2 Consultation (Pages 137 - 202)

6. **Tenders**

- (a) Sewer Baiting Contract (Pages 203 - 208)
- (b) Dargan Road Landfill Closure Plan - Planned Future Works (Pages 209 - 210)
- (c) Belfast Outreach Project (Pages 211 - 214)

7. **Conferences and Awards**

- (a) Sustainable Ireland Awards Ceremony (Pages 215 - 216)
- (b) Green Apple Environmental Awards (Pages 217 - 222)
- (c) Retail NI 2011 Conference (Pages 223 - 224)
- (d) Tidy NI Clean Neighbourhoods Conference (Pages 225 - 228)

8. **Reports for Notation**

- (a) Update on Dog Fouling (Pages 229 - 230)
- (b) Impact of Air Quality Upon Public Health in the Vicinity of Arterial Routes (Pages 231 - 236)



Belfast City Council

Report to:	Health and Environmental Services Committee
Subject:	Financial Reporting – Quarter 1 2011/2012
Date:	7 September 2011
Reporting Officer:	Suzanne Wylie, Director of Finance and Resources, Ext 3260
Contact Officer:	Mark McBride, Business Support Manager, Ext 3261

1	Relevant Background Information
1.1	In line with the Council's financial reporting timetable, financial reporting packs, which outline the Council's financial performance for quarter 1 2011/12, were presented to the Strategic Policy and Resources Committee on 19 August 2011, after which departmental report packs can be distributed to each Standing Committee.
1.2	The attached reporting pack contains a summary dashboard of the financial indicators and an executive summary explaining the financial performance of Health and Environmental Services Committee in the context of the financial performance of the overall Council. It also provides a more detailed explanation of each of the relevant indicators covering the year to date and forecast financial position. The format and style of the financial reporting pack was agreed by Strategic Policy and Resources Committee at its meeting on 18th June 2010.

2	Key Issues
2.1	<p>Current and Forecast Financial Position 2010/2011</p> <p>The current year to date financial position for Health and Environmental Services is an underspend of some £0.8m (8.0%) with a forecast end of year underspend of some £0.7m (1.7%). The year end forecast takes into account the savings in waste disposal costs arising from the significant reduction in the tonnages being disposed of by landfill, as well as the additional unplanned income and the assignment of this income to key projects, which was agreed by committee in August 2011.</p>
2.2	<p>It should be emphasised that it is very early in the financial year and therefore it is difficult to make an entirely accurate forecast of the end of year financial position. There are considerable uncertainties which could impact on the forecast. Nonetheless, an early forecast is helpful to Members in making financial decisions for the remainder of 2011/12 and in advance of the 2012/13 rates setting exercise.</p> <p>The quarterly position of Council departments and the potential use departmental expenditure underspends will be considered corporately by the Strategic Policy and Resources Committee, taking into account the overall Council position and the risks in forecasting outturns at such an early stage in the financial year. The ongoing impact of the in year savings will also be considered by the Department as part of the Efficiency Programme, which will be incorporated into the 2012/13 revenue estimates.</p>

3	Resource Implications
3.1	There is a year to date underspend of £0.8m and a forecast year end underspend of some £0.7m.

4	Recommendations
4.1	<p>The Committee is recommended to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) note the above report and associated financial reporting pack; and(ii) note that the Strategic Policy and Resources Committee will consider the forecast underspend and the potential use of such underspends taking into account the overall financial position of the Council and the risks in forecasting outturns at such an early stage in the financial year.

Document Attached
Financial Reporting Pack



Health and Environmental Committee

Quarterly Finance Report

Report Period: Quarter 1 2011/12

Dashboard: Quarter 1, 2011/12

Strategic Element: Financial Planning	Variance £,000 (under)/ Over Q1	Indicator % Q1					Page no
Year to date variance							3
BCC	(1,482)	(4.9%)			A		
• Health & Environmental Committee	(864)	(8.0%)			R		
o Environmental Health	13	0.7%			G		
o Waste Management	(439)	(8.5%)			R		
o Building Control	(238)	(72.4%)			R		
o Cleansing	(184)	(5.4%)			R		
o Health Directorate	(17)	(8.1%)			R		4
Forecasted % variance							
BCC	(210,265)	(0.2%)			G		
Health & Environmental Committee	(732)	(1.7 %)			G		
o Environmental Health	(90)	(1.2%)			G		
o Waste Management	(565)	(2.9%)			G		
o Building Control	(10)	(0.8%)			G		
o Cleansing	(47)	(0.3%)			G		
o Health Directorate	(20)	(2.5%)			G		

Notes:

1. Negative variances represent an under spend

2. Movement on last quarter:  Better  Worse  Unchanged

3. Tolerance R/A/G guide for % variances:



Executive Summary

At the end of quarter 1, the net expenditure position for the Health and Environmental Services Department was £10,005,000 which was £864,000 or 8.0% below the budgeted expenditure for the period. This included £349,000 of a variance due to outstanding payments including bin supplies, transport costs and the pay negotiations for staff earning under £21,000.

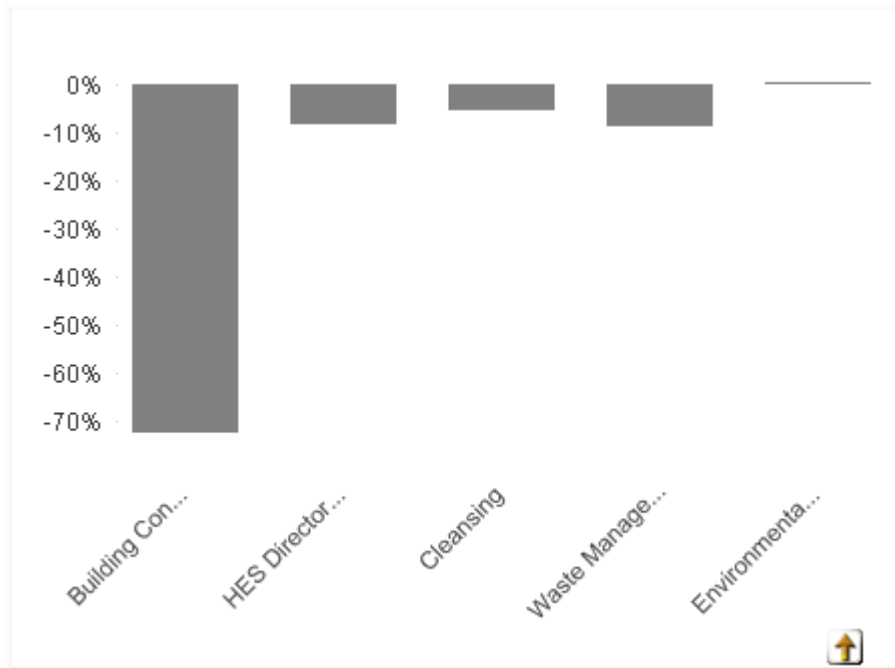
The actual under spend for the period was therefore £515,000 (5.14%). Members will recall that the anticipated £575,000 of additional unplanned income associated with building control fees and income from the materials recycling facility and sale of scrap metal, which will be received over the course of the financial year, was assigned to a number of key projects at the last Committee meeting. At the end of quarter 1, £300,000 of this additional income has already been received and is included in the quarter 1 underspend position. The remaining underspends comprise mainly of £150,000 of savings in waste disposal costs, due to a significant reduction in the actual tonnage of waste being land filled during the period, together with employee cost savings of £65,000 arising from staff turnover and vacancies.

Taking all of these matters into account and the fact that waste tonnages are continuing to fall and income from recyclables is rising, the year end forecast is estimated at £732,000 or (1.7%) below the planned expenditure for the year.

The Strategic Policy and Resources Committee will consider the potential use departmental underspends, taking into account the overall Council position, and the difficulty of providing an accurate forecast early in the financial year and that the forecast level is an estimate, based on quarter 1 activity and assumptions relevant at this time.

Year to Date % variance

This indicator calculates the difference between the budgeted net expenditure and the actual net expenditure as a percentage. It is reported for the year to date.



Commentary and action required

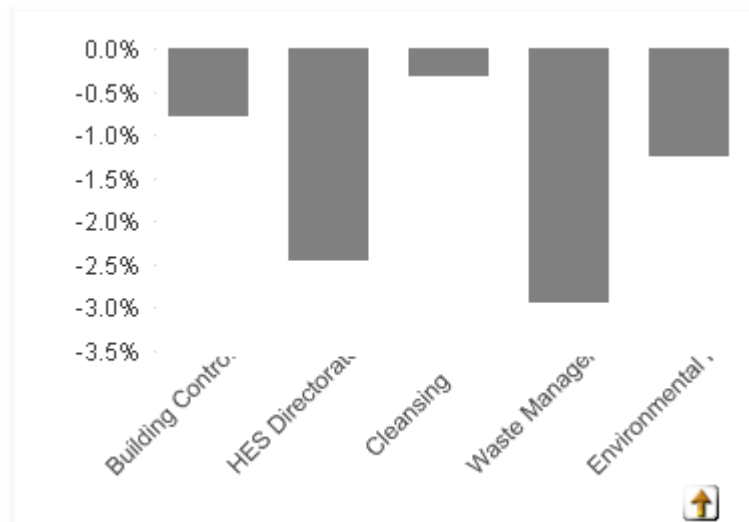
Waste Management net expenditure was £439,000 (8.5%) below budget for the period, due to the receipt of £77,000 of additional income from improved market conditions in relation to the sale of recyclable materials including textiles and scrap metal. Actual waste disposal and haulage costs were £150,000 below estimate due to a significant reduction in the tonnage of waste disposed of by landfill. Employee costs were £31,000 below budget, due to the non agreement of the pay settlement and staff turnover and vacancies, with the remaining variance of £180,00 being due to timing difference on expenditure on the purchase of bins and other supplies and the delivery of the community awareness and education programme, which will occur later in the financial year.

Building Control - The receipt of additional unplanned income from the NI Housing Executive for smoke detector installations as advised to Committee in August 2011, resulted in the service being £238,000 below the net expenditure budget.

The **Cleansing Services** net expenditure position of £184,000 below budget, comprised of savings of £19,000 in employee and agency costs with the remaining variance being mainly due to outstanding commercial waste disposal costs which will be received during the second quarter.

Forecast % variance

This indicator calculates the difference between the planned net expenditure and the forecasted net expenditure as a percentage. It is reported as a forecast for the end of the financial year.



Commentary and action required

The **Waste Management** forecast of £565,000 below budget includes savings in waste disposal costs through the reduction in landfill tonnages and additional income from the arc21 recyclables contract and scrap metal sales.

Environmental Health is forecast to be £90,000 below budget, due to employee costs savings arising from staff turnover and vacancies, additional income and reductions in supplies and services costs.

Net expenditure for the **Building Control Service** is forecast to be £10,000 below budget, due the additional income arising from the cost recovery of Energy Performance Certificate activity.

Cleansing net expenditure is forecast to be £47,000 below budget arising from forecast savings in employee costs and agency costs.

Directorate Support is forecast to be £20,000 below budget due to savings in employee costs through not back filling a temporary vacancies.

Health and Environmental Committee - Main Items of Expenditure

	Plan YTD £'000	Actual YTD £'000	Variance YTD £'000	% Variance	Plan 11/12 £'000	Forecast for Y/E at P3 £'000	Forecast Variance £'000	% Variance
Health and Environmental Committee	10,869	10,005	(864)	(8.0%)	43,457	42,725	(732)	(1.7%)
<u>Environmental Health</u>	1,748	1,761	13	0.7%		7,113	(90)	(1.2%)
Environmental Protection and Planning	211	262	51	24.2%				
Regulation of Commercial Sector	433	399	(34)	(7.9%)				
Public Health and Housing	394	381	(13)	(3.2%)				
Community Safety and DPP	334	303	(31)	(9.4%)				
Health Development and Advice Services	71	150	79	111.6%				
Support and Other Services	272	254	(19)	(6.8%)				
Thematic Expenditure	33	13	(21)	(62.2%)				
<u>Waste Management</u>	5,161	4,722	(439)	(8.5%)		18,668	(565)	(2.9%)
Waste Disposal	3,257	3,107	(151)	(4.6%)				
Waste Control Monitor Enforcement	736	626	(110)	(14.9%)				
Civic Amenity sites	548	483	(65)	(11.9%)				
Public Conveniences	68	69	2	2.4%				
Waste Control Projects & Outreach	163	107	(55)	(34.1%)				
Waste Business Support	142	119	(23)	(16.0%)				
Duncrue Complex	197	169	(28)	(14.4%)				
Policy & Resources	50	42	(8)	(16.5%)				
<u>Building Control</u>	329	91	(238)	(72.4%)	1,271	1,261	(10)	(0.8%)
<u>Cleansing</u>	3,427	3,243	(184)	(5.4%)		14,893	(47)	(0.3%)
Cleansing and Waste Collection Operations	3,133	3,001	(132)	(4.2%)				
Quality Assessment and Business Support	294	242	(52)	(17.6%)				
<u>Directorate Support</u>	204	188	(17)	(8.1%)	810	790	(20)	(2.5%)

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Belfast City Council

Report to:	Health and Environmental Services Committee
Subject:	Fixed Penalties Payable under the Dogs (NI) Order 1983 (As Amended)
Date:	7th September, 2011
Reporting Officer:	Siobhan Toland, Head of Environmental Health, extension 3281
Contact Officer:	John Corkey, Environmental Health Manager (Public Health and Housing), extension 3289

Relevant Background Information	
1.1	The Dogs (Amendment) Act (NI) 2011 received Royal Assent on 8th March, 2011. It amends the Dogs (NI) Order 1983, which is the primary statute relating to licensing and dog control generally, and introduced a system of control conditions allowing authorised officers, in the event of certain breaches of the Order, to require the keeper of a dog to take one or more of a series of measures to improve their control of that dog.
1.2	If a dog has strayed, attacked a person or someone else's pet, worried livestock or been out of control on certain specified roads or on land where there is livestock, an authorised officer may issue a notice requiring that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ the dog be kept muzzled when in a public place; ▪ the dog be kept under control (that is, on a lead held by someone strong enough to restrain the dog) when in a public place; ▪ the dog be kept securely confined in a building, yard or other enclosure when not under control; ▪ the dog be kept away from any specified place or any type of place; ▪ the dog be neutered (if male) within 30 days of the date on which the notice comes into effect; and ▪ the keeper (with his dog) undergo a specified course of training before the end of 6 months from the date on which the notice takes effect.
1.3	Failure to observe any condition imposed by an authorised officer is an offence punishable by a fine of up to £2,500.
1.4	Certain offences already attract fixed penalties as an alternative to prosecution. An authorised officer may therefore offer a dog owner the opportunity of discharging liability for the offence through payment of a fixed penalty (the dog owner has the choice of not paying the fixed penalty and having the matter dealt with in court).
1.5	The offences under the Dogs Order which can attract a fixed penalty are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ keeping a dog without a licence; ▪ straying; ▪ failing to keep a dog under control on certain roads and where livestock is present; ▪ failing to display identification information on a collar/tag;

	<p>From 3rd October, 2011. this will also include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ failing to notify a council of the transfer of a dog whose licence is subject to a control condition; and ▪ contravention of any control condition.
1.6	Also, from that date, fixed penalties will be payable to district councils and councils will only be allowed to use the receipts from these for their functions under the Order.
1.7	Councils may specify the amount payable under the fixed penalty notice, provided the amount specified is within the range of £50 to £80. This allows councils to set fixed penalties at a level to suit local conditions. If the council does not specify a level in the fixed penalty notice the Order states that it will be £75.
1.8	Councils may also make provision for a discount for early payment of a fixed penalty in order to improve payment rates.
1.9	The Dogs (Amendment) Act 2011 does not cover dog fouling as the fixed penalty for dog fouling is under the Litter (NI) Order and is currently £50. There will be an opportunity for the Council to increase this under the provisions of the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act (CAN) following its implementation in April next year (see separate report) but only within the context of a Dog Control Order. The Council has not yet developed a position on the application of Dog Control Orders or the level of fixed penalties under the CAN and further reports will be brought back in due course.

2	Key Issues
2.1	A new fixed penalty regime will become effective under the Dogs (Amendment) Act 2011 on 3rd October 2011 for all existing relevant offences as well as two new ones.
2.2	The Council can take a decision to specify the amount payable under the fixed penalty notice within the range £50 to £80. The Council may also make provision for a discount for early payment in order to improve payment rates. If provision is made for early payment the fixed penalty amount must not be less than £50.
2.3	If the Council does not specify a level the Order states that it will be £75.
2.4	The Committee may wish to consider this matter within the context of the dog fouling controls under the Litter Order which will continue to limit fixed penalties for fouling to £50 until such times as the Council has developed its position on Dog Control Orders.
2.5	A discounted payment of £50 under the Dogs (Amendment) Act would be an increase for straying (currently £10), but would bring comparability with the other dog related offences, including fouling.
2.6	The Council can review the level of fixed penalties at any time.

3	Resource Implications								
3.1	<p>Potential income from fixed penalties under the Dogs (NI) Order 1983 (as amended) below is based on the number of fixed penalties issued for no licence and straying for 2010- 2011 with an estimated 75% of fixed penalties paid:-</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Fixed Penalty</th> <th>Projected Income</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>£50 (discounted early payment)</td> <td>£30,525</td> </tr> <tr> <td>£75 (default level – no discount)</td> <td>£45,758</td> </tr> <tr> <td>£80 (no discount)</td> <td>£48,840</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Fixed Penalty	Projected Income	£50 (discounted early payment)	£30,525	£75 (default level – no discount)	£45,758	£80 (no discount)	£48,840
Fixed Penalty	Projected Income								
£50 (discounted early payment)	£30,525								
£75 (default level – no discount)	£45,758								
£80 (no discount)	£48,840								

4	Equality Implications
4.1	None

5	Recommendations
5.1	<p>It is recommended that the Committee sets a fixed penalty level for offences under the Dogs (NI) Order 1983 (as amended) at £75 for the following offences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ keeping a dog without a licence; ▪ straying; ▪ failing to keep a dog under control on certain roads and where livestock is present; ▪ failing to display identification information on a collar/tag; ▪ failing to notify council of the transfer of a dog whose licence is subject to a control condition; and ▪ contravention of any control condition. <p>To be effective from 3rd October, 2011.</p>
5.2	<p>It is further recommended that offenders may pay a discounted penalty of £50, if paid within two weeks from the date of the notice. If the discounted penalty is not paid within two weeks and the £75 is not paid within a further two weeks then court proceedings will be taken for the offence.</p>

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Belfast City Council

Report to:	Health and Environmental Services Committee
Subject:	Consultation on Environmental Better Regulation
Date:	7th September, 2011
Reporting Officer:	Siobhan Toland, Head of Environmental Health Ext 3281
Contact Officer:	David Cuthbert, Environmental Health Officer Ext 3320

1	Relevant Background Information
1.1	The Better Regulation agenda has been pursued by the current and previous UK governments since the late 1990s and is the result of several high level reviews into regulation in the UK.
1.2	<p>Principles of Better Regulation</p> <p>The 5 principles of Better Regulation as defined in the Hampton review '<i>Reducing Administrative Burdens: Effective Inspection and Enforcement</i>' are that all regulatory activity should be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proportionate - Accountable - Consistent - Transparent: and - Targeted <p>In essence, better regulation is about seeking to encourage economic prosperity by reducing administrative burdens on businesses who comply with the law and ensuring that regulatory activities are appropriately targeted to areas of highest risk. Risk based regulation means that those most likely to offend or cause environmental damage receive greatest regulatory attention, while those who are compliant with the law benefit from reduced administration burdens.</p>
1.3	<p>NI Better Regulation Strategy</p> <p>The Northern Ireland Better Regulation Strategy was agreed by the NI Executive in 2001 and endorsed by all the Northern Ireland Departments. Its aim was to reduce the regulatory burdens on businesses, and in so doing to encourage and assist the competitiveness and growth of Northern Ireland businesses.</p>
1.4	<p>NI Statement of Intent</p> <p>In 2003, Belfast City Council formally adopted "The Enforcement Concordat" and these principles of good enforcement form the basis of all our enforcement policies.</p>

1.5	<p>In February 2009, the Council agreed in principle to the adoption of the “Statement of Intent” between NI councils, Department of Enterprise Trade and Investment (DETI) and Local Better Regulation Office (LBRO). The agreement established councils’ intentions to have regard to the principles of better regulation, LBRO guidance, the Primary Authority scheme and to comply with the standards of the Regulators Compliance Code.</p> <p>Environmental Better Regulation White Paper</p> <p>The Department of the Environment has published the Environmental Better Regulation White paper for consultation on proposals for better regulation in respect of environmental regulation. The aim of the proposals as stated within the White paper is to achieve a reduction in <i>‘the regulatory burden on business, reduce the regulatory costs borne by the Department and, at the same time, enhance protection of the environment in Northern Ireland’</i>. A copy of the White Paper can be accessed on the DOE’s website via the following link: http://applications.doeni.gov.uk/publications/document.asp?docid=17636</p>
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2	Key Issues
2.1	<p>The Environmental Better Regulation White paper sets out proposals in respect of four workstreams, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Better Environmental Permitting ▪ Inspection and Enforcement ▪ Administrative Penalties and Sanctions; and ▪ Criminal Penalties and Sanctions. <p>2.2 Many of the proposals contained within the white paper (particularly in respect of inspection and enforcement, and administrative penalties and sanctions) are already utilised by Belfast City Council within the environmental regulatory activities of the Council. It is noted that the greatest impact of the proposals will be likely to fall on other regulators outside the Council, such as the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA) who are responsible for a wider range of environmental regulation.</p> <p>2.3 A draft response to the White paper has been prepared containing general comments on each of the work streams and on the DoE’s proposals for better regulation.</p> <p>2.4 It should be noted that the White Paper status of this consultation means that the proposals in their current form appear quite general and therefore lack detail to allow full consideration of any impact upon the regulatory functions of Belfast City Council.</p> <p>2.5 Should the proposals contained within the white paper be taken forward by the DoE, it is expected that further consultations on any proposed legislative drafts or draft statutory guidance will be issued. Belfast City Council would then have an opportunity to consider these in more detail and make further responses.</p> <p>2.6 A copy of the Council’s draft response is attached.</p>

3	Resource Implications
3.1	<p><u>Financial</u> None</p>
3.2	<p><u>Human Resources</u> None</p>
3.3	<p><u>Asset and Other Implications</u> No implications</p>

4	Equality and Good Relations Considerations
4.1	There are no equality and Good Relations considerations attached to this report
5	Recommendation
5.1	Members are requested to agree to the draft response to the White paper consultation to be sent to the Department of Environment.
6	Document Attached
	Draft response

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DoE Environmental Better Regulation White Paper (March 2011) Consultation

Council Response

Introduction

Belfast City Council seeks to play a key role in increasing the economic prosperity of the city while protecting and improving the environment.

Belfast City Council supports the Governments 'better regulation' agenda and believes that effective and well targeted enforcement is essential in ensuring public protection, promoting fairness and encouraging economic progress. It also helps Belfast City Council achieve its vision of "aiming to take a leading role in improving quality of life now and for future generations for the people of Belfast by making the city a better place to live in, work in, invest in and visit"

In 2003 Belfast City Council formally adopted "The Enforcement Concordat" and these principles of good enforcement form the basis of all our enforcement policies. Following the introduction of the Regulatory Enforcement Sanctions Act 2008, in February 2009 the Council agreed in principle to the adoption of the "Statement of Intent" between N.I. councils, Department of Enterprise Trade and Investment (DETI) and Local Better Regulation Office (LBRO). The agreement established councils' intentions to have regard to the principles of better regulation, LBRO guidance, Primary Authority scheme and to comply with the standards of the Regulators Compliance Code.

Belfast City Council welcomes the opportunity afforded by this White Paper to review environmental regulation in Northern Ireland and agrees with the White paper's aim of ensuring that the regulatory burdens borne by businesses within Belfast and Northern Ireland are proportionate to the risks. We also welcome that a review of environmental regulation is being undertaken to ensure protection of the environment which will help make Belfast a better place to live in, work in, invest in and visit.

Scope of related regulatory activities undertaken by Belfast City Council

Belfast City Council undertakes regulatory activities in the following areas:

- Provision of waste management and street cleansing services
- Environmental protection and pollution control (air quality, contaminated land and noise)
- Pest Control and Dog Warden services (including regulatory activities in relation to dog fouling, licensing and strays)
- Public health and housing
- Food safety and food standards
- Health and safety at work
- Community Safety.
- Building Control and licensing.

Workstreams

Belfast City Council would provide the following comments in respect of each of the workstreams as laid out in the white paper:

1. BETTER ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITTING

Belfast City Council currently issues permits under the Pollution Prevention and Control Regulations (NI) 2003 for industrial installations which cause emissions to air (categorised as Part C installations). Currently, regulatory inspection activities and fee charges are applied on a risk assessed basis, with highest risk premises being the main focus of regulatory activity.

Belfast City Council acknowledges that compliance with several separate licensing/permitting regimes places an increased burden on businesses and results in the challenges highlighted on page 4 of the white paper.

In the past where some premises regulated by Belfast City Council under LA PPC have required other permits and licences under other legislation which are administered by the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA), these premises have been transferred to NIEA for regulation under a Part B installation permit (Integrated Pollution prevention and control).

Belfast City Council welcomes the Department's aim as stated within the proposals to *'introduce a simpler, clearer, more effective and flexible system of permitting that is easier to understand by business and quicker to process by regulators'*.

The white paper suggests that experiences of other regions in the UK in adapting to changes in their permitting regimes can be considered in developing a better regulatory solution for Northern Ireland.

The white paper recommends 2 possible future actions to address the need for a more streamlined and simplified permitting regime:

A common procedural framework

Belfast City Council welcomes the proposal for a more standardised approach to the existing environment permitting regimes and development of aligned administrative processes to reduce burdens on businesses and regulators.

A new permitting regime to implement flexible and effective risk based regulation.

Belfast City Council currently apply a risk based approach to regulatory activities for businesses that are likely to have an impact on the environment. The proposal to overhaul the existing processes and develop a new more simplified and streamlined regime is welcomed, however as the premises currently regulated by the Council are for emissions to air only, we would advise that the scope of premises is relatively small and level of risks are relatively low (in comparison to premises and installations subject to regulation by other regulators such as NIEA (IPRI)).

Having said that, we would advise that under the proposed tiers of control as set out within the proposals, most of the installations regulated by Belfast City Council require bespoke permits as many of the conditions attached to permits are 'site specific' to the installation being permitted.

For some of the lower risk sectors that vary little, (e.g. certain types of petrol filling stations/dry cleaning premises) we currently use specimen permits for which site specific conditions are tailored according to on site infrastructure. As on-site situations are different for most installations it is not clear how a standardised permit could be applied to any of the installations currently permitted by Belfast City Council.

Belfast City Council does not believe that 'general binding rules' or 'registration' would be appropriate controls for pollution prevention and control.

In England and Wales, local authorities have responsibility for regulating to control mostly installations that cause emissions to air (Part B premises – NI equivalent is Part C). However we note that they also have responsibility for regulating some installations that are subject to integrated pollution prevention and control (IPPC) which are currently enforced by NIEA in Northern Ireland as Part A installations.

The proposal for a single permitting regime (such as in England and Wales) as set out in the white paper does not explicitly suggest that the Department is considering to undertake a review of the division of regulatory responsibilities between the Department and NI District Councils with respect to Part A, B and C installations. Whilst we would not suggest that such a review is necessary, in the event that the Department decides to undertake any such review we would request that Belfast City Council be consulted on any proposals and that resource requirements of NI District Councils be fully considered and addressed.

Whichever of these proposals is to be taken forward we would request that the implementation of changes be supported by the necessary resources together with investment in supporting systems and IT to ensure that the benefits for business and regulators are fully achieved.

2. INSPECTION AND ENFORCEMENT

Belfast City Council acknowledges that a large volume of environmental legislation exists and that the understanding and compliance with all of these creates burdens for businesses.

It is noted however that the white paper does not include proposals for consolidation of all environmental legislation. It had been noted within the preceding scoping paper (March 2010) that the Department had indicated that it would consider the benefits of and obstacles to carrying out such an exercise in the future when developing new environmental legislation. It is also noted that legislative gaps and simplification/ harmonisation of legislation will be considered under the proposed review of criminal penalties and sanctions as laid out in workstream 4 of the white paper.

The Department should note that the Cabinet Office is currently undertaking a 'Red Tape challenge' exercise where the public can nominate existing legislative provisions for removal from the statute books (<http://www.redtapechallenge.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/home/index/>)

The environmental legislation phase of the Red Tape Challenge project is due to become live in the near future. This activity may result in identification of environmental legislation that can be amended/revoked if appropriate.

Belfast City Council notes that the emphasis of these proposals contained within this workstream relate to 'investigatory powers', 'risk based inspections' and 'encouraging compliance'.

Investigatory powers

Belfast City Council welcomes the proposal to simplify, harmonise and consolidate existing investigatory powers into one single enactment. It is hoped that this would achieve greater consistency of enforcement across regulators as well as assisting businesses and Council Officers in understanding what powers of enforcement relate to regulated activities. Belfast City Council would however request that existing investigatory powers are not eroded, particularly with respect to higher risk activities.

Risk based inspections

Belfast City Council already utilises a risk based inspection regime for LAPPC installations and also in most other areas of environmental health (food hygiene, food standards, health and safety at work). We agree that regulatory efforts including inspection and enforcement should be prioritised and targeted to areas of highest risk to the environment and risk to health, and also to businesses where non compliance is more likely to occur.

Belfast City Council has previously reviewed inspection activities in the light of the government's better regulation agenda to ensure that:

- businesses are advised of the reason for the inspection
- A report of the visit is provided in writing detailing any contraventions and remedial action necessary to remedy the contravention.
- Any relevant guidance regarding the inspection is provided.

Belfast City has also reviewed its enforcement policy to ensure that all regulatory and enforcement activities are consistent with the principles of better regulation (Confirm new enforcement has been adopted).

We would also advise that the Department may wish to consider the degree to which the Local Better Regulation Office's (LBRO) Primary Authority Scheme may address issues in respect of this workstream. We would point out that whilst the Primary Authority Scheme aspects of the Regulatory Enforcement and Sanctions Act 2008 have not been formally enacted in Northern Ireland, the principles of the scheme have been adopted in NI by the Department for Enterprise, Trade and Investment (NI) and the 26 local District Councils (through the Chief Environmental Health Officers Group to ensure that NI businesses operating across the UK are not disadvantaged).

The Primary Authority scheme allows a business operating (or providing services/goods) across more than one local authority area to enter into a partnership arrangement. Whilst, to date, most Primary Authority partnerships have been set up to cover food safety/health and safety/trading standards functions, there is potential for environmental regulatory functions including pollution prevention and control, noise etc to be included within the scope of a partnership agreement.

A Primary Authority may provide advice to the business on regulatory matters and can block enforcement actions proposed by other regulators where it is inconsistent with advice previously given to the business.

In respect of reducing the burden of inspections on businesses and to ensure inspections are risk based, Primary Authorities may publish inspection plans for a business (to target areas of highest risk), to which other regulators must have regard. Deviation from an inspection plan must be notified to the Primary Authority.

Details of the LBRO Primary Authority scheme can be found at <http://www.lbro.org.uk/lbro-projects-primary-authority.html>

We are aware that the Department for Business Innovation and Skills (BIS) is currently consulting on proposals to extend the Primary Authority scheme with the aim of strengthening the role of inspection plans and developing a system of 'earned recognition' for businesses that can demonstrate they are compliant with legislative requirements (thereby reducing the requirement for inspections by the regulator). Several PA partnerships are currently participating in a pilot and have developed inspection plans in anticipation of achieving earned recognition in the future. We would therefore advise that there may be potential in the future for businesses who participate in the PA scheme to achieve earned recognition in relation to environmental legislative requirements.

The BIS proposals also aim to improve the take up of Primary Authority partnerships by small and medium sized businesses (to date take up has been limited to mainly larger national retail and manufacturing chains).

The BIS consultation can be found at <http://www.bis.gov.uk/assets/biscore/better-regulation/docs/f/11-985-future-local-better-regulation-office-consultation.pdf>

Encouraging compliance

Belfast City Council seeks to improve compliance and reduce the burden on businesses by giving advice and information where possible. Belfast City Council implements a graduated

approach to taking enforcement action where non compliance is identified. Whilst formal action and prosecution is usually a last resort, Belfast City Council will not hesitate to use these powers in circumstances where informal action has failed or where more serious risks to human health or the environment exist.

Combined inspections

Belfast City Council agrees that combining inspections will reduce the burden on businesses. Currently Environmental Health Officers within the Council seek to combine inspection activities where possible. In practice however, this is often difficult due to differences in risk rating procedures for different legislative provision, time resources and IT system limitations.

Within Belfast City Council's regulatory activities, legislative powers of inspection exist to allow this to happen where it is in line with the relevant inspection risk rating frameworks etc. It is not considered that additional legislation is necessary for Belfast City Council to undertake these combined inspections.

Should additional legislation be deemed necessary to provide the Department/NIEA with the necessary vires for combined inspections in relation to environmental regulatory activities, we would request that Belfast City Council be consulted for us to fully consider the impact on any such regulatory activities undertaken by the Council (it is noted that the white paper does not clearly identify which regulators this legislative power will apply to).

Compulsory Advice and Guidance

It is noted that the proposal is for legislation to require the Department to provide advice and guidance on how business should comply with environmental regulations. It is not clear if the scope of this proposed requirement will extend to environmental regulations enforced by regulators outside the Department (e.g. provisions enforced by District Councils).

Belfast City Council currently provides advice and information to businesses in various formats (leaflets/website/Environmental advice service) as well as directing businesses to other relevant sources of information such as the DEFRA/NIEA/ NETREGS and other websites as appropriate. We would advise that any additional requirements for councils to provide additional information and or advice in specific formats may require additional resources. Given the number of Councils across NI (26 at present), there is also considerable potential for duplication of work as well as differences in consistency/quality of information provided to businesses.

Powers to resolve less serious breached of environmental legislation

Belfast City Council welcomes the opportunity to attempt to resolve minor environmental non compliances through provision of advice and guidance. This approach is consistent with Belfast City Councils graduated approach to dealing with non compliances under the Council's enforcement policy.

Statutory Guidance

Belfast City Council would welcome the issuing of statutory guidance by the Department on how a risk based approach should be operated across all environmental legislation. We would request that the Department should seek to ensure that this guidance is consistent with other relevant statutory guidance and codes of practice that exist within the UK such as the Enforcement concordat (Cabinet Office, 1998), the Regulators Compliance code: Statutory Code of Practice for Regulators (BERR 2007) and the PPS Code for Prosecutors.

3. ADMINISTRATIVE PENALTIES AND SANCTIONS

Belfast City Council welcomes proposals to consider use of administrative penalties and sanctions in appropriate circumstances. Belfast City Council currently already utilises some of

the administrative penalties and sanctions contained within the white paper proposals and applies these in line with the Council's enforcement policy. It is assumed that most of these proposals will therefore apply to other regulatory areas enforced by other regulators such as NIEA, however we would provide the following comments:

Fixed Monetary Penalties

These are currently issued by Belfast City Council in respect of offences under legislation for night time noise, dog fouling and litter. The forthcoming Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act will extend use of fixed penalties for other environmental offences such as night time noise from entertainment premises, fly posting etc. Belfast City Council is currently responding to draft statutory guidance on use of fixed penalties under the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act (NI) Act 2011 provisions.

In regulation of LAPPC premises, additional fixed charges are applied to permit application fees for installations that have been operating illegally without a permit.

Belfast City Council welcomes proposals to consider extension of the use of fixed monetary penalties in appropriate circumstances for minor offences where it is not in the public interest to prosecute.

Variable Monetary Penalties

Belfast City Council currently does not enforce any provisions that allow imposition of a variable monetary administrative penalty. We would welcome consideration of this proposal to allow use of this type of penalty in some circumstances e.g. for minor offences where a fixed monetary penalty is of insufficient scale to remove the financial benefit from continuing non compliance.

An example of this would be in relation to the forthcoming £500 fixed penalty fine that can be applied in respect of a night time noise offence for entertainment premises (Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment (NI) Act 2011). For small businesses/events this may act as a deterrent, whereas for larger events/premises the opportunity to set a higher penalty rate may in certain circumstances avoid the need for prosecution.

Compliance Notices

Belfast City Council currently serves a range of notices requiring works to be undertaken within a specified period of time to ensure that offences/nuisances etc do not continue or happen again e.g.

- Enforcement notices for PPC
- Abatement notices for nuisances.

We would consider this form of action an appropriate response where an offence can be remedied without the need for prosecution.

Stop Notices

Belfast City Council currently serves similar notices (Suspension notices) for PPC where operation of an installation or mobile plant, or the operation of it in a particular manner, involves an imminent risk of serious pollution.

We would consider this an appropriate response in appropriate circumstances to ensure protection against imminent risk to health and the environment.

Restoration notices

It is noted that the purpose of restoration notices would be to remedy harm caused by a non compliance. Belfast City Council currently does not issue any such notices.

Currently, Belfast City Council incurs considerable costs in clean up of environmental damage from flytipping etc. in communities that could be addressed through service of restoration notices.

Belfast City Council would welcome such notices being available for use by regulators to restore harm caused by to the natural environment and communities arising from environmental offences.

Enforcement Undertakings

Belfast City Council accepts that enforcement undertakings may be appropriate in circumstances where an operator wishes to take pro active steps to address a non compliance and any issues raised by it. We would therefore welcome this as a possible enforcement tool to achieve compliance while avoiding the need for more formal action.

4. CRIMINAL PENALTIES AND SANCTIONS

Belfast City Council welcomes the Department's proposal to undertake an extensive review of existing criminal penalties and sanctions and notes the comprehensive objectives of the proposed review:

- *Simplification and harmonisation*
- *Identification of existing legislative gaps*
- *Introduction of new criminal sanctions*
- *Provision of an effective deterrent*
- *Future-proofing*
- *Integration with proposals for administrative penalties and sanctions.*

Belfast City Council would welcome the opportunity to comment on any future more detailed proposals that are brought forward as a result of this review.

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Belfast City Council

Report to:	Health and Environmental Services Committee
Subject:	Bye-Laws Prohibiting the Consumption of Alcohol in Designated Places
Date:	7th September 2011
Reporting Officer:	Siobhan Toland, Head of Environmental Health, Ext. 3281
Contact Officer:	Stevie Lavery, Safer City Manager, Ext. 3258

1	Relevant Background Information
1.1	At the Health and Environmental Services Committee meetings on 4th August and 8th September 2010 and 8th June 2011, permission was granted to include additional streets and areas in future alcohol bye laws.
1.2	In total 192 additional streets and areas have been given approval to be included within future alcohol bye laws. (see attached appendix)

2	Key Issues
2.1	Legal Services has requested that all 192 streets and areas already given approval at the Health and Environmental Services Committee, on three separate dates, are included within one document rather than three separate documents in order for this to be brought forward as one agenda item for Council. The purpose being that currently approval has been given to adopt the bye laws on three separate dates; this is seen as three separate changes within the bye laws. As a result, the Council would have to advertise the changes to the bye laws three times in at least two newspapers at a cost of £1,200 each time. If approval is given to compile all 192 streets into one document, the Council can advertise once in two newspapers at a cost of £1,200, saving approximately £2,400.

3	Resource Implications
3.1	A public notice is to be placed in local press regarding the making of the new bye laws. The cost is estimated at £1200 based on previous similar size notices and will be accommodated within existing revenue estimates.
3.2	There will also be costs associated with the purchase and erection of alcohol free zone signs in the areas which are newly designated. Again, these costs have been included within the 2011/2012 revenue estimates.

Recommendation
The Committee is requested to agree that all streets approved within the three Committee reports of 4th August and 8th September, 2010 and 8 th June 2011 be consolidated into one official document in respect of the review of Alcohol Bye Laws under Local Government Act (NI) 1972 Section 90.

Documents Attached

Combined list of all additional streets and areas given Committee approval on 4th August and 8th September, 2010 and 8 June, 2011.
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BELFAST CITY COUNCIL

**BYE-LAWS REGARDING THE CONSUMPTION OF
INTOXICATING LIQUOR IN DESIGNATED PLACES**

Made by Belfast City Council : 3rd October 2011

**Confirmed by Department of
Social Development for
Northern Ireland :**

In operation on and from :

**BYE – LAWS
BELFAST CITY COUNCIL
CONSUMPTION OF INTOXICATING LIQUOR IN DESIGNATED PLACES**

Bye-Laws made the 7th September 2011 by Belfast City Council under Section 90 of the Local Government Act (Northern Ireland) 1972 for the good rule and government of its district at a meeting of the Council held on 7th September 2011.

INTERPRETATION

1. In these Bye-Laws -

‘the Council’ means Belfast City Council.

‘designated place’ means any place specified in the Schedule but excepting any area which is within the curtilage of any licensed premises or registered club.

‘intoxicating liquor’ has the same meaning as in the Licensing (Northern Ireland) Order 1996.

‘licensed premises’ and ‘occasional licence’ have the same meanings as in the Licensing (Northern Ireland) Order, 1996.

‘registered club’ means a club registered under the Registration of Clubs (Northern Ireland) Order 1996.

EXTENT

2. (1) These Bye-Laws apply to all designated places.

(2) Notice of the effect of these Bye-Laws shall be given by signs placed in such positions as the Council may consider adequate to inform persons using designated places.

**CONSUMPTION OF INTOXICATING LIQUOR
IN DESIGNATED PLACES**

3. (1) These bye-laws shall not have effect where intoxicating liquor is consumed -

(a) at a function for which an occasional licence has been granted;

(b) in any park controlled by the Council in circumstances where the consumption, of intoxicating liquor is otherwise permitted by the Council under its bye-laws for the regulation of parks.

(2) Subject to paragraph (1), any person who consumes intoxicating liquor in a designated place shall be guilty of an offence.

REVOCATION

4. From and after the date on which these Bye-Laws shall come into operation, the Bye-Laws relating to the consumption of intoxicating liquor in designated places made by the Council on 1st February 2007 and confirmed by the Department of Social Development for Northern Ireland on 10th September 2007 shall be and are hereby revoked.

SCHEDULE

The following are designated places:

STREETS / PUBLIC HIGHWAYS

A.

ABERCORN STREET

ABERCORN WALK

ABERFOYLE PARK

ABERFOYLE GARDENS

ABETTA PARADE

ABETTA PARADE (WALKWAY THAT RUNS THROUGH CON O'NEILL PARK WITH ENTRANCES ON BEERSBRIDGE ROAD AND ABETTA PARADE)

ABYSSINIA STREET

ABYSSINIA WALK

ACADEMY STREET

ADAM STREET

ADELAIDE STREET

ADELAIDE AVENUE

ADELAIDE PARK

AGINCOURT AVENUE

AGINCOURT STREET

AGNES STREET

AGRA STREET

AINSWORTH STREET

AITNAMONA CRESCENT

ALBERT COURT

ALBERT SQUARE

ALBERT STREET

ALBERTBRIDGE ROAD

ALBION LANE

ALBION STREET

ALEXANDRA AVENUE

ALEXANDRA GARDENS

ALEXANDRA PARK AVENUE

ALFRED STREET

ALL ALLEY WAYS, WHICH LEAD ONTO OR FROM A DESIGNATED AREA.

ALLIANCE AVENUE

ALLIANCE ROAD

ALLWORTHY AVENUE

AMCOMRI STREET

AMELIA STREET

ANDERSONSTOWN CRESCENT

ANDERSONSTOWN DRIVE

ANDERSONSTOWN GARDENS

ANDERSONSTOWN GREEN

ANDERSONSTOWN PARK

ANDERSONSTOWN PARK SOUTH

ANDERSONSTOWN PARK WEST

ANDERSONSTOWN ROAD

ANN STREET

ANNADALE AVENUE

ANNADALE CRESCENT

ANNADALE EMBANKMENT

ANNADALE FLATS - ALL

ANTRIM ROAD

APOLLO ROAD

APPLETON PARK

APSLEY STREET

ARDENVOHR STREET

ARDGLEN PLACE

ARDGOWAN STREET

ARDMONAGH GARDENS

ARDMONAGH PARADE

ARDMONAGH WAY

ARDMOULIN PLACE

ARDMOULIN STREET

ARDMOULIN TERRACE

ARDMORE AVENUE

ARDMORE DRIVE

ARDMORE PARK

ARDNACLOWNEY DRIVE

ARD NA VA ROAD

ARDOYNE AVENUE

AREA BETWEEN CHURCHILL HOUSE AND HENRY PLACE BOUNDED BY THE WESTLINK

ARIZONA STREET

ARLINGTON PARK
AROSA CRESCENT
ARTANA STREET
ARTHUR LANE
ARTHUR PLACE
ARTHUR SQUARE
ARTHUR STREET
ARUNDLE COURT
ARUNDLE WALK
ASHDALE STREET
ASHDENE DRIVE
ASHFIELD COURT
ASHFIELD DRIVE
ASHFIELD GARDENS
ASHGROVE PARK
ASHLEY AVENUE
ASHTON AVENUE
ASHTON PARK
ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATHOL STREET
AVA AVENUE
AVOCA COURT
AVONDALE STREET
AVONIEL ROAD

B.

BAIN'S PLACE
BALFOUR AVENUE
BALKAN COURT
BALKAN STREET
BALLARAT STREET
BALLYGOMARTIN ROAD
BALLYMACARRETT ROAD
BALLYMURPHY CRESCENT
BALLYMURPHY DRIVE
BALLYMURPHY PARADE
BALLYMURPHY ROAD
BALLYMURPHY STREET
BALLYSILLAN ROAD

BALMORAL AVENUE
BALMORAL INDUSTRIAL ESTATE
BALMORAL LINK
BALMORAL ROAD
BALTIC AVENUE
BATLEY STREET
BANK STREET
BANK SQUARE
BANKMORE SQUARE
BANKMORE STREET
BANTRY STREET
BARODA STREET
BARRACK STREET
BEARNAGH DRIVE
BEDFORD STREET
BEECHLANDS
BEECHMOUNT AVENUE
BEECHMOUNT CLOSE
BEECHMOUNT CRESCENT
BEECHMOUNT DRIVE
BEECHMOUNT GARDENS
BEECHMOUNT GROVE
BEECHMOUNT LINK
BEECHMOUNT PARADE
BEECHMOUNT PARK
BEECHMOUNT PASS
BEECHMOUNT STREET
BEECHVIEW PARK
BEERSBRIDGE ROAD
BELLFIELD ESTATE
BELMONT ROAD
BELMORE STREET
BENARES STREET
BENDIGO STREET
BEN MADIGAN PARK
BEN MADIGAN PARK SOUTH
BENMORE DRIVE
BENNETT DRIVE
BERRY STREET
BERWICK ROAD

BINGNIAN DRIVE
BLACK'S ROAD
BLACKSTAFF ROAD
BLACKSTAFF WAY
BLEACHGREEN TERRACE
BLEAKGREEN TERRACE
BLONDIN STREET
BLOOMDALE STREET
BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
BLOOMFIELD PARADE
BLOOMFIELD ROAD
BLOOMFIELD WALK WAY
BOMBAY STREET
BOND STREET
BOOTLES HILL
BOTANIC AVENUE
BOTANIC COURT
BOUCHER CRESCENT
BOUCHER PLACE
BOUCHER ROAD
BRAEMAR STREET
BRADBURY PLACE
BRADFORD SQUARE
BRASSEY STREET
BREAD STREET
BRIANVILLE PARK
BRIDGE END
BRIDGE STREET
BRIGHTON STREET
BRISTOW PARK
BRITTON'S COURT
BRITTON'S DRIVE
BRITTON'S LANE
BRITTON'S PARADE
BROADWAY
BROMPTON PARK
BROOKFIELD WALK
BROOKHILL AVENUE
BROOKLAND STREET
BROOKVALE AVENUE

BROOKVALE DRIVE
BROOKVALE FOLD
BROOKVALE PARADE
BROOKVALE STREET
BROOKE CRESCENT
BROOKE DRIVE
BROOKE PARK
BROUGHAM STREET
BROWN SQUARE
BRUCE STREET
BRUCEVALE COURT
BRUCEVALE PARK
BRUNSWICK STREET
BRYSON STREET
BURMAH STREET
BURNABY COURT
BURNABY PARK
BURNABY PLACE
BURNABY WAY
BUTLER PLACE
BUTLER WALK

C.

CABINHILL MEWS
CADOGAN PARK
CADOGAN STREET
CAIRNBURN ROAD
CAIRNMARTIN ROAD
CAIRO STREET – ALL
CAIRNS STREET
CALLENDER STREET
CALVIN STREET
CAMBERWELL TERRACE
CAMBRAI STREET
CAMDEN STREET
CAMERON STREET
CAMERONIAN DRIVE
CANADA STREET
CANDAHAR STREET
CANTERBURY STREET

CARDIGAN DRIVE
CARLINGFORD STREET
CARLISLE CIRCUS
CARLISLE ROAD
CARLISLE PARADE
CARLISLE TERRACE
CARMEL STREET
CARNSCOOLE PARK
CARNMORE PLACE
CAROLAN ROAD
CARRINGTON STREET
CARRS GLEN
CASTLE ARCADE
CASTLE LANE
CASTLE PARK
CASTLE PLACE
CASTLE STREET
CASTLEREAGH ROAD
CASTLEREAGH STREET
CASTLETON AVENUE
CASTLETON GARDENS
CATHERINE STREET
CATHERINE STREET NORTH
CAVANMORE GARDENS
CAVEHILL ROAD
CAVENDISH COURT
CAVENDISH STREET
CAVENDISH SQUARE
CAWNPORE STREET
CEDAR AVENUE
CHADWICK STREET
CHAMBERS STREET
CHAPEL LANE
CHARLES STREET SOUTH
CHARLOTTE STREET
CHARNWOOD AVENUE
CHERRYVALLEY
CHERRYVALLEY GARDENS
CHERRYVALLEY GREEN
CHERRYVALLEY PARK

CHERRYVALLEY PARK WEST
CHERRYVALLEY WALK
CHERRYVILLE STREET
CHESTERFIELD PARK
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
CHICHESTER STREET
CHLORINE GARDENS
CHLORINE PARK
CHRISTIAN PLACE
CHURCH LANE
CHURCH ROAD
CHURCH STREET
CITY WAY
CLANCHATTAN STREET
CLANDEBOYE DRIVE
CLANROY PARADE
CLARAWOOD PARK
CLAREMOUNT STREET
CLARENCE PLACE MEWS
CLARENCE STREET
CLARENCE STREET WEST
CLARK'S LANE
CLEAVER AVENUE
CLEAVER COURT
CLEAVER GARDENS
CLEAVER PARK
CLIFTON COURTYARD, OLD PARK ROAD
CLIFTON CRESCENT
CLIFTON DRIVE
CLIFTON PARK AVENUE

CLIFTON STREET
CLIFTONDENE CRESCENT
CLIFTONVILLE AVENUE
CLIFTONVILLE CIRCUS
CLIFTONVILLE ROAD
CLOGHAN CRESCENT
CLOGHAN GARDENS
CLOGHAN PARK
CLONARD GARDENS
CLONARD STREET
CLONDARA PARADE
CLONDARA STREET
CLONELLY AVENUE
CLONELLY DRIVE
CLONFADDEN AVENUE
CLONFADDEN CRESCENT
CLONFADDEN STREET
CLOSENAMONA COURT
CLOWNEY BRIDGE
CLOWNEY STREET
CLUAIN MOR AVENUE
CLUAIN MOR CLOSE
CLUAIN MOR DRIVE
CLUAIN MOR GARDENS
CLUAIN MOR LANE
CLUAIN MOR PARK
CLUAN PLACE
COLENZO PARADE
COLE'S ALLEY
COLINTON GARDENS
COLINPARK STREET
COLINVIEW STREET
COLINWARD STREET
COLLEGE AVENUE
COLLEGE COURT
COLLEGE GARDENS
COLLEGE GREEN
COLLEGE PARK
COLLEGE PARK AVENUE
COLLEGE SQUARE EAST

COLLEGE SQUARE NORTH
COLLEGE STREET
COLLEGE STREET MEWS
COLLINGWOOD AVENUE
COLLINGWOOD ROAD
COMBERMERE STREET
COMMEDAGH DRIVE
COMMERCIAL COURT
CONDUIT STREET
CONNSBROOK AVENUE
CONNSWATER STREET
CONOR RISE
COOKE COURT
COOKE MEWS
COOKE PLACE
COOKE STREET
COOLDARRAGH PARK
COOLMOYNE PARK
COOLNASILLA AVENUE
COOLNASILLA CLOSE
COOLNASILLA DRIVE
COOLNASILLA GARDENS
COOLNASILLA PARK EAST
COOLNASILLA PARK NORTH
COOLNASILLA PARK SOUTH
COOLNASILLA PARK WEST
COONEYWARREN LANE
CORBY WAY
CORN MARKET
CORPORATION SQUARE
CORPORATION STREET
CORRIB AVENUE
COSGRAVE COURT
COSGRAVE STREET
CRANBROOK COURT
CRANBROOK GARDENS
CRANFIELD GARDENS
CRANMORE PARK
CREGAGH ROAD
CREGAGH STREET

CRESCENT GARDENS
CREESLOUGH GARDENS
CREESLOUGH PARK
CREESLOUGH WALK
CROCUS STREET
CROMAC AVENUE
CROMAC PLACE
CROMAC QUAY
CROMAC SQUARE
CROMAC STREET
CROMWELL ROAD
CROSS PARADE
CROWN ENTRY
CRUMLIN ROAD
CULLINGTREE ROAD
CULLINGTREE ROAD/DURHAM STREET FOOTBRIDGE OVER WEST LINK
CULMORE GARDENS
CUPAR STREET
CUPAR WAY
CURTIS STREET
CURZON STREET
CUSTOM HOUSE SQUARE
CYPRUS AVENUE
CYPRUS PARK

D.

DAMASCUS STREET
DEACON STREET
DEANBY GARDENS
DEE STREET
DEERPARK GROVE
DEERPARK ROAD
DELHI PARADE
DELHI STREET
DENEWOOD DRIVE
DENEWOOD PARK
DERAMORE PARK
DERRYVEAGH DRIVE
DERRYVOLGIE AVENUE

DERRYVOLLIE GARDENS
DEVONSHIRE CLOSE
DEVONSHIRE PLACE
DEVONSHIRE STREET
DIAMOND GARDENS
DISTILLERY STREET
DISTILLERY COURT
DIVIS COURT
DIVIS DRIVE
DIVIS STREET
DIVISMORE CRESCENT
DIVISMORE PARK
DIVISMORE WAY
DON COURT
DONEGALL AVENUE
DONEGALL LANE
DONEGALL PARK
DONEGALL PARK AVENUE
DONEGALL PASS
DONEGALL PLACE
DONEGALL QUAY
DONEGALL ROAD
DONEGALL SQUARE EAST
DONEGALL SQUARE MEWS
DONEGALL SQUARE NORTH
DONEGALL SQUARE SOUTH
DONEGALL SQUARE WEST
DONEGALL STREET
DONNYBROOK STREET
DOON COTTAGES
DOON ROAD
DONOVAN PARADE
DOWNFINE GARDENS
DOWNFINE PARK
DOWNFINE WALK
DOWNSHIRE PLACE
DOWNVIEW PARK
DOWNVIEW PARK WEST
DROMARA STREET
DROMORE STREET

DUB LANE
DUBLIN ROAD
DUDLEY STREET
DUNBAR STREET
DUNBOYNE PARK
DUNCAIRN AVENUE
DUNCAIRN GARDENS
DUNCAIRN PARADE
DUNCOOLE PARK
DUNDELA AVENUE
DUNDELA CRESCENT
DUNDELA STREET
DUNGLOE CRESCENT
DUNKELD GARDENS
DUNLEWEY STREET
DUNLUCE AVENUE
DUNMORE DRIVE
DUNMURRY LANE
DUNVEGAN STREET
DUNVILLE STREET
DUMORE STREET
DURHAM COURT
DURHAM STREET

E.

EARLSCOURT STREET
EAST BREAD STREET
EAST BRIDGE STREET
EASTLEIGH DALE
EASTLEIGH DRIVE
EASTON AVENUE
EASTON CRESCENT
EBLANA STREET
EBOR DRIVE
EBOR PARADE
EBOR STREET
EDENMORE DRIVE
EDINBURGH STREET
EDLINGHAM STREET

EDWARD STREET
EGLANTINE AVENUE
EGLANTINE GARDENS
EGLANTINE PLACE
EIA STREET
EILEEN GARDENS
ELAINE STREET
ELGIN STREET
ELIZA STREET
ELM COURT
ELMGROVE MANOR
ELMGROVE ROAD
ELM STREET
ELMWOOD AVENUE
ELMWOOD MEWS
ELSWICK STREET
ERINVALE AVENUE
ERINVALE DRIVE
ERRIS GRANGE
ERRIS GROVE
ESSEX STREET
ESTHER STREET
ESTORIL PARK
ETHEL STREET
EUSTON PARADE
EVELYN GARDENS
EXCISE WALK
EXCHANGE STREET
EXCHANGE STREET WEST

F.

FAIRHILL GARDENS
FAIRHILL PARK
FAIRHILL WALK
FAIRHILL WAY
FAIRWAY DRIVE
FAIRYKNOWE PARK
FALCARRAGH DRIVE
FALCON ROAD

FALLS ROAD
FALLSWATER DRIVE
FALLSWATER STREET
FANE STREET
FARNHAM STREET
FARRINGDON GARDENS
FINAGHY PARK CENTRAL
FINAGHY PARK NORTH
FINAGHY PARK SOUTH
FINAGHY ROAD NORTH
FINAGHY ROAD SOUTH
FINBANK COURT
FINBANK GARDENS
FINCH CLOSE
FINCH COURT
FINCH GROVE
FINCH PLACE
FINCH WAY
FINDON GARDENS
FINDON GROVE
FINDON PLACE
FINNIS CLOSE
FINNIS DRIVE
FINWOOD COURT
FINWOOD PARK
FIRST STREET
FISHERWICK PLACE
FITZROY AVENUE
FITZWILLIAM STREET
FLAX STREET
FLUSH PARK
FODNAMONA COURT
FOREST STREET
FORFAR STREET
FORT STREET
FORTH RIVER CRESCENT
FORTH RIVER ROAD
FORTWILLIAM PARADE
FORTWILLIAM PARK
FOUNTAIN LANE

FOUNTAIN STREET
FOUNTAINVILLE AVENUE
FOX ROW
FRANCIS STREET
FRANKLIN STREET
FRANKLIN STREET PLACE
FREDERICK STREET
FRIENDLY ROW
FRIENDLY STREET
FRUITHILL PARK

G.

GAFFIKIN STREET
GAINSBOROUGH DRIVE
GALWALLY AVENUE
GALWALLY PARK
GALWAY STREET
GAMBLE STREET
GARNOCH
GARRON CRESCENT
GARTON WAY
GARTREE PLACE
GAS WORKS SITE
GEERAGH PLACE
GENEO STREET
GIANT'S PARK, DARGAN ROAD
GIBSON PARK AVENUE
GIBSON PARK DRIVE
GIBSON PARK GARDENS
GIBSON STREET
GLANDORE AVENUE
GLANDORE DRIVE
GLANDORE GARDENS
GLANDORE PARADE
GLANLEAM DRIVE
GLANTANE DRIVE
GLANTRASNA DRIVE
GLANWORTH DRIVE
GLANWORTH GARDENS

GLASSMULLIN GARDENS
GLEN CRESCENT
GLEN PARADE
GLEN RISE
GLEN ROAD
THE GLEN (BESIDE ALEXANDRA AVENUE)
GLENALINA CRESCENT
GLENALINA GARDENS
GLENALINA GREEN
GLENALINA PARK
GLENALINA PASS
GLENALINA ROAD
GLENALPIN STREET
GLENARM SQUARE
GLENBANK DRIVE
GLENBURN PARK
GLENCAIRN ROAD
GLENCAIRN WAY
GLENCOE PARK
GLENCOLIN AVENUE
GLENCOLIN DRIVE
GLENCOLIN HEIGHTS
GLENCOLLYER STREET
GLENDARRAGH
GLENDARRAGH MEWS
GLENDOWER STREET
GLENGALL STREET
GLENHILL PARK
GLENHURST DRIVE
GLENMACHAN STREET
GLENROSA LINK
GLENROSA STREET
GLENTIES DRIVE
GLENVEAGH DRIVE
GLENVEAGH PARK
GLOUCHESTER STREET
GORDON STREET
GORTFIN STREET
GORTNAMONA COURT
GORTNAMONA HEIGHTS

GORTNAMONA PLACE
GORTNAMONA RISE
GORTNAMONA WAY
GORTNAMONA VIEW
GRACE STREET
GRACEHILL COURT
GRAHAM GARDENS OFF LADAS DRIVE
GRAHAM GARDENS
GRAMPIAN AVENUE
GRAND PARADE
GRANGEVILLE GARDENS
GRANSHA AVENUE
GRANSHA CRESCENT
GRANSHA DRIVE
GRANSHA GARDENS
GRANSHA GREEN
GRANSHA GROVE
GRANSHA PARADE
GRANSHA PARK
GRANSHA WAY
GRANVILLE PLACE
GRAYMOUNT CRESCENT
GRAYMOUNT DRIVE
GRAYMOUNT PARADE
GRAYMOUNT PARK
GRAYMOUNT ROAD
GRAY'S LANE
GREAT GEORGE'S STREET
GREAT NORTHERN STREET
GREAT PATRICK STREET
GREAT VICTORIA STREET
GREENORE STREET
GREENWOOD AVENUE
GRENAN AVENUE
GREENANE CRESCENT
GREENANE DRIVE
GREENMOUNT PLACE
GRESHAM STREET
GREYSTOWN AVENUE
GREYSTOWN PARK

GROSVENOR COURT
GROSVENOR ROAD
GROVE TREE NORTH
GROVE TREE SOUTH
GUNNELL HILL

H.

HALCOMBE STREET
HALLIDAYS ROAD
HAMILL STREET
HAMILTON STREET
HAMPTON MANOR
HAMPTON MANOR DRIVE
HAMPTON PARK
HARBERTON PARK
HARCOURT DRIVE
HARDCASTLE STREET
HARKNESS PARADE
HARLESTON STREET
HARMONY STREET
HARROGATE STREET
HARROW STREET
HARTINGTON STREET
HATFIELD STREET
HAVANA COURT
HAVANA WALK
HAVANA WAY
HAWTHORN STREET
HAWTHORNDEN ROAD
HAWTHORNDEN WAY
HAYWOOD AVENUE
HAYWOOD DRIVE
HEART STREET
HECTOR STREET
HENDERSON AVENUE
HENDERSON COURT
HENRIETTA STREET
HENRY PLACE
HERAT STREET

HIGH GREEN
HIGH STREET
HIGHCAIRN DRIVE
HIGHCLIFF CRESCENT
HIGHCLIFF GARDENS
HIGHFIELD DRIVE
HILL STREET
HILLHEAD AVENUE
HILLHEAD CRESCENT
HILLHEAD DRIVE
HILLMAN STREET
HILLMOUNT COURT
HILLMOUNT GARDENS
HILLSBOROUGH GARDENS
HILLSIDE CRESCENT
HILLSIDE DRIVE
HOLLYMOUNT
HOLMES STREET
HOLYWOOD ARCHES INCL. (WALKWAY + PAVED SEATING AREA)
HOLYWOOD ROAD
HOGARTH STREET
HOPE STREET
HOPEFIELD AVENUE
HORN DRIVE
HORN WALK
HOUSTON PARK
HOUSTON DRIVE
HOUSTON PARADE
HOWARD STREET
HOWARD STREET SOUTH
HUGHENDEN AVENUE
HUMBER COURT
HUTCHINSON STREET
HUGO STREET

I.

ILCHESTER STREET
INDIA STREET
INDIANA AVENUE
INISHMORE CRESCENT

INISHOWEN DRIVE
INNES PLACE
INNISFAYLE PARK
INSTITUTION PLACE
INVER AVENUE
INVERARY AVENUE
INVERARY DRIVE
IRETON STREET
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 CRESENT
IVEAGH PARADE
IVEAGH STREET

J.

JAMAICA COURT
JAMAICA ROAD
JAMAICA STREET
JAMAICA WAY
JAMES COURT
JAMES STREET SOUTH
JELICOE AVENUE
JELICOE DRIVE
JELICOE PARADE
JELICOE PARK
JERUSALEM STREET
JOANMOUNT GARDENS
JOCELYN STREET
JOHN STREET
JOY STREET

JOY'S ENTRY
JUBILEE AVENUE
JUDE STREET

K.

KANSAS AVENUE
KANSAS AVENUE FLATS
KASMIR ROAD
KATRINE PARK
KELLS AVENUE
KELVIN PARADE
KENARD AVENUE
KENNEDY WAY
KENSINGTON COURT
KENSINGTON DRIVE
KENSINGTON GARDENS
KENSINGTON GARDENS SOUTH
KENSINGTON GARDENS WEST
KENSINGTON GATE
KENSINGTON MANOR
KENSINGTON PARK
KENSINGTON ROAD
KENSINGTON STREET
KENT STREET
KERNAN DRIVE
KERRYKEEL GARDENS
KILCOOLE PARK
KILCOOLE GARDENS
KILHORNE GARDENS
KILLEEN PARK
KILLOWEN STREET
KILMORE CLOSE
KILMORE SQUARE
KIMBERLY DRIVE
KINALLEN COURT
KING STREET
KING STREET MEWS
KINGS CRESCENT
KINGS DRIVE

KINGS PARK
KINGS ROAD
KINGS HALL (FLYOVER)
KINGSMERE AVENUE
KINGSTON COURT
KINBANE WAY
KINCRAIG PARK
KINNAIRD STREET
KINNEGAR ROAD
KNOCK ROAD
KNOCK WALKWAY
KNOCKBREDA DRIVE
KNOCKBREDA GARDENS
KNOCKBREDA ROAD
KNOCKBREDA PARK
KNOCKBREDA PARK MEWS
KNOCKDENE PARK SOUTH
KNOCKDHU PARK
KNOCKEDEN PARK
KNOCKNAGONEY AVENUE
KNOCKNAGONEY DALE
KNOCKNAGONEY DRIVE
KNOCKNAGONEY GARDENS
KNOCKNAGONEY GREEN
KNOCKNAGONEY GROVE
KNOCKNAGONEY PARK
KNOCKNAGONEY ROAD
KNOCKNAGONEY WAY
KNOCKWOOD PARK
KNOCKWOOD PARK (INCLUDING SHOPS)
KNUTSFORD DRIVE
KYLEMORE PARK

L.

LA SALLE DRIVE
LA SALLE GARDENS
LA SALLE MEWS
LA SALLE PARK
LABURNUM STREET

LADAS DRIVE
LADAS WAY
LADYBROOK CROSS
LADYBROOK PARK
LADY STREET
LADYMAR COURT
LADYMAR GROVE
LADYMAR PARK
LADYMAR WALK
LAGANBANK ROAD
LAGANSIDE WALKWAYS
LAGANVALE STREET
LAGANVIEW COURT
LAKE GLEN AVENUE
LAKE GLEN CLOSE
LAKE GLEN CRESCENT
LAKE GLEN DRIVE
LAKE GLEN GREEN
LAKE GLEN PARADE
LAKE GLEN PARK
LAKESIDE DRIVE
LAMBS FARM ALLEY WALKWAY
LANARK WAY
LANCASTER STREET
LANDSEER STREET
LANSLOWNE ROAD
LARKFIELD AVENUE
LAVINA SQUARE
LAVINA MEWS
LAWN MOUNT STREET
LAWRENCE STREET
LAWS COURT
LAYNON PLACE
LENADOON WALK
LEESON STREET
LEGANN STREET
LENADOON AVENUE
LENNOXVALE
LEPPER STREET
LIBRARY STREET

LIGONIEL ROAD
LIMESTONE ROAD
LINCOLN PLACE
LINCOLN SQUARE
LINDEN GARDENS
LINDSAY STREET
LINENHALL STREET
LINENHALL STREET WEST
LINFIELD ROAD
LISBURN AVENUE
LISBURN ROAD
LISFADDEN CRESCENT
LISFADDEN DRIVE
LISFADDEN PLACE
LISFADDEN WAY
LISMOYNE PARK
LISVARNA HEIGHTS
LISVARNA PLACE
LITTLE DONEGALL STREET
LITTLE MAY STREET
LITTLE PATRICK STREET
LITTLE VICTORIA STREET
LITTLE YORK STREET
LOCAN STREET
LOCKSLEY GARDENS
LOCKSLEY PARADE
LOCKSLEY PARK
LOCKSLEY PLACE
LOCKVIEW ROAD
LOCKVIEW TERRACE
LOMBARD STREET
LOOPLAND PARK
LORNE STREET
LOTHAIR AVENUE
LOUGHREY COURT
LOWER CLONARD STREET
LOWER CRESCENT
LOWER GARFIELD STREET
LOWER STANFIELD STREET
LOWER WINDSOR AVENUE

LOWRY COURT
LUCERNE PARADE

M.

MACKEY STREET
MADISON AVENUE
MADRID STREET
MAGDALA STREET
MALFIN COURT
MALFIN DRIVE
MALINMORE PARK
MALONE AVENUE
MALONE CHASE
MALONE PLACE
MALONE ROAD
MALTON COURT
MALTON DRIVE
MALTON FOLD
MALTON RISE
MALTON REARS
MALTON VALE
MALWOOD CLOSE
MALWOOD PARK
MANOR STREET
MAPLE VILLAS, 2 SLIABH DUBH VIEW (CLANMILL HOUSING)
MARCHIONESS GREEN
MARCHIONESS STREET
MARGUERITE PARK
MARINA PARK
MARKET STREET
MARLBOROUGH PARK CENTRAL
MARLBOROUGH PARK CROSS AVENUE
MARLBOROUGH PARK NORTH
MARLBOROUGH PARK SOUTH
MARLBOROUGH STREET
MARMOUNT GARDENS
MARQUIS STREET
MARQUIS WARD STREET
MARSDEN GARDENS
MARYVILLE STREET

MASCHONA COURT
MAY STREET
MCAULEY STREET
MCCLINTOCK STREET
MCCLURE STREET
MCDONNELL COURT
MCDONNELL STREET
MCKIBBIN'S COURT
MEADOWBANK STREET
MEADOWBANK PLACE
MEDWAY STREET
MELBOURNE STREET
MELROSE STREET
MERRYFIELD DRIVE
MERSEY STREET
MERTOUN PARK
MERVUE COURT
MERVUE STREET
MICA DRIVE
MICA STREET
MIDDLEPATH STREET
MIDLAND CLOSE
MIDLAND CRESCENT
MIDLAND TERRACE
MILERIVER STREET
MILLFIELD
MILFORD CLOSE
MILFORD PLACE
MILFORD STREET
MILLTOWN ROAD
MILLENNIUM WAY
MONAGH BY-PASS
MONAGH CRESCENT
MONAGH DRIVE
MONAGH GARDENS
MONAGH GROVE
MONAGH LINK
MONAGH PARADE
MONAGH ROAD
MONTGOMERY STREET

MOOR PARK AVENUE
MOOR PARK DRIVE
MOOR PARK GARDENS
MOOR PARK MEWS
MOORELAND CRESCENT
MOORELAND PARK
MORNINGTON
MORNINGTON MEWS
MORNINGTON PLACE
MOUNT ABOO PARK
MOUNT CHARLES
MOUNTAINHILL ROAD
MOUNTCOLLYER AVENUE
MOUNTCOLLYER CLOSE
MOUNTCOLLYER ROAD
MOUNTCOLLYER STREET
MOUNTCOOLE GARDENS
MOUNTCOOLE PARK
MOUNTFORDE ROAD
MOUNT PLEASANT
MOUNTPOTTINGER ROAD
MOYARD CRESCENT
MOYARD PARADE
MOYARD PARK
MULDERG DRIVE
MULHOUSE ROAD
MURRAY STREET
MUSIC HALL LANE
MY LADY'S ROAD

N.

NANSEN STREET
NAPIER STREET
NELSON STREET
NEVIS AVENUE
NEW BARNESLEY CRESCENT
NEW BARNESLEY DRIVE
NEW BARNESLEY GARDENS
NEW BARNESLEY GREEN

NEW BARNSLEY GROVE
NEW BARNSLEY PARADE
NEW LODGE ROAD
NEWINGTON AVENUE
NEWINGTON STREET
NEWTOWNARDS ROAD
NORBURY STREET
NORFOLK DRIVE
NORFOLK GARDENS
NORFOLK GROVE
NORFOLK PARADE
NORFOLK ROAD
NORFOLK WALK
NORFOLK WAY
NORGLLEN COURT
NORGLLEN CRESCENT
NORGLLEN DRIVE
NORGLLEN GARDENS
NORGLLEN GROVE
NORGLLEN PARADE
NORGLLEN ROAD
NORTH CIRCULAR ROAD
NORTH GREEN
NORTH HOWARD STREET
NORTH LINK
NORTH PARADE
NORTH QUEEN STREET
NORTH ROAD
NORTH ROAD BRIDGE
NORTH STREET
NORTHBROOK GARDENS
NORTHBROOK STREET
NORTHLANDS PARK
NORTHWOOD CRESCENT
NORTHWOOD DRIVE
NORTHWOOD PARADE
NORTHWOOD ROAD
NORTHUMBERLAND STREET
NORTHWICK DRIVE
NORWOOD STREET

NOTTING HILL
NOTTING HILL COURT

O.

OAK WAY
OAKDALE STREET
OAKLAND AVENUE
OAKMAN STREET
OAK VILLA
OBAN STREET
OBERON STREET
ODESSA STREET
OGILVIE STREET
OLD CAVEHILL ROAD
OLDE FORGE MANOR
OLD HOLYWOOD ROAD
OLD WESTLAND ROAD
OLDPARK AVENUE
OLDPARK ROAD
OLDPARK TERRACE
OLD THRONE PARK
OLYMPIA DRIVE
OLYMPIA PARADE
OLYMPIA STREET
OMEATH STREET
O'NEILL STREET
ONSLOW PARADE
OPHIR GARDENS
ORAMORE STREET
ORANGEFIELD GREEN
ORANGEFIELD PARK
ORANGEFIELD ROAD
ORANMORE DRIVE
ORBY DRIVE
ORBY PARADE
ORBY PLACE
ORBY STREET
ORBY PARK
ORBY GARDENS

ORBY GROVE
ORBY LINK
ORBY ROAD
ORBY GREEN
ORBY MEWS
ORCHARDVILLE AVENUE
ORCHARDVILLE CRESCENT
ORCHARDVILLE GARDENS
ORIENT GARDENS
ORKNEY STREET
ORLOCK SQUARE
ORMEAU AVENUE
ORMEAU EMBANKMENT
ORMEAU ROAD
ORMEAU STREET
ORMONDE PARK
ORPEN AVENUE
ORPEN DRIVE
ORPEN PARK
ORPEN ROAD
OSMAN STREET
OWENVARRAGH PARK
OXFORD STREET

P.

PAKENHAM STREET
PALACE GARDENS
PALESTINE STREET
PARK PARADE
PARK ROAD
PARKEND STREET
PARKGATE DRIVE
PARKMOUNT STREET
PARKSIDE GARDENS
PARKVILLE COURT
PARKWAY
PATTERSON'S COURT
PATTERSON'S PLACE
PENROSE STREET

PERRY COURT
PETER'S HILL
PHENNICK DRIVE
PHENWICK DRIVE
PINE WAY
PINEVIEW DRIVE
PLEVNA PARK
POLLARD CLOSE
POLLARD STREET
PONSONBY AVENUE
PORTER PARK
PORTLAND STREET
PORTMORE HILL
PORTNAMONA COURT
POSNETT STREET
POTTINGER'S ENTRY
POWERSCOURT PLACE
POWERSCOURT STREET
PREMIER DRIVE
PREMIER GROVE
PRETORIA STREET
PRINCE'S STREET
PRIORY PARK

Q.

QUADRANT PLACE
QUEEN ELIZABETH BRIDGE
QUEEN STREET
QUEEN VICTORIA GARDENS
QUEEN VICTORIA STREET
QUEEN'S BRIDGE
QUEEN'S QUAY
QUEEN'S SQUARE

R.

RAMOAN GARDENS
RAMORE PARK

RAPHAEL STREET
RATCLIFF
RATHCOOL STREET
RATHDRUM STREET
RATHGAR STREET
RATHMORE AVENUE
RATHMORE STREET
RAVENHILL PARK
RAVENHILL PARK GARDENS
RAVENHILL REACH MEWS
RAVENHILL ROAD
RAVENSROFT STREET
REAVILLE PARK
REDCAR STREET
REID STREET
RENWICK STREET
RICHMOND PARK
RICHMOND SQUARE
RIDGEWAY STREET
RIGBY CLOSE
RINGFORD CRESCENT
RINNALEA CLOSE
RINNALEA GARDENS
RINNALEA GROVE
RINNALEA WAY
RIVERDALE CLOSE
RIVERDALE PARK AVENUE
RIVERDALE PARK DRIVE
RIVERDALE PARK EAST
RIVERDALE PARK NORTH
RIVERDALE PARK SOUTH
RIVERDALE PARK WEST
RIVERDALE PLACE
RIVERSIDE WAY
RIVERSIDE SQUARE
RIVER TERRACE
RIVERVIEW STREET
ROCKDALE STREET
ROCKMORE ROAD
ROCKMOUNT STREET

ROCKVILLE STREET
RODEN PASS
RODEN SQUARE
RODEN STREET
RODEN WAY
RODNEY DRIVE
RODNEY PARADE
ROE STREET
ROMANIA RISE
ROSAPENNA DRIVE
ROSAPENNA STREET
ROSEBERY STREET
ROSEMARY STREET
ROSEMOUNT AVENUE
ROSEMOUNT GARDENS
ROSE PARK
ROSE PARK CENTRAL
ROSE PARK EAST
ROSE PARK MEADOWS
ROSE PARK SOUTH
ROSE PARK WEST
ROSETTA AVENUE
ROSETTA DRIVE
ROSETTA PARADE
ROSETTA PARK
ROSEVALE STREET
ROSGOILL PARK
ROSSCOOLE PARK
ROSS COURT
ROSS RISE
ROSS MILL AVENUE
ROSS MILL COURT
ROSSNAREEN AVENUE
ROSSNAREEN COURT
ROSSNAREEN PARK
ROSSNAREEN ROAD
ROSS ROAD
ROSS STREET
ROYAL AVENUE
RUGBY AVENUE

RUGBY COURT
RUGBY MEWS
RUGBY PARADE
RUGBY ROAD
RUGBY SQUARE
RUGBY STREET
RUNNYMEDE DRIVE
RUNNYMEDE PARADE
RUSSELL STREET
RUTHERGLEN STREET
RUTLAND STREET

S.

ST. AGNES DRIVE
ST. ALBANS GARDENS
ST. AUBYN STREET
ST. GEORGE'S GARDENS
ST. IVES GARDENS
ST. JAMES ROAD
ST. JAMES'S CRESCENT
ST. JAMES'S DRIVE
ST. JAMES'S GARDENS
ST. JAMES'S MEWS
ST. JAMES'S PARADE
ST. JAMES'S PARK
ST. JAMES'S PLACE
ST. JAMES'S ROAD
ST. JOHN'S AVENUE
ST. JOHN'S PARK
ST. JOHN'S PLACE
ST. KATHERINE ROAD
ST. KILDA STREET
ST MARYS GARDENS
ST. MERYRL
ST. PETER'S CLOSE
ST. PETER'S COURT
ST. PETER'S PLACE
ST. PETER'S SQUARE NORTH
ST. PETER'S SQUARE EAST

ST. VINCENT STREET
SALISBURY AVENUE
SALISBURY STREET
SAMUEL STREET
SANDBROOK GARDENS
SANDHURST COURT
SANDHURST DRIVE
SANDHURST GARDENS
SANDHURST ROAD
SANDRINGHAM STREET
SANDY ROW
SANDYMOUNT STREET
SANS SOUCI PARK
SCHOOL COURT
SCOTT STREET
SEABANK PARADE
SEABANK PLACE
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
SELBY COURT
SELBY WALK
SERPENTINE GARDENS
SERPENTINE ROAD
SERVIA STREET
SEVASTAPOL STREET
SEYMOUR STREET
SHAFTESBURY AVENUE
SHAFTESBURY SQUARE
SHANDON PARK

SHANKILL ROAD
SHAWS ROAD
SHELBOURNE ROAD
SHIELS STREET
SHORE CRESCENT
SHORE ROAD
SICILY PARK
SILVERSTREAM PARK
SILVERSTREAM ROAD
SKEGONIEL AVENUE
SKEGONIEL DRIVE
SKIPPER STREET
SLEMISH WAY
SLIABH DUBH GLEN
SLIABH DUBH LANE
SLIABH DUBH MANOR
SLIABH DUBH PATH
SLIABH DUBH VIEW
SLIABH DUBH WALK
SLIABH MOR HEIGHTS
SLIEVEGALLION DRIVE
SLOAN COURT
SMITHFIELD SQUARE
SNAKEY PATH
SOMERDALE PARK
SOMERTON GARDENS
SOMERTON ROAD
SORELLA STREET
SOUTH GREEN
SOUTH LINK
SOUTH PARADE
SOUTHVIEW STREET
SPAMOUNT STREET
SPINNER SQUARE
SPRINGFIELD AVENUE
SPRINGFIELD CLOSE
SPRINGFIELD COURT
SPRINGFIELD CRESCENT
SPRING FIELD DRIVE
SPRINGFIELD HEIGHTS

SPRINGFIELD MEADOWS
SPRINGFIELD MILL, SPRINGFIELD ROAD (CLANMILL HOUSING)
SPRINGFIELD PARADE
SPRINGFIELD PARK
SPRINGFIELD ROAD
SPRINGHILL AVENUE
SPRINGHILL CLOSE
SPRINGHILL CRESCENT
SPRINGHILL DRIVE
SPRINGHILL GARDENS
SPRINGHILL HEIGHTS
SPRINGHILL RISE
SPRINGMARTIN ROAD
STANFIELD PLACE
STANHOPE STREET
STANLEY COURT
STANLEY STREET
STEAM MILL LANE
STEPHEN STREET
STEWARTSTOWN AVENUE
STEWARTSTOWN PARK
STEWARTSTOWN ROAD
STEWART STREET
STOCKMAN'S AVENUE
STOCKMAN'S CRESCENT
STOCKMAN'S DRIVE
STOCKMAN'S LANE
STOCKMAN'S PARK
STOCKMAN'S WAY
STRANDVIEW STREET
STRANDBURN CRESCENT
STRANDBURN DRIVE
STRANDBURN PARK
STRATHEDEN STREET
STRANMILLIS EMBANKMENT
STRANMILLIS GARDENS
STRANMILLIS PARK
STRANMILLIS ROAD
STRANMILLIS STREET
STRATFORD GARDENS

STRATHALLEN PARK
STRATHMORE PARK INCLUDING BUS TURNING CIRCLE
STRATHMORE PARK NORTH
STRATHMORE PARK SOUTH
STRATHYRE PARK
STROUD STREET
SUFFOLK AVENUE
SUFFOLK CRESCENT
SUFFOLK DRIVE
SUFFOLK PARADE
SUFFOLK ROAD
SUILNAMONA COURT
SULTAN SQUARE
SULTAN WAY
SUMMERHILL AVENUE
SUMMERHILL PARK
SUMMERHILL PARADE
SUNNINGDALE PARK
SUNNINGDALE PARK NORTH
SUNNYSIDE STREET
SURREY STREET
SUSAN STREET
SUSSEX PLACE
SUSSEX STREET
SYDENHAM AVENUE
SYDENHAM ROAD

T.

TALBOT STREET
TAMERY PASS
TATES AVENUE
TELFAIR STREET
TEMPLEMORE AVENUE
TENNENT STREET
THAMES COURT
THAMES STREET
THE CRESCENT
THE GLEN
THE HAWTHORNS

THE HILL
THE MOUNT
THE VILLAGE GREEN
THE VINES
THOMAS STREET
THORBURN ROAD
THORNDALE AVENUE
THORNHILL PARADE
TILDARG AVENUE
TILDARG STREET
TILDERG STREET
TIMBEY PARK
TITANIA STREET
TIVOLI GARDENS
TOMB STREET
TOKIO GARDENS
TOLLNAMONA COURT
TORR WAY
TOWN HALL STREET
TOWNSEND STREET
TOWNSLEY STREET
TRAINFIELD STREET
TRENCH AVENUE
TRENCH PARK
TROSSACHS DRIVE
TROSSACHS GARDENS
TULLAGH PARK
TULLYMORE AVENUE
TULLYMORE DRIVE
TULLYMORE GARDENS
TULLYMORE WALK
TURIN STREET
TWADDELL AVENUE

U.

ULSTER STREET
ULSTERDALE STREET
UNION STREET

UNIONDALE STREET
UNIVERSITY AVENUE
UNIVERSITY ROAD
UNIVERSITY SQUARE
UNIVERSITY STREET
UNIVERSITY TERRACE
UPPER ARTHUR STREET
UPPER CANNING STREET
UPPER CASTLE PARK
UPPER CAVEHILL ROAD
UPPER CHURCH LANE
UPPER CRESCENT
UPPER FRANK STREET
UPPER LIBRARY STREET
UPPER LISBURN ROAD
UPPER LISBURN ROAD LANE
UPPER MALONE ROAD
UPPER MEADOW STREET
UPPER MERVUE STREET
UPPER NEWTOWNARDS ROAD
UPPER QUEEN STREET
UPPER SUFFOLK ROAD
UPPER WHITEROCK ROAD
UPTON AVENUE
UPTON PARK

V.

VALLEYSIDE CLOSE
VANCOUVER DRIVE
VANDYCK CRESCENT
VANDYCK GARDENS
VELSHEDA COURT
VELSHEDA PARK
VELSHEDA WAY
VENTRY LANE
VENTRY STREET
VEREFOSTER WALK
VERNER STREET
VERYAN GARDENS -ALL INCLUDING ALLEY WAY TO REAR

VERNON COURT
VERNON STREET
VICTORIA GARDENS
VICTORIA SQUARE
VICTORIA STREET
VIEWFORT PARK
VIOLET STREET
VIRGINIA WAY

W.

WALKWAY (FROM CLIFTON ST TO CARLISLE RD, INCLUDING LAND OUTSIDE 50-62 CARLISLE RD)
WALKWAY (FROM GROSVENOR ROAD TO BROADWAY)
WALKWAY (FROM NEWTOWNARDS ROAD TO HOLYWOOD ROAD)
WALNUT COURT
WALNUT MEWS
WALNUT STREET
WANSBECK STREET
WARD FALLS PARK
WARD STREET
WATERLOO PARK
WATERLOO PARK NORTH
WATERLOO PARK SOUTH
WATERVILLE STREET
WARING STREET
WEDDERBURN AVENUE
WEDDERBURN GARDENS
WELLESLEY AVENUE
WELLINGTON PARK
WELLINGTON PARK AVENUE
WELLINGTON PARK TERRACE
WELLINGTON PLACE
WELLINGTON SQUARE DEVELOPMENT
WELLINGTON STREET
WELLWOOD STREET
WELSH STREET
WESLEY STREET
WEST CIRCULAR ROAD
WEST LINK
WEST STREET

WESTLAND DRIVE
WESTLAND GARDENS
WESTLAND ROAD
WESTLAND WAY
WESTMINSTER STREET
WESTROCK COURT
WESTROCK CRESCENT
WESTROCK DRIVE
WESTROCK GARDENS
WESTROCK GREEN
WESTROCK GROVE
WESTROCK PARADE
WESTROCK PARK
WESTROCK PLACE
WESTROCK SQUARE
WESTROCK WAY
WESTON DRIVE
WHITECLIFF CRESCENT
WHITECLIFF DRIVE
WHITECLIFF PARADE
WHITEROCK CLOSE
WHITEROCK DRIVE
WHITEROCK GARDENS
WHITEROCK GROVE
WHITEROCK PARADE
WHITEROCK ROAD
WHITEWELL CRESCENT
WHITEWELL DRIVE
WHITEWELL ROAD
WILDFLOWER WAY
WILGAR STREET
WILLIAM ALEXANDER PARK
WILLIAM STREET
WILLIAM STREET SOUTH
WILLISFIELD AVENUE
WILLOW STREET
WILLOWBANK GARDENS
WILLOWFIELD AVENUE
WILLOWFIELD DRIVE
WILLOWFIELD GARDENS

WILLOWFIELD PARADE
WILLOWFIELD STREET
WILLOWHOLME STREET
WILLOWVALE AVENUE
WILLOWVALE GARDENS
WILMONT PARK
WILSON'S COURT
WINDSOR AVENUE
WINDSOR AVENUE NORTH
WINDSOR CLOSE
WINDSOR DRIVE
WINDSOR MEWS
WINDSOR PARK
WINDSOR ROAD
WINE CELLAR ENTRY
WINETAVERN STREET
WOLFEND DRIVE
WOLSELEY STREET
WOODBOURNE CRESCENT
WOODBURN DRIVE
WOODLAND AVENUE
WOODLAND GRANGE
WOODSTOCK LINK
WOODSTOCK ROAD
WOODVALE AVENUE
WOODVALE ROAD
WORKMAN AVENUE (INCLUDING JUNCTION WITH SPRINGFIELD ROAD)
WRITER'S SQUARE
WYNARD PARK
WYNDHAM DRIVE
WYNDHAM STREET

Y.

YORK CRESCENT
YORK DRIVE
YORK LANE
YORK PARADE
YORK PARK
YORK ROAD

YORK STREET

ALLOTMENTS

ANNADALE
BALLYSILLAN
BELMONT
BLYTHEFIELD
MUSGRAVE

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.
SYDENHAM HALT.
YORKGATE RAILWAY STATION
ALL RAILWAY TRACKS WITHIN THE CITY COUNCIL BOUNDARY.

FIRE STATIONS

BANKMORE STREET	FRONTAGE
CAVEHILL ROAD	FRONTAGE & SIDE CAR PARK
LISBURN ROAD	FRONTAGE

UPPER NEWTOWNARDS ROAD	FRONTAGE
WHITLA STREET	FRONTAGE/GROUNDS

CAR PARKS

ARCHES RETAIL PARK	PRIVATE
ASHDALE STREET	DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

BRIDGE END	DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT
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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

DONEGALL ROAD	DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT
DUNBAR STREET	DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT
DUNDELA CRESCENT	DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

EXCHANGE STREET	DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT
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FREDERICK STREET	DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT
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GAS WORKS	
GRAMPIAN AVENUE	DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT
GREAT NORTHERN MULTI-STOREY	PRIVATE

HIGHPARK SHOPPING COMPLEX	PRIVATE
HOLYWOOD ARCHES CAR PARK	PRIVATE
HOPE STREET NORTH	DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT
HOPE STREET SOUTH	DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

KING STREET	DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT
KINGS DRIVE SCOUT HALL	PRIVATE

LEARNING AND DEVELOPMENT CENTRE (CAR PARK AND GROUNDS OF)	BELFAST CITY COUNCIL OWNED
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LINCOLN PLACE	
LITTLE DONEGALL STREET	DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT
LITTLE VICTORIA STREET	DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT
MIDDLEPATH STREET	DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT
NILE STREET	DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT
NORTH STREET	DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT
ORMEAU AVENUE	DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT
OXFORD STREET	DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT
RAVENSCROFT AVENUE	DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT
SANDOWN ROAD	DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT
SMITHFIELD	DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT
STATION STREET	DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT
STORMONT CLINIC	PRIVATE
STRANMILLIS	
TALBOT STREET	DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT
TESCO'S, KNOCKNAGONEY	PRIVATE
TWIN SPIRES COMPLEX	PRIVATE
VICTORIA CENTRE COMPLEX	PRIVATE
WANDSWORTH ROAD	DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT
WINDSOR STREET	DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT
YORK STREET	DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

LEISURE CENTRES

GROUND AND CAR PARKS OF;

ANDERSONSTOWN LEISURE CENTRE
 AVONEIL LEISURE CENTRE
 BALLYSILLAN LEISURE CENTRE
 GROVE WELLBEING CENTRE
 LOUGHSIDE RECREATION
 MULTISPORTS COMPLEX, BLYTHE STREET

OZONE COMPLEX
 OLYMPIA LEISURE CENTRE
 SHANKILL LEISURE CENTRE
 WHITEROCK LEISURE CENTRE

CEMETERIES

BALMORAL CEMETERY STOCKMAN'S LANE
 CITY CEMETERY - FALLS ROAD
 DUNDONALD CEMETERY - UPPER NEWTOWNARDS ROAD
 FRIAR'S BUSH CEMETERY - STRANMILLIS ROAD
 MILLTOWN CEMETERY- FALLS ROAD
 ROSELAWN CEMETERY - BALLYGOWAN ROAD

DISUSED BURIAL GROUNDS

SHANKILL REST GARDEN
 CLIFTON STREET GRAVEYARD
 BALMORAL GRAVEYARY
 KNOCK CEMETERY

CHURCHES, GROUNDS AND CARPARK

A		
ANTRIM ROAD	ST. JAMES'S PARISH CHURCH	GROUNDS OF
ANTRIM ROAD	ST. GERARDS & ST. CLEMENTS	GROUNDS OF
ANTRIM ROAD	ST. PETER'S PARISH CHURCH	GROUNDS OF
ANTRIM ROAD	DUNCAIRN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH	GROUNDS OF
ANTRIM ROAD	FORTWILLIAM PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH	GROUNDS OF
ANTRIM ROAD	THE COLUMBANUS COMMUNITY OF RECONCILIATION	GROUNDS OF
B		
BALLYGOMARTIN ROAD	ST COLUMBA'S CHURCH	GROUNDS OF
BELMONT ROAD	STRANDTOWN BAPTIST CHURCH	GROUNDS OF
C		
CARLISLE CIRCUS	ST. ENOCH'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH	GROUNDS OF
CARMEL STREET	CITY CHURCH	GROUNDS OF
CASTLEREAGH ROAD	CASTLEREAGH BAPTIST CHURCH	GROUNDS OF

CAVEHILL ROAD	CAVEHILL METHODIST CHURCH	GROUNDS OF
CLIFTONPARK AVENUE	CLIFTONPARK AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH	GROUNDS OF
CLIFTONVILLE ROAD	POOR CLARE MONASTERY	GROUNDS OF
CLIFTONVILLE ROAD	THE CHURCH OF ST. SILAS	GROUNDS OF
CLIFTONVILLE ROAD	OLDPARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH	GROUNDS OF
CRAVEN STREET	ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH , + SMALL OPEN SPACE BESIDE	GROUNDS OF
CREGAGH ROAD	ST. ENOCH'S METHODIST CHURCH	GROUNDS OF
D		
DEANBY GARDENS	OUR LADY OF PERPETUAL SUCCOUR	GROUNDS OF
DUNCAIRN AVENUE	DUNCAIRN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH MANSE	GROUNDS OF
E		
EGLANTINE AVENUE	ST. THOMAS'S PARISH CHURCH RECTORY AND HALLS (138/140 LISBURN ROAD) GROUND	GROUNDS OF
F		
FINAGHY ROAD NORTH	ST MICHAEL'S	GROUNDS OF
G		
GLEN ROAD	ST TERESA'S	GROUNDS OF
GLEN ROAD	CHURCH OF THE HOLY SPIRIT	GROUNDS OF
K		
KNOCKNAGONEY ROAD	CHURCH OF ANNUNCIATION	GROUNDS OF
L		
LIGONIEL ROAD	ST. MARK'S PARISH CHURCH	GROUNDS OF
LIMESTONE ROAD	THE JESUS SAVES MISSION CHURCH	GROUNDS OF
LIMESTONE ROAD	HOLY FAMILY PRESBYTERY	GROUNDS OF
LIMESTONE ROAD	HOLY FAMILY CHURCH	GROUNDS OF
LIMESTONE ROAD	HOLY FAMILY SCHOOL	GROUNDS OF
LIMESTONE ROAD	NEWINGTON YOUTH CLUB	GROUNDS OF
LISBURN ROAD	MALONE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH	GROUNDS OF
LISBURN ROAD	BAPTIST UNION OF IRELAND	GROUNDS OF
LISBURN ROAD	ULSTERVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH	GROUNDS OF
LOCKVIEW ROAD	LAGANVALE GOSPEL HALL	GROUNDS OF
N		
19 NORTH CIRCULAR ROAD	ROSEMARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH	GROUNDS OF
36 NORTH CIRCULAR ROAD	ROSEMARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH	GROUNDS OF
O		
OLDPARK ROAD	SACRED HEART	GROUNDS OF
ORMEAU ROAD	NEWTOWNBRED A PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH	GROUNDS OF
R		
RAVENHILL ROAD	NAZARETH LODGE	GROUNDS OF

ROSEMARY STREET	PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH	GROUNDS OF
S		
	ST. ANNES CATHEDRAL	GROUNDS OF
STRANMILLIS ROAD	STRANMILLIS EVANGELICAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH	GROUNDS OF
STRANMILLIS ROAD	ST. BARTHOLOMEWS CHURCH/PAROCHIAL HALL	GROUNDS OF
T		
	THE HAWTHORNS BAPTIST CHURCH	GROUNDS OF
U		
UNIVERSITY ROAD	CRESCENT CHURCH	GROUNDS OF
UNIVERSITY STREET	FITZROY AVENUE, PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH	GROUNDS OF
UNIVERSITY STREET	ALL SAINTS CHURCH	GROUNDS OF
UPPER LISBURN ROAD	FINAGHY METHODIST CHURCH	GROUNDS OF
UPPER NEWTOWNARDS ROAD	BLOOMFIELD BAPTIST CHURCH	GROUNDS OF
W		
WEST CIRCULAR ROAD	BALLYGOMARTIN BAPTIST CHURCH	GROUNDS OF
WHITEWELL ROAD	GREENCASTLE METHODIST CHURCH	GROUNDS OF
WHITEWELL ROAD	ST. NINIAN'S CHURCH	GROUNDS OF

EDUCATION ESTABLISHMENTS

AQUINAS GRAMMAR SCHOOL	518 RAVENHILL ROAD	GROUNDS OF
ARELLIAN NURSERY SCHOOL	50 BENTHAM DRIVE	GROUNDS OF
ASHFIELD BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL	HOLYWOOD ROAD	GROUNDS OF
ASHFIELD GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL	HOLYWOOD ROAD	GROUNDS OF
AVONIEL PRIMARY SCHOOL	AVONIEL ROAD	GROUNDS OF
BALLYGOLAN PRIMARY SCHOOL	41/83 SERPENTINE ROAD	GROUNDS OF
BALLYSILLAN PRIMARY SCHOOL	BALLYSILLAN PARK	GROUNDS OF
BALMORAL HIGH SCHOOL	BLACKS ROAD	GROUNDS OF
BEECHFIELD PRIMARY SCHOOL	BEECHFIELD STREET	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
BELFAST SCHOOL OF MUSIC	DONEGALL PASS	GROUNDS OF
BELMONT INFANTS'	215 BELMONT ROAD	GROUNDS OF
BEN MADIGAN PREP. SCHOOL	690/690A ANTRIM ROAD	GROUNDS OF
BETHLEHEM NURSERY SCHOOL	516 RAVENHILL ROAD	GROUNDS OF
BLACK MOUNTAIN PRIMARY SCHOOL	BLACK MOUNTAIN PLACE	GROUNDS OF
BLOOMFIELD COLLEGIATE SCHOOL	ASTORIA GARDENS	GROUNDS OF

BLOOMFIELD PREPARATORY SCHOOL	ASTORIA GARDENS	GROUNDS OF
BLYTHEFIELD PRIMARY SCHOOL	BLYTHE STREET	GROUNDS OF
BOTANIC PRIMARY SCHOOL	6 BOTANIC COURT	GROUNDS OF
BREFNE NURSERY SCHOOL	111 SALISBURY AVENUE	GROUNDS OF
BUNSCOIL AN TSLEIBHE DHUIBH	15A BALLYMURPHY ROAD	GROUNDS OF
BUNSCOIL BHEANN MHADAGAIN	WYNDHAM DRIVE	GROUNDS OF
BUNSCOIL MHIC REACHTAIN	10A LANCASTER STREET	GROUNDS OF
BUNSCOIL PHOBAL FEIRSTE	11 ROSGOILL PARK	GROUNDS OF
CABIN HILL PREP SCHOOL	562-594 NEWTOWNARDS ROAD	GROUNDS OF
CAMPBELL COLLEGE	BELMONT ROAD	GROUNDS OF
CARR'S GLEN PRIMARY SCHOOL	629 OLDPARK ROAD	GROUNDS OF
CASTLE HIGH SCHOOL	FORTWILLIAM PARK	GROUNDS OF
CATHEDRAL NURSERY SCHOOL	45A ALBERT STREET	GROUNDS OF
CAVEHILL PRIMARY SCHOOL	UPPER CASTLE PARK	GROUNDS OF
CAVEHILL & FARRINGDON HOUSE	506 ANTRIM ROAD	GROUNDS OF
CEDAR LODGE SCHOOL	GRAY'S LANE	GROUNDS OF
CHRISTIAN BROTHERS SCHOOL	GLEN ROAD	GROUNDS OF
CLARAWOOD SCHOOL	CLARAWOOD PARK	GROUNDS OF
CLIFTONVILLE PRIMARY SCHOOL	93 CLIFTONVILLE ROAD	GROUNDS OF
CONOR HOUSE	CONOR RISE	GROUNDS OF
CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE	ARD NA VA ROAD	GROUNDS OF
CRANMORE INTEGRATED PRIMARY SCHOOL	47 FINAGHY ROAD NORTH	GROUNDS OF
CURRIE PRIMARY SCHOOL	111/113 LIMESTONE ROAD	GROUNDS OF
DOMINICAN COLLEGE	38 FORTWILLIAM PARK	GROUNDS OF
DONEGALL ROAD PRIMARY SCHOOL	MALDON STREET	GROUNDS OF
DOWNEY HOUSE PREPARATORY SCHOOL	PIRRIE PARK	GROUNDS OF
DUNDELA INFANTS SCHOOL	WILGAR STREET	GROUNDS OF
EDENBROOKE PRIMARY SCHOOL	TENNENT STREET	GROUNDS OF
EDENDERRY NURSERY SCHOOL	4-22 UPPER RIGA STREET	GROUNDS OF
EDGEHILL COLLEGE (METHODIST CHURCH)	9 LENNOXVALE	GROUNDS OF
EDMUND RICE PRIMARY SCHOOL	9-25 PIM STREET	GROUNDS OF
ELMGROVE PRIMARY SCHOOL	289 BEERSBRIDGE ROAD	GROUNDS OF
EUSTON STREET PRIMARY SCHOOL	EUSTON 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
FORTH RIVER PRIMARY SCHOOL	62/66 BALLYGOMARTIN ROAD	GROUNDS OF
GAELSCOIL AN DAMBA	6-12 MOYARD PARK	GROUNDS OF
GAELSCOIL AN LONNAIN	61 FALLS ROAD	GROUNDS OF

GAELSCOIL NA BHFAL	34A IVEAGH CRESCENT	GROUNDS OF
GAELSCOIL NA MONA	5 GARRAN NA MONA	GROUNDS OF
GLENBANK NURSERY SCHOOL	117A LIGONIEL ROAD	GROUNDS OF
GLENDHU NURSERY SCHOOL	GARNERVILLE ROAD	GROUNDS OF
GLENVEAGH SCHOOL	HARBERTON PARK	GROUNDS OF
GLENWOOD PRIMARY SCHOOL	4-22 UPPER RIGA STREET	GROUNDS OF
GREENWOOD INFANTS' PRIMARY SCHOOL	436 UPPER NEWTOWNARDS ROAD	GROUNDS OF
GROVE PRIMARY SCHOOL	256 NORTH QUEEN STREET	GROUNDS OF
GROSVENOR GRAMMAR SCHOOL	CAMERONIAN DRIVE	GROUNDS OF
HARBERTON SCHOOL	HARBERTON PARK	GROUNDS OF
HARDING MEMORIAL PRIMARY SCHOOL	105 CREGAGH ROAD	GROUNDS OF
HARMONY PRIMARY SCHOOL	FORTHRIVER 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 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
HOLY ROSARY NURSERY SCHOOL	SUNNYSIDE CRESCENT	GROUNDS OF
HOLY ROSARY PRIMARY SCHOOL	70 SUNNYSIDE CRESCENT	GROUNDS OF
HOLY TRINITY PRIMARY SCHOOL	MONAGH ROAD	GROUNDS OF
HOPE NURSERY SCHOOL	HOPEWELL CRESCENT	GROUNDS OF
HUNTERHOUSE COLLEGE	UPPER LISBURN ROAD	GROUNDS OF
INCHMARLO PREPARATORY SCHOOL	CRANMORE PARK	GROUNDS OF
KNOCKNAGONEY PRIMARY SCHOOL	KNOCKNAGONEY ROAD	GROUNDS OF
LANSDOWNE CLINIC	SOMERTON ROAD	GROUNDS OF
LA SALLE BOYS' JUNIOR SCHOOL	GLEN ROAD	GROUNDS OF
LA SALLE BOYS' SCHOOL	EDENMORE DRIVE	GROUNDS OF
LIGONIEL PRIMARY SCHOOL	LIGONIEL ROAD	GROUNDS OF
LITTLE FLOWER GIRLS' SCHOOL	71A SOMERTON ROAD	GROUNDS OF
LOWWOOD PRIMARY SCHOOL	SHERINGHURST PARK	GROUNDS OF
LYNDON COURT - DOWN & CONNOR CHILDCARE	QUEEN STREET	GROUNDS OF
MALONE INTEGRATED COLLEGE	45 FINAGHY ROAD	GROUNDS OF
MALVERN PRIMARY SCHOOL	FORSTER STREET	GROUNDS OF
MATT TALBOT NURSERY SCHOOL	NEW BARNESLEY GREEN	GROUNDS OF
MCARTHUR NURSERY SCHOOL	SUSAN STREET	GROUNDS OF
MERCY PRIMARY SCHOOL	614 CRUMLIN ROAD	GROUNDS OF

MERSEY STREET PRIMARY SCHOOL	78 MERSEY STREET	GROUNDS OF
METHODIST COLLEGE	1 MALONE ROAD	GROUNDS OF
MOUNT GILBERT COMMUNITY COLLEGE	237 BALLYGOMARTIN ROAD	GROUNDS OF
NETTLEFIELD PRIMARY SCHOOL	RADNOR STREET	GROUNDS OF
NEW LODGE NURSERY SCHOOL	DUNCAIRN PARADE	GROUNDS OF
OLDPARK NURSERY SCHOOL	SYLVAN STREET	GROUNDS OF
ORANGEFIELD HIGH SCHOOL	CAMERONIAN DRIVE	GROUNDS OF
ORANGEFIELD PRIMARY SCHOOL	MARINA PARK	GROUNDS OF
ORCHARDVILLE SOCIAL EDUCATION CENTRE	ORCHARDVILLE	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
RAVENSCROFT NURSERY SCHOOL	RAVENSCROFT AVENUE	GROUNDS OF
ROSETTA PRIMARY SCHOOL	21 KNOCKBREDA ROAD	GROUNDS OF
ROYAL BELFAST ACADEMIC INSTITUTION	COLLEGE SQUARE EAST	GROUNDS OF
SACRED HEART BOYS' PRIMARY SCHOOL	31/51 OLDPARK AVENUE	GROUNDS OF
SANDBROOK NURSERY SCHOOL	WELLWOOD AVENUE	GROUNDS OF
SCOIL AN DROICHID	4 COOK STREET	GROUNDS OF
SEAVIEW PRIMARY SCHOOL	SEAVIEW DRIVE	GROUNDS OF
SHAFTESBURY NURSERY SCHOOL	23-25 PERCY STREET	GROUNDS OF
SPRINGFIELD PRIMARY SCHOOL	425 SPRINGFIELD ROAD	GROUNDS OF
SPRINGHILL PRIMARY SCHOOL	247 BALLYGOMARTIN 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 BRIDE'S PRIMARY SCHOOL	DERRYVOLGIE AVENUE	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 GABRIEL'S COLLEGE	685 CRUMLIN ROAD	GROUNDS OF
ST GEMMA'S HIGH SCHOOL	51-59 ARDILEA STREET	GROUNDS OF
ST GENEVIEVE'S HIGH SCHOOL	87 STEWARTSTOWN ROAD	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. JOSEPHS CENTRE	516 RAVENHILL ROAD	GROUNDS OF
ST JOSEPH'S PRIMARY SCHOOL	31A HOLLAND DRIVE	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 MALACHY'S PRIMARY SCHOOL	ELIZA STREET	GROUNDS OF
ST. MALACHY'S COLLEGE	36 ANTRIM 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 NURSERY SCHOOL	822 SHORE ROAD	GROUNDS OF
ST MARY'S PRIMARY SCHOOL	DIVIS STREET	GROUNDS OF
ST MARY'S STAR OF THE SEA PRIMARY SCHOOL	730/760 SHORE ROAD	GROUNDS OF
ST MATTHEW'S PRIMARY SCHOOL	SEAFORDE STREET	GROUNDS OF
ST MICHAEL'S NURSERY SCHOOL	2 STEWARTSTOWN ROAD	GROUNDS OF
ST MICHAEL'S PRIMARY SCHOOL	514 RAVENHILL ROAD	GROUNDS OF
ST OLIVER PLUNKETT NURSERY SCHOOL	GLEN ROAD	GROUNDS OF
ST OLIVER PLUNKETT PRIMARY SCHOOL	GLEN ROAD	GROUNDS OF
ST. PATRICKS SECONDARY SCHOOL	619 ANTRIM 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 BERNAGH GLEN	GROUNDS OF
ST TERESA'S PRIMARY SCHOOL	GLEN 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
STRAND PRIMARY SCHOOL	STRANDBURN STREET	GROUNDS OF
STRANDTOWN PRIMARY SCHOOL	NORTH ROAD	GROUNDS OF
STRANMILLIS PRIMARY SCHOOL	KNIGHTSBRIDGE PARK	GROUNDS OF
STRATHEARN PREPARATORY SCHOOL	157 BELMONT CHURCH ROAD	GROUNDS OF
STRATHEARN SCHOOL	188 BELMONT ROAD	GROUNDS OF
SUFFOLK PRIMARY SCHOOL	BLACK'S ROAD	GROUNDS OF
SYDENHAM INFANTS' PRIMARY SCHOOL	STRANDBURN STREET	GROUNDS OF
TAUGHMONAGH PRIMARY SCHOOL	FINDON GARDENS	GROUNDS OF
TUDOR LODGE NURSERY SCHOOL	TUDOR PLACE	GROUNDS OF
VERE FOSTER PRIMARY SCHOOL	MOYARD PARADE	GROUNDS OF
VICTORIA COLLEGE & RICHMOND LODGE	CRANMORE PARK	GROUNDS OF
VICTORIA NURSERY SCHOOL	VICTORIA PARADE	GROUNDS OF
WELLINGTON COLLEGE	18 CAROLAN ROAD	GROUNDS OF
WHEATFIELD PRIMARY SCHOOL	ALLIANCE ROAD	GROUNDS OF
WOODSTOCK LODGE	1-15 WOODSTOCK LINK	GROUNDS OF

UNIVERSITY OF ULSTER

YORK STREET

GROUNDS OF

NURSING HOMES

AMBASSADOR PRIVATE NURSING HOME

462 ANTRIM ROAD

GROUNDS OF

ARCHES PRIVATE NURSING HOME

144 UPPER NEWTOWNARDS ROAD

GROUNDS OF

CAVEHILL & FARRINGDON HOUSE

506 ANTRIM ROAD

GROUNDS OF

FARRINGDON PRIVATE NURSING HOME

761 ANTRIM ROAD

GROUNDS OF

LANSDOWNE CLINIC

SOMERTON ROAD

GROUNDS OF

THE BELGRAVIA APARTMENTS

119/127 LISBURN ROAD

GROUNDS OF

ENCLOSED PARKS

ALEXANDRA PARK

BRIDGES URBAN SPORTS PARK (SKATE PARK, JUNCTION OF LITTLE PATRICK STREET AND CORPORATION STREET)

BOTANIC GARDENS

DRUMGLASS PARK

DUNVILLE PARK

FALLS PARK

GAS WORKS

GLENBANK PARK

GREENVILLE

GROVELANDS

KNOCK NATURE RESERVE

MARY PETER'S TRACK

MUSGRAVE PARK

ORMEAU PARK

SHANKILL MEMORIAL PARK

SIR THOMAS & LADY DIXON PARK

VICTORIA PARK

WATERWORKS PARK

WOODVALE PARK

ZOO

OPEN PARKS

B.

BALLYGOMARTIN ROAD NORTH

BALLYGOMARTIN ROAD SOUTH

BARNETT DEMESNE

BEERSBRIDGE NATURE WALK

BELMONT PARK

C.

CAVE HILL

CAVEHILL COUNTRY PARK (INCLUDING BELFAST CASTLE ESTATE, WALLACE ESTATE, CARR'S GLEN AND HAZELWOOD)

CLEMENT WILSON PARK

F.

FORTHRIVER LINEAR PARK

G.

GLENCAIRN PARK

K.

KNOCK RIVER AREA (BOUNDED BY KNOCK ROAD, CHERRYVALLEY & KING'S DRIVE)

KNOCKNAGONEY LINEAR PARK

L.

LAGAN LANDS EAST

LAGAN MEADOWS

LIGONIEL PARK

M.

MOTTE (OFF SHANDON PARK)

S.

SIR THOMAS & LADY DIXON PARK

W.

WEDDERBURN PARK

OPEN SPACES

A.

ALBERTBRIDGE ROAD -GRASSED AREA AND RAISED GARDEN BEDS

RAVENHILL ROAD/WOODSTOCK LINK

ANDERSONSTOWN

ANNADALE EMBANKMENT ALLOTMENTS

ANNADALE EMBANKMENT 1.GRASSED AREA HERAT STREET/SUNNYSIDE STREET

2. GRASSED AREA GOVERNORS BRIDGE/ALLOTMENTS

3. GRASSED AREA ANNADALE CRESCENT/LAGANLANDS EAST

ARTHUR SQUARE - PODIUM

AVONIEL ROAD - OPEN SPACE

B.

BALLYMACARRETT WALKWAY - SEVERN STREET/DEE STREET

BALLYMURPHY LINEAR PARK

BALLYSILLAN ROAD - GRASSED AREA SUNNINGDALE GREEN

BANKMORE STREET - OPEN SPACE IN FRONT OF CULPA

BENMORE SQUARE - GRASSED AREA GEERAGH PLACE/BENMORE DRIVE

BLACKSTAFF SQUARE - DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT

BLYTHEFIELD PARK

BRITANICA OPEN SPACE

BRITTONS LANE - GRASSED AREA ADJACENT TO BRITTONS LANE

BROWN'S SQUARE OPEN SPACE

C.

CAIRNBURN ROAD OPEN SPACE

CARNANMORE

CATHEDRAL GARDENS - YORK STREET/DONEGALL STREET

CECIL WARD BUILDING - FRONTAGE OF

CHAPELFIELDS FOLD - GROUNDS OF

CITY CEMETERY - GROUNDS OF

CITY HALL - GROUNDS OF
CONNSWATER WALKWAY - SYDENHAM TO NEWTOWNARDS ROAD
COOKE STREET
COTTON COURT
THE CRESCENT (REAR OF CRESCENT CHURCH)

D.
DONEGALL STREET - WRITER'S SQUARE
DROMARA STREET - GRASSED AREA SHAFTESBURY RECREATION CENTRE/BALFOUR AVENUE

E.
ELIZA STREET OPEN SPACE
ERINVALE DRIVE - GRASSED AREA

F.
FINLAY PARK - GRASSED AREA MOTORWAY/WHITEWELL ROAD
FLORA STREET - BEERSBRIDGE ROAD/AVONIEL CENTRE
FORTH RIVER ROAD TRIANGLE - GRASSED AREA BALLYGOMARTIN ROAD/FORTH RIVER ROAD

G.
GARNERVILLE - OPEN SPACE GARNERVILLE DRIVE/GARNERVILLE PARK
GAS WORKS
GEERAGH PLACE - GRASSED AREA
GLASSMULLIN OPEN SPACE
GLENGALL STREET - BUS STATION
GLENARM SQUARE - GRASSED AREA ADJACENT TO INISHOWEN DRIVE
GREENVILLE PARK

H.
HAMMER DEVELOPMENT
HIGHFIELD
HOLYLANDS
HORN DRIVE/LENADOON PARK
HALF MOON LAKE - GROUNDS OF CARRIGART AVENUE/GLENVEAGH DRIVE

J.
JUBILEE GARDENS - PUBLIC SEATING AREA AT HIGH STREET/VICTORIA STREET

K.

KING WILLIAM PARK - OPEN SPACE UNIVERSITY ROAD/LISBURN ROAD

KNOCKNAGONEY PARK- AREA ADJACENT TO NUMBERS 70-76 AND 62-68 FACING ONTO PARKLAND FLATS AND THE WALKWAY AT THIS LOCATION.

L.

LADYBROOK

LAGANSIDE DEVELOPMENT

LENADOON COMMUNITY PARK

LISBURN ROAD, NORTHERN BANK LIMITED

LOUGHSIDE PARK

LOWER OLDPARK ROAD - GRASSED AREA SHANNON STREET/FOYLE STREET

LYRIC WOOD - GRASSED AREA RIDGEWAY STREET/CAR PARK AND WOODLAND

LYONS PARK - OPEN SPACE NO. 38/40 BALLYSTALLAN ROAD

M.

MARKETS

MCCLURE STREET - GRASSED AREA BOTH SIDES ORMEAU ROAD/CAMERON STREET

MERSEY STREET

MICHELLE BAIRD MEMORIAL PARK

MOUNTAIN LONEY

MOUNTFORDE ROAD OPEN SPACE

MOYARD

N.

NORTH LINK PLAYING FIELDS

NORTHERN IRELAND RAILWAYS - OPEN SPACE EAST SIDE OF WINDSOR FOOTBALL GROUNDS

NORTHWOOD LINEAR PARK

NUBIA STREET

O.

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

P.

PARK AVENUE

PARKGATE OPEN SPACE - REAR OF PARKGATE GARDENS

POMONA AVENUE - GRASSED AREA HOLYWOOD ROAD/POMONA AVENUE
PUBLIC SEATING AREA - CHAPEL LANE/BANK STREET/BERRY STREET
PUBLIC SEATING AREA - DONEGALL STREET/CHURCH STREET

R.

REV. ROBERT BRADFORD MEMORIAL PARK

S.

SEAVIEW ALLOTMENTS
SHANDON PARK - THE FORT
SHANKILL MEMORIAL GARDEN
SHARMAN ROAD - GRASSED AREA LOCKVIEW ROAD/LAGAN MEADOW
SHORE ROAD - GRASSED AREA GREENCASTLE CLOSE/M2 EXIT ROAD
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
ST MICHAEL'S PARK
STRANMILLIS CAR PARK & LANDS
STRANMILLIS EMBANKMENT - GRASSED AREA JUNCTION OF CADOGAN STREET
" " " " CURZON STREET
" " " " COLINWOOD AVENUE
" " " " DAMASCUS STREET
" " " " JERUSALEM STREET
" " " " PALESTINE STREET
" " " " CARMEL STREET
STRATHMORE PARK - OPEN SPACE ANTRIM ROAD/STRATHMORE PARK

T.

THORBURN ROAD - OPEN SPACE ADJACENT TO THORBURN ROAD
THORNHILL
TORR HEATH COMMUNITY GARDEN
TUDOR PLACE
TYNEDALE PARK - GRASSED AREA

W.

WANDSWORTH ROAD - GRASSED AREA KNOCKLOFTY PARK/WANDSWORTH ROAD
WHITEROCK ROAD
WILLOWBANK OPEN SPACE

PLAY AREAS

BLACKMOUNTAIN MINI PARK
DOVER STREET - PLAY AREA AND OPEN SPACE
ELIZA STREET - PLAY AREA
HOWARD STREET SOUTH
LADAS WAY/LOOPLAND GARDENS - PLAY AREA
TUDOR PLACE - PLAY AREA

PLAYING FIELDS

ALDERMAN TOMMY PATTON MEMORIAL PARK
BALLYSILLAN PLAYING FIELDS
BELFAST CITY COUNCIL MARY PETERS TRACK
BLANCHFLOWER PARK
BOUCHER ROAD PLAYING FIELDS
CHERRYVALE PLAYING FIELDS
CITY OF BELFAST GOLF COURSE
CITY OF BELFAST PLAYING FIELDS
CLARA PARK PLAYING FIELDS
CLARENDON PLAYING FIELDS
CLIFTONVILLE PLAYING FIELDS
DIXON PLAYING FIELDS
GROVE PLAYING FIELDS
INVERARY DISTRICT PARK
KING GEORGE V PLAYING FIELDS
LOUGHSIDE PLAYING FIELDS
MUSGRAVE PLAYING FIELDS
NORTH LINK PLAYING FIELDS
OLDPARK PLAYING FIELDS
ORANGEFIELD PLAYING FIELDS
ORMEAU PLAYING FIELDS (ULIDIA)
SHORE ROAD PLAYING FIELDS
STRANGFORD AVENUE PLAYING FIELDS
SUFFOLK PLAYING FIELDS
SYDENHAM PLAYING FIELDS
WOODLAND PLAYING FIELDS

PLAYGROUNDS

A.

ALEXANDRA PARK
ALLOA STREET
ARDOYNE P/G COMMUNITY CENTRE
AVONIEL

B.

BALFOUR AVENUE
BALLYMACARRETT
BARNETT DEMESNE
BELMONT PARK
BENTHAM DRIVE
BENVIEW
BLACKMOUNTAIN
BLYTHEFIELD
BONE HEIGHTS
BOTANIC GARDENS
BRIDGE END
BROWN'S SQUARE

C.

CARNANMORE
CARRICK HILL
CASTLETON
CAVEHILL ADVENTURE PLAY AREA
CHERRYVALE PLAYING FIELDS
CITY OF BELFAST ZOO
CLARA STREET
CLARAWOOD PLAYGROUND

D.

DR. PITT MEMORIAL PARK
DOVER STREET
DRUMGLASS
DUNCAIRN
DUNVILLE

E.

EVERSLEIGH STREET PLAYPARK

F.

FALLS PARK
FINLAY PARK

G.

GEERAGH PLACE COMMUNITY CENTRE PLAYGROUND, FINAGHY COMMUNITY CENTRE
GLASSMULLAN OPEN SPACE - SLIEVEGALLION
GLENBANK
GLENCAIRN PARK
GRAMPIAN AVENUE PLAYPARK
GROVE PLAYING FIELDS

H.

HAMMER
HIGHFIELD
HORN DRIVE

K.

KNOCKNAGONEY PARK

L.

LAWNBROOK
LEMBERG STREET
LENADOON PLAYPARK
LIGONIEL
LOOP RIVER
LOUGHSIDE PARK, SHORE CRESCENT PLAYGROUND

M.

MACKEY STREET
MICHELLE BAIRD
MCCLURE STREET OPEN SPACE
MORTON
MOUNTFORDE ROAD
MOYARD

N.

NAVARRA PLAYPARK, BALLYRONEY HILL
NEW LODGE
NORTH LINK PLAYING FIELDS
NORTH QUEEN STREET
NORTHWOOD
NORTHWOOD LINEAR PARK
NUBIA STREET

O.

OHIO STREET
OLDPARK
OLYMPIA
ORANGEFIELD PARK

ORMEAU

ORMEAU 2000

P.

PARK AVENUE

PITCH & MITCH, ARDOYNE ROAD

Q.

QUEEN MARY'S PLAYGROUND, WATERWORKS

R.

REV. ROBERT BRADFORD PLAYGROUND

S.

SHAFTESBURY

SILVERSTREAM ROAD

SIR THOMAS AND LADY DIXON PARK

SKIPPERS, MEDWAY STREET

SPRINGHILL

STEWART STREET PLAYPARK

T.

TAUGHMONAGH

TOMMY PATTON PLAYGROUND

TORR HEATH

TUDOR PLACE

TYNDALE

V.

VICTORIA PARK

W.

WEDDERBURN PARK

WESTLANDS, WATERWORKS

WHITEROCK

WILLOWBANK

WOODVALE

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

ALBERT SQUARE

CHURCH LANE

DUBLIN ROAD

HOPE STREET/GREAT VICTORIA STREET

KENT STREET

LIBRARY STREET

MONTGOMERY STREET CAR PARK - PRIVATE

OXFORD STREET
WINETAVERN STREET

QUEENS UNIVERSITY

1-7	LENNOXVALE	SCHOOL OF PSYCHOLOGY	GROUNDS OF
2	LENNOXVALE	SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE & PLANNING	GROUNDS OF
4-6	LENNOXVALE	DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE	GROUNDS OF
8-10	LENNOXVALE	SCHOOL OF PSYCHOLOGY	GROUNDS OF
14A	LENNOXVALE	RESIDENCE	GROUNDS OF
16	LENNOXVALE	VICE-CHANCELLOR'S LODGE	GROUNDS OF
12	LENNOXVALE	SCIENCE LIBRARY	GROUNDS OF
14	LENNOXVALE	SCHOOL OF PSYCHOLOGY UNIVERSITY RD	GROUNDS OF
	UNIVERSITY ROAD	MAIN CAMPUS	GROUNDS OF
	UNIVERSITY SQUARE	QUEENS UNIVERSITY BELFAST PREMISES	GROUNDS OF
	COLLEGE PARK	DAVID BATES BUILDING	GROUNDS OF
	BOTANIC AVENUE	(MEWS BUILDING) COMPUTER CENTRE	GROUNDS OF
	COLLEGE PARK	PHYSICS BUILDING	GROUNDS OF
	COLLEGE PARK EAST	QUEENS UNIVERSITY BELFAST PREMISES	GROUNDS OF
39-123	STRANMILLIS ROAD	ASHBY BUILDING & DAVID KEIR COMPLEX	GROUNDS OF
	LISBURN ROAD	MEDICAL BIOLOGY CENTRE	GROUNDS OF
	FITZWILLIAM ST	GEOSCIENCES BUILDING	GROUNDS OF
		PALEAOCOLOGY LABORATORY & GUTHRIE HOUSE	
	UNIVERSITY ROAD	STUDENTS UNION BUILDING	GROUNDS OF
	ELMWOOD AVENUE	ELMWOOD HALL & MANSE	GROUNDS OF
	STRANMILLIS GARDENS	PHYSICAL EDUCATION CENTRE	GROUNDS OF
	ELMWOOD AVENUE	STUDENT & UNION BUILDING	GROUNDS OF
	STRANMILLIS ROAD	ULSTER MUSEUM	GROUNDS OF

SHOPPING CENTRES / ARCADES

A

34	ANNADALE AVENUE	FRONTAGE AREA
58/82	ANTRIM ROAD	FORECOURT AREA
244	ANTRIM ROAD	FRONTAGE AREA
260	ANTRIM ROAD	GARDEN AND PATHWAY AT GATE LODGE
328	ANTRIM ROAD	FORECOURT AREA
328	ANTRIM ROAD	FRONTAGE AREA
347/349	ANTRIM ROAD	FRONT AND SIDE

405	ANTRIM ROAD	GROUNDS AND CAR PARK
417	ANTRIM ROAD	FORECOURT REAR AND SIDES
452	ANTRIM ROAD	FORECOURT AREA
471/473	ANTRIM ROAD	FORECOURT AREA
551	ANTRIM ROAD	FRONTAGE CAR PARK
554	ANTRIM ROAD	REAR AND 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
B		
	BALLYGOMARTIN ROAD	FRONTAGE AND CAR PARK AT LEFT SIDE
236A	BALLYSILLAN ROAD	FRONTAGE
252	BALLYSILLAN ROAD	FRONTAGE AND RIGHT SIDE
254	BALLYSILLAN ROAD	FRONTAGE
326 & 326A	BALLYSILLAN ROAD	FRONTAGE
6	BALMORAL AVENUE	FRONTAGE
1	BOUCHER ROAD	FRONTAGE AND LEFT AND RIGHT SIDE
7/9	BOUCHER ROAD	FRONTAGE AND RIGHT SIDE
58	BELMONT ROAD	FRONTAGE
193	BELMONT ROAD	FRONTAGE
229/231	BELMONT ROAD	GROUNDS AND CAR PARK
C		
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
	CASTLE PLACE	DONEGALL ARCADE
	COLLEGE STREET	FOUNTAIN CENTRE
	CONNSWATER SHOPPING CENTRE	
	CONNSWATER INDUSTRIAL PARK	

D

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 AND CAR PARK
1	DUNLUCE AVENUE	GROUNDS OF
	DONEGALL PLACE	QUEENS ARCADE
E		
59	EDINBURGH STREET	FRONTAGE AND SIDE
130	EGLANTINE AVENUE	FRONTAGE AND SIDE
F		
	FARSET ENTERPRISE PARK	GROUNDS OF
	FINAGHY CROSSROADS	FRONTAGE AND CAR PARK
1	FINAGHY ROAD NORTH	FRONTAGE AND SIDE
2 TO 4	FINAGHY ROAD NORTH	CAR PARK AT REAR
9	FINAGHY ROAD SOUTH	FRONTAGE AND SIDE
11	FINAGHY ROAD SOUTH	FRONTAGE REAR AND SIDE
H		
14	HOLYWOOD ROAD	ENTRY AT SIDE
114	HOLYWOOD ROAD	FRONTAGE AREA
152/154	HOLYWOOD ROAD	FRONTAGE AND SIDE AREA
220	HOLYWOOD ROAD	FORECOURT AREA
	HOWARD STREET SOUTH	FORECOURT AREA
	HIGH STREET	HI PARK CENTRE
L		
9	LIGONIEL ROAD	FRONTAGE AREA
74A	LIGONIEL ROAD	FRONTAGE, SIDE, CAR PARK AND REAR.
1 TO 24	LIMESTONE ROAD	FRONTAGE AND CAR PARK
292	LIMESTONE ROAD	ALL
1A	LISBURN ROAD	ENTRANCE ROAD. ALL
2	LISBURN ROAD	FORECOURT. ALL
38/52	LISBURN ROAD	FRONTAGE AREA AND CAR PARK
70/72	LISBURN ROAD	CAR PARK
177	LISBURN ROAD	FRONTAGE AND SIDE

122	UPPER LISBURN ROAD	FORECOURT. ALL
122C	UPPER LISBURN ROAD	FRONTAGE AND CAR PARK AT REAR
122D	UPPER LISBURN ROAD	FRONTAGE AND REAR AREA
139	UPPER LISBURN ROAD	FRONTAGE OF GATEWAY
1	LOCKVIEW ROAD	FRONTAGE AREA
5A	LOCKVIEW ROAD	FRONTAGE AREA
	LORNE STREET	FRONTAGE
M		
2	MALONE ROAD	FRONTAGE AND CAR PARK
4	MALONE ROAD	FRONTAGE AND CAR PARK
33/35	MALONE ROAD	FRONTAGE
42	MALONE ROAD	FRONTAGE AND SIDE
N		
72	NEWTOWNARDS ROAD	FORECOURT AREA
213	NEWTOWNARDS ROAD	FRONTAGE, SIDE AND REAR
230	NEWTOWNARDS ROAD	FRONTAGE AREA
	NORTH STREET	ARCADE
O		
118	ORBY DRIVE	FRONTAGE, SIDE AND REAR
120	ORBY DRIVE	FRONTAGE AND SIDE
52/126	ORMEAU ROAD	FRONTAGE, SIDE AND REAR
127	ORMEAU ROAD	FRONTAGE AND REAR
137	ORMEAU ROAD	FRONTAGE AND REAR
139	ORMEAU ROAD	FRONTAGE AND REAR
143	ORMEAU ROAD	FRONTAGE
145	ORMEAU ROAD	FRONTAGE
183/185	ORMEAU ROAD	FRONTAGE
251	ORMEAU ROAD	FRONTAGE
565	ORMEAU ROAD	FRONTAGE, REAR AND SIDE
569	ORMEAU ROAD	FORECOURT
3	ORPEN PARK	FRONTAGE (CAR PARK)
5	ORPEN PARK	FRONTAGE (CAR PARK)
7	ORPEN PARK	FRONTAGE (CAR PARK)
Q		
	QUEEN STREET	LYNDON COURT
R		
	ROYAL AVENUE	HAYMARKET
S		
	SPRINGVALE BUSINESS PARK	GROUNDS OF
	SPRINGVALE INDUSTRIAL PARK	GROUNDS OF

46	STRANMILLIS ROAD	FRONTAGE & SIDE
52/54	STRANMILLIS ROAD	FRONTAGE AREA
80	STRANMILLIS ROAD	FRONTAGE. SIDE AND REAR AREA
92	STRANMILLIS ROAD	FRONTAGE AREA
102	STRANMILLIS ROAD	FRONTAGE AREA
80	STRANMILLIS EMBANKMENT	FRONTAGE CAR PARK
	STRANMILLIS EMBANKMENT	FRONTAGE AREA AND CAR PARK
176/184	SHORE ROAD	FRONTAGE AREA
219	SHORE ROAD	FRONTAGE AND CAR PARK
234	SHORE ROAD	FORECOURT AREA
T		
43A	TATES AVENUE	FRONTAGE AT GATE AREA
172	TATES AVENUE	FRONTAGE AREA AT SIDE GATE
224	TATES AVENUE	FRONTAGE AND SIDE AREA
234/236	TATES AVENUE	FRONTAGE AREA
252	TATES AVENUE	FORECOURT
	THE THRONE CENTRE	
U		
31	UNIVERSITY ROAD	FRONTAGE AND SIDE AREA
49/51	UNIVERSITY ROAD	FRONTAGE AND SIDE AREA
243	UPPER LISBURN ROAD	FORECOURT
139/149	UPPER NEWTOWNARDS ROAD	FRONTAGE AREA
272/274	UPPER NEWTOWNARDS ROAD	FORECOURT
283	UPPER NEWTOWNARDS ROAD	GROUNDS AREA
327	UPPER NEWTOWNARDS ROAD	FORECOURT AREA
392	UPPER NEWTOWNARDS ROAD	FRONTAGE AREA
W		
17	WELLINGTON PARK	CAR PARK
	WHITEWELL ROAD	OLD THRONE -NEW DEVELOPMENT
33B	WOODVALE ROAD	FRONTAGE
33C	WOODVALE ROAD	FRONTAGE
71 & 71A	WOODVALE ROAD	FRONTAGE
	WINETAVERN STREET	SMITHFIELD MARKET ARCADE

ENTERTAINMENT AND SPORTS COMPLEXES

THE ODYSSEY COMPLEX

SUBWAYS

DONEGALL QUAY - SUBWAY
OXFORD STREET - SUBWAY
VICTORIA STREET – SUBWAY

HOSPITALS

GROUNDS OF BELFAST CITY HOSPITAL
GROUNDS OF MATER INFORIMORUM HOSPITAL
GROUNDS OF ROYAL VICTORIA HOSPITAL

SEALED with the Corporate Seal)
of the **CITY OF BELFAST** in)
the presence of:-)

Niall O'Donnaghaile)

_____)
LORD MAYOR)

Peter McNaney)

_____)
CHIEF EXECUTIVE)

The foregoing Bye-Laws are hereby confirmed by the Department of Social Development for Northern Ireland this day of _____ 2011.

SENIOR OFFICER OF THE DEPARTMENT FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

NOTE: Any person offending against these Bye-Laws shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding Five Hundred Pounds (£500).



Belfast City Council

Report to:	Health and Environmental Services Committee
Subject:	Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act (NI) 2011- Consultation on Fixed Penalty Guidance and Regulations
Date:	7th September 2011
Reporting Officer:	Sam Skimin, Head of Cleansing Services Ext 5273
Contact Officer:	Vivienne Donnelly Enforcement Manager Ext 5325

1	Relevant Background Information
1.1	The Council has been lobbying for the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act to be enacted in Northern Ireland since it was introduced in England in 2005. After a series of consultations, the proposed Bill has passed through the Assembly process and received Royal Assent on 4 May 2011. The Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act (Northern Ireland) 2011 is due to come into force on 1 April 2012. The Consultation document can be downloaded from http://www.doeni.gov.uk/clean_neighbourhoods.htm
1.2	The new Act strengthens the legislative powers to deal with a wide range of environmental crimes such as dog fouling, litter, graffiti and fly-posting, nuisance vehicles, statutory nuisance and noise.
1.3	Before the Act can come into operation, it will be underpinned by subordinate legislation and the Department will also be issuing a series of guidance notes to help councils understand and make appropriate use of the new powers. The Act makes significant changes to the fixed penalty notice regime by widening the scope for their use throughout all parts of the Act.
1.4	The Department will be consulting on each aspect of the legislation over the coming months. The Department's Clean Neighbourhoods Team has now written to the Council inviting views on the proposed fixed penalty system by 23 September 2011. The Department has detailed three specific questions in relation to the draft Guidance and Regulations and is also seeking views on any aspect of the document that the Council may wish to express as part of a more comprehensive response.

2	Key Issues
2.1	Appendix 2 contains the Council's draft response in relation to those questions posed in the consultation document. This response has been developed on behalf of the Council by Cleansing Services staff in consultation with staff from the Council's Environmental Health Service. There is a combined wealth of experience already in existence within the Council regarding the use of Fixed Penalty Notices.

2.2	<p>The Guidance is divided into six sections, namely;</p> <p>Section 1 – Overview Section 2 – The Role of the Enforcement Strategy and the Operational Policy Section 3 – Undertaking Fixed Penalty Enforcement Section 4 – Using Fixed Penalty Notice Enforcement against Young People Section 5 - Pursuing the non-payment of Fixed Penalty Notices Section 6 – Recording and Reporting</p>
2.3	<p>The Department wishes to encourage councils to use the new fixed penalty notice provisions, as they are regarded as an effective and visible way of responding to low level environmental crimes. The proposed Guideline advocates the use of Fixed Penalty Notices as part of a wider enforcement strategy designed to address all aspects of environmental crime. The Guidelines stress the need for all councils to develop both an Enforcement Strategy for using Fixed Penalties and an Operational Policy which details standardised procedures to be followed by all those with powers to issue fixed penalties.</p>
2.4	<p>The Council's "Better Regulation Group" has recently agreed an Enforcement Policy which is a high level document applicable to all types of enforcement throughout all of the Council Departments responsible for delivering regulatory services. The Council acknowledges that a more detailed specific enforcement strategy and operational policies relating to the new enforcement powers introduced by the CNEA will have to be devised, to ensure full compliance with the proposed Guidance. The Guidance document provides some useful strategic and operational advice in relation to the various new offences, many of which overlap with the Council's existing enforcement approaches and much of which can be incorporated into specific operational policies.</p>
2.5	<p>For seven offences in the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2011, there is now an option for councils to specify the amount of the fine, within a defined range. If the council does not wish to make use of this power, the legislation allows the council to apply a default amount. The proposed ranges for the following five offences are from £50 to £80 with a default range of £75;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Litter ▪ Unauthorised distribution of literature on designated land ▪ Graffiti and fly-posting ▪ Dog Control Orders ▪ Failure to nominate key holder within an alarm notification area. <p>Fixed Penalty Notice fines can range from £75 to £110 with a default amount of £100 for the following offences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Street Litter Control Notices and Litter Clearing Notices ▪ Noise from Domestic premises.
2.6	<p>The proposed level fines to be imposed by Belfast City Council for all the relevant offences require further consideration. This matter will be addressed in a separate report for consideration and approval by this Committee at a future date.</p>
2.7	<p>The 2011 Act also introduces a power for councils to offer a discount for early payment of a fixed penalty. The standard period for payment is set in legislation at 14 days. The Guidance therefore recommends that discount period should be within ten days of the issue of the Fixed penalty notice.</p>

3	Resource Implications
3.1	The Council will now need to develop an Enforcement Strategy alongside operational policies in line with the proposed format contained within this Guidance. This will ensure that the Council's regulatory culture is open, transparent and consistent in its approach to the enforcement of the new fixed penalty notice provisions.
3.2	The Department has stated that the implementation of the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act should be a cost neutral exercise as councils will be able to use the income that is generated from the fixed penalty notices to resource the implementation of the new legislation. Whilst the Council is keen to have the additional powers that the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act provides to tackle environmental issues, the onus now lies with the Council to ensure that the implementation and enforcement of it is adequately resourced. Initial estimates indicate that this will result in significant additional cost to the Council and the revenue raised by the new fixed penalty notice provisions will not be sufficient to meet these costs. The resources required to support effective implementation of the Act is currently under consideration by the services involved and a detailed report will be brought before this Committee at a future date.
4	Equality Implications
	None
5	Recommendation
	It is recommended that the Committee endorses the draft response to the Consultation in relation to the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act (Northern Ireland) 2011 – Guidance on Fixed Penalty Notices – The Environmental Offences (Fixed Penalties) (Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations (NI) 2012
6	Decision tracking
	The Head of Cleansing Services will forward the Council agreed response to the Environmental Policy Division of the Department of the Environment.
7	Key to abbreviations
	None
8	Documents attached
	<p>Appendix 1: Covering Letter from Mark Allison, Clean Neighbourhoods' Team</p> <p>Appendix 2: Draft Council Response to the Department of the Environment's Consultation Paper on "Guidance on Fixed Penalty Notices"</p>

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Date: 29 June 2011

Dear Consultee

CONSULTATION ON FIXED PENALTY GUIDANCE AND REGULATIONS

I am writing to invite views by Friday 23 September 2011 on the proposals set out in the enclosed consultation document on draft guidance and regulations on fixed penalty notices issued in respect of a number of low-level environmental offences.

The Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act (Northern Ireland) 2011 (the 2011 Act) makes greater use of fixed penalties as an alternative to prosecution for offences such as those related to nuisance and abandoned vehicles, litter control, dog control, noise control, graffiti and fly-posting. The 2011 Act also gives district councils the flexibility, subject to upper and lower limits, to set their own fixed penalty rates.

The consultation document contains the draft guidance and subordinate legislation required to underpin the fixed penalty provisions in the 2011 Act. The aim of the guidance is to explain some of the principles of the appropriate use of 'local environmental' fixed penalty notices; how their use should be planned and managed; on what basis they should be issued and when they should not; and importantly, how the non-payment of fixed penalty notices should be monitored, managed and dealt with.

The draft Regulations prescribe the ranges within which the amounts of certain fixed penalties that are capable of being specified by a district council are required to fall. The Regulations also prescribe the minimum amount of fixed penalty that a district council may treat as full payment of the fixed penalty.

The consultation document may be made available in alternative formats and, if appropriate, consultees are asked to contact the Department to discuss their needs. Copies of the consultation document can be downloaded from:

http://www.doeni.gov.uk/clean_neighbourhoods.htm

Comments in relation to the consultation paper should be sent by post, fax or email to arrive no later than **23 September 2011..**

MARK ALLISON

APPENDIX 2**Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act (NI) 2011
Guidance on Fixed Penalty Notices and The Environmental Offences (Fixed Penalties) (Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2012****Council Response**

Belfast City Council welcomes the introduction of the draft guidance relating specifically to the management and resourcing of fixed penalties notices. Within the existing framework of fixed penalties that apply to our current legislative provisions, the Council has developed a detailed knowledge and experience of the management of the fixed penalty regime within all the disciplines where they can already be used. The introduction of this Guidance will give all Councils a reference document on which to develop their strategic and operational guidance and will seek to ensure that all Councils are working to develop consistent approaches in line with Departmental Guidance. Belfast City Council believes that the information contained within this Guidance will contribute to an improved regulatory culture and will shape processes that are fundamental to enforcing fixed penalty notice provisions.

The Council's "Better Regulation Group" has recently agreed an Enforcement Policy for the Health and Environmental Services Department which is a high level document applicable to all types of enforcement throughout all of the Council Departments responsible for delivering regulatory services. The Council acknowledges that a more detailed specific enforcement strategy and operational policies relating to the new enforcement powers introduced by the CNEA will have to be devised to ensure full compliance with the proposed Guidance. The guidance document provides some very useful strategic and operational advice in relation to the various new offences many of which overlap with the Council's existing enforcement approaches and much of which can be incorporated into specific operational policies.

There has been great expectation and anticipation around the introduction of the new powers in the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2011. The onus now lies with the Council to ensure that the enforcement of it is adequately resourced. The resourcing and training of all staff that goes with the implementation of the Act and associated Guidance will result in significant additional costs to the Council and the revenue raised by the new fixed penalty notices provisions will not be sufficient to meet these costs.

Consultation Issues P.8 – P.11**Q1 : Views regarding the ranges of fines proposed.**

The Council welcomes the local discretion to set the level of fine afforded by way of the fine ranges but notes that the ranges are very limited. The Council would have welcomed the discretion to set its own lower and upper limit for fixed penalties. This would ensure that the costs of administering the new provisions are more fully met. We appreciate that this would have to be carried out in an open and transparent manner with local authorities providing robust figures that accurately reflect all associated costs.

However if this is not an option, then extending the lower and upper limits from £40 to £200 would at least allow Councils the ability to recover some of the financial burden that the new regime will introduce.

If the system is to remain un-changed, it is felt that the default amount of £75 for the offence of failing to nominate a key holder within an alarm notification area may not be high enough to act as sufficient deterrent to landlords. This new power will bring an additional administrative burden – such as the extent of communication/notification required by the new legislation in designating an alarm notification area.

This Council would prefer this offence to fall within the £75 to £110 range with a default of £100.

The Council believes that the discretion to vary the fines within defined ranges will lead to some confusion for the public, particularly if the twenty six Councils throughout Northern Ireland lack consistency in the amounts of fines imposed for the various offences. Belfast City Council has run advertising campaigns over the last seven years as part of its anti-litter campaign which makes reference to the £50 fines that are imposed for littering. The Council is aware through research, following our advertising campaigns that most people remember the amount of fine that is imposed for littering. This may impact on any future advertising campaigns, particularly where an advertisement campaign is launched on a province wide basis as the key message may be weakened if the monetary fine cannot be mentioned.

Q2: Views regarding minimum amounts/discounts for early payment. Page 11

Belfast City Council welcomes the opportunity to offer a discount for early payment of fines. The Council has a mixed experience of payment rates. Noise fines experience a high payment rate e.g., for 2010/2012, FPN fines for noise from domestic premises had a payment rate of 86%. Litter fines had a low payment rate of 50% which is gradually improving and currently sits at 65%. In order to benefit from the early discount scheme, litter fines which are currently set at £50 will have to be increased. It is unclear whether the discretion to offer discounts will prove to be worthwhile in terms of increased payment rates and this will only become more apparent as the powers are exercised and payment rates reviewed.

Q3: Any other sources of information gathering used by the Council other than the DVA?

The Council uses other agencies to gather information including the Land Registry, Northern Ireland Electricity, The Rates Collection Agency, The DRD Roads Service, the Companies Register, Northern Ireland Housing Executive and the Police Service for Northern Ireland.

Other Comments:

**Targets
Page 32**

The Council notes that the Guidance refers to the setting of "Targets" as part of any enforcement strategy and acknowledges that this is a complex area. Independent research undertaken by Belfast City Council has shown that there has been a reduction in littering behaviour by 14% over the past seven years. However, the amount of fixed penalties issued by Belfast City Council in respect of littering on a yearly basis has mostly increased and the Council believes that it will be necessary to continue with the issuing of fixed penalty notices in a sustained and incremental manner, in order to have any significant impact in the long-term on littering behaviour and to sustain a reduction in littering habits.

**Getting the correct identity
page 58**

The use of false names and addresses by offenders is a common problem and a continuing challenge for officers who are involved in the issue of fixed penalties. Indeed the payment rates are affected by this matter. This is a particular challenge in a city setting where individuals will give an old address or someone else's address for which we have no means of tracing their new address. The use of the electoral register is limited in these circumstances particularly in areas where there is a transient population.

**Issuing Fixed Penalty Notices on the spot or through the post
Page 60**

The draft guidance highlights the advantages and disadvantages of issuing fixed penalties on the spot and through the post. Many Councils in Northern Ireland issue their fixed penalty notices through the post but it should be noted that there is an array of methods of postage used ranging from first class post to recorded delivery. The Council believes that this matter should be considered in more detail in this section.

Litter from Vehicles

Page 62

The Council notes that the draft guidance gives two examples of how litter from vehicles can be addressed with the view to gathering evidence to issue a fixed penalty notice. The normal route for investigation would in all cases start with the use of an Article 20 Information Notice contained within the Litter Order 1994, following the receipt of information from the DVA about the details of the registered keeper. Many Councils have developed their processes around this method of investigation and through experience, it has been found to be the most expedient way of obtaining the information with a view to the issuing of a fixed penalty notice. The Council believes that an investigation by this method should be referenced in this part of the document under the heading of "Vehicle litter".

Section 4 – Using fixed penalty enforcement against young people

Page 66

The Council welcomes the guidance that is contained within the draft which addresses the considerations that need to be taken into account when taking enforcement action against young people. Research commissioned by the Council in 2011 has established that the highest levels of overall littering are recorded among **16-29 year olds (67%)**. Belfast City Council has undertaken an advertising campaign over the past seven years aimed at changing attitudes and behaviours in relation to littering and the most recent campaign was designed to reach the younger age groups

In April 2011, Belfast City Council further investigated the impact of their recent campaign on 11-15 year olds in the Belfast area. The research found that littering behaviour was very high among 11-15 year olds, yet 11-15 year olds are more likely than adults to have seen the litter advertising and hold negative attitudes towards littering. This suggests that the advertising campaign is successful in reaching a young audience.

Belfast City Council currently does not take enforcement action against anyone who is under 18yrs of age and relies on both education in the schools and the advertising campaign to reach the younger age groups. Whilst it is unlikely that Belfast would change its enforcement policy in relation to young people, the Council welcomes the advice that is contained within this section of the guidance which provides alternative strategies including education to tackle this issue.

Payment by instalments

Page 80

The Council believes that the option to pay fixed penalty notices by instalments is an option that is difficult to manage and introduces an additional administrative burden, particularly if the payments cease prior to full payment of the fine. This would leave Councils in a difficult position to pursue the case through the Courts. The option to allow payment over a longer period of e.g. one to two months would be a lot easier to manage and is an option that is currently offered by Belfast City Council.

Reminder letters

Page 83

Reminder letters are used to chase up litter fines and have been found to help improve payment rates. It is also useful when bringing cases before the courts, that the Council is able to show that the individual concerned was provided with a second opportunity to pay the fine before court proceedings were instigated by the Council. It does add another administrative layer to the process but it is cheaper to do this if the fine is paid, than to have to prepare the case for court and pay the additional expenses which are associated with processing cases for Court.

£500 Fixed Penalty for noise offences from licensed premises

The Council notes that the Department has not sought a view on the fixed penalty rate of £500 for noise offences from licensed premises. In view of the fact that this is a new power and there is no discretion available to district councils to set a level, we would recommend a review of this amount after a relevant period of time, to examine payment rates and level of fines issued by a Magistrate in the event of prosecution for non-payment.

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Belfast City Council

Report to:	Health and Environmental Services Committee
Subject:	Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act (NI) 2011 – Consultation on Litter
Date:	7th September 2011
Reporting Officer:	Sam Skimin, Head of Cleansing Services Ext 5273
Contact Officer:	Vivienne Donnelly Enforcement Manager Ext 5325

1	Relevant Background Information
1.1	The Council has been lobbying for the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act to be enacted in Northern Ireland since it was introduced in England in 2005. After a series of consultations, the proposed Bill has passed through the Assembly process and received Royal Assent on 4th May 2011. The Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act (Northern Ireland) 2011 is due to come into force on 1 April 2012.
1.2	The new Act strengthens the legislative powers to deal with a wide range of environmental crimes such as dog fouling, litter, graffiti and fly-posting, nuisance vehicles, statutory nuisance and noise.
1.3	Before the Act can come into operation, it will be underpinned by subordinate legislation and the Department will also be issuing a series of guidance notes to help Councils understand the new powers and to assist Councils to make appropriate use of the new powers. The Department will consult on each new piece of legislation and guidance over the coming months.
1.4	The Department's Clean Neighbourhoods Team has now written to the Council inviting views on the Consultation on Litter before 30th September 2011 (appendix 1). The Department has detailed four specific questions in relation to the Consultation and is also seeking views on any aspect of the document that the Council may wish to express as part of a more comprehensive response.
1.5	The Department's Consultation Paper on The Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act (Northern Ireland) 2011 Code of Practice on Litter, Guidance on Litter, Preventing Cigarette Litter and the Regulatory Impact Assessment on Extension of Street Litter Control Notices is available to download at http://www.doeni.gov.uk/clean_neighbourhoods.htm

2	Key Issues
2.1	Appendix 2 contains the Council's draft response in relation to those questions posed in the consultation document.
2.2	<p>The Guidance is divided into four sections namely:</p> <p>Annex A – Code of Practice on Litter Annex B – Guidance on Litter Annex C – Preventing Cigarette Litter Annex D – Regulatory Impact Assessment on Extension of Street Litter Control Notices</p>
2.3	<p>Annex A - Code of Practice on Litter</p> <p>The Litter (NI) Order 1994 imposes a duty on certain land owners and the Councils to keep land clear of litter and also specifies that the Council and The DRD Road Service are responsible for keeping roads and pavements clean. This is the second Code of Practice on Litter. The first Code was published in 1994 when the Litter Order came into force. The Code sets out the standards of cleansing that Duty Bodies are required to achieve in order to ensure that acceptable standards of cleanliness are maintained which ultimately impacts on the quality of the local environment.</p>
2.4	<p>The Code defines the types of litter and detritus that Councils are required to remove as part of a cleansing regime and specifically states that there is no duty to remove trodden in chewing gum from streets due to the special techniques that are required over and above normal cleaning routines.</p>
2.5	<p>The Code defines the Grades of Cleanliness that Councils should achieve ranging from "Grade A" which is no litter on a street to a "Grade D" which is a heavily littered street. This grading system has not changed from the original Code. The Council has commented in its draft response that the achievement of a "A" grading is aspirational rather than practical, as the presence of one small piece of litter, such as a cigarette end will result in the downgrading of the standard of cleanliness in a street from an "A" to a "B" grade. An intermediate grading system e.g. B1 would offer a practical solution to this issue and is more reflective of the challenges of cleaning an area to a grade A standard. This would ensure that the overall standard of cleanliness is still maintained to a high standard and is more practicable to achieve.</p>
2.6	<p>The Code has re-classified the different types of land to be managed by Duty Bodies into four "Zones" namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High Intensity (Busy public areas) ▪ Medium Intensity (Everyday areas including housing areas) ▪ Low Intensity (Lightly trafficked areas) ▪ Areas with special circumstances
2.7	<p>The Code recommends that Councils publish details of these zones for their land.</p> <p>The Code states that Councils are expected to set their cleansing schedules so that they meet their duty to keep land clear of litter and roads clean. The Code states response times for Councils to meet where the standard of cleanliness has dropped to an unacceptable level, ranging from half a day for "High Intensity" areas to one day for "Medium Intensity" areas.</p>
2.8	<p>There are approximately 2500 streets within the Belfast City Council area and based on the revised zone classifications in the new Code, it is likely that most of the streets within Belfast would be classified as high and medium intensity zones with response times of six</p>

hours and 1 day respectively. Currently the areas which would be designated as “High Intensity” areas are cleansed on a daily basis within the Belfast City Council area, however under this proposed regime, all other areas which includes all residential areas would potentially require cleansing on a daily basis to maintain a Grade B standard. Under the current cleansing schedule, those areas which are classified as “medium” areas are cleansed on a weekly basis with a response regime in place to deal with incidents that arise in between cleansing schedules. Belfast City Council believes that a substantial increase in expenditure would be required to increase the current level of service that is already in place within the Belfast City Council area to the standard that is described in the proposed Code of Practice to deal with medium intensity zones. The Council has advised the Department that this element of the proposed Code of Practice should be reviewed to ensure that cleansing regimes are devised to maintain high standards of street cleanliness with appropriate response times without incurring significant additional expenditure and where it is reasonably practicable to do so.

Annex B – Guidance on Litter

- 2.9 This document provides guidance on the amendments to The Litter (NI) Order 1994 as amended by the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2011.

The Guidance covers the following new powers:

The offence of littering

- 2.10 A person found guilty of a littering offence can receive a fixed penalty notice ranging from £50 to £80 or fined in Court up to £2500. The Guidance also states that it is an offence to discard litter into any waterway including drains.

Power to Require the Clearance of Litter from private land

- 2.11 This power will enable the Council to issue a “Litter Clearing Notice” to any occupier or owner of land that is defaced by litter. Failure to comply with this Notice will result in the issue of a Fixed Penalty Notice ranging from £75 to £110 and an option for Councils to carry out work in default and reclaim the costs.

Street Litter Control Notices

- 2.12 This legislation allows Councils to issue Street Litter Control Notices to certain types of businesses to require them to put cleansing regimes in place to prevent the land/pavement in front of their premises from becoming defaced with litter that is generated by their business. The process has been streamlined and allows Council to issue fixed penalty notices ranging from £75 to £110 to businesses who fail to comply with the Notices.

Controlling the Distribution of Free Literature

- 2.13 Councils will have the power to control distribution of leaflets within designated areas. The new regime allows Councils to designate, by order, areas within their districts which are routinely defaced by litter, as a result of the distribution of free literature. This process will allow Councils to restrict the distribution of leaflets by using a consent process where by conditions can be attached. Fixed Penalty Notices can be issued to those who distribute free literature without consent and to those who commission the distribution of leaflets without consent ranging from £75 to £110.

Abandoned Shopping Trolleys

- 2.14 The Order has been amended to improve the procedure for cost recovery associated with the recovery and disposal of shopping trolleys. After a shopping trolley has been seized and stored by a Council for six weeks, the Council can dispose of or sell the trolley and still recover the costs of collection, storage and disposal associated with the shopping trolley from the owners of the trolleys.

2.15	<p>Annex C – Preventing Cigarette Litter</p> <p>Cigarette litter is Northern Ireland’s most common type of litter, being present on 80% of streets. The Department has developed Guidelines aimed at helping Councils to contain and reduce cigarette litter on their land.</p>
2.16	<p>Annex D – Regulatory Impact Assessment on Extension of Street Litter Control Notices</p> <p>The scope of The Street Litter Control Notices which currently exists under the Litter Order is limited and requires to be amended to include businesses that are currently excluded from the legislation including cafes, pubs, bars and restaurants.</p>
2.17	<p>Belfast City Council agrees that a change is necessary to the legislation to allow an extension to the list of premises that can be issued with a Street Litter Control Notice including all cafes, bars restaurants etc. However, the Council has expressed disappointment in it’s response to the Department, that commercial office blocks have not been included within the proposed extended list, which will leave a large gap in the powers available to councils to tackle this problem. Commercial office blocks continue to contribute significantly to the quantities of litter i.e. cigarette litter on the streets particularly within an urban setting. Belfast City Council believes that the opportunity to address this gap in the legislation has been missed.</p>

3	Resource Implications
3.1	<p>The Department has stated that the implementation of the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act should be a cost neutral exercise as Councils will be able to use the income that is generated from the fixed penalty notices to resource the implementation of the new legislation. Whilst the Council is keen to have the additional powers that the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act provides to tackle environmental issues, the onus now lies with the Council to ensure that the implementation and enforcement of it is adequately resourced. Initial estimates indicate that this will result in significant additional cost to the Council and the revenue raised by the new fixed penalty notice provisions will not be sufficient to meet these costs. The resources required to support effective implementation of the Act are currently under consideration by the Services involved and a detailed report will be brought before this Committee regarding this matter.</p>

4	Equality Implications
	None

5	Recommendation
	<p>It is recommended that the Committee endorses the draft response to the Consultation on the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act (Northern Ireland) 2011 Code of Practice on Litter, Guidance on Litter, Preventing Cigarette Litter and the Regulatory Impact Assessment on Extension of Street Litter Control Notices.</p>

6	Decision tracking
	<p>The Head of Cleansing Services will arrange to have the agreed response forwarded to the Environmental Policy Division of the Department of the Environment before the submission date.</p>

7	Documents attached
<p>Appendix 1:</p> <p>Covering Letter from Janice Cluney, Clean Neighbourhoods' Team, Department of the Environment</p> <p>Appendix 2:</p> <p>Draft Council Response to the Department of the Environments' Consultation Paper on The Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act (Northern Ireland) 2011 Code of Practice on Litter, Guidance on Litter, Preventing Cigarette Litter and the Regulatory Impact Assessment on Extension of Street Litter Control Notices</p>	

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APPENDIX 1



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Date: 13 June 2011

Dear Consultee

CONSULTATION ON LITTER GUIDANCE

I am writing to invite views by Friday 30th September 2011 on the proposals set out in the enclosed consultation document for new litter guidance required when the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act (Northern Ireland) 2011 comes into operation. The new guidance will reflect the provisions contained in Part 3 of the Act which amends the Litter (Northern Ireland) Order 1994 to enable district councils to deal more effectively with litter, by introducing stronger laws with bigger on-the-spot fines. The consultation document contains details of draft guidance on litter to be issued to district councils as well as accompanying draft regulations; a draft Code of Practice on Litter; draft Guidance on Preventing Cigarette Litter; and a draft Regulatory Impact Assessment on Extension of Street Litter Control Notices.

Further copies of the consultation document can be downloaded from:

http://www.doeni.gov.uk/clean_neighbourhoods.htm

The consultation document may be made available in alternative formats and, if appropriate, consultees are asked to contact the Department to discuss their needs.

Comments in relation to the consultation paper should be sent by post, fax or email to arrive no later than 30th September 2011.

JANICE CLUNEY

Clean Neighbourhoods Team

Council Response

Code of Practice on Litter

Question 1 - Do you have any comments on the draft Code of Practice on Litter

General

Belfast City Council strives to ensure that it complies with its duties under the Litter (NI) Order 1994 so that the land for which it is responsible for cleansing is maintained to highest standards possible within the resources available.

Paragraph 1.4 Introduction

The Code advocates that the standards outlined in the Code should be used by other managers of land that are not subject to Article 7 to enable effective management of land for which they are responsible. Belfast City Council believes that the Code should place more emphasis on the responsibilities of those land owners who are not statutory undertakers to ensure that they have a civic duty to keep their lands maintained so as not to lead to defacement of an area.

Belfast City Council notes that the proposed Code of Practice does not make any reference to the responsibilities of event organisers to make arrangements for the removal of litter from public and private land during and following their events. Belfast City Council wishes to highlight that there are many events which take place throughout the city such as sporting events, concerts, parades and other one off events which can significantly increase the litter levels and require additional resources to cleanse. The Guidance does not make any reference to how these types of events can be managed so that there is a limited impact on the Council's resources to undertake the clean up operation following such events. Events of this nature place an additional burden on finite resources and the Council believes that the event organisers should bear some if not all of the financial responsibility for clean up operations during and following these types of events.

Belfast City Council believes that the Guidance should make it incumbent upon event organisers to make arrangements to clear any land that is adversely affected by litter associated with their event either in partnership with the Local Authority or independently with the proviso that the land is re-instated to a Grade A standard. Belfast City Council believes that it is appropriate to impose charges for clean up operations following these types of events, where event organisers fail to make their own arrangements for street cleaning. The Guidance should be revised to address this matter.

Paragraph 5.2 Definition of Litter

Belfast City Council welcomes the clarification that is provided in this paragraph regarding what constitutes litter. Belfast City Council notes that the standards in the Code do not apply to trodden in chewing gum and concurs with this interpretation.

Paragraph 5.4 Definition of Waste

Belfast City Council notes that under the definition of waste, a sack of rubbish should usually be considered as fly-tipping rather than litter. Whilst it is helpful to have this benchmark for the purpose of litter classification, the Council would like further clarification on how this would be regarded when a street is being assessed for compliance with the standards. For example how would the presence of a bag of waste influence the grading of a street?

Paragraph 7.0 Grades of Cleanliness

The Council notes the grading standards A to D specified in the Code however, the Council believes that an intermediate grading system should be introduced using the NI195 system of grading (formerly BVPI 199). The achievement of an “A” grading is aspirational rather than practical as the presence of one small piece of litter such as a cigarette end will result in the reduction of the standard of cleanliness in a street from an “A” to a “B”. An intermediate grading system would offer a practical solution to this issue and is more reflective of the challenges of cleaning an area to a grade A standard but would not detract from the overall standard of cleanliness that could be practicably achieved within city or town setting.

The Council wishes to clarify if the grading standard will apply within a defined area, radius or transect? The assessments currently undertaken by Tidy NI are undertaken within 50 metre transects.

Paragraph 7.8 Pictorial examples of the grading principles in different settings

In the general the pictorial examples are too small and do not depict clear examples of the various grading standards. In particular, the picture showing a “Grade B on a relevant surface” is unclear and should be enlarged to show a clearer example of a Grade B standard.

Paragraph 8.0 Zones and Paragraph 9 Timings

The Council acknowledges that the Code has re-classified the different types of lands that require to be cleansed and managed into high, medium and low intensity.

There are approximately 2500 streets within the Belfast City Council area and based on the revised classifications, it is likely that most of the streets within Belfast would be classified as high and medium intensity zones with response times of six hours and 1 day respectively. Currently the areas which would be designated as “High Intensity” areas are cleansed on a daily basis within the Belfast City Council area, however under this proposed regime, all other areas which includes all residential areas would potentially require cleansing on a daily basis to maintain a Grade B standard. Under the current cleansing schedule, those areas which are classified as “medium” areas are cleansed on a weekly basis with a response regime in place to deal with incidents that arise in between cleansing. On receipt of a complaint, an assessment by a member of management within the Cleansing Service will be undertaken to determine the appropriate response/action required to the incident. Belfast City Council believes that a substantial increase in expenditure would be required to increase the current level of service that is already in place within the Belfast City Council area to the standard that is described in the proposed Code of Practice to deal with medium intensity zones. This element of the proposed Code of Practice should be reviewed to ensure that cleansing regimes are devised to maintain high standards of street cleanliness with appropriate response times without incurring additional expenditure and where it is reasonably practicable to do so.

Paragraph 9.3

It is noted that the proposed Code of Practice suggests that cleansing routines should be undertaken outside of normal working hours when there are access problems. It should be noted that operations of this nature are more costly as it involves the payment of overtime and as such, increases the overall cost of street cleansing.

Paragraph 9.6

The last sentence should be amended to read that “duty bodies respond within 3 hours of a report to the “**Duty Body.**”

Paragraph 11.9 Detailed Descriptions of Land Uses

It is unclear in this paragraph whether the duty to keep land clear of litter also extends to the removal of litter from the waterways. The Guidance should provide some clarity around this issue by stating if it falls outside the scope of the Code of Practice. Canal and rivers running through urban areas can be subject to large quantities of litter and other items. It is unclear who is the responsible authority for arranging its removal and what cleansing strategies should be adopted to deal with this issue on a routine basis. It is our experience that litter and other items are left in the water by the Water Authority unless they cause impedance to the flow of water.

Guidance on Litter

Guidance on the Litter (NI) Order 1994, as amended by the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act (NI) 2011

Question 2: Do you have any comments on the draft Guidance on Litter Document?

Paragraph 1 Offence of Leaving Litter, prosecution and fixed penalties

Articles 3

The Council welcomes the clarification regarding the discarding of litter into waterways including drains, as this had previously been challenged and had been the subject of various interpretations which resulted in fewer fixed penalty notices being issued in circumstances where litter had been discarded into drains.

Power to Require the Clearance of Litter from other land areas – Litter Clearing Notices

Paragraph 5.6/5.7

Belfast City Council welcomes the powers to require the occupiers and owners of land to clear their land of litter and is of the view that this will be a very useful tool in tackling the widespread problem of litter on land generally. The Guidance distinguishes when it is appropriate to use the Litter Clearing Notices and states that the Notices should not be used for fly-tipping. The Council believes that fly-tipping and littering are inextricably linked as fly-tipped bagged waste, in particular, has a tendency to burst open resulting in a litter problem. The Council therefore is of the opinion that the current guidance will constrain how Councils use Litter Clearance Notices and believes that the Guidance should state that Litter Clearance Notices should also be applicable where fly-tipped waste has the potential to result in defacement of an area by litter.

Paragraph 5.11

Under the section showing examples of requirements to be imposed by a Litter Clearing Notice, the example should also include a step to ensure that arrangements are in place for the maintenance and emptying of the bins that are provided for the containment of the waste.

Street Litter outside premises

Paragraph 6.10

Paragraph 6.10 sets out the details of the requirements that Councils can make in Street Litter Control Notices. Under this section, reference should also be made to ensuring that any bins that are provided under the terms of a Street Litter Control Notice are emptied at suitable frequencies and maintained by the businesses.

Do you have any comments on the restrictions on the hand out of free literature?

Controlling the Distribution of Free Literature

Paragraph 8.25 Consent and conditions

The Council notes that conditions may be attached to any consents that are given in respect of leaflet distribution so as to prevent defacement, however, there appears to be no sanctions or redress for the Council in the event that the conditions of the consent are not adhered to. The Council believes that revocation of the consent will not effectively deal with one off events and that there should be some financial sanction in place within the fee structure e.g. a refundable deposit to take account of these circumstances where the conditions of consent are not complied with.

Preventing Cigarette Litter

Guidelines for District Councils

Do you have any comments on the draft Preventing Cigarette Litter Document?

General Comments

The Council notes that this document is primarily aimed at providing guidance to Councils on how to reduce the levels of cigarette litter on their land and to provide guidance to Councils on how to form partnerships with businesses to in their area. The Council believes that the

document should place a greater emphasis on the role of local businesses in contributing to the efforts to reducing the level of cigarette litter.

The Council notes that the first paragraph of this document refers to “cigarette butts” where as in the proposed Code of Practice on Litter they are referred to as “cigarette ends” The documents should use the same terminology throughout for consistency.

Paragraph 5 - Ashtrays

The paragraph states that research indicated that people will not walk more than 12 metres to dispose of their cigarette litter and that this fact should be taken into consideration when installing ashtrays. It would not be practical to install ashtrays at such sort intervals and the Council believes that this is where there should be a greater emphasis placed on the need for businesses to provide ashtrays on the perimeter of their premises to supplement the bins/ashtrays that are provided by the Council.

Paragraph 29 Educate – Change littering behaviour

Belfast City Council has undertaken educational campaigns with local businesses and has an example of good practice with our “No Smoke Without Litter” campaign. The businesses sign a commitment to deal with the cigarette litter generated from their businesses and as an incentive the business is offered equipment to help keep their shop fronts clean. Further information can be provided on this campaign if required.

Do you have any other comments on the draft Regulatory Impact Assessment or the Draft Regulations?

Belfast City Council agrees that a change is necessary to the legislation to allow an extension to the list of premises that can be issued with a Street Litter Control Notice including all cafes, bars restaurants etc. It is disappointing to note that commercial office blocks have not been included within the extended list, which will leave a large gap in the powers available to Councils to tackle this problem. Commercial office blocks continue to contribute significantly to the quantities of litter on the streets particularly within an urban setting and Belfast City Council believes that this was a good opportunity to address this gap in the legislation. The issue of fixed penalty notices to individuals outside of these types of premises does not in itself effectively reduce the quantities of litter on the street and requires some effort from the occupiers of such buildings to address the problem by implementing cleansing regimes and providing appropriate bins/ashtrays. Our experience of dealing with multi-occupancy office blocks has been with varying degrees of success and in the absence of legislative powers to deal with this problem, large accumulations of cigarette litter will continue to be an eyesore where the occupants of such buildings fail to co-operate with the Council’s efforts to address these matters on a voluntary or partnership basis.



Belfast City Council

Report to:	Health and Environmental Services Committee
Subject:	Memorandum of Understanding between the Council and the Northern Ireland Fire and Rescue Services
Date:	7th September, 2011
Reporting Officer:	Trevor Martin, Head of Building Control, ext 2450
Contact Officer:	Liam Dornan, Assistant Building Control Manager, ext 2460

Relevant Background Information	
1.1	The Fire Services (Northern Ireland) Order 1984 has been replaced with the Fire and Rescue Services (Northern Ireland) Order 2006 and by the Fire Safety Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2009, made under that Order.
1.2	The revised legislation seeks to modernise and consolidate several pieces of fire safety legislation in Northern Ireland. It removes the need to obtain a fire certificate for non domestic premises. It introduces a duty on property owners to carry out a fire safety risk assessment and implement measures to ensure the safety of people in the building should a fire occur.
1.3	Previously there was a statutory duty placed on Building Control to consult with the Northern Ireland Fire and Rescue Service (NIFRS) on fire safety matters in certain types of buildings when processing building regulation applications. This duty has now been removed. However, the Building Control Service and the NIFRS have agreed to continue to do this in a voluntary capacity and to support this they have developed an MOU.
1.4	It should be noted that the revised legislation has wider impact on the entertainment licensing process and separate discussions are on going with NIFRS with the Licensing Forum. The outcome of these discussions will be brought to the members when they have concluded.

Key Issues	
2.1	A working group of Building Control Northern Ireland (BCNI) has negotiated with the NIFRS and have agreed a MOU to clarify roles and agree the nature sharing of information with NIFRS. The objective of this information sharing is to allow the smooth operation of this revised legislation and streamline further the processing of applications being made for non domestic buildings under the building regulations. A copy of the MOU is appended to this report.
2.2	The Council, through the Building Control Service, remains the lead authority with regard to fire safety during the design and construction stage of buildings.

2.3	NIFRS maintain and are responsible for the continued control and inspection of non domestic buildings with regard to fire safety. However the emphasis has changed onto the property owner and occupiers to have a risk assessment carried out and submitted to the NIFRS.
2.4	Under the MOU, Building Control propose to share information with NIFRS on the following buildings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ commercial buildings which benefit from a fire engineered approach to fire safety ▪ buildings over 18m tall ▪ domestic timber framed buildings (except single dwellings) ▪ all licensed premises ▪ all new schools and all alterations to schools ▪ all new factories and all alterations to factories ▪ all new leisure buildings ▪ all public buildings grant aided or owned by Belfast City Council ▪ hospitals and other major Health Care buildings
2.5	Additionally, should the NIFRS believe it to be of value, the Council will provide to the NIFRS a monthly list of all applications received. This will allow the NIFRS staff to visit our offices and examine proposals where they believe it to be beneficial to them.
2.6	It has been agreed with NIFRS that these matters will be kept under constant review for the purposes of evaluating the effectiveness for both organisations.

3	Resource Implications
3.1	<u>Financial</u> No additional financial implications over and above of that already budgeted for.
3.2	<u>Human Resources</u> No additional human resources required.
3.3	<u>Assets and Other Implications</u> None.

4	Equality Implications
4.1	None

5	Recommendations
5.1	It is recommended that the Committee agrees to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. note the present position with regards to fire safety legislation and 2. adopt the MOU as the framework for continued partnership with the NIFRS.

6	Decision Tracking
The Head of Building Control will keep these matters under review.	

7	Document Attached
Memorandum of Understanding	

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

Co-operation and Protocols Between Building Control and Northern Ireland Fire & Rescue Service in Relation to Fire Safety.



IMPLEMENTATION DATE JUNE 2011

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VERSION CONTROL

Version No	Page No	Issued (Date)	Amendment	Initiated By	Reason for Change
1	All	15/11/2010	Draft issue of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)	Northern Ireland Fire & Rescue Service/Building Control in Northern Ireland	Draft Issue of MoU
1.1	6,7	15/11/2010	Inter-agency consultation	NIFRS	Post Area consultation
1.2	5, 6,7,8,9	24/11/2010	Clarification	Fire Safety Panel on behalf of BCNI	Response to reply
1.3	6, 7, 13	16/12/2010	Licensing Comments	Fire Safety Panel on behalf of BCNI	Response to meeting with Licensing Officers
1.4	6, 7, 13	10/01/2011	Inter-agency Partnership & Appendix A	NIFRS	Response to reply
1.5	5, 6,13	21/01/11	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES – Building Control	Fire Safety Panel on behalf of BCNI	Response to reply
1.6	8	4/02/11	Sharing of Guidance documentation	Fire Safety Panel on behalf of BCNI	Investigation reports
1.7	8	09/02/11	Sharing of Guidance documentation	NIFRS	Response to reply
1.8	All	20/04/2011	Review of MoU	NIFRS	Response by NIFRS
1.9	All	17/05/11	Review of MoU	Fire Safety Panel on behalf of BCNI	Reply to NIFRS
2.0	All	01/06/11	Review of MOU	NIFRS	Reply to FSP

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING**BETWEEN
NORTHERN IRELAND FIRE & RESCUE SERVICE
AND
BUILDING CONTROL IN NORTHERN IRELAND****RELATING TO****CO-OPERATION AND PROTOCOLS IN RELATION TO FIRE SAFETY****1 INTRODUCTION**

The purpose of this Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) is to ensure effective co-operation between Northern Ireland Fire & Rescue Service (NIFRS) and Building Control with respect to Fire Safety and associated legislation.

The MoU aims to provide a framework for co-operation by clarifying roles and responsibilities and further develop inter-agency working.

All parties, through the application of this document, wish to achieve a cohesive and joined-up approach to the Fire Safety system in Northern Ireland; this in turn will enhance the safety of people in and around buildings.

2 HISTORY

Prior to this document there existed a voluntary 'procedural guidance' document which provided guidance and a consistent framework to the relationship between the two respective enforcing authorities. This voluntary 'procedural guidance' document has been withdrawn and is superseded by this joint MoU.

3 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES - NIFRS

NIFRS has a statutory duty to enforce Fire Safety legislation. The aim of the legislation is to protect people, relevant premises, the environment and also takes cognisance of firefighter safety. In addition, the legislation seeks to simplify Fire Safety in non-domestic premises and reinforce the modern risk based approach to fire prevention.

The legislation includes measures relating to young persons, dangerous substances, means of escape, means for fighting fire and giving warning in the event of fire, transfer of information from employers to employees, training and measures required to ensure the protection of firefighters.

Fire Safety is coordinated by NIFRS Headquarters and managed by 14 Districts across 4 Area Commands. The Group Commander (Community Development) within each Area has the responsibility for the day to day running of all work in relation to Building Control consultation.

NIFRS is the enforcing authority in respect of the majority of premises, with the exception of relevant Crown premises, and will visit these to ensure compliance with the Fire Safety legislation.

Further information on the role of NIFRS can be obtained by visiting www.nifrs.org

4 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES – Building Control

All 26 District Councils in Northern Ireland have a statutory duty to enforce the Building Regulations. The aim of the Building Regulations is to protect people, the built environment and promote equality of access for all.

The Regulations include standards relating to issues such as health, structural stability, energy conservation, access standards as well as Fire Safety. Building Control assesses proposals through plan assessments and/or during construction through a series of site inspections.

Councils work in groups with the exception of Belfast. The groups are overseen by Group Committees (and Group Chief Officers), which consist of elected members. Internally, Building Control also co-ordinate consistency of service delivery through a Northern Ireland Building Control Executive Committee.

Further information can be obtained on the role of Building Control by visiting www.buildingcontrol-ni.com

Building Control is the lead agency in relation to Fire Safety during the design and construction phases of buildings.

Any person who intends to:

- carry out any building work;
- replace or renovate a thermal element in a building to which Part F applies;
- make a change to a building's energy status; or
- make any material change of use to a building,

shall, if any provision of the regulations apply to such operations or such change of use, give Notice and as applicable deposit plans, sections, specifications and written particulars in accordance with the relevant rules of Schedule 2 of the Regulations (other than where the building is exempt).

Building Regulations and the entertainment licensing of buildings are functions delivered by councils. Where these functions are not undertaken within the same Service or Department it is important that a coordinated approach is taken to ensure that the Council provides clear and comprehensive advice on all building design requirements. When Building Control receives a Building Regulations application which they believe may require a licence, details and plans will be forwarded to the Entertainment Licensing Officer for consideration

so that any relevant entertainment licensing matters may be brought to the attention of the applicant at an early stage. In addition the Fire Safety measures approved by Building Control in relation to the Building Regulations application will form a vital element in the entertainment licensing process and should be made available to the Entertainment Licensing Officer.

5 INTER-AGENCY PARTNERSHIP

NIFRS and Building Control will continue to interact through local forums such as the Fire Safety Liaison Panel to ensure a cohesive and joined-up approach in respect of Fire Safety and associated legislation.

NIFRS and Building Control agree to liaise on:

Pre-Submission Meetings

When Building Control receive a request for a pre-submission meeting on a large, complex building or buildings containing engineered solutions they may advise NIFRS of the request and offer NIFRS the opportunity to take part in the pre-submission meeting.

If the offer is accepted, in advance of the pre-submission meeting, Building Control will forward relevant documentation where available to allow adequate time for NIFRS to review the proposal.

Where appropriate NIFRS and Building Control will meet, prior to any pre-submission meeting between the client and Building Control, to discuss a joint approach.

Small Commercial/ Domestic Building Regulation Applications

When processing domestic applications or small commercial code compliant buildings, Building Control may determine that it is not necessary to share this information with NIFRS. However, there may be circumstances where, due to the large scale of multi-storey apartments, Building Control may wish to forward details of the scheme to NIFRS, in order for NIFRS to pass comment or so that they can become familiar with the fire fighting measures. This will be done via BC letter 1, (Appendix A) and will include a copy of any relevant rejection notice or letter issued to the Architect/ Agent indicating outstanding issues to be addressed before the plans can be considered to comply with the Building Regulations (NI) 2000.

Non-Domestic Building Regulation Applications

Where proposals involve buildings with substantial deviations from the codes or buildings with fire engineered solutions, Building Control may forward relevant documentation to NIFRS using the standard BC letter 1, (Appendix A) which will include a copy of any relevant rejection notice or letter issued to the Architect/ Agent indicating outstanding issues to be addressed before the plans can be considered to comply with the Building Regulations (NI) 2000.

NIFRS will make comment on every consultation of this type (BC letter 1) received within 14 working days, other than where an extended period has been indicated by agreement. Any unresolved issues may result in a Fire Safety audit being carried out on the premises once it has become occupied.

Approval of Plans or Completion of Works

It is the sole responsibility of Building Control to approve or reject plans and issue Completion Certificates in relation to Building Regulations compliance. In doing so, Building Control will give due regard to any comment made by NIFRS.

It is advantageous to NIFRS to have accurate drawings which reflect what has been built in order to aid the development of firefighter safety. Where Building Control have access to 'as-built' plans they should send a copy to NIFRS.

Enforcement

Where NIFRS is proposing to issue an Enforcement Notice (under Article 37(3) (a) of The Order) on a relevant premises in relation to Fire Safety, they must consult with the District Council. The two parties will endeavor at all times to reach a unified position in respect of the above.

Building Control may inform NIFRS where they have served a Contravention Notice; where the issues relate to Fire Safety this will typically be on buildings which are occupied and not works under construction, and prior to the issue of a completion certificate.

Joint Inspections

There will be occasions, particularly on large or complex projects, where a joint Building Control and NIFRS inspection would be beneficial to aid the smooth transition between the construction phase and occupation of the building. Where this is the case, Building Control or NIFRS may propose a joint inspection on relevant projects at an early stage, prior to occupation.

Joint Training

NIFRS and Building Control appreciate the mutual benefits and networking opportunities provided by joint training which ensures that the Fire Safety standards are interpreted and administered in a consistent and uniform manner by both parties across the province. Proposals for joint training will be discussed by the Fire Safety Liaison Panel and organised through this forum.

Sharing of Guidance Documentation

Both Building Control and NIFRS produce internal technical guidance on Fire Safety matters. It is important both parties consult each other on relevant draft guidance so that the respective guidance can reflect, where possible, a unified opinion and avoid any possible conflict that could arise.

NIFRS should inform the Fire Safety Liaison Panel regarding fires of special interest. The Fire Safety Liaison Panel will in turn cascade all relevant information to Building Control departments across Northern Ireland.

Reciprocal Notification Arrangements

Where Building Control become aware of unauthorised activity or matters which may impact on the Fire Safety of people in or about occupied 'relevant premises', they should notify NIFRS.

Where NIFRS becomes aware of unauthorised building works or matters, which may require Building Control consultation, they should notify the respective Council and advise the owner of the premises to contact the relevant Building Control department.

6 JOINT REVIEW COMMITTEE

This MoU is intended to provide a framework for inter-agency working in relation to Fire Safety in Northern Ireland. It is not intended to be restrictive or legally binding on either party.

There will be a joint annual review of this MoU. Parties to this review will be nominated by the Group Commander (Community Development, NIFRS Headquarters) and Building Control. Special meetings may be called by either party to address pertinent issues.

Either party, subject to 30 days' notice of such an intention, may terminate the MoU.

7 TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

Neither party will be held legally liable for delay or failure of either party to fulfill its obligations under this MoU. In discharging matters defined under this MoU, NIFRS and Building Control act independently and are not servants or agents of the other.

All proposed amendments to this MoU will be agreed initially at an operational level (nominated by the Group Commander (Community Development, NIFRS Headquarters) and the Chair of the Fire Safety Liaison Panel) and then taken forward for the final agreement and signatures of NIFRS' Director of Community Development and Chief Executive of the relevant City and/or District Council.

Both parties shall monitor the satisfactory operation of the MoU and the timeliness of responses from each other.

Neither party will claim costs from the other for administering the MoU.

8 AGREEMENT CO-ORDINATORS NOMINATED

For Northern Ireland Fire & Rescue Service	For Council
Assistant Chief Fire Officer Dale Ashford	Chief Executive

Signed on behalf of
Northern Ireland Fire
& Rescue Service:



Position:

Assistant Chief Fire Officer

Date:

17 June 2011

Signed on behalf of
Council

Position:

Date:

9 APPENDIX A

BC Letter 1

Group Commander, Community Development
Northern Ireland Fire & Rescue Service

Date

Being dealt with by

Our Ref.....

Dear Sir,

Building Control – Northern Ireland Fire & Rescue Service Fire Safety Liaison

Building Control Plan Ref:

Address:

Project Description:

Building Control Status:

Code Used to Assess Part E:

Purpose Group:

Type and Grade of AFD:

I refer to the above project and the agreement to share information between Building Control and Northern Ireland Fire & Rescue Service. Accordingly I enclose for your information one copy of the relevant drawings and details of the above project.

If you have any additional comments to add please respond within **14 working days**, otherwise we will assume that you have no comments to make.

If you would like to speak to anyone regarding this project please do not hesitate to contact our office

Yours sincerely,

Building Control Manager



Belfast City Council

Report to:	Health and Environmental Services Committee
Subject:	Consultation on Phase 2 on the proposed amendments to the Building Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2000
Date:	7th September, 2010
Reporting Officer:	Trevor Martin, Head of Building Control, Ext. 2450
Contact Officer:	Donal Rogan, Building Control Manager, Ext. 2460

1	Relevant Background Information
1.1	The Building Regulations are made by the Department of Finance and Personnel (the Department) under primary legislation and are reviewed and updated periodically and in line with the powers contained in the accompanying Order. They set down the standards to be achieved when undertaking building work and are designed for 'securing the health, safety, welfare and convenience of persons in or about buildings'. They are concerned with issues such as structures, fire safety, disabled access, drainage, furthering the conservation of fuel and power etc.
1.2	In March 2009, the Building Regulations (Amendment) Act 2009 received Royal Assent. A significant feature of this act was to allow for increased flexibility within the regulations by introducing a guidance based approach as opposed to the current deemed-to-satisfy provisions.
1.3	A response to phase one of a three part consultation was approved by Committee in September 2010. This current consultation is phase two of a three phase consultation process to completely replace the current Building Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2000 with more up to date standards.
1.4	Phase one dealt with updating technical matters in areas such as site preparation and sound insulation. It also looked at the transfer of issues under fire safety, drainage, glazing, stairs and ramps, etc. from a 'deemed to satisfy' legal position to a more open guidance based system.
1.5	Phase two proposes to further update the remainder of the technical provisions such as energy conservation and the associated regulations such as ventilation. As well as this there are proposals to upgrade the standards required in respect of items of combustion and sanitary systems. Phase two also proposes to align the remainder of the regulations into the guidance based system.
1.6	Phase three will be a review of the Prescribed Building Regulations Fees and Department of Finance and Personnel officials have indicated that this will go out for consultation before the end of this financial year.

2	Key Issues
	<p data-bbox="252 206 1040 239">Move from 'Deemed to Satisfy' to Guidance Documents.</p> <p data-bbox="165 271 1436 539">2.1 As was the case with the phase one proposals in relation to 'deemed to satisfy' documents, if the Department wishes to adopt solution methodologies into the Building Regulations it must go through the formalities of consultation and the associated process of forming legislation. This is because the 'deemed to satisfy' documents have a specific legal status. By removing that specific legal status and making them guidance notes, the process for amending or including new documents will be simpler and quicker. This will allow greater flexibility in changing regulations in order to keep a pace with construction technology and design features.</p> <p data-bbox="165 571 1436 741">2.2 An example of where this change will assist is in the application of the Waste Management Guide, developed by the Waste Management Groups including arc21. Under the current system this cannot be adopted easily into regulations but under the proposed new approach it could be named by the Department as specific guidance which needs to be followed to demonstrate compliance.</p> <p data-bbox="165 772 1302 943">2.3 The Department is proposing to introduce guidance through this consultation for:</p> <ul data-bbox="300 808 751 943" style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Materials and workmanship ▪ Structures ▪ Solid Waste in buildings ▪ Access to and use of buildings <p data-bbox="165 974 1436 1144">2.4 These guidance booklets will also contain the provisions of the actual building regulations followed by the associated guidance which is designed to make it easier for the industry to understand the intent of the regulation. The Department is also intending to include a 'performance' section to outline the objectives of the regulations as well as verifying and demonstrating compliance.</p> <p data-bbox="252 1176 691 1209">Updating Existing Regulations.</p> <p data-bbox="252 1240 880 1274">Revision of Part A Interpretation and general</p> <p data-bbox="165 1305 1436 1408">2.5 The most significant changes in the proposals are to be found with Part A, interpretation and general. The majority of these regulatory changes emanate from the Provisions contained within the Building Regulation (NI) Act (2009).</p> <p data-bbox="165 1440 1436 1644">2.6 It is proposed a Type Approval System be introduced, where any district council can, in consultation with other affected councils, approve an application for a domestic building type on behalf of other councils. This system should provide developers with a more uniform approach to the interpretation of building regulations. The approval will not be for site specific issues and is welcomed by both Building Control professionals and the industry. Any impact on fees will be dealt with through the Phase three consultation.</p> <p data-bbox="165 1675 1436 1845">2.7 The process of formal enforcement can on occasion be frustrated by the current statutory time limits that are open to the council in which action can be taken. The proposals bring better clarity to the process and place an emphasis on the developer completing the property to the satisfaction of the council. If they do not complete the property it will always be open to the council to instigate proceedings to resolve any anomalies.</p> <p data-bbox="165 1877 1436 2078">2.8 In line with recent changes in England and Wales regulations, there are proposals to limit the extent of the use of the Building Notice application procedure. Currently a developer or builder can choose to execute any domestic construction, including constructing an apartment block having only provided the council with a simple notification and without detailed proposals laid out in plans. This is called a Building Notice application. The Department proposes to restrict the use of Building Notices to only small scale alterations.</p>

	<p>Associated with this the Department proposes to extend the list of matters for which there will be no requirement to notify the council. These are typically fixtures and fittings associated with energy conservation provisions.</p>
2.9	<p>Notification of various stages of work is currently a requirement for works which will be covered up and are difficult to address later in the construction process. The draft response (see appendix) suggests that, whilst the proposed changes are welcomed, the Department should take the opportunity to make them even more flexible and job specific as outlined in the response.</p>
	<p>Conservation of Fuel and Power</p>
2.10	<p>Members will be aware of the UK government's commitment to reduce carbon emissions. These proposals include additional requirements on developers to reduce by an average of 25% the CO₂ emissions from the 2006 Standard. As mentioned before, this would harmonise Northern Ireland regulations with the rest of the UK and are part of a wider drive to make all new buildings low or zero carbon by 2016.</p>
	<p>Ventilation</p>
2.11	<p>The proposals in relation to ventilation are complementary to those associated with conservation of fuel. As such these proposals are beneficial to the occupant of new properties are therefore welcomed.</p>
	<p>Combustion appliances and fuel storage systems</p>
2.12	<p>The draft response welcomes the proposal to have carbon monoxide detection introduced into the building regulations. In order to reduce the likelihood of deaths or injuries caused by the presence of Carbon Monoxide the Department is proposing to introduce a requirement to have detectors installed in dwellings where a combustion appliance is installed or replaced.</p>
	<p>Sanitary appliances and unvented hot water storage systems</p>
2.13	<p>To reduce the likelihood of scalding in the home it is proposed that the temperature of water in the hot water system be limited. Additionally the proposals include a device to be fitted within taps to a bath in order to limit the hot water temperature to a maximum of 48°C.</p>
	<p>Amendments to Stairs, ramps and guarding as well as the standards associated with Fire Safety and Drainage.</p>
2.14	<p>In response to calls from both members and officers of this council, amongst others, the Department is taking the opportunity to review the requirements for the provision of stairs. The main proposal contained within the consultation will have the welcome impact of reducing the opportunity for substandard roof space conversions by making it a requirement to have a stair to every storey regardless of its proposed use.</p>
2.15	<p>However the Department also proposes to limit the concessions allowed for within the associated fire safety guidance for roof space conversions. Instead of recognising the limitations of retrofitting a third floor to a two storey house, the Department is proposing that the standards be increased to the same as if the building were being newly erected. This would not be in line with the regulations in England and Wales and could have the effect of leading to increased substandard construction as homeowners may then choose to ignore the regulations completely.</p>
2.16	<p>The response suggests that it would be preferable if the Department chose to accept that there will always be a requirement for those with limited ability to carry out substantial work to their home, and should therefore focus the changes in these standards on removing the loophole in respect of storage space only ie the requirement to have a stair to every storey regardless of purpose.</p>

2.17	<p>Regulatory Impact</p> <p>The Department, in its regulatory impact assessment of this phase of consultations, estimates that the average cost per dwelling to be £1,025. A full impact assessment, which can be circulated should the members wish to have a copy, is available on the Department website.</p>
2.18	<p>General Comment</p> <p>In general the Building Control Service welcome not only the proposed change to a 'guidance' based approach but also many of the technical upgrades that are being proposed. There are both direct and subtle changes proposed to further emphasise the need for more sustainable construction standards.</p>
2.19	<p>A copy of the consultation document and a draft response are attached to this report.</p>

3	Resource Implications
3.1	<p><u>Financial</u></p> <p>There will be no financial implications associated with the proposals with the consultation under phase one as the increased cost in construction will have no bearing on the fees received by the council as this sector of work is not based on cost of construction.</p>
3.2	<p><u>Human Resources</u></p> <p>The changes will involve additional training on the new requirements for our staff. It is anticipated that this will be absorbed within the training budget and that economies of scale will be gleaned by working across the local authority Building Control sector in Northern Ireland.</p>
3.3	<p><u>Asset and Other Implications</u></p> <p>There are no assets or other implications with the proposed changes.</p>

4	Decision
4.1	<p>The Committee is recommended to agree the consultation response on the proposed new regulations and to make representations to the Department as outlined in the attached appendix.</p>

	Document Attached
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft response <p>A copy of the consultation document can be accessed in full via – www.buildingregulationsni.gov.uk</p>

Building Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2011

Phase 2 Consultation

Response Form for Consultees

(Closing date for receipt of responses is 4:00 pm on 14th October 2011)

June 2011

Building Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2011 - Phase 2 Consultation

RESPONSE FORM FOR CONSULTEES

The Department will consider all responses to this consultation received on or before the closing date for receipt of responses which is **Friday 14th October 2011 @ 4:00 pm**.

Submissions made after this date will not be considered.

We would be grateful if you would use e-mail to return the completed Response Form to:

karen.McKernon@dfpni.gov.uk

However it may be printed and posted or faxed to –

Karen McKernon
Consultation Co-ordinator
Department of Finance and Personnel
Building Standards Branch
Level 5, Causeway Exchange
1-7 Bedford Street
Belfast BT2 7EG

Fax: (028) 9082 3282

COMPLETION OF THE RESPONSE FORM

Please refer to the package of Consultation Documents which outline fully the proposed new requirements and amendments, and to the draft Regulatory Impact Assessment which accompany this Response Form.

These documents are available at – www.buildingregulationsni.gov.uk

Consultees are encouraged to respond on any aspects of the proposals. However, the Department would welcome answers to and comments on the questions in this Response Form.

For ease of use, questions relating to each aspect of the consultation are referenced by a letter relating to that aspect e.g. A1, A2 etc. are questions on Part A: Interpretation and general; B1, B2 etc. are questions on Part B: Materials and workmanship etc..

Click on the box (or insert an “x”) beside “Yes”, “No”, or “No view” as appropriate. It is not essential to give an answer to every question. The last question is completely open to enable consultees to make suggestions or observations that do not fit into the preceding questions.

Please make any comments you might have in the box provided. If you disagree with any of the proposals the Department would be interested to know why you disagree.

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RESPONDENT DETAILS

In order for your response to be considered valid, you must provide the following information:

Name	Trevor Martin Head Of Service
Organisation (if any)	Belfast City Council
Address	City Hall Donegall Square Belfast BT1 5GS
Telephone	028 90320202
Email	martint@belfastcity.gov.uk

Are you responding as an individual?
 Or are you representing the views of an organisation? x

Responses to this consultation may be made available to the Northern Ireland Assembly, or for public inspection, either at the Building Standards Branch office or website.

You have the option of indicating that you wish your response to remain confidential and the Department will generally respect that request. Should it be decided that the public interest must override that request the Department will contact you before disclosure and, if appropriate, provide an opportunity for your response to be withdrawn.

Is your response confidential? Yes No x

Part A

Interpretation and general

PART A: QUESTIONS

Part A of the Building Regulations defines certain terms used in the regulations and establishes processes which relate to the application of the regulations. The Department proposes to amend certain Part A regulations, introduce a number of new regulations to this part and amend, delete or add to a number of definitions.

A1. Do you agree with the proposals regarding application for a Type Approval Certificate for the erection of dwellings?

Yes

No

No view

Comments (if any):

Consultation between the councils concerned is essential before approval is granted, to prevent problems with the proposed plans being missed by one council area prior to approval, i.e. a plan maybe approved by one council, however when commenced at another council area a contravention maybe found.

A2. Do you consider it appropriate that district councils may require applicants or their agents to carry out tests on drains or private sewers to prove compliance with the regulations, or for district councils to carry out these tests themselves?

Yes

No

No view

Comments (if any):

This seems an appropriate requirement, particularly in relation to regularisation applications.

A3. Do you agree with the proposal to allow a district council a final period of 12 months after notification of completion during which a Contravention Notice may be issued?

Yes

No

No view

Comments (if any):

This provides a more transparent & interpretable time schedule. Previously there was some confusion when a contravention notice maybe used, this removes the ambiguity.

Some clarification of what is 'a valid notice of completion', would be required, i.e. is this knowledge of the surveyor that the works are complete or notification from the applicant/agent directly.

A4. Do you agree with the proposals to amend, replace, remove or relocate particular definitions, schedules and exemptions within the regulations? (If not, please specify which proposals you do not agree with and why.)

Yes

No

No view

Comments (if any):

A5. Do you agree with the proposed expansion to the list of exemptions? Do you feel all relevant items have been included?

Yes

No

No view

Comments (if any):

In the main the proposed expansion of the exemption list appears acceptable. However we feel the limit on a porch's floor area to 3m² is to onerous. A size of 10m² would be more practical.

A6. Do you agree with the changes proposed in relation to material change of use of a building?

Yes No No view

Comments (if any):

The additional change of use groups remove a lot of the ambiguity & permit the application of the relevant regulations more straight-forward.

A7. Do you agree with the proposals to restrict the use of building notices to alterations to a dwelling and to where building work does not increase a dwelling's floor area by more than 3m²?

Yes No No view

Comments (if any):

We agree with the proposal to restrict the use of Building Notices for alterations & small extensions. However we believe the limitation on the floor area to 3m² is excessively onerous. We would suggest a size of 10 to 15m² would be more practical, while still limiting the complexity of potential Building Notice applications.

A8. Do you agree with the proposal to add two new statutory notification stages, before the covering up of (a) above-ground structural elements and (b) sound insulation measures? Do you agree to the removal of paragraphs A12(5) (d) to (g)?

Yes No No view

Comments (if any):

These notifications are very vague - 'above ground structural elements', a lintel is an above ground structural element as are floor joists, roof timbers, cavity walls etc. In theory failure to notify us for any of these would give us the power to open up. It is not clear to the applicant or to BC when notification should be given and at what point they have fulfilled their obligation.

The same goes for sound insulation measures, when is the notification necessary and at what point is the obligation fulfilled. Take for example a

block of apartments where every wall, floor and penetration has sound insulation measures. If we are going to stick with generic notifications that apply to all projects then the stage of notification needs to be clear for all and not down to each individual councils or builders interpretation.

Notifications should be specific, relevant and clear on a project by project basis. The generic extended list does not achieve this.

Part A does not include any provision to reflect the need for modern notification procedures. We would propose that as an alternative to generic notifications, that the applicant is allowed to agreed at pre commencement an alternative notification procedure.

Removed

A12 5(d)

On a practical level, to omit the above from the principle regulations Building Regulations will cause significant detriment to reducing CO2 emissions. By removing this section from Building Regulations, EPB Regulations enforcement will be more challenging. These are two separate forms of legislation however they are very much interrelated.

If solely focussing on EPB Regulations as a lever to achieve EU directives, often an enforcement officer can miss the critical 'EPB complete' date. If this occurs and a 6 month period has passed before a breach in EPB Regulations has occurred, no penalty notice enforcement can be carried out.

By retaining the EPC requirement under Building Regulations, the invaluable completion certificate may be withheld to ensure EPC received or failure to provide may trigger contravention enforcement action.

The EPC itself does not provide very detailed information for the as built thermal fabric / heating appliance/ flue openings/ fans etc if left to being retained within the EPB Regulations, significant detail would therefore be TER, BER & DER should be retained.

A9. Do you consider it is a reasonable proposal to make the issuing of Completion Certificates mandatory?

Yes

No

No view

Comments (if any):

Providing the project complies with the Building Regulations, there should be no problem issuing a completion certificate.

A10. Do you consider the proposal to widen the scope of District Councils' powers to relax or dispense with any requirement of building regulations, appropriate?

Yes

No

No view

Comments (if any):

The ability of the individual councils to have more control to relax or dispense Building Regulation requirements is welcomed. However a consistent approach to this across all council areas is essential.

A11. Do you agree with the proposed introduction of new prescribed periods relating to appeals and approvals? Do you consider the proposed prescribed periods to be adequate?

Yes

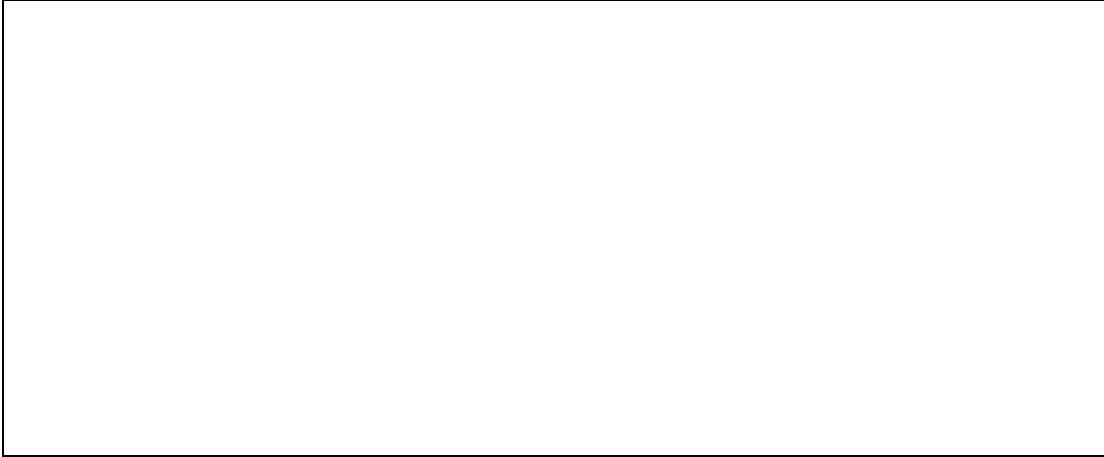
No

No view

Comments (if any):

56 days is an adequate prescribed period for appeals & approvals.

A12. Please provide any general comments you may wish to make about the proposed amendments to Part A of the Building Regulations in the box below:

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, intended for providing general comments on the proposed amendments to Part A of the Building Regulations.

Part B

Materials and workmanship

and

Technical Booklet B

PART B: QUESTIONS

Part B sets requirements to ensure that building work is carried out in a workmanlike manner with adequate and proper materials. The Department proposes to amend the definition of “material” and recognise the recently extended principles of building regulations, along with removing regulation B3, B4 and B5.

B1. Do you agree with the amended definition for “material”?

Yes

No

No view

Comments (if any):

B2. Do you agree with the proposal to remove regulation B3 (as this is now embodied in regulation C4)?

Yes

No

No view

Comments (if any):

As B2(a)(i) has provisions to control the fitness of materials & workmanship, together with C4. Removing B3 therefore has no adverse impact

B3. Do you agree with the proposal to remove regulation B4 controlling the use of urea formaldehyde foam?

Yes

No

No view

Comments (if any):

The research has shown urea formaldehyde foam poses only a low risk, therefore removal of this provision has no major impact.

B4. Do you agree with the proposal to remove regulation B5 (the Department feels this is adequately controlled by regulation B2)?

Yes

No

No view

Comments (if any):

B5 now covers this aspect fully.

B5. Do you agree that the guidance given in Technical Booklet B is adequate and appropriate to ensure that building work is carried out in a workmanlike manner with adequate and proper materials?

Yes

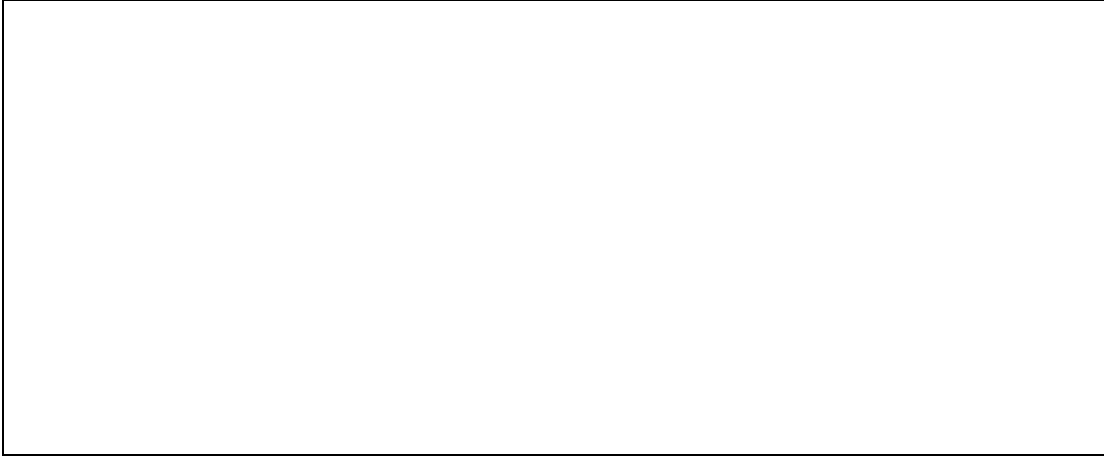
No

No view

Comments (if any):

It provides all necessary information to ensure work is carried out in a workmanlike manner & using the correct materials.

- B6. *Please provide any general comments you may wish to make, about the proposed amendments to Part B of the Building Regulations and Technical Booklet B, in the box below:***

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, intended for the user to provide general comments on the proposed amendments to Part B of the Building Regulations and Technical Booklet B.

Part D
Structure

and

Technical Booklet D

PART D: QUESTIONS

It is not proposed to amend the Part D (Structure) regulations, nor is it proposed to amend any of the technical provisions in Technical Booklet D that support the existing regulations. In a new guidance based Technical Booklet, the Department proposes to include a 'performance' section to further explain the regulations and their objectives and which will provide the criteria for both demonstrating and verifying compliance with the regulations.

D1. Do you agree that the guidance given in the proposed Technical Booklet D is complimentary to and broadly level on a technical basis, with the provisions of Technical Booklet D: 2009?

Yes

No

No view

Comments (if any):

The guidance appears complimentary, with the inclusion & development of the design codes is advantageous.

D2 Do you agree that the guidance given in the proposed Technical Booklet D adequately explains, where appropriate, the rationale behind the provisions?

Yes

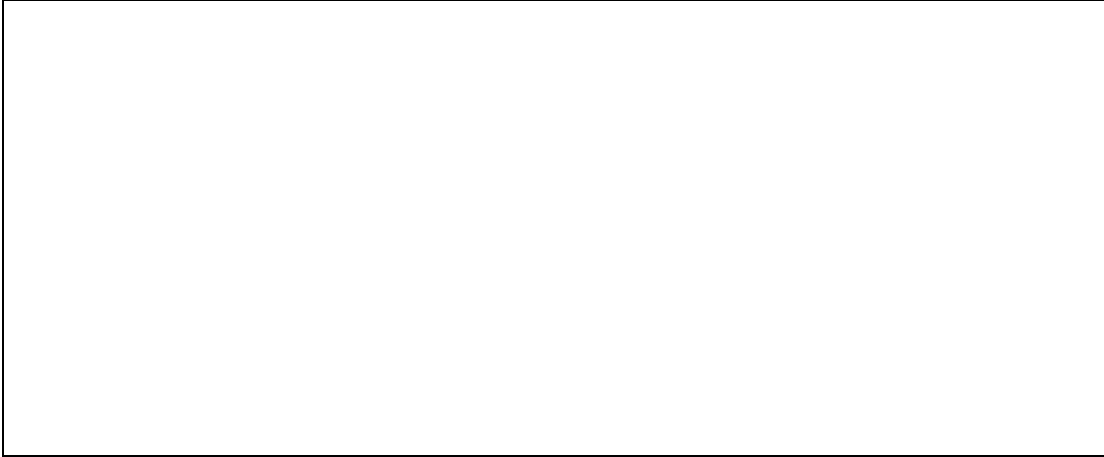
No

No view

Comments (if any):

The guidance outlines clearly which sections are to be used, i.e. domestic & other, also which codes can be used to design an alternative to the technical booklets approach.

D3. Please provide any general comments you may wish to make, about Technical Booklet D in the box below:

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, intended for the respondent to provide general comments about Technical Booklet D.

Part E

Fire safety

and

Technical Booklet E

PART E: QUESTIONS

Although Part E formed part of the Phase 1 consultation, further minor amendments are proposed to the guidance in Technical Booklet E.

The current Technical Booklet E, amongst other things, gives provisions for the means of escape from a new-build 3-storey house and includes an option to follow different conditioned provisions when converting an existing 2-storey house to a 3-storey house by means of a roofspace conversion. The Department proposes to remove this alternative design option so that, with respect to the provisions for means of escape, all roofspace conversions to existing 2 storey houses will be treated in the same way as a new 3 storey house. The effect will be the removal of paragraphs 1.17 – 1.22 in Technical Booklet E.

E1. Do you agree with the Department's proposal to remove paragraphs 1.17 – 1.22 in Technical Booklet E so that all roofspace conversions to existing 2 storey houses will be treated in the same way as a new 3 storey house?

Yes

No

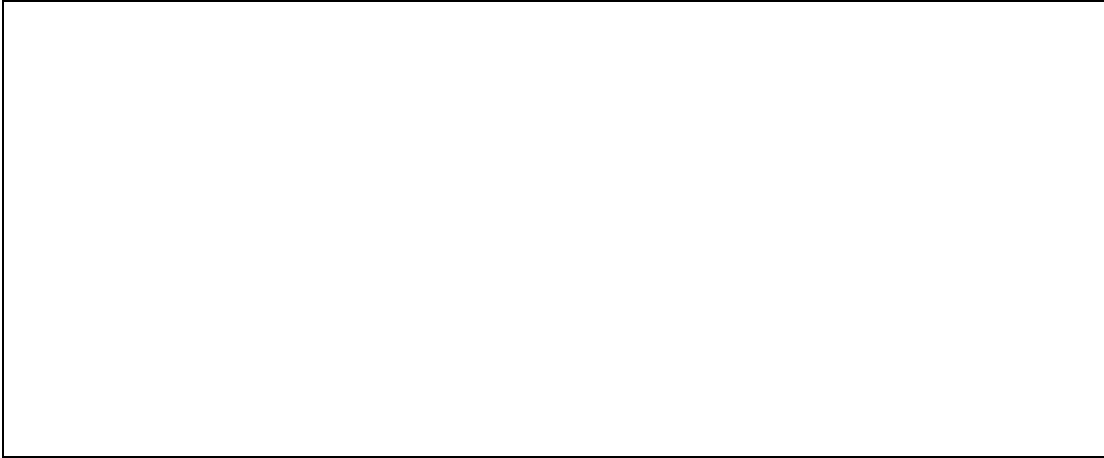
No view

Comments (if any):

The removal of the roofspace conversion provisions in TBE would result in a much more onerous standard being applied i.e. the new build standard. This invariably means replacing all the doors on the stair wall enclosure which we believe is not necessary. This standard has been in place for 30 years and there is no evidence to suggest that it is causing problems. It may lead to an increased amount of illegal conversions, as the standard gets more complex and more costly.

What would be welcomed is that the standard in 1.17-1.22 should be not just be relevant to conversions for habitable use but to all conversions of the roofspace to provide a new storey or room. In our experience 100s of conversions are carried out for non habitable use which do not benefit from the fire safety provisions in 1.17-1.22 and are then used for habitable use. The industry has become aware of this loophole which allows conversions to be approved with no standard in respect to fire safety by saying they are for storage only with the intention to use for bedrooms.

E2. *Please provide any general comments you may wish to make about Technical Booklet E in the box below:*

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, intended for the respondent to provide general comments about Technical Booklet E.

Part F

Conservation of fuel and power

and

Technical Booklets F1 & F2

PART F: QUESTIONS

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE PART F REGULATIONS

Part F of the Building Regulations sets out requirements in relation to the conservation of fuel and power.

The following existing regulations and definitions have been moved from Part A to Part F – Consequential improvements, Change of energy status, Renovation of thermal elements, Notice of emissions rate and the definitions of Thermal element and Total useful floor area.

New regulations are proposed that clarify whose responsibility it is to provide information to the building owner or district council in respect of the air pressure test, commissioning, notice of emissions and information about the building and its services. In addition, there are a number of minor amendments to the Part F regulations.

It is proposed that Technical Booklets F1 and F2 are updated to bring them broadly into line with the 2010 guidance for Part L in England & Wales.

F1. *The regulations in Part A that relate to the conservation of fuel and power (consequential improvements, change of energy status and renovation of thermal elements) have been moved to Part F. Do you agree with this consolidation of Part F?*

Yes

No

No view

Comments (if any):

These regulations directly relate to Part F so it is sensible to consolidate them in this section.

- F2. It is proposed that the exemption from the regulations for conservatories and porches should be amended to grant the exemption only where there is thermal separation, the heating system of the building is not extended into the extension and a fixed combustion appliance is not installed. Do you agree with these proposed additional restrictions to this exemption?**

Yes

No

No view

Comments (if any):

It is now common to find thermally separated conservatories, without heating systems extended, but with a fixed combustion appliance installed, i.e. such as a wood burning stove. This will remove this grey area & reduce the resultant energy loss.

- F3. New regulations require the person carrying out the work to give to the district council, not more than 5 days after completion, the following:**

(a) the results of any air pressure test carried out to demonstrate compliance with regulation F3(2);

(b) a notice in writing confirming that the fixed building services have been satisfactorily commissioned (ref regulation F8) and

(c) a notice in writing giving the TER, DER/BER and the list of specifications which are critical to achieving compliance, where these differ from the design specifications.(ref regulation F9)

Do you agree that these regulations should be added?

Yes

No

No view

Comments (if any):

This is usually achievable within this time period, as on the whole contractors / agents are keen to get completion certificates as soon as possible. However due to the complexity of carrying this out on larger developments, some degree of latitude with the time to perhaps 7 or 10 days maybe preferable.

F4. A new regulation F4 requires the person carrying out the work, not more than 5 days after completion, to give to the building owner sufficient information about the building, its fixed building services and their maintenance requirements so that the building can be operated and maintained to conserve fuel and power. They must also notify the district council in writing that this has been done. Do you agree that this regulation should be added?

Yes

No

No view

Comments (if any):

Information regarding fixed building services & the maintenance is essential, whether it is a complex non domestic heating system or a simple domestic gas combi boiler. This is often overlooked by installers & building service engineers.

F5. Please provide any general comments you may wish to make about the proposed amendments to the Part F regulations in the box below:

Yes

No

No view

Comments (if any):

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO TECHNICAL BOOKLETS F1 AND F2

F6 . *The amended Technical Booklets and calculation methodologies set energy efficiency standards for new dwellings, and buildings other than dwellings, that will achieve a 25% reduction in CO₂ emissions from buildings relative to the level of emissions that result from the Part F standards introduced in 2006. Do you agree with this tightening of the standards for new buildings?*

Yes

No

No view

Comments (if any):

The revised CO₂ emissions should be achievable with modern insulations. However consultation with the main insulation manufacturers should be carried out, as this will perhaps require better products being produced. This may affect the ability of people to carry out roofspace conversions. The increased insulation required, may impact on the head height required.

F7. *The amended Technical Booklets set tighter standards for energy efficiency in work to existing buildings. Do you agree with this tightening of the standards for existing buildings?*

Yes

No

No view

Comments (if any):

The increased standards, such as the u-values, permitted opening areas, etc., will improve the existing building stock.

F8. Party wall heat loss is now included in the calculation methodologies for new buildings. Do you agree with this amendment?

Yes

No

No view

Comments (if any):

The concept of reducing air permeability through cavity walls is desirable. However this may push developers towards the lower acceptable standard of a solid 9" party wall, reducing the sound insulation qualities & lowering the standard of new homes.

It may also be difficult to determine how to adequately seal the cavities to prevent this. The provision of this sealing system could also have a direct impact on the Part G requirements & therefore may not be easily achievable.

F9. Some of the limits for building fabric and services have been strengthened. Do you agree with this amendment?

Yes

No

No view

Comments (if any):

Although the new standards raise the overall requirements, they do not appear unduly onerous & are achievable with modern building techniques.

F10. Revised guidance on avoiding thermal bridging at construction joints has been provided. Do you agree with this guidance?

Yes No No view

Comments (if any):

It strengthens the existing requirements and easily interpreted.

A definition of who is 'a person with suitable expertise & experience', would need to be provided.

F11. New guidance has been introduced to limit heat loss from swimming pool basins. Do you agree with this guidance?

Yes No No view

Comments (if any):

The required U-value & method of calculating the TER/BER are clearly outlined.

F12. Appendix B contains guidance for presenting evidence that demonstrates compliance with Part F highlighting key features that are critical in achieving the emissions target for new buildings. Do you agree with this guidance?

Yes No No view

Comments (if any):

This details what is required to demonstrate compliance, the type of format required & the software to be used.

F13. Amended guidance has been provided for sunrooms and other highly glazed extensions that exceed 25% glazing. Do you agree with this amended guidance?

Yes No No view

Comments (if any):

A limit on the size of a highly glazed extension should be provided, if constructed to 3.17. Currently a highly glazed extension maybe completely glazed & effectively be an entire dwelling, as along as the provisions of 3.17 are met. This would result in a high CO2 emission, greatly increase the heat loss from the dwelling & goes against the rationale of the part F regulation.

F14. The guidance on the renovation of a thermal element has been expanded. Do you agree with this amended guidance?

Yes No No view

Comments (if any):

This area had many different interpretations previously, i.e. was it 25% of the entire elevation or the room element. This clearly defines the requirement & removes any interpretation issues. Also the definition of what constitutes renovation is welcome.

F15. New guidance has been provided for non-exempt buildings with low energy demand. Do you agree with this amended guidance?

Yes No No view

Comments (if any):

Previously this was a grey area, especially in respect of radiant heaters in industrial situations. This provision resolves this problem.

F16. Revised guidance has been provided for modular and portable buildings. Do you agree with this amended guidance?

Yes No No view

Comments (if any):

The use of portable buildings has caused problems, i.e. in terms of what degree they have to comply with Part F. This provision outlines that all portable buildings over 2 years, should comply fully with part F2.

This requirement maybe difficult for portable building manufacturers to comply with using the designs currently employed. Some consultation & guidance for these manufacturers would be required to avoid problems.

F17. Revised guidance has been provided on shell and core developments. Do you agree with this amended guidance?

Yes No No view

Comments (if any):

Shell applications do not always provide all details in relation to the SBEM, i.e. services assumptions. The documentation outlined will help to regulate this.

F18. Revised guidance has been provided for demonstrating that reasonable provision has been made to limit the effects of solar gain in buildings other than dwellings. Do you agree with this amended guidance?

Yes No No view

Comments (if any):

In principal the proposals seem to limit the effects of solar gain. However the sections in the technical booklet do not read very easily & appear complicated.

- F19. Please provide any general comments you may wish to make, about the proposed amendments to the Technical Booklets F1 & F2, in the box below:**

Confirmation of what technical booklet to use when a building contains living accommodation & also non domestic accommodation, will greatly simplify dealing with this type of application.

Part H

Stairs, ramps, guarding and protection from impact and

Technical Booklet H

PART H: QUESTIONS

Although Part H formed part of the Phase 1 consultation, further minor amendments are proposed to Part H and to the guidance in Technical Booklet H.

Part H of the Building Regulations sets out requirements for stairs, ramps, guarding and protection from impact. It is proposed to amend regulation H2 and H6. In order to avoid duplication of standards it is also proposed to remove the technical provisions for access from Technical Booklet R and include them in Technical Booklet H.

H1. Do you agree that regulation H2 is amended to remove the exemption so that where accommodation is provided on any storey in a dwelling a stair must be provided to access that storey?

Yes

No

No view

Comments (if any):

We often find these fully converted roofspaces accessed by ladders then used as habitable rooms, this provision will help to combat this.

H2. Do you agree that regulations H1, H3 and H4 are amended to permit the standards for stairs and ramps presently within Technical Booklet R to be included in Technical Booklet H?

Yes

No

No view

Comments (if any):

The rationalisation of the provisions for stairs & ramps in one location, makes finding the necessary information more straightforward.

H3. Notwithstanding the additional provisions transferred from Technical Booklet R, do you agree that the guidance given in the proposed Technical Booklet H is complimentary to and broadly level on a technical basis, with the provisions of Technical Booklet H: 2006?

Yes

No

No view

Comments (if any):

As long as the provision to restrict the use of this type of stair to one habitable room is maintained. This type has been commonly used in England & has a BS guide.

A provision maybe included to advise that this type of stair may not be suitable for occupants with certain health conditions.

H4. Do you agree that the guidance given in the proposed Technical Booklet H adequately explains, where appropriate, the rationale behind the provisions?

Yes

No

No view

Comments (if any):

Para 3.31 states that in exceptional circumstances the number of risers in a flight may be relaxed. This may lead to ambiguity, greater clarification would be required, i.e. what are exceptional circumstances.

H5. Please provide any general comments you may wish to make, about the proposed amendments to Part H of the Building Regulations and Technical Booklet H, in the box below:

Para 3.43 states non-circular handrail profiles may be used. A diagram or details on acceptable sizes would be essential to avoid disputes in interpretation.

Part J

Solid Waste in Buildings

Technical Booklet J

PART J: QUESTIONS

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO PART J

No additional information has been added or technical changes made therefore this amendment is considered a level transposition.

J1. Do you agree that the changes to Part J are a level transposition?

Yes No No view

Comments (if any):

The provisions of the current part J are continued.

J2. The regulations in Part J have been changed from prescriptive regulations to functional regulations to bring them into line with the proposed change to guidance. The requirements have been moved into the Technical Booklet and expressed as guidance.

Do you agree with the proposed changes?

Yes No No view

Comments (if any):

The new regulations mirror the previous provisions in the regulations & do not appear to diminish the previous standards.

J3. Please provide any general comments you may wish to make about the proposed amendments to the Part J of the Regulations and Technical Booklet J in the box below:

Technical Booklet, p.35, PERFORMANCE, 0.1 (a) – We welcome this paragraph, which illustrates the Department’s willingness to co-operate with local government. This approach is crucial to allow councils the flexibility required to develop and implement the most effective collection systems for their areas, and thereby meet statutory targets.

Technical Booklet, p.35, PERFORMANCE, 0.1 (c) – should say ‘reasonably’ rather than ‘reasonable’.

Technical Booklet, p.7, GENERAL, 1.2 and p.10, Other publications - We welcome the fact that the Technical Booklet will refer designers to the Local Government Waste Storage Guide for Northern Ireland. However, we note that minor changes and consequent up-issuing will be needed to the guide, to reflect the new wording, paragraph numbering and revised format of the regulations. We would welcome further discussions with DFP to plan and agree the necessary changes.

Part K
Ventilation

and

Technical Booklet K

PART K: QUESTIONS

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO PART K REGULATIONS

Part K of the Building Regulations sets out requirements in relation to ventilation. The current provisions in Part K have been in operation since 1998 and are out of line with the increased air-tightness requirements introduced by the amendment to Part F (Conservation of fuel and power) in 2006. The proposed changes to the Regulations are aimed at ensuring that adequate ventilation measures are incorporated in buildings to provide the required ventilation levels for 2011. In revising Part K they are also being converted into guidance format and at the same time updated to bring them broadly into line with Part F (Ventilation) in England & Wales.

K1. Do you consider it appropriate to introduce the new regulation K2(2) requiring fixed mechanical ventilation systems and their controls to be commissioned by testing and adjusting?

Yes No No view

Comments (if any):

It is essential to ensure that mechanical ventilation systems are operating as required under the building regulations & to match the designed requirements.

K2. Do you consider this new regulation K2(2) necessary to ensure that the requirement of K2(1) is met adequately?

Yes No No view

Comments (if any):

K2(2) will ensure that the system installed is not only fully operational, but running to the designed standard.

K3. Do you consider it reasonable to exclude fixed ventilation systems or associated controls from commissioning where testing and adjustment is not possible (K1(3))?

Yes

No

No view

Comments (if any):

These systems will be purchased to manufacturers factory settings, so should achieve the required standard. Certification of the appliance from the manufacturer maybe a useful alternative.

K4. Do you consider the new regulation K4 requiring the provision of information to the owner of the building, both necessary and appropriate?

Yes

No

No view

Comments (if any):

Building owners must have detailed information on all ventilation, heating & building services, to facilitate their maintenance & servicing.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO TECHNICAL BOOKLET K

K5. Do you consider the section giving general guidance on performance and an introduction to the provisions to be adequate?

Yes

No

No view

Comments (if any):

They unambiguously set out the need for ventilation in buildings & when it is required.

K6. Do you consider Section 1 (General) which includes the definitions and installation information to be adequate?

Yes

No

No view

Comments (if any):

Perhaps more detail on the commissioning protocol could be provided, rather than just a reference.

K7. Section 2 (New dwellings) sets out 3 Methods on how to provide ventilation to new dwellings and comply with the regulations.

Dwellings are traditionally naturally ventilated – this new Technical Booklet includes guidance for increasing the natural ventilator area for more airtight homes.

Do you agree that the provision for ventilation is reasonable and the new levels are adequate?

Yes

No

No view

Comments (if any):

Higher extract rates should be provided for bathrooms (see K8)

K8. Do you consider the ventilation rates given in Method 1 to be adequate?

Yes

No

No view

Comments (if any):

The bathroom is potentially the greatest source of water vapour in a dwelling & as such should have a higher extract rate. We are continually finding damp / mould growth in modern dwellings bathrooms & en-suites, as a result of insufficient ventilation.

K9. Method 2 sets out 4 systems which can be followed separately to provide the required ventilation – do you find each of these provisions adequate and the approach clear?

Yes No No view

Comments (if any):

Method 2 - step 3 does not read very clearly & is quite confusing.
The sound insulation requirements, however welcome will be difficult to enforce without expensive sound testing.
2.67 & 2.87, replace 'summing' with adding.

K10. Guidance has been included for dwellings with basements – do you find this helpful?

Yes No No view

Comments (if any):

This clearly outlines the methods to deal with basements, whether open to the dwelling or separate.

K11. Do you think that the guidance given for the ventilation of habitable rooms through another room or space is adequate?

Yes No No view

Comments (if any):

K12. Do you think that the guidance given for the ventilation of existing dwellings is adequate?

Yes

No

No view

Comments (if any):

It clearly outlines each possible scenario & the guidance required

K13. Section 3 (Ventilation of new buildings other than dwellings) sets out 4 Methods which can be used to provide ventilation levels for offices which comply with the regulations. Do you agree that the provisions for ventilation are reasonable and the levels are adequate?

Yes

No

No view

Comments (if any):

3.13 - rapid ventilation to reduce a acceptable level, but what is an acceptable level & how is it determined.

More detail from the CIBSE guides, would be helpful.

K14. Do you consider the approach and guidance given in Section 3 for ventilation of other building types to be adequate?

Yes

No

No view

Comments (if any):

These are all excellent sources of information on other building types, but readily available information, without researching countless documents would be preferable.

K15. Section 4 (Ventilation of existing buildings) sets out ventilation provisions for certain situations where work is carried out on existing buildings. Do you agree with this?

Yes No No view

Comments (if any):

It will be difficult for the council to enforce this given there is no application required for replacement windows.

K16. Section 5 (Ventilation of car parks) do you agree with the approach to the ventilation of car parks and the new ventilation levels included?

Yes No No view

Comments (if any):

K17. Appendix A sets out the performance targets and underlying assumptions for which the ventilation provisions within the Technical Booklet have been designed. Do you agree with the approach and standards used in Appendix A?

Yes No No view

Comments (if any):

K18. Appendix B provides guidance on rapid ventilation through windows and external doors. The airflow rate through a window depends on the type, size and max opening angle. Two opening angles have been used to equate the size of window opening to floor area. Do you agree with the approach taken in Appendix B?

Yes

No

No view

Comments (if any):

K19. Do you agree that if a window opens less than 15° it is not suitable for providing rapid ventilation?

Yes

No

No view

Comments (if any):

It would appear logical that under 15 degrees the amount of rapid ventilation would be quite low.

K20. Appendix C gives worked examples of calculations for ventilator sizing for dwellings. Do you think that Appendix C is useful?

Yes

No

No view

Comments (if any):

It helps to show the process & the application of the technical booklet.

K21. Appendix D gives new guidance on minimising ingress of external pollution into buildings in urban areas. Do you agree with the guidance given in Appendix D?

Yes

No

No view

Comments (if any):

This guidance is useful when dealing with external pollution, which previously was not fully considered.

K22. Part K has been changed to have a mainly performance based approach to providing adequate ventilation. Higher ventilation rates have been incorporated and testing and commissioning of ventilation systems have been introduced. The aim is to offset any worsening of indoor air quality which could result from increased air-tightness following the upgrade of Part F. Are you happy that a mainly performance based approach has been used in the new Technical Booklet?

Yes

No

No view

Comments (if any):

The approach is mainly performance based, however some of the sections leave a lot of ambiguity & are excessively complex (as per the previous comments)

K23. Do you agree that all fixed mechanical ventilation systems should be inspected and commissioned where possible?

Yes

No

No view

Comments (if any):

The commissioning of non domestic systems will be straight-forward, but domestic systems maybe more difficult to achieve. However this will be the only method of ensuring the system as installed, complies with the regulations & the design.

K24. Do you agree that air-flow rates should be measured as part of the commissioning process?

Yes

No

No view

Comments (if any):

As above, these are essential to ensure compliance with the building regulations & the design.

K25. Do you agree that the owner/occupier should be given information regarding the efficient operation and maintenance of ventilation installed?

Yes

No

No view

Comments (if any):

To adequately prepare & carry out planned maintenance, the owner must have this information available.

K26. Do you agree that building control should be given a checklist as evidence that the ventilation installation has been completed?

Yes

No

No view

Comments (if any):

Again this is another method of ensuring all elements are installed & tested as required by the design & building regulations.

K27. Please provide any general comments you may wish to make, about the proposed amendments to Part K of the Regulations or to Technical Booklet K, in the box below:

Part L

Combustion appliances and fuel storage systems

and

Technical Booklet L

PART L: QUESTIONS

Part L of the Building Regulations sets out requirements for air supply; discharge of products of combustion; protection of buildings; and the protection of liquid fuel storage systems.

L1. *Changes in energy efficiency provisions (Part F) have resulted in increasingly high standards of air tightness in new dwellings. The current provisions on air supply in Technical Booklet L are based on assumptions about adventitious (uncontrolled) ventilation from cracks and leaks in the building fabric. Do you agree with the proposed amendments of Technical Booklet L (to ensure that combustion appliances can function safely)?*

Yes

No

No view

Comments:

This would appear an necessary inclusion with today's air tight homes. There is clear direction on vent position & size determination in all situations.

L2. *Solid biofuel was implicitly included in Technical Booklet L 2006 as a solid fuel but for clarity specific mention in the technical standards is proposed. Do you agree that solid biofuel is specifically mentioned in the proposed new Technical Booklet L?*

Yes

No

No view

Comments:

Biofuel appliances are now specifically included in TBL

- L3. As some modern solid biofuel appliances produce less ash and soot than other solid fuel appliances, the probability of the flue becoming blocked is less than with other less sophisticated appliances. Do you agree with the proposal to allow the current minimum of 125mm to be reduced to 100mm if permitted by the appliance manufacturer and supported by calculation?**

Yes No No view

Comments:

This is permissible but only where supported by manufacturers test certification & in accordance with the manufacturers recommendations.

- L4. Some modern biofuel appliances are designed in such a way that they do not require a hearth or additional wall protection to prevent accidental ignition of adjacent materials. Do you agree that Technical Booklet L is amended, such that, whilst still treating solid biofuel broadly as a solid fuel, it will provide greater flexibility in the guidance where measures necessary for conventional solid fuel appliances are unnecessary for the more sophisticated biofuel appliances?**

Yes No No view

Comments:

As long as certification can be provided from the manufacturer to support this, i.e. detailing the temperature of the outer skin at the highest possible KW output from the appliance.

- L5. Modern fanned draft boilers are suitable for operation with significant length of horizontal flue some of which may run through a ceiling void. This could mean that certain flues cannot be inspected thus increasing the potential for the flue to leak poisonous carbon monoxide (CO) gas. Do you agree with the addition of guidance on the provision for inspection of concealed flues?**

Yes

No

No view

Comments:

This fills in a gap in the current building regulations, which the HSE have been trying to enforce.

- L6. Do you agree with the introduction of a new recommendation to fit carbon monoxide (CO) detectors/alarms as part of the installation of new or replacement combustion appliances?**

Yes

No

No view

Comments:

However we would propose no exemptions, i.e. that they are installed with any gas cookers also, as these are also a potential CO risk.

Alarms should be fixed wired to the mains supply, wired on a separate circuit, as with smoke detection.

- L7. Please provide any general comments you may wish to make, about the proposed amendments to Part L of the Building Regulations and to Technical Booklet L, in the box below:**

The Department should consider expanding this provision to all premises which incorporate sleeping accommodation, such as crèches, hostels, boarding houses, etc... .

Part N

Drainage

and

Technical Booklet N

PART N: QUESTIONS

Part N of the Building Regulations sets out requirements for drainage systems; underground foul drainage; rain-water drainage; and cesspools & septic tanks etc.; It is proposed to add guidance into the Technical Booklet to ensure the safe disposal of condensate from condensing boilers.

N1. Do you agree that the guidance is adequate to ensure the safe disposal of condensate from condensing boilers?

Yes

No

No view

Comments:

However the type of pipework used should be to the boiler manufacturers recommendations. We have had some trouble with pressure relief pipe work from boilers and the specification for the pipework not matching the manufacturers requirements.

N2. Please provide any general comments you may wish to make about the proposed amendments to Technical Booklet N in the box below:

Yes

No

No view

Comments:

Part P

**Sanitary appliances and unvented hot water storage
systems**

and

Technical Booklet P

PART P: QUESTIONS

Part P of the Building Regulations sets out requirements on the provision of sanitary appliances, sanitary accommodation in buildings and on the installation of unvented hot water storage systems. It is proposed to include additional requirements to reduce the temperature of water in domestic hot water distribution systems to 60°C and to limit the temperature of hot water delivered to a bath to 48°C.

P1. Do you consider it appropriate to introduce a provision that under certain conditions limits the temperature of the hot water distribution system to 60°C?

Yes

No

No view

Comments (if any):

With the increasing use of solar water heaters together with traditional heating systems the risk of excessively high temperatures occurring is increased.

P2. Do you consider it appropriate to introduce a requirement to limit the temperature of hot water delivery to a fixed bath to 48°C?

Yes

No

No view

Comments (if any):

The provision of a limit on hot water delivery will protect people from injury. The temperature limiting device should be considered for WHB also.

P3. These changes would be reflected in a change to the title of this part to 'Sanitary appliances, unvented hot water storage systems and reducing the risk of scalding'. Do you consider it appropriate to introduce this as a new title for Part P?

Yes

No

No view

Comments (if any):

Although the provisions are additional to the requirements for a heating system, they are for all hot water systems not just pressurised systems.

P4. Please provide any general comments your may wish to make, about the proposed amendments to Part P of the Building Regulations and Technical Booklet P, in the box below:

Part R

Access to and use of buildings

and

Technical Booklet R

PART R: QUESTIONS

Part R sets requirements to ensure that buildings are accessible and usable. It is not proposed to amend the Part R regulations, nor is it proposed to amend any of the technical provisions in Technical Booklet R that support the existing regulations. However, in order to avoid duplication of standards it is proposed to remove the technical provisions for access from Technical Booklet R and include them in Technical Booklet H.

R1. *Notwithstanding the additional provisions transferred to Technical Booklet H, do you agree that the guidance given in the proposed Technical Booklet R is complimentary to and broadly level on a technical basis, with the provisions of Technical Booklet R: 2006?*

Yes

No

No view

Comments (if any):

The provisions in the new technical booklet develop the rationale behind some of the more obscure provisions or aspects open to differing opinion.

R2. *Do you agree that the guidance given in the proposed Technical Booklet R adequately explains, where appropriate, the rationale behind the provisions?*

Yes

No

No view

Comments (if any):

In the main the additional explanations help to remove some of the ambiguity.

However para 4.22, regarding the requirement for lifts will cause a lot of differing interpretations. The provision refers to areas with 'limited floor space' potentially not requiring a lift. A more specific definition of this would be preferable.

R3. Do you agree that the strategy for access remains in Technical Booklet R while the technical provisions for that access are re-located from Technical Booklet R and included in Technical Booklet H?

Yes

No

No view

Comments (if any):

The previous duplication of the provisions in both technical booklets, led to some confusion, by the rationalisation of the booklets & combining the provisions in one document will make it much more straight-forward to locate information.

R4. Please provide any general comments your may wish to make, about the proposed amendments to Part R of the Building Regulations and Technical Booklet R, in the box below:

Para 3.5, should provide more precise details on the size requirements for canopy's. At present this is open to a wide range of interpretations.

The current height of the lower urinals in traditional toilets is unpractical on application. It produces an appliance which is practically unusable by able bodied people. In situations where one urinal is being installed this makes the unit unusable for the majority of the patrons.



Belfast City Council

Report to:	Health and Environmental Services Committee
Subject:	Sewer Baiting Contract
Date:	7th September, 2011
Reporting Officer:	Siobhan Toland, Head of Environmental Health, extension 3281
Contact Officer:	John Corkey, Environmental Health Manager (Public Health and Housing), extension 3289

1	Relevant Background Information
1.1	Belfast City Council currently provides a city wide sewer baiting programme for Northern Ireland Water to help control the rat population in the city. Historically the Council has engaged in a sewer baiting programme across the city since the reform of local government in 1973.
1.2	In 2003 NI Water put this work out to contract and the Council successfully tendered for it at that time. Since then the Council has consistently secured the contract for the Belfast City Council area resulting in a continuous service provision for NI Water and its predecessors for almost 40 years.
1.3	The treatment of rats in sewers is considered a vitally important public health function in terms of controlling rat populations generally and preventing surface infestations. Although rats can inhabit a variety of habitats (such as open fields, hedgerows, woodlands and refuse dumps), in the urban environment they are particularly well suited to life in the sewers. Targeting rats in this way therefore not only focuses on an important harbourage source but also allows effective treatments to be carried out without unnecessary danger to other animals such wildlife or domestic pets.
1.4	The Chartered Institute of Environmental Health (CIEH) believes that pro-active sewer baiting is a cost-effective and necessary method for the control of rats in sewers and should complement the control strategy for surface infestations and vice versa. This is further supported by a recently enacted sewer baiting protocol operating in London which showed that previous rodent hotspots were now coming under control.
1.5	The current contract with NI Water is due to terminate on 30th November this year, however, officers from NI Water informed Council staff in June this year that their Executive Committee had agreed that they will not be renewing the contract in the current form beyond the current expiry date.
1.6	The Council's Chief Executive subsequently wrote to the NI Water's Director of Customer Services and outlined how the sewer baiting programme provides for a more targeted service and that the Council believes that terminating the service would result in increased rodent infestations and hence complaints from the public.

1.7	In response, NI Water has stated that it is of the view that it has no statutory obligation to bait sewers and is, therefore, seeking to reduce expenditure in this area. They have however now proposed to carry out a review and assessment of the service but they still intend to phase it out over the next two years from the expiry of the current contract on 30 November 2011. To this end they have identified an expenditure profile of £25,000 in year 1 and £10,000 in year 2 (see attached letter) as compared to the current funding level of approximately £59,000 per annum. They have also stated that this reduced service would be tendered.
1.8	The Council's sewer baiting team forms part of the Pest Control section and is funded primarily by the income from the NI Water contract. There are three Pest Control Operatives on the sewer baiting team, two of whom are directly funded through the contract.
1.9	A meeting has been arranged by the Head of Environmental Health to discuss the matter with NI Water's Director of Customer Services on 31st August, 2011.

2	Key Issues
2.1	Sewer baiting is viewed as an effective method for controlling rat populations in the city and the Council has delivered this service on behalf of NI Water, and its predecessors, for almost 40 years.
2.2	In 2010-2011 the sewer baiting programme involved the treatment of almost 16,000 manholes across the city and, in addition, the Pest Control Unit responded to over 2,000 complaints regarding rats in domestic premises.
2.3	The current sewer baiting contract with NI Water is due to expire on 30 November 2011. NI Water intend to review the current service but have indicated that they will still phase it out by 30 November 2013 and will gradually reduce the level of funding over that period.
2.4	In the absence of a contract, the treatment of the city's sewers by the Council will terminate unless the Council agrees to deliver this service directly. It is likely that ending this service would result in an increase in surface rodent infestations. This would be consistent with the views of the CIEH and with recent empirical evidence from London.
2.5	NI Water staff has indicated that there would be no impediment to the Council providing this service directly and that DRD would be prepared to assist where possible, but not financially. The current cost to NI Water of the sewer baiting programme is approximately £59,000.
2.6	Ending this contract/service will place two Council staff in a potential redeployment or redundancy situation. Further reports on the impact of this change will be brought to this Committee in terms of options for sewer baiting in the future.

3	Resource Implications
3.1	Should the Council win the contract for a reduced service over the next two years, then the impact of the reduction in the proposed level of funding being made available to the Council is as summarised in the table below:

Table – Reduction in Funding from NI Water			
	Estimated NI Water contribution on current basis	Revised Proposed Funding by NI Water	Funding Shortfall
2011/12	£59,000	£47,700	£11,300
2012/13	£59,000	£20,000	£39,000
2013/14	£59,000	£6,700	£52,300
2014/15	£59,000	Nil	£59,000

3.2 If the Council, in the absence of a contract with NI Water, wished to continue to undertake the sewer baiting activity there would be the opportunity to reduce the impact of the removal of the NI Water funding through the provision of a rationalised and targeted programme and through providing assistance with any seasonal pest variations, so reducing the need for temporary seasonal staff in this area.

4	Equality Implications
	None

5	Recommendations
5.1	<p>The Committee is asked to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) note that it is the intention of NI Water to phase out its provision of sewer baiting over the following two years at the expiry of the current contract on 30 November 2011. It is further asked to note that NI Water has identified an expenditure profile of £25,000 for the year 1 December 2011 to 30 November 2012 and £10,000 for the year 1 December 2012 to 30 November 2013. This Service will be re-tendered on this basis; (ii) note that meetings with NI Water on the proposed reduction in funding are ongoing; (iii) decide if it wishes to continue with the sewer baiting service over the next two years, given the reduced funding available and authorise the Director to bid for the tender; and (iv) authorise the Head of Environmental Health to develop a proposal to rationalise the service from 2013 onwards. A further report will be brought to Committee at that time.

6	Document Attached
	Letter from NI Water

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Northern Ireland Water
PO Box 1026
Belfast
BT1 9DJ



Mr Peter McNaney
Belfast City Council
Chief Executive's Department
City Hall
Belfast
BT1 5GS

Tel 0845 3006461

Ref: PMcN/JB

Date: 27th July 2011

Dear Mr McNaney,

Sewer Baiting Programme carried out by Belfast City Council

Thank you for your letter in relation to the above topic. I think it would be useful if I were to offer clarity in relation to some of the issues you raised.

Firstly the decision not to renew the present contract is one that was taken following careful consideration of a number of factors.

Legal Obligations

The Water and Sewerage Services (Northern Ireland) Order 2006 imposes a duty on NIW, as sewerage undertaker to provide, maintain, improve and extend sewers and to cleanse and maintain sewers **to ensure effectual drainage** (article 149). NIW's duties in relation to maintenance of the sewer network are therefore restricted so as to ensure effectual drainage – no attendant public duties are imposed on NIW.

Financial Obligations

As you will appreciate NI Water is working within a testing financial climate and as such has to, at all times, consider the most efficient and effective management of the public money. With this in mind the cost involved in continuing to finance the Sewer Baiting service across Northern Ireland was examined.

The present contract was awarded to two suppliers, one of which is Belfast City Council. BCC is the supplier for the Belfast City Council area whilst the needs of all other councils are catered for by the other provider.

Out of a total expenditure of around £47,000 a total of £43,000 was spent baiting sewers in Belfast. Despite this there is no indication that other council

areas have suffered any adverse effects in relation to problems with rats or other vermin from sewers.

The NIW Executive Committee is clear that it is not obliged to fund sewer baiting services and is therefore seeking to reduce its expenditure in this area. However it is clear that the council has become reliant on funding from NIW.

I would propose therefore a compromise, which would provide the opportunity to carry out a full review and assessment of the service, and what is being delivered. Notwithstanding the outcome of such a review we intend at present to phase out our funding over 2 years with an expenditure profile of £25k in year 1, and £10k in year 2.

I hope this offers some clarity on our position. I would be happy to meet in person to discuss the terms of reference for the proposed review and will make arrangements accordingly.

Yours Sincerely

Sara Venning

Sara Venning
Customer Service Delivery Director



Belfast City Council

Report to:	Health & Environmental Services Committee
Subject:	Dargan Road Landfill Closure Plan – Planned Future Works
Date:	7th September, 2011
Reporting Officer:	Suzanne Wylie, Director of Health and Environmental Services, ext 3260
Contact Officer:	Tim Walker, Head of Waste Management, ext 3311

1	Relevant Background Information
1.1	The North Foreshore Closure Plan to discharge the Council's statutory responsibilities in respect of the former landfill site at Dargan Road includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the execution of capping works to contain landfill gas discharge b) installation of landfill gas extraction and collection wells and pipework (from which the gas is delivered as fuel for the Council's electricity generation facility now on the site) c) associated civil engineering works.
1.2	These works have been carried out over the years in various sections of the site under a planned, rolling programme of separate contracts as part of the Closure Programme which is funding from the Council's Landfill Site Closure Fund.

2	Key Issues															
2.1	The Strategic Policy & Resources Committee, at its meeting on 21st August 2009, agreed that, as the content of each contract was decided by civil engineering technical assessments, a report should be presented on an annual basis seeking broad approval to proceed to tender for the planned programme of works for the coming year. The evaluation criteria for the contracts will be based on both cost and quality and the contract will be awarded to the most economically advantageous tender.															
2.2	The Local Government Auditor has recently decided that these contracts should not form part of the capital programme and as such responsibility for the award of tenders for closure works has reverted to Health & Environmental Services Committee.															
2.3	The Committee is asked to agree to the programme of works set out below and which are required to advance the Closure Plan:															
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Project:</th> <th>Approximate Value</th> <th>Tender Issue</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Gas Collection & Drainage Phase 8</td> <td>£300,000.00</td> <td>Autumn 2011</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Landfill Drainage Phase 2</td> <td>£160,000.00</td> <td>Autumn 2011</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sundry Associated Engineering Works</td> <td>£290,000.00</td> <td>Spring 2012</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total:</td> <td>£750,000.00</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Project:	Approximate Value	Tender Issue	Gas Collection & Drainage Phase 8	£300,000.00	Autumn 2011	Landfill Drainage Phase 2	£160,000.00	Autumn 2011	Sundry Associated Engineering Works	£290,000.00	Spring 2012	Total:	£750,000.00	
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Total:	£750,000.00															

3 Resource Implications

- 3.1 Expenditure on these works will be funded from the Corporate Landfill Site Closure Fund which was established to meet the full costs of the closure of the Dargan Road Landfill Site in accordance with the approved Landfill Closure Plan.

4 Recommendations

- 4.1 It is recommended that the Committee approves the invitation of tenders for the works referred to above to enable advancement of the Closure Plan and discharge of the Council's statutory responsibilities.
- 4.2 Approval is also requested for the Director of Health and Environmental Services to exercise her authority under the Scheme of Delegation to award the contract to the most economically advantageous tender in line with the evaluation criteria.

Decision Tracking

The Head of Waste Management, in liaison with the Council's civil engineering advisors, will oversee the letting of these contracts and will seek the appropriate tender authority from the Director of Health and Environmental Services in line with the Council's Scheme of Delegation.



Belfast City Council

Report to:	Health and Environmental Services Committee
Subject:	Belfast Outreach Project
Date:	7th September, 2011
Reporting Officer:	Siobhan Toland, Head of Environmental Health, Ext 3281
Contact Officer:	Stevie Lavery, Interim Safer City Manager, Ext 3258

1	Relevant Background Information
1.1	The Council is lead partner on the Belfast Community Safety Partnership (CSP) and as such has responsibility to appoint suitable agencies to deliver aspects of the numerous projects contained in the CSP's Safer Belfast Plan.
1.2	The Belfast Outreach Project (BOP) was delivered, through the CSP's 2009/2011 Safer Belfast Plan, to provide project/programme costs for outreach youth workers to work with young people throughout the city. BOP includes on-street contact, developmental youth work, restorative and reparative programmes and positive relationships between the young people and their communities. This project has consistently exceeded the agreed targets in engaging and working with young people across each area of Belfast
1.3	In order to support uninterrupted delivery of the Belfast Outreach Project, the Committee gave delegated authority to the Director of Health and Environmental Services to undertake the necessary procurement exercise(s) and to commence a competitive tender exercise for the financial year 2011/12 with the possibility of extension for a further year. Unfortunately there have been operational challenges in both the community safety and procurement teams such that to start a competitive tender as described above will not deliver a supplier until after the end date for the contract.
1.4	The need for this type of project is persistent, and a similar approach has been utilised by the Parks and Leisure Department as part of its People In Parks Programme to tackle antisocial behaviour and could be explored with other departments e.g. Good Relations. Whilst the BOP and the People In Parks contracts are very similar, they are both advertised, managed and performance monitored separately. Clearly there is an opportunity to make efficiency savings and improve cross departmental working by letting one contract.
1.5	The scope of the proposed project is such that we will need to go to tender in the European Journal; in order for us to be operational in April 2012, we should be placing the advertisement in October 2011.
1.6	This report seeks permission to extend the current BOP contract to the end of March 2011, and, at the same time, to develop and undertake a joint up commissioning exercise for the outreach youth services described above.

2	Key Issues
2.1	The need for a project which tackles antisocial behaviour by young people across the city is persistent; this is evidenced by service requests from the elected members and the community as well as by the city wide research that the Council regularly undertakes.
2.2	The project that we put in place will be expected to proactively engage young people, targeting areas with high levels of antisocial behaviour, particularly at difficult times (summer, Halloween, Easter etc). The Council's antisocial behaviour officers and community safety partners will help to identify the hot spots.
2.3	In order to be effective, the project staff will be expected to proactively work with the young people engaging in antisocial behaviour, who may be intoxicated due to alcohol or drugs and/or displaying other difficult behaviours.
2.4	As the lead organisation in the Belfast Community Safety Partnership and in delivering our corporate responsibilities in our park and leisure facilities, the Council will have to continue to meet this need and demand. Approximately £100,000 per year is invested through a mixture of Community Safety Partnership and City Council funding; and it is likely that we will need to continue to invest in this innovative approach for at least the next three years.
2.5	In order to release efficiency savings and to demonstrate a one council approach it is recommended that the BOP contract is extended in its current form until March 2012 and that permission is given to begin a competitive tender exercise for a joined up project to meet the ongoing problem of young people's antisocial behaviour in Belfast. The evaluation criteria will be based on both quality and cost. The contract will be awarded to the most economically advantageous tender.
2.6	The competitive tendering process required to appoint a contractor to deliver the project is likely to take approximately 6 months, and it is anticipated that we can advertise the project in October 2011 to allow service delivery to commence in April 2012.
2.7	Permission is also sought under the Scheme of Delegation to authorise the Director of Health & Environmental Services to award a tender in line with evaluation criteria without requiring further approval by Committee.

3	Resource Implications
3.1	<u>Financial</u> Letting one contract rather than two (Community Safety Partnership and BCC) will provide efficiency savings during the commissioning of the project, advertising costs, administration and performance monitoring.
3.2	<u>Human Resources</u> The Community Safety Team will take on this role under current working arrangements alongside the Council procurement and legal services teams.
3.3	<u>Asset and Other Implications</u> None

4	Equality Implications
4.1	We will ensure that an equality perspective is incorporated into the programme.

5	Recommendations
	<p>The Committee is requested to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) give permission to extend the current contract for delivery of the Belfast Outreach Project until 31 March 2011 to ensure uninterrupted delivery.(ii) approve the commencement of a joined-up, competitive tendering exercise to support the provision of a project to tackle young peoples' antisocial behaviour in Belfast from April 2012–March 2015, with the possibility of extension depending on a successful review of performance and on funding; and(ii) grant approval to the Director of Health and Environmental Services to exercise her authority under the Scheme of Delegation to award the contract to the most advantageous tender in line with the evaluation criteria.
6	Decision Tracking
	<p>The Director of Health and Environmental Services will exercise her authority under the Scheme of Delegation to award the contract to the most advantageous tender in line with the evaluation criteria.</p>
7	Documents Attached
	<p>None</p>

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Belfast City Council

Report to:	Health and Environmental Services Committee
Subject:	BITES shortlisted for Sustainable Ireland Award
Date:	7th September, 2011
Reporting Officer:	S Wylie, Director of Health and Environmental Services, Ext 3260
Contact Officer:	Martin Doherty, Waste Education and Business Development Manager, ext 3270

1	Relevant Background Information
1.1	Earlier this year, the Waste Management Service, working in partnership with the Development Department, submitted an application for the Sustainable Ireland Awards 2011. These awards are increasingly being recognised as the lead annual national environmental awards.
1.2	The Service has now been informed that it has been shortlisted in the category of " <i>Leadership in Sustainable Development</i> ", and the winner will be announced at the annual ceremony on 14 September 2011.
1.3	The Waste Management Service/Development Department project submitted its " <i>Business Improvements Through Environmental Solutions</i> " (BITES) Programme for this category. Members may be aware that this programme has been designed to assist local businesses in addressing the environmental impact of their business operations, improve their profitability and enhance their competitiveness.
1.4	It has proven very successful (see Cleansing Service's Green Apple Award report) and was jointly developed and funded by both the Waste Management Service and Economic Initiatives. The most recent programme, delivered between October 2009 and September 2010, identified how collectively the 12 businesses which took part in the programme could make combined annual savings of around £250,000.

2	Key Issues
2.1	The Sustainable Ireland Awards will take place on the 14 September 2011 at the Ramada Hotel, Shaws Bridge, Belfast. The shortlisted candidates are requested to attend the event when the winner will be announced.
2.2	The Council's BITES programme has been shortlisted under the " <i>Leadership in Sustainable Development</i> " category.
2.3	Members are now requested to consider sending the Committee Chair and the Head of Waste Management, or their nominees, to the awards ceremony.

3	Resource Implications
3.1	The cost of attending the awards ceremony is £45 per person per ticket The above expenditure can be met from within the Service's revenue budget for 2011/12.

4	Equality Implications
4.1	None

5	Recommendation
5.1	The Committee is requested to approve the attendance of the Committee Chair and the Head of Waste Management, or their nominees, to the Sustainable Ireland Awards ceremony at the Ramada Hotel, Belfast on 14 September 2011.

Decision Tracking
The Head of Waste Management will ensure that the necessary arrangements are made for the Chair or his nominee to attend the Sustainable Ireland awards ceremony

Key to Abbreviations
None



Belfast City Council

Report to:	Health and Environmental Services Committee
Subject:	Green Apple Environmental Awards
Date:	7th September, 2011
Reporting Officer:	Sam Skimin, Head of Cleansing Services
Contact Officer:	Sam Skimin, Head of Cleansing Services, ext 5273 Tim Walker, Head of Waste Management, ext 3311

1	Relevant Background Information
1.1	The Committee is advised that Cleansing Services and the Waste Management Service (in partnership with Development Department) recently submitted two individual applications for awards under the National Green Apple Awards scheme run by The Green Organisation. The Green Apple Awards are prestigious national environmental awards presented annually under a range of categories.
1.2	The Council has been advised that it has now won two 2011 Green Apple Awards for environmental best practice, in competition with other bodies nationally.
1.3	<p>Cleansing Service's Award</p> <p>The project submitted this year by Cleansing Services was the Anti-Litter Campaign featuring "Littering, It's not a good look ". We have been advised we have won an award but the category is still to be announced.</p> <p>Members have been briefed regularly on the success of our anti litter campaign since its inception in 2004. The Campaign has won many awards and this latest achievement continues the recognition it has received nationally.</p> <p>Full details of the submission are available from the Head of Cleansing Services.</p>
1.4	<p>Waste Management Service (Development Department) Award</p> <p>The project submitted was the Council's "<i>Business Improvements Through Environmental Solutions</i>" (BITES) Programme. This has been designed to assist local businesses to address the environmental impact of their business operations, improve profitability and enhance their competitiveness. It has been funded jointly by the Economic Initiatives and Waste Management services and the most recent programme round, delivered between October 2009 and September 2010 which assisted 12 businesses in identifying how they could make combined annual savings which when implemented yielded £250,000.</p> <p>Full details of the submission are available from the Head of Waste Management</p>

2	Key Issues
2.1	The Green Apple Awards ceremony will take place in the House of Commons, London, on 14th November 2011. A Member and an Officer from the Development Department will be attending to accept the BITES award on behalf of the Council. Given this, it is proposed that only the Chairman or his nominee attend the event to collect the Anti litter Campaign Award, as a Council Officer will already be in attendance.

3	Resource Implications						
3.1	<p>COSTS</p> <p>Costs per person</p> <table> <tr> <td>Flights</td> <td>£125</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Accommodation</td> <td>£125</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Meals etc</td> <td>£ 54</td> </tr> </table> <p>Ticket for awards ceremony £ 110</p> <p>The above expenditure can be met from within the current revenue estimates.</p>	Flights	£125	Accommodation	£125	Meals etc	£ 54
Flights	£125						
Accommodation	£125						
Meals etc	£ 54						

4	Equality Implications
4.1	None

5	Recommendations
5.1	Members are requested to note the good work undertaken by Cleansing Services and Waste Management Service staff in developing these excellent Environmental projects.
5.2	Members are also requested to approve attendance at the Green Apple Awards Ceremony in London on 14th November of the Chairman (or his nominee).

Decision Tracking
N/A

Key to Abbreviations
None

Documents Attached
Appendix 1 - Letter from The Green Organisation
Appendix 2 - Report to Development Committee of 10th August, 2011



The Green Organisation
The Mill House
Mill Lane
Earls Barton
Northampton NN6 0NR

Tel/Fax: 01604 810 507
Email: roger@thegreenorganisation.info
Web: www.thegreenorganisation.info

Dear Caroline,

PROJECT: "LITTERING-ITS NOT A GOOD LOOK" CAMPAIGN

I am delighted to confirm that you have won a Green Apple Award in connection with the above project, and I hope you will be able to join us to be presented with your trophy at the House of Commons on November 14.

You have definitely won a Green Apple Award, but we never reveal who has won exactly what until the presentation ceremony itself.

You will find full details of this event and further opportunities in the enclosed Ticket Order Form booklet, so please make sure you read this thoroughly and claim your tickets before the booking deadline.

Also enclosed you will find a draft News Release to help you publicise your success up to this point. Simply fill in the blanks and distribute it to your local and target media to gain maximum exposure and publicity for your achievement.

Once you know exactly what you have won at the House of Commons, you can once again adapt the News Release to announce your level of success; and you will find most newspapers and radio stations are keen to carry positive news about organisations doing their best to help the environment.

Please convey our congratulations to everyone connected with your award-winning project and we look forward to the pleasure of your company at the House of Commons.

Yours sincerely,

Roger Wolens
Director



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Belfast City Council

Report to:	Development Committee
Subject:	Green Apple Environmental Awards
Date:	10th August, 2011
Reporting Officer:	John McGrillen, Director of Development, ext 3470
Contact Officers:	Shirley McCay, Head of Economic Initiatives, ext 3459

1	Relevant Background Information
1.1	The Council's Business Improvements Through Environmental Solutions (BITES) Programme has been designed to assist local businesses to address the environmental impact of their business operations, improve profitability and enhance their competitiveness. Funded jointly by the Economic Development and Waste Management services, the most recent round of the Programme was delivered between October 2009 and September 2010 and assisted the 12 businesses participating to identify and implement combined annual savings of £250,000.

2	Key Issues
2.1	The BITES project was recently submitted for an award under the Green Apple Environment Awards which are administered by the Green Organisation. The Green Apple Awards were established in 1994 and have become established as the UK's major recognition for environmental endeavour among businesses, local authorities and communities.
2.2	Following the assessment process, Council has been notified that the BITES Project has won a Green Apple Award in the Environmental Improvement and Sustainable Development category having been assessed against 500 other nominations
2.3	The Awards Ceremony will be held in the House of Commons on Monday 14th November 2011, at a time to be confirmed.

3	Resource Implications
3.1	As a consequence of winning the award, the Council has been allocated one free ticket for the awards ceremony. Additional tickets will cost £110 each.
3.2	Estimated costs for attendance at the awards ceremony are: Transportation 2 x £125 = £250 Hotel accommodation 2 x £125 = £250 Subsistence 2 x £53.49 = £106.98 Ticket for awards ceremony 1 x £110 Total = £716.98
4	Equality and Good Relations Considerations
4.1	There are no Equality and Good Relations Considerations attached to this report.
5	Recommendations
5.1	Members are requested to approve; <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Attendance at the Green Apple Awards Ceremony in London on the 14 November 2011 of the Chairman or his nominee and one Officer from the Development Department and 2. Associated costs as detailed.
6	Decision Tracking
No specific decision tracking required if recommendation is accepted.	
7	Key to Abbreviations
BITES - Business Improvements Through Environmental Solutions	



Belfast City Council

Report to:	Health and Environmental Services Committee
Subject:	Retail NI 2011 Conference
Date:	7th September, 2011
Reporting Officer:	Suzanne Wylie, Director of Health and Environmental Services, Ext. 3260
Contact Officer:	David Cartmill, Departmental Policy Manager, Ext. 3377
1	Relevant Background Information
1.1	The Belfast Chamber of Trade and Commerce (BCTC) has organised the 'Retail NI 2011' conference to be held on Wednesday 5 th October at the Stormont Hotel, Belfast. Key speakers at the conference will include a representative from the Office of the First Minister and Deputy First Minister, the Minister of Finance and Personnel and the Minister of the Environment. The conference will be opened by the Lord Mayor and includes presentations from a range of high profile retail specialists. The key theme of this year's conference is to examine how the sector should operate in times of severe economic difficulties.
2	Key Issues
2.1	The Council is a core funder of Belfast City Centre Management (BCCM)/BCTC. The joint organisations represent a public-private partnership drawing together key stakeholders to provide a common and united approach to improving and regenerating Belfast. Over 400 businesses in the city subscribe to the BCCM/BCTC initiative.
2.2	Given the importance of BCCM and BCTC to the commercial success of the city and the substantial funding provided by BCC, the Council holds 3 seats on the Board of the company. Representation reflects the relationship with Council activities and includes the Chair of the H&ES Committee together with the Chair and Vice Chair of the Development Committee.
2.3	The organisations work closely with Council Officers and operate within an agreed business plan. Performance targets set for the BCCM/BCTC mirror various Council priorities including contributions to improved urban management and a safer city.
2.4	It is noted that the conference intends to deal with "critical issues such as challenging the scale of non domestic rates".
3	Resource Implications
3.1	The cost of attending the conference is £155 (inc VAT) which can be met from the current departmental budget.

4	Equality Considerations
4.1	There are no equality considerations associated with this report

5	Recommendation
5.1	Given the relationship between the Council and BCCM/BCTC and the issues to be addressed at the conference, it is recommended that the Chairman, or his nominee is authorised to attend.

Decision Tracking
The Departmental Policy Manager will relay the decision of the Committee to the conference organisers and, if agreed, make arrangements for attendance at the conference.

Documents Attached
None



Belfast City Council

Report to:	Health and Environmental Services Committee
Subject:	Tidy NI Clean Neighbourhoods Conference
Date:	7 th September. 2011
Reporting Officer:	Sam Skimin, Head of Cleansing Services
Contact Officer:	Sam Skimin, Head of Cleansing Services, ext 5273

1	Relevant Background Information
1.1	To inform the Committee that the Tidy NI Clean Neighbourhoods Conference will take place in Lisburn on 14th September, 2011. The summit will be covering, in depth, the Clean Neighbourhoods legislation, due to be introduced in April, 2012. We apologise for the short notice to Members but we are acting on a letter received in late August.

2	Key Issues
2.1	The Summit is being targeted at both Officers and Elected Members from a number of local Councils. It will cover many of the aspects of the Clean Neighbourhoods legislative provision, the new powers available to Councils and how they can best be utilised. Given the high profile nature of the issues covered by the legislation it would be useful for Members to attend to get some background information and to discuss any issues raised by the new powers. Given the low cost and local venue it is recommended that any Member of Committee who expresses an interest can attend.

3	Resource Implications
3.1	<p><u>Financial</u></p> <p>Travel</p> <p>Estimated costs per person</p> <p>Attendance £51 plus VAT</p> <p>The above expenditure can be met from the current revenue estimates.</p>
3.2	<p><u>Human Resources</u></p> <p>There are no human resources implications in this report.</p>
3.3	<p><u>Asset and Other Implications</u></p> <p>There are no assets or other implications in this report.</p>

4	Equality and Good Relations Considerations
4.1	None.

5	Recommendation
5.1	The Committee is requested to approve the attendance at the Tidy NI Clean Neighbourhoods Conference of the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman, together with one Member from the remaining Political Parties not represented by the aforementioned Members.

Decision Tracking
N/A

Key to Abbreviations
N/A

Document Attached
Letter from Tidy NI to the Chief Executive



Bridge House, Paulett Avenue, Belfast BT5 4HD Tel: 028 9073 6920
Email: enquiries@tidynorthernireland.org Web: www.tidynorthernireland.org

Mr Peter McNaney
Belfast City Council
Cecil Ward Building
4-10 Linenhall Street
Belfast
BT2 8BP

HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT			
DHES	24 AUG 2011		BSM
HCS	HBC	HEH	HWM
Reference: SWH/08			

Pass to Suzanne Wylie.

copy for

17th August 2011

Dear Mr McNaney,

I have provided below a brief update on the TIDY Northern Ireland Clean Neighbourhoods conference on the 14th September in the Lagan Island Centre, Lisburn. We would particularly welcome the attendance of elected members, as this conference will provide a thorough grounding in a complex but important area of local authority work, their understanding of which could directly impact your ability to improve the local environmental quality of your area.

TIDY Northern Ireland's Clean Neighbourhood conference is just a month away, and the event continues to take shape. The focus this year is on practical strategies for implementing the Clean Neighbourhoods & Environment legislation. We will be bringing speakers from councils and other bodies in England to give advice and guidance on the best practice they have developed through 6 years of implementing similar legislation. We will consider the elements of the legislation in turn during the day, as well as looking at how to most effectively communicate the message of behavioural change. The day will end with an open question and answer session with the speakers.

Topics to be covered on the day will include*:

- A general overview of the powers available under the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act, and how they can be used to greatest effect.
- Using Litter Cleaning Notices and a partnership approach to tackle litter hotspots in mixed and social housing areas
- The use of "Duty of Care" powers to combat fly-tipping by preventing the illegal collection and disposal of commercial waste.
- Best practice in the consultation, introduction and use of dog control areas
- Novel methods for dealing with flyposting and graffiti, including examples of
- How councils can better communicate and engage with citizens to influence and reduce behaviour such as littering, covering areas such as social proofing and original work by the Keep Britain Tidy group.

Because of the strong representation given to new legislation, this conference has direct relevance to heads of technical and environmental services in local authorities, councillors

with budget and environmental responsibilities, local business representatives, social housing groups and waste management firms. In past years other attendees have included key members of the DoENI, NIEA, NI Tourist Board, the PSNI, NILGA, McDonalds and Coca-Cola, and the Environment Minister.

The conference will also be addressed by David Meade; TV presenter, university lecturer and "mentalist" and Arthur Acheson, chair of the Ministerial Advisory Group for Architecture and the Built Environment for Northern Ireland.

Brian Walker, member of the Council of the Law Society of Northern Ireland will be available during the final session in order to give his views on the topics of discussion and methods of implementing the legislation.

The conference will open at 09:30 and close at 16:00. Refreshments will be provided throughout the day.

Additional details and other information is available on our website at <http://www.tidynorthernireland.org/conference-2011/conference-programme/index.php>

Best regards

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'C. Allen', with a horizontal line underneath.

Chris Allen
Local Environmental Quality Officer

*content of presentations may be subject to change without notice



Belfast City Council

Report to:	Health and Environmental Services Committee
Subject:	Update on Dog Fouling
Date:	7th September, 2011
Reporting Officer:	Siobhan Toland, Head of Environmental Health, extension 3281
Contact Officer:	John Corkey, Environmental Health Manager (Public Health and Housing), extension 3289

1	Relevant Background Information
1.1	Irresponsible dog ownership means that dog fouling continues to be a significant problem in the city's parks and public places. It is accepted, however, that the Council's policy of encouraging responsible dog ownership will only be achieved through the joint application of pro-active enforcement of the dog fouling legislation along with education and awareness raising.
1.2	Council staff therefore continue to issue fixed penalties for fouling and straying whilst a working group, made up of officers from Environmental Health, Cleansing and Parks and Leisure are seeking to profile the problem of dog fouling through a comprehensive awareness raising campaign targeted across the city. Members also asked for information on the potential health effects of dog fouling. Awareness Campaign
1.3	An awareness raising campaign was launched in June of this year which involved the development of a media plan including Radio, Adshel advertisements, billboards on Council Leisure Centres, banners for Parks, stickers for bins, leaflets and stencils as well as articles in City Matters.
1.4	In line with the principle of responsible dog ownership the campaign strap line is "His business is your business". All elements of the campaign are going to schedule and, following additional resourcing, it is being extended into the autumn.
1.5	The additional funding will also assist with evaluation of the project and will help inform the Council's approach to changing behaviour in respect of dog fouling generally.
1.6	In order to reflect the need to ensure that dog fouling is addressed in all public places there is a balanced approach to the campaign with regard to streets and public parks. Half the graphics relate to streets and half to parks. A similar approach is being taken with consecutive articles in City Matters.
1.7	The campaign has attracted significant public interest with feedback generally positive. Information received however has resulted in stencils being used primarily, although not exclusively, in Parks as some residents were unhappy with these on footpaths. We received other suggestions too which we have incorporated.

Potential Health Effects	
1.8	Whilst the presence of dog fouling on the city streets and in other public locations is unsightly, it could also have a harmful effect on health. Some members have recently expressed concern regarding the potential health implications of dog fouling and, although there are few identifiable cases related to dog fouling, there is always the possibility that it could cause ill health.
1.9	<i>Toxocara canis</i> is the common roundworm of the dog. <i>Toxocara</i> eggs are present in the faeces of dogs which have not been treated with the appropriate tablets. If a person comes into contact with contaminated faeces and infected eggs, usually through swallowing, there is a possibility of an illness referred to as toxocariasis.
1.10	Frequently the infection is through hands, but also through contact with dogs themselves or through inanimate objects such as wheels of toys, soles of shoes, etc. As a result the prevalence of toxocariasis is dominant in children between 18 months and 5 years.
1.11	It usually causes mild, flu-like symptoms although it can cause blindness. Total blindness from <i>Toxocara</i> infection is exceptional but vision can be impaired and even one case is too many.

2 Key Issues	
2.1	Irresponsible dog ownership means that dog fouling remains a problem across the city and the Council is seeking to deliver a twin-track approach in dealing with it through both enforcement and awareness raising.
2.2	A media plan was developed and an awareness raising/behaviour change campaign was launched by the Council in June of this year. Also, the availability of additional funding will allow for an extended campaign and a more comprehensive evaluation of the project.
2.3	Feedback from both the public and Council members has already assisted in shaping some elements of the campaign.
2.4	Members have expressed concern about the potential health effects of dog fouling which although rare can result in flu-like symptoms, particularly in young children, or even blindness.

3 Resource Implications	
3.1	The Committee, at its last meeting, agreed to extend the campaign using unexpected income.

4 Equality Implications	
4.1	None

5 Recommendation	
5.1	The Committee is asked to note the contents of this report.



Belfast City Council

Report to:	Health and Environmental Services Committee
Subject:	Impact of Air Quality upon Public Health in the Vicinity of Arterial Routes
Date:	7th September, 2011
Reporting Officer:	Mrs. Siobhan Toland, Head of Environmental Health (ext. 3281)
Contact Officer:	Mr. Stephen Leonard, Environmental Protection Unit Manager (ext. 3312)

1	Relevant Background Information
1.1	At the Committee meeting on 3rd August, Members considered a consultation response to DEFRA concerning an application to the EC for a time extension for achieving nitrogen dioxide health-based air quality standards. Members will recall that the council has already declared four air quality management areas (AQMA) across the city for exceedences of nitrogen dioxide and particulate matter air quality standards. These AQMA encompass arterial routes and therefore the principal source of pollution has been identified as road transport.
1.2	In considering the consultation response, Members requested that a subsequent report be presented to Committee outlining the health effects of nitrogen dioxide, identifying whether there is an increased incidence of respiratory disease within the AQMA, characterising air pollution from burning tyres on bonfires and summarising the legislative controls relating to tyre dumping.

2	Key Issues
2.1	Health effects of nitrogen dioxide and linkages to respiratory disease. Combustion in air produces oxides of nitrogen. Nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂) and nitric oxide (NO) are both oxides of nitrogen and collectively are referred to as NO _x . However, it is nitrogen dioxide that is associated with adverse human health effects. Presently, road transport accounts for about half of total UK emissions of NO _x , with further major contributions from the electricity supply industry and the industrial and commercial sectors.
2.2	Nitric oxide forms the principal component of emitted NO _x , although direct emissions of nitrogen dioxide from diesel-powered vehicles can be locally significant. In addition, nitric oxide can be converted into nitrogen dioxide in the atmosphere, through a complex series of photochemical reactions involving ozone (O ₃).
2.3	In terms of adverse health effects from NO ₂ , at high concentrations it acts as an irritant causing inflammation of the airways and affecting immune cells in the lungs, leading to increased susceptibility to respiratory infections. Evidence suggests that NO ₂ can increase the sensitivity of asthmatics to allergens and increase the likelihood of asthma attacks. Longer-term exposure increases the likelihood of respiratory illnesses in children. Accordingly, government has established an annual mean air quality objective for NO ₂ of 40 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$. In terms of the Belfast AQMA, in 2010 the annual mean along the M1 Motorway and Westlink was up to 66 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$, 48 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ on the Upper Newtownards Road, 50 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ at Short Strand and up to 35 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ along the Ormeau Road.

2.4	Referring to Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety (DHSSPS) data for elective (scheduled), emergency and other respiratory hospital admissions, during 2009/2010 there were 1,202 elective admissions, 3,389 emergency admissions and 34 non-specific admissions across Belfast. A detailed graphical representation of this data is presented in the attached appendix. Considering admission data by electoral ward, the highest levels of elective admissions relate to the Falls Park, Glen Road, Glencolin, Ladybrook, Legoniel, Shaftesbury and Upper Springfield wards. The highest levels of emergency admissions came from the Ardoyne, Cherryvalley, Crumlin, Falls, Fortwilliam, New Lodge, Shaftesbury, Shankill and Sydenham wards. The highest levels of other respiratory related admissions were from the Ardoyne, Beechmount, Bloomfield, Shaftesbury and Water Works wards.
2.5	Although the Falls and Shaftesbury electoral wards are adjacent to the M1 Motorway / Westlink AQMA and the Sydenham ward abuts the Sydenham by-pass, it is unclear whether this admission data supports a direct causal link between road traffic pollution and incidence of respiratory diseases.
2.6	In addition, health practitioners have concluded that there is no single cause of respiratory disease but that environmental and lifestyle factors including diet, exposure to smoking and genetic makeup are all suspected of being predominant causes.
2.7	<p>Northern Ireland asthma data.</p> <p>Asthma UK reports that 146,000 adults and 36,000 children in Northern Ireland are presently receiving treatment for asthma. The Committee on the Medical Effects of Air Pollutants (COMEAP) has considered the incidence of asthma in the UK and the potential linkages to ambient air pollution. In November 2010, it concluded that:</p> <p><i>'Evidence from studies on traffic-related air pollution suggests that it is possible that air pollution plays a part in the induction of asthma in some individuals who live near busy roads, particularly roads carrying high numbers of heavy goods vehicles.'</i></p> <p><i>'The contribution of exposure to air pollutants to the induction of asthma in those in whom it plays a part is likely to be small in comparison with those from other contributory factors. The proportion of the population so affected is also likely to be small.'</i></p>
2.8	Accordingly, COMEAP accepts that pollution from road traffic can cause asthma in locations where there is a high proportion of HGVs within the vehicle fleet. Members will be aware that in its response to DEFRA, the council called for greater research into the Belfast fleet composition in order to inform future Air Quality Action planning.
2.9	<p>Air pollution associated with burning waste tyres.</p> <p>Generally, when tyres are burnt in uncontrolled conditions, such as on bonfires, there is potential for a range of pollutants to be emitted to atmosphere. These include common pollutants such as carbon monoxide (CO), sulphur oxides (SO_x), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and particulate matter (PM₁₀). Other more toxic pollutants that can be emitted include polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), dioxins, furans, hydrogen chloride, benzene, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and heavy metals that were involved in the manufacturing process.</p>
2.10	<p>Impact of bonfires on ambient air quality.</p> <p>Belfast City Council operates monitoring equipment across the city in order to measure levels of air pollution in relevant locations including where people live. One such example is in east Belfast. By considering historical ambient monitoring data for this location around the 12 July, it is possible to characterise the health impact of bonfires. In the run up to the 11 July, ambient levels of particles are typically around 10 $\mu\text{g}\text{m}^{-3}$, however, historical levels have been shown to exceed 320 $\mu\text{g}\text{m}^{-3}$ during the hours surrounding midnight when bonfires are alight. This is typical of combustion at relatively low</p>

	temperatures and of the burn cycle. Levels tend to decline through the night as the bonfires extinguish and typically return to normal by the next morning. However, these acute levels can also expose members of the public in the vicinity of the bonfire and further afield to toxic pollutants such as PAHs, etc. that are entrained in inhaled particles.
2.11	Two health-based standards have been established for particulate matter; a daily and an annual mean. The above-mentioned levels would likely give rise to a significant exceedence of the daily mean but not contribute appreciably to the annual mean. It should be noted that the health impacts for a range of other ambient pollutants, including some heavy metals and PAHs, are also assessed on an annual basis. For that reason, these standards do not adequately reflect transient high pollution associated with bonfires and tyre burning. Further detailed research would have to be undertaken by government in order to characterise the health effects associated with exposure to these acute concentrations.
2.12	Other adverse impacts associated with bonfires. Other more general adverse impacts associated with bonfires can include illegal dumping of waste, scavenging, visual impact, damage to property through poor siting, health impacts of emissions and the site clean up. Cleaning up a bonfire site can involve dealing with soil that has been contaminated by toxic pollutants from the bonfire. In addition, runoffs from water used to control a bonfire can cause pollution to enter nearby watercourses.
2.13	Legislation relating to tyre dumping. In accordance with Article 5(a) of the Landfill Directive, the Landfill Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2003 prohibit the landfilling of whole used tyres except when they are to be used as an engineering material, they are bicycle tyres or they have an outside diameter greater than 140 cm. Landfilled tyres can lead to landfill fires, they tend to rise to the landfill surface thereby effecting settlement and the integrity of capping and the impact of organic chemicals leaching from the tyres is not well understood.
2.14	Accordingly, duty of care regulations have been introduced, which mean that businesses handling used tyres have a legal responsibility to ensure they are disposed of properly. At present, responsibility for enforcement of this duty of care lies solely with the Northern Ireland Environment Agency, however, Article 5 of the forthcoming Waste Act 2011 will also make duty of care powers available to councils. This legislation is scheduled to come into force next year and is subject to the introduction of a 'fly-tipping protocol', which will define the thresholds of dumped waste to be investigated by councils and the NIEA respectively.

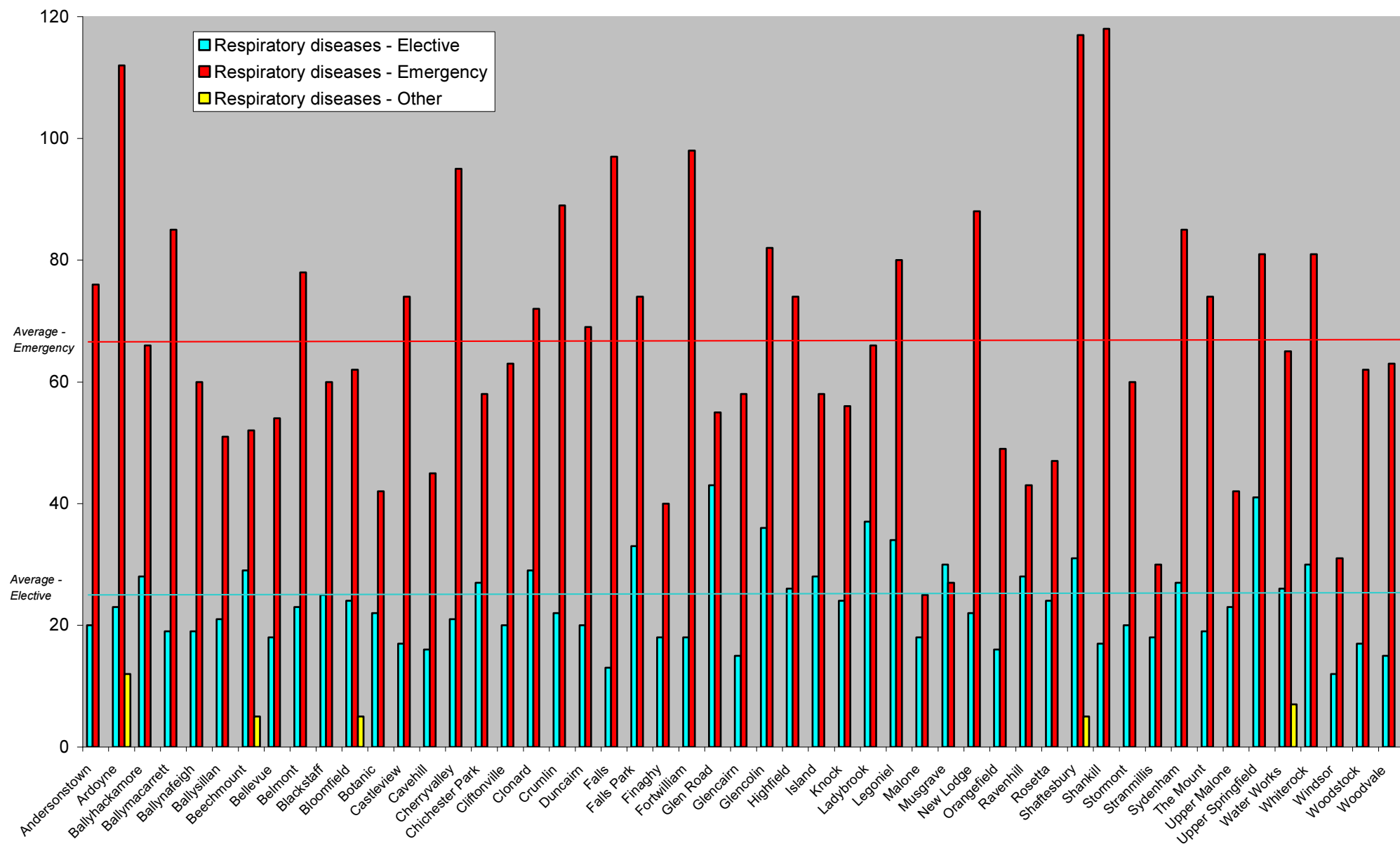
3	Resource Implications
3.1	<u>Financial</u> N/A
3.2	<u>Human Resources</u> N/A
3.3	<u>Asset and Other Implications</u> N/A

4	Recommendation
4.1	The Committee is asked to note the contents of the report.

Document Attached
DHSSPS incidence of elective, emergency and other respiratory diseases by 1992 electoral wards for 2009 / 2010 period.

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DHSSPS incidence of elective, emergency and other respiratory diseases by 1992 electoral wards for 2009 / 2010 period.



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