

Document Pack

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



7th January, 2011

MEETING OF DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

Dear Councillor,

The above-named Committee will meet in the Lavery Room (Room G05), City Hall on Wednesday, 12th January, 2011 at 4.30 pm., for the transaction of the business noted below.

You are requested to attend.

Yours faithfully

PETER McNANEY

Chief Executive

AGENDA:

1. Routine Matters
 - (a) Apologies
 - (b) Minutes
 - (c) Cathedral Quarter Development Plan (Pages 1 - 4)

(To consider further the minute of the meeting of 6th December under the heading "Cathedral Quarter Development Plan", which, at the request of Councillor Rodway, was referred back to the Committee for further consideration at the meeting of the Council on 5th January)
2. Financial Estimates and District Rate 2011-2012 (Pages 5 - 14)
3. Ballymacarrett Recreation Centre - Management Arrangements (Pages 15 - 20)
4. Delivering Tourism Locally - Local Tourism Destinations (Pages 21 - 24)
5. Future Presentations - Belfast City Centre Management and Belfast Visitor and Convention Bureau (Pages 25 - 26)

6. St. George's Sunday Market (Pages 27 - 30)
7. 2011 Christmas Lights Switch-on (Pages 31 - 38)
8. Support for Sport - Events Funding (Pages 39 - 52)
9. Review of Enterprise Agencies - Publication of Report (Pages 53 - 56)
10. Northern Ireland Affairs Committee - 'Northern Ireland as an Enterprise Zone Inquiry' (Pages 57 - 58)
11. Review of Planning Policy Statement 11 - Planning and Waste Management (Pages 59 - 80)
12. Belfast City Masterplan (Pages 81 - 82)
13. Ulster Hall - Mixed Martial Arts Competition (Pages 83 - 102)

“Extract from Development Department Committee on 6 December 2010

Cathedral Quarter Development Plan

The Committee was reminded that the Laganside Corporation had been dissolved in July, 2007. In 2008, the Department for Social Development, working in conjunction with the Council, Belfast City Centre Management and other key stakeholders, had set up a Steering Group to develop and implement a five-year Strategic Vision and Development Plan for the area. The Department for Social Development had committed funding to enable the Steering Group to produce a Strategy and promote the area, including the employment of a Cathedral Quarter Development Manager. The Cathedral Quarter Development Plan had now been drafted and circulated for consultation and a draft Council response to the document is set out hereunder:

“1. Background & Discussion

The draft Cathedral Quarter (CQ) Strategy 2010-2015 proposes to establish a Management Trust which will:

- **Provide a forum for all stakeholders to work together**
- **Work with disparate government agencies and departments to focus on the unique needs of the area**
- **Leverage funding, including external resources not available to government**
- **Manage the Cathedral Quarter’s managed workspaces and event funding with appropriate government oversight**
- **Facilitate the effective and efficient delivery of services**
- **Implement the Cathedral Quarter Development Strategy**

Whilst the Management Trust would provide a focus for the CQ, Belfast City Council would have concerns that other areas across the city would want to adopt a similar approach and Council would need to consider this carefully within a city wide context, before any precedent is set. It is difficult to determine the power of a Trust within the current constraints of government departments.

Private/public sector financial models to support the development of Cathedral Quarter must be fully explored.

2. The CQ Development Plan

In guiding the future development of the Cathedral Quarter the four key priorities of the Management Trust will be:

- **To support the Cathedral Quarter as a centre for the arts and creative industries**
- **To support the growth of the mixed-use economy in Cathedral Quarter**
- **To generate high levels of public participation**
- **To build and maintain a supportive Infrastructure**

Belfast City Council (BCC) broadly supports the 4 Priorities identified in the strategy

BCC notes that the draft strategy contains highly ambitious aspirations for the area in a relatively short period of time. These aspirations are commendable however need to be strengthened by a short, medium and long term implementation plan where the Key Targets should be SMART - specific, measurable, achievable and timebound.

CONSULTATION

BCC recommends that the Development Plan is open to consultation with a wider stakeholder network and not only those with direct interest in the Cathedral Quarter.

MARKETING, COMMUNICATION & VISITOR SERVICING

BCC would recommend that marketing and communication plans are strengthened in the implementation plan and that the proposed management trust works closely in partnership with the Belfast Visitor and Convention Bureau (BVCB).

It is also noted that the key target under Objective 3.3. to include 'Visitor information point(s) in the Cathedral Quarter' must be done in partnership with the Belfast Welcome Centre and in consideration government departments that have the legislative powers over public land.

STREET TRADING & MARKET DEVELOPMENT

The CQ Draft Strategy does not allude to the development of on street trading or market development in the area. BCC has worked closely with representatives from the CQSG on designating locations in the CQ realm and seeks clarification on whether this remains an aspiration for the CQSC.

DEVELOPMENTS

Objective 2.2: Balance public and private land use to meet the needs of the cultural quarter (page 22) has a Key target to include: establish CQ as a Business Improvement District (BID) to facilitate zoning implementation. The plan should note that Northern Ireland at present does not have the legislative authority to establish a BID and the new Management Trust must factor into their plan that any change in legislation will take a number of years.

The role of DSD should be emphasised in bringing forward Royal Exchange and any other improvements in the adjoining NW quarter of the City.

The potential impact of the redevelopment of Central Library should be noted in the plan as LibrariesNI, through funding from Department of Culture and Leisure, plan to develop a mediatech facility and a £30m refurbishment completed in 2014. This development of arts infrastructure should be maximised in the CQ Development Plan.

OPERATIONAL

Within Objective 4.1 of the Consultation, (Ensure a clean, safe and well-functioning public realm through effective local management), it does mention that maintenance of the public realm such as timely collection of bins and regular cleansing and upkeep of streets, footpaths and other surfaces must be coordinated to meet the needs of weekday, weekend and evening economic activity. BCC recommends that there is a need to ensure that any development within the area takes into account waste storage facilities and access to these.

This would also be recommended in a number of other objectives including:

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| Objective 1.4: | Expand and renew the Managed Workspace provision |
| Objective 3.4: | Promote best practice to ensure maximum accessibility to Cathedral Quarter premises, public spaces, services and activities |
| Objective 4.3: | Improve access for pedestrians and cyclists and calm the traffic |

CQSG should access the following link for full guidance:

<http://www.belfastcity.gov.uk/buildingcontrol/wastestorage.asp>

FUNDING

BCC supports the plan but at this stage will not commit to any funding packages referred to in the plan.

3. Summary:

1. Members ask that the CQSG note that this plan necessitates wider consultation with all stakeholders and not just those with a direct interest in the Cathedral Quarter.
2. Council is minded to support the Plan however there would be no commitment at this stage to any of the funding packages referred to in the Plan.
3. The Cathedral Quarter Vision and Framework is top line and reflects the council's own strategies in relation to tourism, culture and arts; Cathedral Quarter is listed as one of the 9 tourism place destinations in the Belfast Integrated Strategic Framework.

4. **BCC recommends that there is a need to ensure that any development within the area takes into account waste storage facilities and access to these.**
5. **The role of DSD should be emphasised in bringing forward Royal Exchange and any other improvements in the adjoining NW quarter of the City.**
6. **The potential of the impact of the redevelopment of Central Library should be developed as they plan a mediatech facility and hope to have a £30m refurbish completed in 2014.**
7. **BCC currently supports the work of the CQSG and will support their work along with all stakeholders and partners by sitting on the steering group at senior officer level.**
8. **Any emerging management structure should be considered on a city wide basis and innovative financing models should be explored.**
9. **Cathedral Quarter will include the MAC which when opened in 2012 will play a key role in supporting the culture and arts sector across the city.**
10. **Cathedral Quarter and its public spaces including Custom House Square provide the City with exciting event potential. Development and outreach initiatives similar to that explored as part of Culture Night should be developed further.**
11. **It is important that the CQ is not seen in isolation and is connected to other parts of the city including Titanic Quarter and North Belfast via the North Belfast Cultural Corridor both physically and through public transport.**
12. **The development of the University and Royal Exchange are critical to the success of CQ and BCC should continue to work with all stakeholders to ensure the maximum opportunities are exploited with both of these significant developments for not only CQ but for the city.**
13. **The strategy requires an action plan for implementation.”**

After discussion, the Committee approved the draft response, subject to it being amended to include a request that more arcades and covered shopping areas be provided in the Cathedral Quarter and that the Plan include a specific statement indicating that the area will be a shared and welcoming quarter that is committed to a “shared and better future” based on equity, diversity and interdependence for all cultural traditions.”



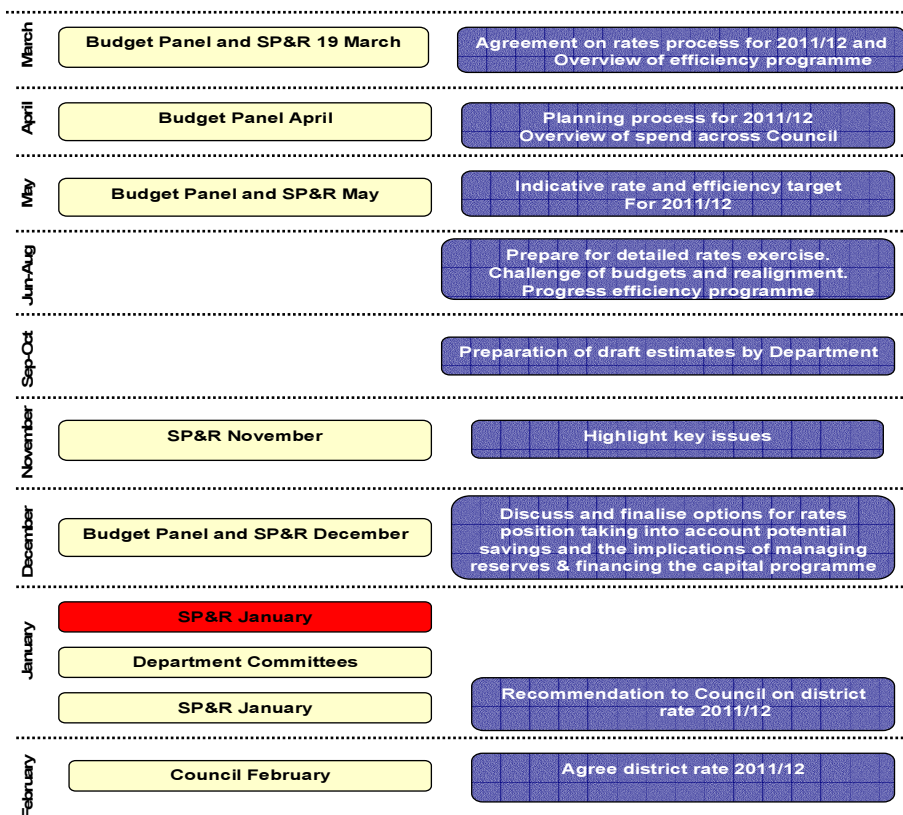
Belfast City Council

Report to:	Development Committee
Subject:	Financial Estimates and District Rate 2011/12
Date:	12 January 2011
Reporting Officer:	John McGrillen, Director of Development
Contact Officer:	John McGrillen, Director of Development

Relevant Background Information and Purpose of Report

- Members will recall that the following process was agreed by the Strategic Policy and Resources Committee for setting the district rate and agreeing the estimates for 2011/12.

Agreed rate setting process for 2011/12



- The purpose of this report is to:
 - Update Members on progress in setting the district rate for 2011/12;
 - Agree the cash limit for the Development Committee; and
 - Outline proposed key actions for the department in 2011/12.

Key Issues**A. District Rate 2011/12**

3. The table below summarises the key elements of the council's finances for 2011/12 based on a district rate increase of 2.5% (subject to agreement at Council on 5 January) and assuming zero growth in the rate base, which has recently been advised by LPS.

District Rate and Estimates 2011/12

	2011/12 Increase/(Decrease) £	% Rate Increase
Departmental Estimates	1,478,413	1.14
Current Capital Programme	528,895	0.40
Additional Capital Schemes	3,200,000	2.48
City Investment Strategy	0	0.00
Waste Plan	1,300,000	0.99
City Area Priorities	1,000,000	0.77
General Exchequer Grant	(214,000)	0.16
Movement in Reserves	(4,500,000)	-3.46
District Rate Increase		2.50
Average impact on ratepayer		£8.39

4. The various elements of expenditure within this table have been presented to the Strategic Policy and Resources Committee at the meetings on 22 October and 19 November 2010. More information on the Departmental Estimates is set out in Section B below.
5. Further liaison and agreement by Members is still needed in relation to the funding for the additional capital schemes and the city area priorities budget. The additional capital financing budget of £3.2m will deliver around £20m of capital expenditure. As has previously been agreed, the Director of Property and Projects will lead on a prioritisation exercise with Members to agree the additional capital schemes to be delivered within this budget. The £1m of investment in city area priorities will secure a £250k budget for the four city areas. A member led process will be facilitated to agree how to allocate resources at a local level and to prioritise local actions. Further reports on both these items will be presented to Strategic Policy and Resources Committee in due course.

B. Summary of Departments Estimates

6. The following section of the report provides an overview of the estimates for 2011/12 and more detail is provided in the appendices to this report. The table below summarises the movement in department estimates from 2010/11 to 2011/12.
7. The departmental estimates are budgeted to rise by £1.5m which is 1.14% of an increase on the district rate or an increase of 1.3% compared to 2010/11. Given that inflation is currently 3.3%, this represents a **real terms cut of some 2%**. There are four key factors driving costs upwards, in addition to inflation, and these are:
- The **employer's pension contribution** which is decided on by NILGSOC will increase from 17% to 18% at a cost of £600k.
 - **Staff costs** have increased by £750k based on an assumed pay rise of £250 for employees who earn less than £21k per annum (subject to ongoing national negotiation). Members will recall that there was no pay uplift offered for 2010/11.
 - **External income** from fees and charges is still being hit by the recession with a reduction of £1.2m being budgeted for in 2011/12. The worst hit services are Building Control and Parks and Leisure.
 - The combination of increased **landfill tax charges and gate fees** will lead to increase costs of £1.3m.

	SP&R	H&ES	P&L	DEV	TOWN PLAN	Dept Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
2010/11 Estimate	32,048	38,880	22,301	20,211	27	113,467
<u>Uncontrollable costs</u>						
Superannuation	116	188	240	48	0	592
Employee costs	179	312	185	72	0	748
Loss of External Income	324	607	270	0	0	1,201
Connswater	0	0	590	0	0	590
Landfill tax /gate fees	0	1,338	0	0	0	1,338
TOTAL	618	2,444	1,285	120	0	4,469
<u>Councilwide Savings</u>						
TOTAL	-1,376	-485	-655	-419	0	-2,935
<u>Departmental Savings/Growth</u>	276	-212	9	-129	0	-56
2011/12 Estimate	31,568	40,627	22,940	19,783	27	114,945
Inc/(dec) £	-480	1,747	639	-427		1,478
% Inc/(Dec) from 2010/11	-1.50%	4.49%	2.87%	-2.11%	2.47%	1.30%
% of District Rate	-0.37	1.35	0.49	-0.33	0.00	1.14

8. The £4.5m uncontrollable increase in departmental costs has been partially offset through the **cash savings** delivered as part of the council's efficiency programme. For 2011/12 cash savings totalling £2.9m have been captured. These have been achieved without any cut in front line services. The details for savings were previously reported to the Strategic Policy and Resources Committee at its 22 October and 19 November 2010 meetings. The table below provides a summary of the efficiencies by efficiency type.

Efficiency Cash Savings 2011/12	Council Total
Efficiency Type	£'000
Assets and Land	374
Budgetary Challenge	982
ICT	98
Income Generation	245
Procurement	320
Service Review	916
Total	2,935

9. In addition to the uncontrollable cost increases and the efficiency savings as outlined, there is also departmental savings/growth which delivers a net saving to the council of £56k. This means that effectively departments have absorbed inflationary pressures within their budgets.

C: Set The Cash Limits For Development Committee 2011/12

10. A spending limit of £19,783,734 is recommended for the Development Committee which represents an decrease of £427,386 or 2.11% on 2010/11. The main items of expenditure are outlined in Appendix 1 and a summary of some of the proposed priority actions for the Committee, which will be funded by the 2011/12 estimates, is included in Appendix 2. The key drivers to the Departmental Estimates are:
- **Uncontrollable costs**
 - Superannuation – this cost has been increasing over the past number of years. The estimate for 2011/12 sees an increase of the employer's contribution from 17% to 18% which amounts to £48.5k.
 - Employee costs – the increase of £72k represents increments due to movement on scale points and the assumed increase of £250 for staff earning less than £21k (subject to national negotiation).
 - **Councilwide Savings** – the savings of £418,920 were identified by the Department for its 2011/12 efficiency programme.
 - **Departmental Savings** – during the rate setting exercise further savings of £129k were identified through the departmental income maximisation and cost reduction programmes and these are incorporated within the 2011/12 estimates.
11. Community Services continues to work with community groups, organisations and citizens to build community capacity and to offer front line services and advice to the community sector. Continued alignment of budgets to actual costs incurred and in service efficiencies have meant that the budget for 2011/12 has been reduced by £13k despite certain uncontrollable increases in areas such as employee and utility costs.
12. During 2011/12 both the Waterfront and Ulster Halls will continue to provide world class entertainment and conference facilities that will help promote the cultural and economic regeneration of Belfast and so contribute to the economic benefit of not only the City but the region as a whole. Together with the City Events Unit, this service has decreased the budget by £51k.
13. The Economic Initiatives budget has been reduced by £168k. The departmental budget reviews including the efficiency and the income maximisation and cost reduction programmes have been able to identify savings which enable the inclusion of the new Local Tourism Destinations project (£120k) whilst still providing the reduction of £168k. The Tourism, Culture & Arts Unit programme reflects priorities identified through the Belfast Integrated Strategic Tourism Framework which has been developed in partnership with the NI Tourist Board and through the Integrated Cultural Strategy, which has been developed in partnership with the Arts Council NI. Reductions of £141k were implemented from the efficiency programme and included the removal of fixed term posts, reduction of travel budgets and reductions in consultancy through carrying out more work internally. A further reduction was also enabled through the additional income from both Markets and Tourism. These reductions will not impact on the delivery of the Economic Initiatives service plan, nor impact on the funding of any existing programmes.
14. The budget for Directorate is reduced by £195k. This is also due to departmental budget reviews which aligned budget to actual spend and the incorporation of efficiencies. These savings are incorporated into the Policy, SNAP, European, City Development and Directorate Units without adverse effect on the activity planned for 2011/12.

D. Summary of Implications for the Overall Rate Position

15. The table below summarises the current rate position discussed above and its impact on the ratepayer.

Implications for Ratepayers

PROPERTY	Annual Increase in Rate Bill	Weekly Increase in Rate Bill
	£	£
<i>Domestic Properties</i>		
Terrace House	6.31	0.12
3-Bed Semi-Detached House	9.65	0.19
4-Bed Detached House	21.45	0.41
Apartment	6.09	0.12
Average Capital Value	8.39	0.16
<i>Non-Domestic Properties</i>		
Office Property	81.46	1.57
Retail Property	65.58	1.26

16. Work is ongoing on a communication statement on key messages for the rates announcement which will be discussed further at the Strategic Policy and Resources meeting on 21 January.

Recommendations

The Committee is requested to note the contents of the report and agree the cash limit for the Development Committee for 2011/12 as £19,783,734.

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APPENDIX 1

DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

MAIN ITEMS OF ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE 2011/12

	Net Expenditure 2010/11 £	Net Expenditure 2011/12 £
<u>Community Services</u>	5,593,960	5,580,620
<u>City Events and Venues</u>	4,178,561	4,127,505
Waterfront/Ulster Halls	2,472,046	2,424,990
City Events	1,706,515	1,702,515
<u>Economic Initiatives Section</u>	6,362,568	6,194,570
Tourism, Culture and Arts	4,116,955	4,091,640
Economic Development	1,200,169	1,127,305
Planning and Transport	892,419	880,672
Planning and Development	153,025	94,953
<u>Directorate</u>	4,076,030	3,881,039
Development Directorate	1,891,213	1,865,188
City Development	904,698	877,574
Policy & Research	592,129	535,838
SNAP	397,304	356,032
European Unit	290,686	246,407
TOTAL	20,211,120	19,783,734

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APPENDIX 2

Summary of Priority Actions for the Development Department 2011/12

The department is currently developing the full detail of its Departmental Plan for 2011/12 which will be presented to Development Committee in March.

Highlighted below are some of the key actions which the department is aiming to achieve for 2011/12.

- Complete the Belfast Masterplan and identify the Council's key priorities for physical development and infrastructure in Belfast.
- Raise £5M in EU and UK funding.
- Develop implementation plan for World Fire & Police Games (increase visitor numbers; increase economic benefit; raise international profile of Belfast).
- Drive integrated implementation of Titanic Quarter (maximise economic benefit to whole city)
- Prepare integrated events programme for 2012.
- Prepare integrated Belfast Marketing Strategy.
- Confirm and implement Community Development Strategy.
- Create 110 jobs via business support programmes for 1000 companies.
- Secure commitment to Belfast Employability and Skills Plan.
- Deliver city markets at St. George's and Smithfield and support creation of 2 new markets in Belfast.
- Deliver actions within the Integrated Tourism Strategy including the 'Belfast Story', the Tourism 9 Places/Community Tourism and the Maritime Heritage Trail.
- Deliver actions within the Cultural Strategy including integrated approach to creative enterprises; festivals and public art.
- Invest £1.4M in local cultural and artistic activities.
- Develop a Belfast Regeneration Plan (based on SRFs) and identify priority areas for delivery.
- Investigate a framework for area based investment.
- Deliver at least 3 neighbourhood regeneration projects,
- Revitalise at least 2 derelict sites in the city, working with Building Control.
- Coordinate development activity within the City Centre.
- Deliver new Community Development Strategy
- Invest £840,000 in community-based advice services via 5 city-wide advice consortia.
- Improve citizen access to a network of locally facing community facilities
- Deliver the first year actions in the BCC Framework on Tackling Poverty and Inequalities.
- Create and co-ordinate opportunities for children and young people.

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Belfast City Council

Report to:	Development Committee
Subject:	Ballymacarrett Recreation Centre: Management Arrangements
Date:	12 January 2011
Reporting Officer:	John McGrillen, Director of Development, ext 3470
Contact Officer:	Cate Taggart, Community Development Manager, ext 3525

1	Relevant Background Information
1.1	At its meeting on 6 December 2010, Members asked for further information to inform their consideration of the most appropriate mechanism for the future management arrangements in respect of the Ballymacarrett Recreation Centre. Legal Services were asked to comment on the legal implications of the review outcome, and associated options and information was requested in relation to the level of officer support provided to Connswater Community & Leisure Services Ltd.

2	Key Issues
2.1	<u>Legal Services</u> Belfast City Council entered into a Lease with the Connswater Community and Leisure Services Limited (CCLS) for a three year Term commencing on 20 February 2006. The Lease allowed for a further extension to that three year Term for a further period of three years, on the basis that there was no breach or subsisting breach of Covenant as at 20 February 2009 after the initial three year Term had passed.
2.2	There are also provisions within the Lease such that if the Lessee (Connswater Community and Leisure Services Ltd) wished to remain on the premises for a further three years, notice was to be given to the Council to that effect, such notice being given not less than two, nor more than six months before the expiry of the Term granted under the Lease (i.e. the three year Term from 20 February 2006 until 20 February 2009 which would mean the notice would need to be served somewhere between 20 August 2008 and 20 December 2008).

<p>2.3</p> <p>2.4</p> <p>2.5</p> <p>2.6</p> <p>2.7</p> <p>2.8</p> <p>2.9</p> <p>2.10</p> <p>2.11</p>	<p>This was not done, as one of the key members of the Group died. However, it was decided to permit the Group to remain in the facility under the terms of an extension to the Lease by way of Heads of Terms dated 24 November 2009.</p> <p>Under the Heads of Terms it sets out that the Council agreed to an extension of the Lease for a further 12 month period with a review taking place after six months i.e. in and around mid 2010. The Heads of Terms further state that if the Review is successful, that a further Lease extension would be offered to the Group for a further period, to expire no later than the three year extension to the Lease as originally anticipated, namely 19 February 2012.</p> <p>That Review was commenced in mid 2010 but could not be completed until recently due to the fact that accounts were not available.</p> <p>Unqualified accounts were received on 10 November 2010, however these accounts have not yet been formally considered and signed by the CCLS Board.</p> <p>On review of same it appeared that there were a number of items of expenditure within the accounts which would give rise to concern that the Funding Agreement entered into between the Group and the Council had been breached.</p> <p>The unapproved capital expenditure and volunteer payments are of concern. Moreover, it appears that despite the intervention of the Council and the opportunity for the Group to demonstrate compliance and capacity, the practices previously identified as improper have persisted to the extent that Members should question whether it would be appropriate to grant any further lease or funding. Whilst the issues identified initially might rather kindly, be characterized as naïve, the fact that the practices continued must give rise to a question as a matter of law as to whether the grant of any further lease or funding would be reasonable.</p> <p>In the context of previous discussions of Committee, there may be a desire to see continuity of service provision. This of course needs to be balanced against the identified issues of capacity and potential financial impropriety.</p> <p>The following options are those which should be considered:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To affirm the previous decision of the Committee of an orderly wind down of services, facilitated by the Council, and investigate alternative uses for the site. 2. To continue service provision facilitated (as at present) through the Council, allowing time to engage with the group in terms of capacity building with a view to ascertaining in five months whether the Group has the necessary skill sets to deliver services and run the centre and its affairs in a proper and efficient manner. <p>If option 2 is adopted the Group should be required to replace the current Board. The issues regarding expenditure should be deferred to PSNI for investigation.</p>
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2.12	<p><u>Officer Supervision and Support</u> As noted, Connswater Community and Leisure Services Ltd took over the management of Ballymacarrett Recreation Centre in February 2006 on the basis of a three year lease. Since then, Council has provided regular Community Development Worker support to this group to assist with its new responsibilities.</p>
2.13	<p>Officers were aware that the management of the centre was a big undertaking for the group and that the transition from being a small neighbourhood group to being a larger Community/leisure provider with a substantial building to manage, would not be easy. One of the groups strengths was that they had a highly committed and motivated manager who had around him a committed team of volunteers who were determined to provide an effective local service.</p>
2.14	<p>They did however need to develop:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - their management capacity at director level - Their volunteer base - Their marketing strategy
2.15	<p>To support the group in these areas, the Community Development Worker (CDW) organised visits with other similar facilities across the city to share learning and practice.</p>
2.16	<p>In addition CDW support was put in place, initially to meet with the centre manager on a weekly basis. These meetings were developed in order to fulfil 2 functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To address immediate issues/difficulties/questions - To develop the capacity of the group and to ensure that the structures and skills were in place to meet the governance requirements. This development support started by going through the guidelines and ensuring they were understood and the group were compliant with the requirements in relation to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A well run, accountable and capable community group, & - Accounting for Funding from Belfast City Council
2.17	<p>In addition, information and guidance checklists were provided in the form of the DSD document Setting Standards, Improving Performance – Best Practice in Finance and Governance in the Voluntary and Community Sector.</p>
2.18	<p>Subsequent to this initial support, a 6 month review of the operation of Ballymacarrett Recreation Centre by CC&L Ltd was undertaken, concentrating around the area of governance. It looked specifically at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accountability - Management structures and processes - Financial management - Centre usage and promotion - Complaints received - Wider community links - Difficulties experienced and positive solutions
2.19	<p>It was felt that following this review, the group still needed to be supervised and</p>

	supported, therefore the CDW support was extended until June 2007.
2.20	The total duration of the officer support was therefore for a period of 17 months. For the first year this support was on a weekly basis but as skills and confidences developed it was reduced at the start of February 2007 to fortnightly. While open to the whole Board, these meetings took place with John Cochrane the centre manager at that time and they considered all aspects of support including addressing areas of weakness as identified in the review.
2.21	Due to ongoing monitoring and relationship management, in April 2008 the Community Services Area Manager (CSAM) became aware of and started to address internal difficulties between the Directors and the Centre manager/MARA reps. As a result CDW support was again initiated for the group in the form of monitoring and advice to address this issue. In May 2008 following meetings with both parties, internal issues appeared 'resolved'.
2.22	Unfortunately in June 2008 four Directors, i.e. the Chair, Treasurer and 2 Business reps, resigned from the board. As a direct result, the CSAM and CDW support continued until the end September 2008 and this included the organisation of an AGM at which the election of new Directors took place. The importance of good governance arrangements was emphasised to the committee and reassurance was given by the centre manager that their difficulties had been overcome.
2.23	In February 2009, officers tabled a report to committee outlining the groups request for an extension of their lease. The officer recommendation was to facilitate a 1 year extension and conduct a review of management capacity after the initial 6 months. Officers suggested further capacity support given the recent loss of the volunteer centre manager. This support was not formally requested by the group and the proposed additional resource investment was questioned by Members at the Development committee. It was therefore decided that no extra support would be provided, unless requested by the group.
2.24	Monitoring of the group was therefore maintained at the same level as for other Independently Managed Centres. It is important to note that all previous support would be in excess of that normally allocated to BCC centres which are managed by Independent groups under contract.
2.25	CSAM support and advice was maintained on a monthly basis and whenever it was requested.
2.26	In line the previous committee decision and the signing of the Heads of Terms lease agreement in November 2009, officers initiated a Gate 5 review. The review was conducted by an internal officer team drawn from Property & Projects, Legal Services, Audit Governance & Risk Services (AGRS) and with direct CSAM involvement. It included active assessment and liaison with the new centre manager, Treasurer and the Directors.
2.27	The group had failed to meet their monitoring requirements in relation to 2009/10 financial support within the agreed time-frame and so to assist this process, CDW monitoring support was again put in place during September and October 2010 to facilitate this process and to support CCLS to meet their outstanding monitoring requirements and inform the committee paper.

2.28	In advance of the December committee report, there was no direct request from the group for the current board members to receive dedicated capacity building on governance matters and as a result they have not been in receipt of governance training. The group has since asked that the council consider conducting a training needs analysis and providing associated training.
2.29	The grant funding agreement with the independently managed centres allows for expenditure in relation to staff salaries and formal board training and development programmes to meet identified needs as supported by a business plan.

3	Resource Implications
3.1	As per the agreed interim arrangement, BCC officers are managing ongoing service provision on site. Any programme and additional staff costs are being charged to the 2010/11 grant allocation. All income is managed by BCC staff.

4	Equality and Good Relations Considerations
4.1	There are no related equality or Good Relations considerations

5	Recommendations
5.1	The Committee is asked to consider the noted additional information and agree the most appropriate future management option for the Ballymacarrett Recreation Centre.

6	Decision Tracking
	Cate Taggart will action the committee decision.

7	Key to Abbreviations
	<p>CDW – Community Development Worker DSD – Department for Social Development CSAM – Community Services Area Manager AGRS – Audit Governance & Risk Services CCLS – Connswater Community and Leisure Services Ltd MARA – Mersey Street Area Residents Association</p>

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Belfast City Council

Report to:	Development Committee
Subject:	Delivering Tourism Locally – Local Tourism Destinations
Date:	12 January 2010
Reporting Officer:	John McGrillen, Director of Development, ext 3470
Contact Officer:	Shirley McCay, Head of Economic Initiatives, ext 3459

1	Relevant Background Information
1.1	Departments were asked to submit proposals for additional spend before the end of March 2011. The Tourism, Culture and Arts Unit proposed initiating the Tourism Place Destination programme, a key priority in the draft Belfast Integrated Strategic Tourism Framework 2010–2014 and secured a budget of £100,000 from SP&R Committee. At the November Development Committee meeting, Members agreed to progress the implementation of this project.
1.2	<p>One of the main themes of the BISTF 2010-2014 is a 'bottom-up' approach to tourism development across the city, growing the tourism offer and spreading the benefits from the city centre to city wide communities and neighbourhoods. The BISTF 2010–2014 expands the concept of outer areas into Local Tourism Destinations, which not only looks at East, North, Shankill, South and West Belfast but specific clusters of product and assets that could act as attractors to drive visitors and income into the area. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The City Quarters – Titanic, Cathedral, Gaeltacht, Queen's and Shankill – North Belfast Cultural Corridor & Crumlin Road Gaol – Belfast Castle, Belfast Zoo and Belfast Hills – Connswater Community Greenway – Lagan Corridor – Lisburn Road

1.3	<p>In general many of these Tourism Place Destinations are within a 20-25 minute walk from the city centre or a short taxi/bus ride away. With over 9 million visits to Belfast in 2009, Belfast must expand the city to offer more experiences and generate more opportunities to spend. Titanic Quarter and the development of the Titanic Signature Project offers significant opportunities, however other parts of the city need support to realise how they can exploit this too. Belfast City Council needs to demonstrate leadership in ensuring shared success from tourism, one of the few growth sectors of the economy.</p>
1.4	<p>The overall objectives of Tourism Place Destinations are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To promote greater understanding of the Belfast Integrated Strategic Tourism Framework - To spread the benefits of tourism across Belfast - To prepare the city for 2012 and other key events - To support communities across the city to develop opportunities linked to Titanic - To enhance the visitor experience - To provide more opportunities for visitor spend - To ensure highest quality of tourism product and services across the city - To instil confidence and pride within local communities - To develop opportunities for communities across the city to work in partnership
1.5	<p>The outputs will be:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To develop a relationship with local delivery partners 2. To translate the Tourism Framework into local plans 3. Strengthen and formalise delivery at a local level 4. Identify and support delivery of local projects to support the development of Local Tourism Destinations 5. Identify connectivity / linkages across the city 6. Monitor and review performance

2	Key Issues
2.1	<p>An additional £100,000 has been secured to initiate the Tourism Place Destination Programme and demonstrate some early wins to Members and Stakeholders as part of the Belfast Integrated Strategic Tourism Framework 2010 – 2014.</p>
2.2	<p>As the funding must be administered before the 31 March 2011, it is proposed that the money is delivered via the five local Area Partnership Boards. Partnership Boards have been called together and have agreed to submit proposals by 17 January 2011.</p>
2.3	<p>To receive the funding, each APB must agree to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Participate in monthly tourism meetings called by BCC 2. Nominate a tourism champion from their area to be the point of contact for BCC



Belfast City Council

Report to:	Development Committee
Subject:	Presentations from Belfast Visitor and Convention Bureau and Belfast City Centre Management for 2011/12 Funding
Date:	12 January 2011
Reporting Officer:	John McGrillen, Director of Development, ext 3470
Contact Officer:	Shirley McCay, Head of Economic Initiatives, ext 3459

1	Relevant Background Information
1.1	Members will be aware that Council supports the two arms length organisations, Belfast Visitor and Convention Bureau (BVCB) and Belfast City Centre Management (BCCM). As in previous years, both organisations are in the process of developing business plans for the next financial year and are seeking an opportunity to present their performance to date over the previous year and their plans for 2011/2012 to Development Committee in February.
1.2	Belfast Visitor and Convention Bureau is responsible for marketing Belfast to visitors and servicing visitors whilst in the City. BCCM is responsible for delivering a range of city centre services, initiatives and liaising with city centre businesses.

2	Key Issues
2.1	BVCB received £1,605,465 and BCCM received £190,000 in 2010/2011. Both organisations will be seeking similar levels of support for 2011/2012.
2.2	The relocation study for the Belfast Welcome Centre is ongoing and the final recommendations are due January/February 2011.
2.3	At the December 2009 meeting of the Development Committee, Members agreed to provide financial support of £190,000 to BCCM for two years, subject to annual review, commencing April 2010, and subject to activities and targets being met.

2.4	Officers have been working closely with both organisations to ensure that recommendations by Internal Audit that Service Level Agreements are in place and robust monitoring mechanisms to capture outputs from Council's investment. Both organisations will be asked to report on outputs achieved in 2010/2011 as part of their presentations to Development Committee.
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3	Resource Implications
3.1	BVCB receives £1,605,465 per annum and BCCM receives £190,000. It is likely that their requests will be for the same level of funding for 2011/2012.

4	Equality Implications
4.1	No adverse equality implications

5	Recommendations
5.1	The Committee is requested to receive presentations from BCCM and BVCB on their achievements to date and future plans before committing funding for 2011/2012 period, in February 2011.

6	Decision Tracking
<p>BCVB and BCCM make individual presentations to Development Committee</p> <p>Timeframe: February 2011 Reporting Officer: Kerrie Sweeney 3586</p>	

7	Key to Abbreviations
<p>BVCB - Belfast Visitor and Convention Bureau</p> <p>BCCM - Belfast City Centre Management</p>	



Belfast City Council

Report to:	Development Committee
Subject:	St George's Sunday Market
Date:	12 January 2011
Reporting Officer:	John McGrillen, Director of Development, ext 3470
Contact Officer:	Shirley McCay, Head of Economic Initiatives, ext 3459

1	Relevant Background Information
1.1	<u>St George's Sunday Market Review</u> Members will be aware of a report taken to Committee in April 2010 requesting permission to operate a Sunday Market in St George's Market. In June 2010 permission was granted by Council for a trial of 3 months, commencing July and ending September 2010, an extension of which was granted in October until the end of January 2011.
1.2	The Sunday market differs from the Friday and Saturday Markets. Friday is the traditional variety market, Saturday is the traditional Food Market while Sunday is predominantly arts and crafts, with a small mixture of food and antiques. The Sunday market lay out is similar to that of the Saturday lay out, with an emphasis on several seating areas for customers/visitors to relax, enjoy the atmosphere and browse the various stalls at their leisure.
1.3	The weekly live entertainment is another attraction and assists in promoting new local bands willing to entertain.

2	Key Issues
2.1	<u>St George's Sunday Market Review</u> Although starting at a traditionally quiet period for markets in Northern Ireland, due to summer holidays and other summer events held throughout the region, the Sunday market has performed well. Since October it has continued to attract new traders, as well as a new and steady customer base.

<p>2.1</p>	<p>Stalls allocated each Sunday have continued to be above the required number of 120 stalls each week. This has ensured that operational costs are covered. On average 145 stalls are allocated each Sunday with up to 168 stalls allocated on occasion, with an average weekly income of £2,000. A positive point is that even on one of the worst days of the recent weather (Sunday 19 December) 96 traders turned up to trade, taking up a total of 128 stalls. The Markets unit continues to receive application forms from new potential traders on a regular basis and is steadily building a waiting list for the Sunday market.</p>
<p>2.2</p>	<p>Customer numbers attending the Sunday Market continue to be steady, August survey figures indicated approx 2500 customers, November/December survey figures indicated just over 3000 customers.</p>
<p>2.3</p>	<p>The November/December customer survey results so far indicate:</p> <p>94% of customers stated that visiting St George's Sunday Market was the being the main reason for them being there 98% That the Sunday Market met or exceeded their expectations</p>
<p>2.4</p>	<p>The Sunday traders consider that many of the visitors and customers are now regular faces, with new customers being added weekly. Traders have also noted a regular turn out of tourists to the market. The traders also consider the new Sunday Market has not had any effect on the current customer/visitor numbers at the Friday or Saturday Markets.</p>
<p>2.5</p>	<p>Millward Brown Ulster on behalf of Belfast City Council has carried out an economic impact assessment on all the markets; including trader and customer surveys during November/December 2010 and January 2011. Full details of these results will be available later this month.</p> <p>The November/December trader survey results so far indicate:</p> <p>96% agree Sunday market should be made permanent 82% agree the range of goods available at the Sunday market should be expanded 84% agree there should be an increase in advertising and marketing of the Sunday market 92% agree if the Sunday market was made permanent they would commit to trading every Sunday 96% agree having live music at the Sunday market is a good idea 90% satisfied with current opening hours of 10.00am – 4.00pm</p>
<p>2.6</p>	<p>There are a number of new start businesses that have started due to new traders attending the Sunday market. These consist of mainly craft traders with some new food traders.</p>
<p>2.7</p>	<p>The traders and their representatives are keen to seek Council permission for the Sunday market to be a permanent fixture. Whilst there is uncertainty over the Sunday markets future, some traders attend other events as well, and that may continue until such times as a decision has been made by Council on the Sunday Market. They believe that with a permanent Sunday Market to promote, the current and any potential new traders would become more committed.</p>

2.8	The St George's Market Traders' Committee will present their members' views, on the Sunday Market to Committee tonight.
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3	Resource Implications
3.1	Operational Costs approximately £1550 per week exceeded by income from Sunday Market

4	Equality and Good Relations Considerations
4.1	There are no equality and good relations considerations attached to this report.

5	Recommendations
5.1	It is recommended that the Committee consider approval for the continuance of the Sunday Market in St George's as a permanent fixture in the Markets' Calendar subject to a positive review in one years time

6	Decision Tracking
Subject to Committee approval that the Sunday Market at St George's continues as a permanent fixture in the Markets' Calendar.	
Time Frame: January 2011	Reporting Officer: Shirley McCay

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Belfast City Council

Report to:	Development Committee
Subject:	Support for Sport – Event Funding
Date:	12 January 2011
Reporting Officer:	John McGrillen, Director of Development, ext 3470
Contact Officer:	Tim Husbands, Head of City Events & Venues, ext 1400

1	Relevant Background Information
1.1	The Support for Sport Scheme has funded clubs and organisations for the past six years. The scheme has four main elements, Development Grants, Large Development Grants and Hospitality funding (all of which are allocated by the Sports Development Unit through the Parks and Leisure Committee) and Events Funding which is allocated by the Events Unit through the Development Committee.
1.2	The Support for Sport Scheme (Events Funding) totals £97,500 and is allocated to sports events being organised in Belfast.
1.3	At the Development Committee held on 15 September 2010, Members approved an officer recommendation to promote and call for applications for the Council's Support for Sport scheme once per annum in order to ensure equity to applicants.

2	Key Issues
2.1	Twenty-seven applications have now been received for events taking place from April 2011 to March 2012.
2.2	The applications have been assessed by officers using the assessment criteria agreed by the Development Committee in March 2008 (see Appendix 2). A list of the applications together with summary information and officer recommendations for funding is attached as Appendix 1.

2.3	Due to the unprecedented number of applications, it is recommended that the funding allocations are subject to a 31% reduction (after assessment) to bring the total allocation in line with available resources. A similar action was taken with allocations in March 2010.
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3	Resource Implications
3.1	<u>Financial</u> The total Support for Sport Scheme (Events Funding) for 2009/2010 is £97,500.

4	Equality and Good Relations Considerations
	None.

5	Recommendations
	The Committee is requested to agree the recommendations for Events Funding and approve the payments totalling £96,491.95 as detailed.

6	Decision Tracking
Officers will monitor funding and evaluate outcomes post-project delivery. These outcomes will be presented to Members as part of the City Events Unit key performance indicators.	
Timeframe: February 2012	Reporting Officer: Tim Husbands

	Documents Attached
Appendix 1 – Table of Events Funding applications with officer recommendations Appendix 2 – Agreed Assessment Criteria	

Appendix 1

ORGANISER/EVENT	REF.	EVENT DATE	SUMMARY	TOTAL COST	AMOUNT REQUESTED	AMOUNT ALLOCATED (Less 31% Reduction)	REASON
Pioneer Promotions/Belfast Off the Road Duathlon	D11/12/01	4 April 2011	Pioneer Promotions aim to deliver Belfast's first off-road Duathlon (run, bike, run) at Sir Thomas and Lady Dixon Park. The event aims to attract 200 participants from the Province and Republic of Ireland generating 125 bed nights for the City.	£13,700.00	£8,500.00	£3,605.25	Score 60.5
Malone Rugby Club / Malone U13 Festival of Rugby	R11/12/01	9-10 April 2011	This event involves children under 13 years from the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland to take part in a rugby festival involving 240 participants generating 1027 bed nights for the City.	£21,760.00	£9,220.00	£5,089.44	Score 62
Youth Soccer Tournament NI / Greater Belfast Invitational Tournament	F11/12/01	22-24 April 2011	This tournament attracts teams from throughout the UK and Ireland and aims to attract 60-75 top teams covering several age groups from U10 to U18. The event aims to attract 125 bed nights.	£13,950.00	£6,975.00	£2,887.65	Score 47
NI Cycling Federation / Tour of the North	C11/12/01	22-25 April 2011	Belfast hosts the first stage of this annual competition which celebrates it's 50 th year. Around 100 international cyclists will take part in the race which encompasses 6 counties and will generate 120 bed nights for the City.	£13,250.00	£1,500.00	£621.00	Score 49

Appendix 1

ORGANISER/EVENT	REF.	EVENT DATE	SUMMARY	TOTAL COST	AMOUNT REQUESTED	AMOUNT ALLOCATED (less 31% reduction)	REASON
NI Schools Football Association / U15 International Football Festival NI v Wales	F11/12/02	29-30 April 2011	This festival supersedes the U15 Tri Nations Tournament which has been held for 10 years. The festival aims to fast track the development of elite players to international players. The 25 elite players from N.Ireland and Wales will compete in matches over 2 days attracting 1200 spectators	£10,200.00	£3,000.00	£1,449.00	Score 51
Irish Amateur Boxing Association / Box Belfast 2011	B11/12/01	6-8 May 2011	County Antrim Boxing wish to host a tournament with the Northern Ireland Elite Boxing team and top class European opposition to mark their success at the 2010 Commonwealth games and the 10 th anniversary of Belfast hosting the World Amateur Boxing Championships. The aim is to make this an annual event on the European Elite Amateur Boxing Calendar	£23,670.00	£10,000.00	£4,830.00	Score 58
Run Run Run/Belfast RunHer	A11/12/01	15 May & 9 October 2011	This is a bi-annual event which aims to have 3000 female participants in 2010. The event will take place at the grounds of Stormont and anticipates runners from England and Republic of Ireland. The event aims to generate 554 bed nights for the City.	£59,430.00	£10,000.00	£5,520.00	Score 65.5

Appendix 1

ORGANISER/EVENT	REF.	EVENT DATE	SUMMARY	TOTAL COST	AMOUNT REQUESTED	AMOUNT ALLOCATED (less 31% reduction)	REASON
Peaceplayers International NI / Spring Jam	B11/12/01	May 2011	Spring Jam is an annual basketball tournament held at the end of the Spring term for participants of the primary school Twinning programme and the Cross-Community League. It's focus is primarily community development to enable young people from different backgrounds to come together and enjoy sport.	£2,950.00	£2,950.00	Do not fund	Score 24
Newforge Taggers Tag RFC / Four Nations International Tag Rugby Festival	R11/12/02	10-11 June 2011	Now in its fifth year the Tag Festival attracts teams from the Republic of Ireland, Northern Ireland, England, Scotland and Wales consisting of male and female players aged 6 – 40-plus with a wide range of Learning Disabilities and some with physical disabilities. The tournament aims to have 26 teams attracting 200 visitors to Belfast.	£23,461.00	£10,000.00	£3,657.00	Score 52.
Co-operation Ireland / Maracycle	C11/12/01	25-26 June 2011	The Maracycle is a two day bike ride between Belfast and Dublin. It starts in Dublin and will finish at Queen's University PEC attracting 900 participants. Overnight accommodation packages will be offered in Belfast to ensure economic impact for the City.	£124,000.00	£10,000.00	£4,830.00	Score 57.5

Appendix 1

ORGANISER/EVENT	REF.	EVENT DATE	SUMMARY	TOTAL COST	AMOUNT REQUESTED	AMOUNT ALLOCATED (less 31% reduction)	REASON
Ardoyne Youth Providers Forum / George Best Street League 2011	F11/12/03	11-14 July 2011	The George Best Street League was set up in 2006 to deflect tensions between interface groups during the July holidays. Over 320 participants aged from 12 years to 18+ will compete in the tournament held at Solitude with a minimum of 6 hours soccer time each evening attracting 600 spectators to the games.	£7,470.00	£3630.00	£1,502.82	Score 43
George Best Community Cup / George Best Cup – Belfast 2011	F11/12/04	14-17 July 2011	This event is a 4 day, cross-community and cross-border football tournament that attracted 480 participants in 2010. The event targets U13 and U17 football teams and aims to attract 5,500 spectators with 1980 bed nights generated for the City.	£58,500.00	£10,000.00	£5,520.00	Score 67.5
Left Field / 24 Hour Race	R11/12/02	July 2011	The first ever round the clock 24 hour race was held in 2010. This event was awarded a Bronze label from the World Governing Body. In 2011 the event aims to attract 50 participants both locally and internationally. The event aims to raise the profile of the Mary Peter's Track in order to bid for the European Championships in 2013.	£16,855.00	£6,000.00	£3,312.00	Score 64

Appendix 1

ORGANISER/EVENT	REF.	EVENT DATE	SUMMARY	TOTAL COST	AMOUNT REQUESTED	AMOUNT ALLOCATED (less 31% reduction)	REASON
Newington Football Cup / Belfast Youth Cup	F11/12/05	August 2011	This event will be held at Grove Playing Fields and aims to develop the relationship between Newington FC and Crusaders FC to promote community relations. Teams from England and ROI will also participate. The event aims to generate 180 bed nights for the City.	£51,210.00	£10,000.00	£2,245.95	Score 48
Irish Strength Association/Ultimate Strongman Weekend and UK & World Masters	S11/12/01	29 August 2011	The UK Strongest Man is now into it's 8 th year and is growing in terms of participation and media appeal. The Ultimate Strongman Weekend aims to build on the success of the Strongman competition to include a Masters event bringing previous champions together to compete in a showcase of strongman legends. The event will be screened on Bravo.	£96,684.45	£10,000.00	£6,900.00	Score 83
Ulster Sports Academy / Boccia World Cup	Bc11/12/01	18-27 August 2011	GB Boccia won the bid to host the 2011 World Cup in the UK. University of Ulster succeeded in a competitive tendering process to host and deliver the event. Between 80-100 officials, referees, judges and Boccia representatives will attend and stay in Belfast generating 3300 bednights for the City.	£775,750.30	£10,000.00	£6,900.00	Score 83.5

Appendix 1

ORGANISER/EVENT	REF.	EVENT DATE	SUMMARY	TOTAL COST	AMOUNT REQUESTED	AMOUNT ALLOCATED (less 31% reduction)	REASON
Newmill Football Association / Christopher Shaw Cup	F11/12/06	26 – 28 August 2011	This is the 7 th year of the tournament involving 48 male and 8 female teams of all ages from Belfast, Donegal and Wales. The overall aim is for 60 teams over the three day tournament with a total of 1250 participants and 2000 spectators generating 360 bed nights for the City.	£18,750.00	£9,500.00	£3,933.00	Score 42.5
Irish Squash / European Club Championships	Sq11/12/01	7 – 10 September 2011	Each European country will have a 6 man/6 woman team plus managers. It will attract 240 players to the Boat Club in Belfast and 2000 spectators generating 2160 bed nights for the City.	£118,890.00	£10,000.00	£6,210.00	Score 74.5
Irish Flag Football Association / European Federation American Football Senior Flag	11/12/01	9 – 11 September 2011	Flag football is a non contact version of American Football and the Senior Flag tournament is held bi-annually with senior and junior championships. Previous tournaments were held in Helsinki, Finland and Sesola, Italy. Due to the success of the 2009 event in Belfast, the Irish Flag Football association won the bid to host again in 2011 and will hold the Flag Football section of the World Police and Firefighter Games in 2013.	£45,100.00	£10,000.00	£5,520.00	Score 63.5

Appendix 1

ORGANISER/EVENT	REF.	EVENT DATE	SUMMARY	TOTAL COST	AMOUNT REQUESTED	AMOUNT ALLOCATED (less 31% reduction)	REASON
Spokes in Motion / Belfast 2011 International Wheelchair Tennis	T11/12/01	16-18 September 2011	This will be the 14 th year of this annual tournament which traditionally attracts 32 participants from England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland with the aim of winning the Belfast title. The event will be held at the Belfast Indoor Tennis Centre and will generate 310 bed nights for Belfast.	£13,250.00	£8,700.00	£3,139.50	Score 61
NI Schools Football Association / U15 NI District Cup Tournament	F11/12/07	20 October 2011	The U15 Northern Ireland District Cup is a major annual sporting event organised by the NI Schools Football Association since 1938. Previous matches have been played in Lisburn and Cookstown. The event aims to attract 2000 spectators and 120 elite players who have qualified at their district level at the one day tournament at QUB Playing Fields.	£1,100.00	£300.00	£124.20	Score 41
St Paul's GAC / Belfast City Council All Ireland Golden Gloves	H11/12/01	28 – 30 October 2011	This handball tournament has been held for the past 15 years using the Open format to ensure top quality games throughout all rounds. It aims to attract 500 spectators and 40 of Ireland's top handballers including players at World Champion level.	£6,200.00	£2,000.00	£966.00	Score 55.5

Appendix 1

ORGANISER/EVENT	REF.	EVENT DATE	SUMMARY	TOTAL COST	AMOUNT REQUESTED	AMOUNT ALLOCATED (less 31% reduction)	REASON
Legends XI Ltd / Legends XI Belfast Cup	F11/12/08	November 2011	The Legends XI Belfast Cup will be hosted by Crusaders FC featuring past players from Liverpool, Manchester United, Glentoran and Crusaders. This is the third year of the competition anticipating 5500 spectators, generating 598 bed-nights for the City.	£103,610.00	£10,000.00	£6,210.00	Score 71
Ulster Squash Ltd / Irish Junior Squash	S11/12/0	2 November 2011	This annual event will be held in Belfast this year at the Belfast Boat Club. It aims to attract 150 participants and 500 spectators from schools and clubs throughout the Province and ROI. European players will also be targeted to enable young players to attain a higher level of accreditation. The event will generate 1140 bed nights for Belfast.	£88,018.00	£4,618.00	£2,549.14	Score 60.
St Pauls GAC/Northern Bank Ulster Minor Club Football Tournament	G11/12/02	27 November 2011 – 1 January 2012	This will be the 30 th year of the tournament which involves gaelic football players, aged 16-18 years, competing at County level. It is the only competition held in Ulster whose participants must be County winners. The event will be held at St Pauls GAC, attracting 5000 spectators.	£23,500.00	£5,000.00	£2,760.00	Score 60

Appendix 1

ORGANISER/EVENT	REF.	EVENT DATE	SUMMARY	TOTAL COST	AMOUNT REQUESTED	AMOUNT ALLOCATED (less 31% reduction)	REASON
Athletics Northern Ireland/International Indoor Athletics	A11/12/03	11 – 12 February 2012	This event was introduced in 2003 and has grown to attract 4000 spectators and 320 participants generating 540 bed-nights for the City. The event will be broadcast on RTE and as it will be the penultimate year for the Olympics, the event has guaranteed media appeal.	£69,500.00	£10,000.00	£6,210.00	Score 78.5

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Event

Amount requested

Media Coverage (Weighting 25%)	Score	Description
Live international Tv coverage	100	Inc live broadcasting on Sky Sports, Eurosport, international Television channels.
International TV highlights	80	Highlights on the above channels.
Dedicated TV Coverage	70	Half an hour/1 Hour special on local TV
Local TV dedicated show	60	Short Clip on BBC/UTV news. Season Ticket/UTV Life
National Press	50	National Newspaper Coverage
Local Radio	40	BBC Ulster, Cool Fm, Citybeat
Local Press	30	Local News papers and magazines

Value

Joint Marketing (Weighting 20%)	Score	Description
Level 7	100	Title Sponsor (Belfast in title) and BCC recognised + LEVEL 6
Level 6	80	Logos on clothing (volunteers/athletes+event material e.g.Race Nos) + LEVEL 5
Level 5	60	Use of players prior, during and post event + LEVEL 4
Level 4	50	Prominent Branding at Venue beyond other sponsors + LEVEL 3
Level 3	40	Branding at venue equal to other sponsors, free advert + LEVEL 2
Level 2	30	Logos on Letterheads, Programmes, Posters + LEVEL 1
Level 1	20	Basic PR - Photoshoot stating BCC support

Value

Number of Spectators (Weighting 15%)	Score	Description
10,000+	100	This is the total number of Spectators over the duration of the event!
7500+	90	
5,000+	80	
2500+	70	
1,000+	60	
750+	50	
500+	40	
250+	30	
100+	20	

Value

Economic Benefits (Weighting 10%)	Score	Description
£500,000.00	100	This is only calculated on the event spend (suppliers, services, equipment, venue etc) in Belfast
£200,000.00	80	
£100,000.00	60	
£50,000.00	50	
£25,000.00	40	
£10,000.00	30	
£5,000.00	20	

Value

Total Bednights (Weighting 10%)	Score	Description
2,000	100	The Number of Spectators and Participants who are staying in a Belfast Hotels.
1,000	80	
500	60	
250	40	
100	20	

Value

Event Development (20% includes below)	Score	Description
Event History (5%)	Score	Description
1st Year of Event	100	
2nd Year of Event	80	
3rd Year Of Event	60	
4th Year of Event	40	
Event 5 years or over	20	
Event Sustainability (5%)	Score	Description
41%-50% of event budget from private sector	100	
31%-40% of event budget from private sector	80	
21%-30% of event budget from private sector	60	
11%-20% of event budget from private sector	40	
5%-10% of event budget from private sector	20	
Sports Development (10%)	Score	Description
The sport is one which has a club structure	20	Must be within City Of Belfast
Event organised by a Sports National Gov Body	20	As recognised by Sport NI/BCC or club affiliated to a National Governing Body
The NGB/Club has an active development plan	20	Benefits of event for identified within the plan (a copy of the plan should be provided
There is an opportunity for the young people	10	From Belfast to participate in development activities as part of the event
The sport has a clear competition pathway	10	Opportunities to compete at local, provincial, national and international levels
The event will leave a legacy	10	Providing opportunities for the citizens of Belfast to participate in the sport in the future
Inclusive pricing structure	10	To encourage people to attend
Sports Development Score		Out of 100
Development Value		

Overall Score

% of requested amount available
Recommended amount of support

(80-100 = 100%, 70-79 = 90%, 60- 69 = 80%, 50- 59 = 70%, 40-49 = 60%, no grants awarded for events scoring less than 40)



Belfast City Council

Report to:	Development Committee
Subject:	Review of Enterprise Agencies: Publication of Report
Date:	12 January 2011
Reporting Officer:	John McGrillen, Director of Development, ext 3470
Contact Officer:	Shirley McCay, Head of Economic Initiatives, ext 3459

1	Relevant Background Information
1.1	<p>In late 2009, Invest NI commissioned BDO to carry out a review of the Local Enterprise Agency (LEA) Network. Members may be aware that there are six LEAs in Belfast which are members of the umbrella group Enterprise Northern Ireland (ENI). These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – East Belfast Enterprise – North City Business Centre – Ormeau Business Park – Ortus – Townsend Enterprise Park – Workwest.
1.2	<p>These agencies provide workspace for a range of small businesses. They are also involved in the delivery of a range of business support services, including the mainstream business start up programme – Enterprise Development Programme – which is contracted by Invest NI.</p>
1.3	<p>There are also a number of enterprise agencies which are not part of the network as well as privately-run business centres which do not come under the ENI umbrella.</p>

2	Key Issues
2.1	<p>The purpose of the LEA review was to consider a number of issues, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The origins and historical development of the LEA network – The current situation – The impact of RPA in LEAs – LEAs' future role – What success will look like – Recommendations on next steps.
2.2	<p>The report was overseen by a steering committee comprising representatives</p>

	from the LEA network, LED forum (council representatives), Enterprise Northern Ireland and Invest NI.
2.3	<p>The methodology for the work comprised four key stages including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why were LEAs established 2. How successful have they been? 3. How will LEAs succeed under RPA 4. What needs to change – and how?
2.4	<p>In the course of this work, Minister Poots confirmed that the RPA process as planned would not proceed. However the report took account of the general commitment by Invest NI to ensure that local authorities were placed at the “hub of the wheel” in terms of local enterprise support – regardless of whether or not RPA progressed – and suggested that it was important to create “an effective enterprise pipeline...where LEAs support local council imperatives, which in turn align with the Invest NI strategy – where LEAs stimulate entrepreneurship at a local level in support of local council economic development activity, who in turn ensure a “pull through” of indigenous, export-oriented, growth businesses to avail of Invest NI assistance”.</p>
2.5	<p>The report concluded with a number of recommendations regarding the future of the enterprise agencies and the agency network. These included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Need to embrace a development vision and plan to respond to the findings of the study. In particular, challenges were identified around the topics of the LEA “USP”, product and service offering, corporate governance and stakeholder engagement – Need for LEAs to reconnect with their original ethos and re-invent for tomorrow’s entrepreneur. The report identified a degree of “drift” from the original ethos and suggested that it would be important for the network to apply its original values to the current and anticipated needs of local entrepreneurs in a way that not only engages them but also demonstrates best practice and takes account of creating greater synergy – Need for LEAs to engage with Enterprise NI in a debate and discussion about structures, roles and responsibilities to underpin success. The report provides a development framework for the network and suggested that ENI commits to delivering on this in order to secure the future role and development of the LEAs.
2.6	<p>In response to the report, ENI produced an appendix in which they noted that they accepted the challenges raised and committed the network to working with enterprise support stakeholders to provide best value support interventions. The network also called on government not to reduce its support for small business development in the current economic climate and drew attention to its particular expertise in this regard. A copy of the full report is available from the Economic Development Unit.</p>
2.7	<p>Since the completion of the report, ENI have sought to engage with councils on a regional level in order to explore opportunities for collaborative business development support. At a Belfast level, we have been engaging with the Belfast agencies in order to deliver joint enterprise events and to promote good news stories around new business starts.</p>
2.8	<p>In light of Invest NI support for collaborative working in the enterprise development field, there has been significant engagement between the council(s) and Invest NI in recent months to agree on a range of business support activities which will help existing businesses become more competitive, particularly focusing on increasing exports outside of the region. Invest NI have indicated that they will match-fund some of these activities, with additional funding available through the EU Structural Funds programmes. This will mean that £1</p>

2.9	<p>committed by councils will attract £3 match funding from other agencies. While the LEA network may be involved in the delivery of some of these activities, they will have to engage in a public procurement exercise and therefore cannot be guaranteed that they will be the successful bidder.</p> <p>In the absence of any contractual arrangements, we will continue to work with the collective LEA network in Belfast – and with individual LEAs – in order to ensure a more coordinated approach to enterprise development in the city, particularly in the current climate.</p>
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3	Resource Implications
3.1	<p><u>Financial</u> No specific financial implications at this stage.</p>
3.2	<p><u>Human Resources</u> Ongoing engagement between Economic Development Unit team and LEAs/Invest NI.</p>

4	Equality and Good Relations Considerations
4.1	<p>Any potential programmes will be equality proofed as part of the funding approval process.</p>

5	Recommendations
5.1	<p>It is recommended that the Committee notes the completion of the LEA review report and its key conclusions.</p>

6	Decision Tracking
<p>No specific decision tracking required.</p>	

7	Key to Abbreviations
<p>ENI – Enterprise Northern Ireland LEA – Local Enterprise Agency RPA – Review of Public Administration</p>	

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Belfast City Council

Report to:	Development Committee
Subject:	Northern Ireland Affairs Committee Inquiry: 'Northern Ireland as an Enterprise Zone'
Date:	12 January 2011
Reporting Officer:	John McGrillen, Director of Development, ext 3470
Contact Officer:	Shirley McCay, Head of Economic Initiatives, ext 3459

1	Relevant Background Information
1.1	The purpose of this report is to bring to the attention of the Development Committee details of a recent announcement by The Northern Ireland Affairs Committee at Westminster to undertake an inquiry into the designation of Northern Ireland as an enterprise zone.
1.2	This inquiry follows the Committee's current work on corporation tax. It will be part of a wider study looking at rebalancing the Northern Ireland economy, expected to be published at the end of 2010.
1.3	The Committee is particularly interested in hearing views on the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – How does an enterprise zone operate? – Why should Northern Ireland be declared an enterprise zone? – What should be included in any enterprise zone proposals? – Are these proposals aimed at any particular sectors? – Is there a priority as to what should be included? – How long should the enterprise zone operate for and what aspects might be made permanent? – Which aspects would be the responsibility of the UK Government and which would be the responsibility of the NI Executive? – What worked well, and what did not work well, when there were enterprise zones previously in Northern Ireland? – What lessons can we learn from enterprise zones or similar initiatives to try and stimulate enterprise in other countries?

1.4	The Committee invites any individual or organisation with an interest in this matter to submit written evidence by no later than Friday 21 January 2011.
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2	Key Issues
2.1	Enterprise zones are specially designated areas that are intended to promote and encourage private sector activity by removing certain tax burdens, and relaxing or speeding up the application of certain statutory or administrative controls. Each enterprise zone is managed by a designated "Zone Authority" (usually the local council or a local development corporation). Examples of the type of benefits which enterprise zones attract include 100% capital expenditure allowances, exemption from business rates, employee grants and greater speed and flexibility in responding to planning applications.
2.2	The Council response is likely to take account of a range of issues including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A general endorsement of the principle, as a means of accelerating economic development and enhancing competitiveness in the city. - Commentary relating to the Council's previous experience of enterprise zones e.g. Gasworks Business Park. - Discussion around how existing Council assets and facilities be incorporated into any enterprise zone proposals.

3	Resource Implications
	None

4	Equality and Good Relations Considerations
	None

5	Recommendations
5.1	The Committee is asked to note details of this inquiry. Given the tight timeframe for submitting responses, it is proposed that a workshop will be organised for those Members who may wish to contribute to a Council response.

6	Decision Tracking
	No decision tracking



Belfast City Council

Report to:	Development Committee
Subject:	Review of PPS - 11 Planning and Waste Management
Date:	12 January 2011
Reporting Officer:	John McGrillen, Director of Development, ext 3470
Contact Officer:	Keith Sutherland, Planning and Transport Policy Manager, ext 3578

1	Relevant Background Information
1.1	On 22 November 2010, the Minister of the Environment announced a review of PPS 11 Planning and Waste Management and comments are now being invited regarding the existing policies, their operation and whether they might be improved.
1.2	PPS 11 sets out the Department's planning policies for the development of waste management facilities. It includes guidance on the issues likely to be considered in the determination of planning applications. In addition, it explains the relationship between the planning system and authorities responsible for the regulation and management of waste.
1.3	Waste is an important statutory service which Councils have to provide and in addition Councils could be fined should it fail to meet targets to minimise the amount of waste sent to landfill. The fines arise from the EC Landfill Directive which has set stringent national targets for the diversion of biodegradable waste for each Member State and is backed up by national targets and legislation. Failure by a Council in Northern Ireland to meet its targets would expose it to the risk of £150 per tonne fines per biodegradable tonne in-filled above its baseline allowance, unless it could demonstrate that it had taken " <i>best endeavours</i> " to divert this material.

2	Key Issues
2.1	The Draft Response attached in Appendix 1 takes account of the issues and comments raised in the consideration of waste issues during the draft BMAP process along with responses from internal consultation with Council departments. An arc21 response to the PPS11 review has also been produced on behalf of the eleven Councils that it represents in the Eastern Region. The Waste Management Service of Belfast City Council has contributed to this response, which is attached in Appendix 2.

2.2	The Council welcomes the opportunity to present views regarding the existing PPS 11 and how it can be reviewed and enhanced.
2.3	The Council recognises that a significant number, range and type of waste management facilities are needed in Northern Ireland to manage municipal, commercial and industrial waste. To achieve the targets, a reduction in the amount of waste produced will be required in conjunction with a significant increase in the waste management infrastructure. The Council considers the planning system as having a crucial role in ensuring that the hierarchy of waste infrastructure is delivered to allow waste management targets to be met.
2.4	There are three general categories of facilities ranging from the regional, local to the neighbourhood or community level which requires a differentiated approach to their land use implications. The review of PPS 11 should provide clarification to approaches and procedures for location of the hierarchy of waste management infrastructure. The Council would request further consideration is given to site selection and locational criteria to provide greater certainty for the provision of waste infrastructure.
2.5	The Council would seek to ensure that Waste Management Facilities are appropriately located so that they do not cause a statutory nuisance and/or pose an unacceptable risk to human health. The Council supports the criteria in Policy WM1 “the proposal will not cause demonstrable harm to human health or result in an unacceptable adverse impact on the environment”.
2.6	However, the Council would like to note that neighbourhood/ community facilities such as civic amenity sites, recycling centres, recycling points and other types of facilities should be integral parts of existing and planned developments. Proposals for Neighbourhood/ Community facilities should be permitted within new housing schemes, at major developments used by the public, and in appropriate locations where the environment and amenity of local residents can be adequately protected.
2.7	<p><u>Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO)</u></p> <p>The Council would request further clarification on the use of Best Practicable Environmental Option procedure and Strategic Environmental Assessment. Waste facilities ranging from the regional to the neighbourhood or community level require a differentiated approach to their land use implications and the Council considers that the BPEO procedure is not applicable to smaller scale facilities. The Council notes that in other jurisdictions in the UK, the BPEO procedure has been replaced by the application of SEAs. The Council would prefer clarification of the process with the use of SEAs or in the case of the retention of the BEPO procedure clearer guidance will be required on its scope and application.</p>
2.8	<p><u>Role of PPS</u></p> <p>The Council requests clarification on the format and role of the revised PPS 11. The Planning Reform consultation proposed that planning policy statements would be brief strategic documents with operational issues being dealt with in the local development plan. The Council expressed concerns on the limited and inadequate waste policy contained in draft BMAP. The Council would also request the review takes into account the Review of the Waste Management Strategy for Northern Ireland.</p>

3	Resource Implications
	There are no resource implications

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Draft Response

The Council welcomes the opportunity to present views regarding the existing PPS 11 and how it can be reviewed and enhanced. The Council understands that this is an initial consultation but considers the timescale to respond too short. The Council would request that any future consultation period is extended longer than five weeks to ensure effective engagement. In relation to the timing of the PPS11 review process, the Council considers that it should take account of the Review of the Waste Management Strategy for Northern Ireland, (which was originally scheduled for 2010).

An arc21 response to the PPS11 review has also been produced on behalf of the eleven Councils that it represents in the Eastern Region. The Waste Management Service of Belfast City Council has contributed to this response, which is attached in Appendix 2.

Site selection criteria

The Council recognises that a significant number, range and type of waste management facilities are needed in Northern Ireland to manage municipal, commercial and industrial waste. To achieve the targets, a reduction in the amount of waste produced will be required in conjunction with a significant increase in the waste management infrastructure. The Council considers the planning system as having a crucial role in ensuring that the hierarchy of waste infrastructure is delivered to allow waste management targets to be met.

There are three general categories of facilities ranging from the regional, local to the neighbourhood or community level which requires a differentiated approach to their land use implications. The review of PPS 11 should provide clarification to approaches and procedures for location of the hierarchy of waste management infrastructure. The Council would request further consideration is given to site selection and locational criteria to provide greater certainty for the provision of waste infrastructure.

During the draft BMAP process, the Council put forward the view that all local development plans must identify appropriate locations required for waste management facilities where possible allocating specific sites and provide a policy framework which facilitates the development of these facilities.

It is noted that Planning Policy Statement 11, Planning and Waste Management (2002) states in relation to Development Plans, as follows: (page 17) "4.1. During the process of development plan preparation, District Council waste management groups may wish to discuss with the Department the likely extent of future waste management facilities for the particular plan area. As a result, particular sites for the development of waste management facilities may be identified together with the need for appropriate waste management facilities associated with new development."

However draft BMAP made limited reference to waste management facilities and sites in Belfast:

"Belfast City Council own a large landfill site at Dargan Road, which also serves the surrounding Council Areas, which is expected to close in 2006. There are however a number of privately licensed waste disposal sites in the District which substitute the Council site." (page 320. Part 4 Vol 2).

The Council made representations during the draft BMAP process stating that these requirements for waste management sites during the Plan period are likely to include Energy from Waste plant, mechanical / biological treatment plant, anaerobic digestion plant, and in vessel composting provision. In addition, provision is required for transfer stations, recycling and localised composting.

Limited sites have been identified in draft BMAP, therefore it is important that consideration is given to further site selection and locational criteria in Planning Policy Statement 11. This would include the need to separate incompatible land uses.

The need for clarity in the context of planning policy in the area of waste management is essential given the urgent imperative to comply with the relevant European and National environmental legislation

Policy WM1

The Council would seek to ensure that Waste Management Facilities are appropriately located so that they do not cause a statutory nuisance and/or pose an unacceptable risk to human health. The Council supports the criteria in Policy WM1 “the proposal will not cause demonstrable harm to human health or result in an unacceptable adverse impact on the environment”.

However, the Council would like to note that Neighbourhood/ Community facilities such as civic amenity sites, recycling centres, recycling points and other types of facilities should be integral parts of existing and planned developments. Proposals for Neighbourhood/ Community facilities will be permitted within new housing schemes, at major developments used by the public, and in appropriate locations where the environment and amenity of local residents can be adequately protected

Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO)

The Council would request further clarification on the use of Best Practicable Environmental Option procedure and Strategic Environmental Assessment. There are waste facilities ranging from the regional to the neighbourhood or community level which require a differentiated approach to their land use implications. The Council considers that the BPEO procedure is not applicable to smaller scale facilities. The Council notes that other jurisdictions in the UK, the BPEO procedure has been replaced by the application of SEAs. The Council would prefer clarification of the process with the use of SEAs or in the case of the retention of the BEPO procedure clearer guidance is required on its scope and application.

Role of PPS

The Council requests clarification on the format and role of the revised PPS 11. Planning reform consultation proposed that planning policy statements would be brief strategic documents with operational issues being dealt with in the local development plan. The Council would support the development of locally appropriate guidance and policies for Belfast.

Environmental Protection Issues

Under the Public Health (Ireland) Act 1878 the Council investigates and, if deemed necessary, takes action over any statutory nuisance and/or accumulations that are injurious to human health. As a key consultee to the Planning Service, the Council also ensures that matters relating to noise, air quality and land contamination are given due consideration during the planning process. During this process additional supporting documentation (contaminated land risk assessments, noise assessments, air quality impact assessments, etc) may be requested. The Council are then in a position to recommend necessary conditions be attached to any planning permission granted in order to protect human health. The Council therefore has experience of addressing nuisance and human health issues relating to waste management developments both through the enforcement route and through the planning process.

The Council considers the safe, sustainable and appropriate management of waste and its supporting infrastructure is critically important. The over-riding consideration by the Council is that Waste Management Facilities are appropriately located so that they do not cause a statutory nuisance and/or pose an unacceptable risk to human health. The Council therefore requests that the Key Principles listed in Paragraph 1.16 remain and that greater emphasis is placed on statements such as that

contained with Paragraph 1.19 “Protecting the environment and human health are key principles in considering the development of waste management facilities or assessing other development in the vicinity of such facilities.”

Paragraph 1.19 suggests that the Department will take into account the most up-to-date research relating to waste management conducted by “responsible government agencies.” The Council would support this consideration of the ever changing and developing science surrounding this subject but would also recommend the inclusion of research from other established and responsible bodies such as Universities, associations and NGOs.

Paragraph 2.4. The Council understands that the Department must make its planning decisions on the basis that pollution control regimes are properly applied and enforced. However, the Department must be aware that the Council recommendations made during the planning process are based on the assumption that planning enforcement is properly enforced and applied. The non-compliance of conditions on granted development is regularly encountered by the Council and the ability to ensure that they are enforced is severely constrained.

Paragraph 2.6 and throughout the Statement reference is made to out-of-date legislation. The Council would recommend a review of PPS11 in light of current legislation and their enforcing bodies such as the Revised Waste Framework Directive and the Landfill Directive. Specific consideration of the Environmental Liability (Prevention and Remediation) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2009 is required. In addition the Department may wish to take into account the implications of forthcoming legislation such as Part III of the Waste & Contaminated Land Order 1997 and the Soil Framework Directive.

Paragraph 2.12 encourages close co-operation between the Department and pollution control authorities. The Council is very supportive of this approach and regularly facilitates pre-application discussions with developers. This continual dialogue is always constructive and benefits all parties. Any future Statement must reflect and encourage this approach.

Point 4 of the Policy WM 1 must include vehicle emissions from the associated traffic movements themselves. Belfast has four Air Quality Management Areas declared on the grounds that two air pollutants exceed UK and EU limit values. These exceedances are predominantly as a result of traffic emissions from busy roads. Waste Management infrastructures have the potential to significantly increase traffic movements and pose a risk to the Council’s ability to meet its statutory obligations under the Environment (Northern Ireland) Order 2002.

Paragraph 6.3. Environmental Impact Assessments produced under the Planning (EIA) Regulations 1999 assist greatly in the Council ability to ensure that any proposed development does not adversely impact on human health. The requirement for such assessments is therefore a fundamental aspect of any such planning application. However, the Department needs to be aware that additional supporting information maybe required by the Council. For instance, where the proposal is to be located on brownfield land it may pose a risk to the future occupiers of that development and the surrounding environment. In these cases the Council would request that contaminated land risk assessments (in-line with Model Procedures for the Management of Land Contamination (CLR11)) are produced to demonstrate that the site is, or can be made, fit for use. An EIA details the significant environmental effects of the proposed development and the measures required to mitigate those effects. As an EIA only relates to the requirements under the Regulations it may not provide the necessary level of information for the Council to fully determine the condition of a site or its suitability for the proposed end-use. An EIA is, therefore, by itself, no guarantee that the potential for contamination at a brownfield site to affect the proposed development has been fully assessed.

Paragraphs 6.6 to 6.8. The Council would agree with the Department's view that advice and opinions of the Councils should be sought in regards to Health Considerations. However, limited resources and time constraints often hinder truly effective consultations. Consequently, the Council would always recommend timely and thorough consultations prior to any formal application being made and encourage the up-front loading of the necessary supporting information.

Paragraph 6.12. As with the above comments regarding EIAs, applicants and the Department need to be aware that Traffic Impact Assessments do not necessarily provide the Council with the level of information required to assess air quality impacts of proposed developments. For many waste infrastructure applications Air Quality Impact Assessments will be requested. In 2008, the Council produced a guidance document for developers so that they could conduct thorough and defensible assessments to support planning applications. If any mitigation measures are deemed to be necessary then these would be conditioned at approval stage. This guidance document is available at:

<http://www.belfastcity.gov.uk/airquality/AirQualityandLanduseplanning.pdf>

Paragraph 6.19 Noise – The Council agrees that the operation of waste management facilities is likely to produce noise from both inside and outside buildings and that intermittent and sustained operating noise will be of concern if not controlled especially if night-time working is carried out. It will be necessary in almost all cases to impose planning conditions relating to noise levels and also limiting the hours of operation.

Paragraph 6.21/6.22 Dust and odours – Dust and particulates from waste management facilities can be minimised through the use of well maintained and managed equipment and vehicles. At the planning stage conditions requiring operators to prepare a scheme of measures to suppress dust on site will be most necessary.

In relation to odours from a waste management site good practice is normally sufficient to ensure a satisfactory situation. Such good practice requirements are incorporated into the terms of waste licences and relate to such things as design, operation and permitted emissions. Waste management licences are no longer issued by District Councils, currently being issued by the NIEA. As a result District Councils can only influence the terms of a waste licence at the Planning stage which could be summed up as a broad brush approach, the Council would prefer to be involved in the details of drawing up the license.

Paragraph 6.26. In addition to abandoned mines resulting in land instability the Council would add that old landfills, inter-tidal land reclamation and land-raising activities can result in significant land stability issues that require consideration.

The Council is supportive of the principle set out in point 3 of part (c) of Policy WM 2. The re-development of brownfield land is important if a region is to develop without the undue pressure on greenfield sites. However, this re-development must be both appropriate and protective of human health and the wider environment. Demonstrating that this is the case can only be achieved through the production of suitably robust contaminated land risk assessments carried out in-line with the Environment Agency's Model Procedures for the Management of Land Contamination (CLR11).

Paragraph 7.8 Composting

Depending on the scale of the composting scheme there is the potential for the generation of odour, dust, noise and bioaerosols causing problems to nearby residential and commercial properties. Noise and dust can be controlled through operational measures, however odour is not. An odour management plan could be

required as part of their planning permission to ensure this issue is properly dealt with and controlled.

Paragraph 7.14. The Department may consider the lack of hazardous waste facilities in Northern Ireland for the management and treatment of significantly contaminated soils arising from brownfield sites. Soils arising from brownfield re-developments often fall into the Hazardous Waste category as defined by the EU Directive 91/689/EEC. The lack of hazardous waste facilities has a significant cost burden on brownfield redevelopment, acting as a potential barrier to the re-development of contaminated sites.

Paragraph 7.17. When considering proposals for incinerators the Council would request detailed air quality impact assessments be provided to demonstrate that the facility has no detrimental impact on air quality and prevent the Council from meeting its obligations under the Environment (Northern Ireland) Order 2002. This information would be best provided up front and after detailed discussion with the Council regarding its proposed methodology prior to any application being made.

Point 1 of part (a) of Policy WM 3. The Council would request that all proposed landfill or land raising facilities have no unacceptable adverse impact on human health that cannot be prevented or appropriately controlled by demonstrably suitable mitigation measures.

With regards to Policy WM 4 the Department may wish to take heed of the recent ruling by the English High Courts in R (Birch) v Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council [2010] EWHC 416.

Paragraph 9.1. The Council would agree that past deposition of reportedly inert waste has been inappropriate. The Council has particular concerns regarding this type of waste disposal activity with regards to the associated and often acute risks to human health. The Council could only recommend approval of such activities if sufficient detailed supporting information was attached to any proposal and, most importantly, any subsequently recommended conditions were rigorously enforced.

The Council is supportive of Policy WM 5 and the Department needs to be aware when considering the location of future waste management facilities that adjoining future developments maybe restrained or curtailed. This factor further strengthens the need for measured and considered locating of future waste management facilities in the first instance. Applicants for developments adjoining such facilities will require additional supporting evidence to support the assertion that future residents will not be adversely impacted. This burden may not be immediately evident to future developers of adjoining sites.

Annex A. The Council regularly recommends detailed development-specific conditions be attached to planning permissions. Each application is considered on its own merits and circumstances. The development of targeted, appropriate and specific conditions is an integral aspect of ensuring that human health is afforded the necessary level of protection. Consequently, the Council is of the opinion that 'model conditions' cannot be written to encompass all circumstances and waste management practices. It is recommended that this approach is strongly avoided by the Department.

Annex C of PPS 11 requires fully updating.

Draft Response

The Council welcomes the opportunity to present views regarding the existing PPS 11 and how it can be reviewed and enhanced. The Council understands that this is an initial consultation but considers the timescale to respond too short. The Council would request that any future consultation period is extended longer than five weeks to ensure effective engagement. In relation to the timing of the PPS11 review process, the Council considers that it should take account of the Review of the Waste Management Strategy for Northern Ireland, (which was originally scheduled for 2010).

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Limited sites have been identified in draft BMAP, therefore it is important that consideration is given to further site selection and locational criteria in Planning Policy Statement 11. This would include the need to separate incompatible land uses.

The need for clarity in the context of planning policy in the area of waste management is essential given the urgent imperative to comply with the relevant European and National environmental legislation

Policy WM1

The Council would seek to ensure that Waste Management Facilities are appropriately located so that they do not cause a statutory nuisance and/or pose an unacceptable risk to human health. The Council supports the criteria in Policy WM1 “the proposal will not cause demonstrable harm to human health or result in an unacceptable adverse impact on the environment”.

However, the Council would like to note that Neighbourhood/ Community facilities such as civic amenity sites, recycling centres, recycling points and other types of facilities should be integral parts of existing and planned developments. Proposals for Neighbourhood/ Community facilities will be permitted within new housing schemes, at major developments used by the public, and in appropriate locations where the environment and amenity of local residents can be adequately protected

Best Practicable Environmental Option (BPEO)

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Role of PPS

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Environmental Protection Issues

Under the Public Health (Ireland) Act 1878 the Council investigates and, if deemed necessary, takes action over any statutory nuisance and/or accumulations that are injurious to human health. As a key consultee to the Planning Service, the Council also ensures that matters relating to noise, air quality and land contamination are given due consideration during the planning process. During this process additional supporting documentation (contaminated land risk assessments, noise assessments, air quality impact assessments, etc) may be requested. The Council are then in a position to recommend necessary conditions be attached to any planning permission granted in order to protect human health. The Council therefore has experience of addressing nuisance and human health issues relating to waste management developments both through the enforcement route and through the planning process.

The Council considers the safe, sustainable and appropriate management of waste and its supporting infrastructure is critically important. The over-riding consideration by the Council is that Waste Management Facilities are appropriately located so that they do not cause a statutory nuisance and/or pose an unacceptable risk to human health. The Council therefore requests that the Key Principles listed in Paragraph 1.16 remain and that greater emphasis is placed on statements such as that

contained with Paragraph 1.19 "Protecting the environment and human health are key principles in considering the development of waste management facilities or assessing other development in the vicinity of such facilities."

Paragraph 1.19 suggests that the Department will take into account the most up-to-date research relating to waste management conducted by "responsible government agencies." The Council would support this consideration of the ever changing and developing science surrounding this subject but would also recommend the inclusion of research from other established and responsible bodies such as Universities, associations and NGOs.

Paragraph 2.4. The Council understands that the Department must make its planning decisions on the basis that pollution control regimes are properly applied and enforced. However, the Department must be aware that the Council recommendations made during the planning process are based on the assumption that planning enforcement is properly enforced and applied. The non-compliance of conditions on granted development is regularly encountered by the Council and the ability to ensure that they are enforced is severely constrained.

Paragraph 2.6 and throughout the Statement reference is made to out-of-date legislation. The Council would recommend a review of PPS11 in light of current legislation and their enforcing bodies such as the Revised Waste Framework Directive and the Landfill Directive. Specific consideration of the Environmental Liability (Prevention and Remediation) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2009 is required. In addition the Department may wish to take into account the implications of forthcoming legislation such as Part III of the Waste & Contaminated Land Order 1997 and the Soil Framework Directive.

Paragraph 2.12 encourages close co-operation between the Department and pollution control authorities. The Council is very supportive of this approach and regularly facilitates pre-application discussions with developers. This continual dialogue is always constructive and benefits all parties. Any future Statement must reflect and encourage this approach.

Point 4 of the Policy WM 1 must include vehicle emissions from the associated traffic movements themselves. Belfast has four Air Quality Management Areas declared on the grounds that two air pollutants exceed UK and EU limit values. These exceedances are predominantly as a result of traffic emissions from busy roads. Waste Management infrastructures have the potential to significantly increase traffic movements and pose a risk to the Council's ability to meet its statutory obligations under the Environment (Northern Ireland) Order 2002.

Paragraph 6.3. Environmental Impact Assessments produced under the Planning (EIA) Regulations 1999 assist greatly in the Council ability to ensure that any proposed development does not adversely impact on human health. The requirement for such assessments is therefore a fundamental aspect of any such planning application. However, the Department needs to be aware that additional supporting information maybe required by the Council. For instance, where the proposal is to be located on brownfield land it may pose a risk to the future occupiers of that development and the surrounding environment. In these cases the Council would request that contaminated land risk assessments (in-line with Model Procedures for the Management of Land Contamination (CLR11)) are produced to demonstrate that the site is, or can be made, fit for use. An EIA details the significant environmental effects of the proposed development and the measures required to mitigate those effects. As an EIA only relates to the requirements under the Regulations it may not provide the necessary level of information for the Council to fully determine the condition of a site or its suitability for the proposed end-use. An EIA is, therefore, by itself, no guarantee that the potential for contamination at a brownfield site to affect the proposed development has been fully assessed.

Paragraphs 6.6 to 6.8. The Council would agree with the Department's view that advice and opinions of the Councils should be sought in regards to Health Considerations. However, limited resources and time constraints often hinder truly effective consultations. Consequently, the Council would always recommend timely and thorough consultations prior to any formal application being made and encourage the up-front loading of the necessary supporting information.

Paragraph 6.12. As with the above comments regarding EIAs, applicants and the Department need to be aware that Traffic Impact Assessments do not necessarily provide the Council with the level of information required to assess air quality impacts of proposed developments. For many waste infrastructure applications Air Quality Impact Assessments will be requested. In 2008, the Council produced a guidance document for developers so that they could conduct thorough and defensible assessments to support planning applications. If any mitigation measures are deemed to be necessary then these would be conditioned at approval stage. This guidance document is available at:

<http://www.belfastcity.gov.uk/airquality/AirQualityandLanduseplanning.pdf>

Paragraph 6.19 Noise – The Council agrees that the operation of waste management facilities is likely to produce noise from both inside and outside buildings and that intermittent and sustained operating noise will be of concern if not controlled especially if night-time working is carried out. It will be necessary in almost all cases to impose planning conditions relating to noise levels and also limiting the hours of operation.

Paragraph 6.21/6.22 Dust and odours – Dust and particulates from waste management facilities can be minimised through the use of well maintained and managed equipment and vehicles. At the planning stage conditions requiring operators to prepare a scheme of measures to suppress dust on site will be most necessary.

In relation to odours from a waste management site good practice is normally sufficient to ensure a satisfactory situation. Such good practice requirements are incorporated into the terms of waste licences and relate to such things as design, operation and permitted emissions. Waste management licences are no longer issued by District Councils, currently being issued by the NIEA. As a result District Councils can only influence the terms of a waste licence at the Planning stage which could be summed up as a broad brush approach, the Council would prefer to be involved in the details of drawing up the license.

Paragraph 6.26. In addition to abandoned mines resulting in land instability the Council would add that old landfills, inter-tidal land reclamation and land-raising activities can result in significant land stability issues that require consideration.

The Council is supportive of the principle set out in point 3 of part (c) of Policy WM 2. The re-development of brownfield land is important if a region is to develop without the undue pressure on greenfield sites. However, this re-development must be both appropriate and protective of human health and the wider environment. Demonstrating that this is the case can only be achieved through the production of suitably robust contaminated land risk assessments carried out in-line with the Environment Agency's Model Procedures for the Management of Land Contamination (CLR11).

Paragraph 7.8 Composting

Depending on the scale of the composting scheme there is the potential for the generation of odour, dust, noise and bioaerosols causing problems to nearby residential and commercial properties. Noise and dust can be controlled through operational measures, however odour is not. An odour management plan could be

required as part of their planning permission to ensure this issue is properly dealt with and controlled.

Paragraph 7.14. The Department may consider the lack of hazardous waste facilities in Northern Ireland for the management and treatment of significantly contaminated soils arising from brownfield sites. Soils arising from brownfield re-developments often fall into the Hazardous Waste category as defined by the EU Directive 91/689/EEC. The lack of hazardous waste facilities has a significant cost burden on brownfield redevelopment, acting as a potential barrier to the re-development of contaminated sites.

Paragraph 7.17. When considering proposals for incinerators the Council would request detailed air quality impact assessments be provided to demonstrate that the facility has no detrimental impact on air quality and prevent the Council from meeting its obligations under the Environment (Northern Ireland) Order 2002. This information would be best provided up front and after detailed discussion with the Council regarding its proposed methodology prior to any application being made.

Point 1 of part (a) of Policy WM 3. The Council would request that all proposed landfill or land raising facilities have no unacceptable adverse impact on human health that cannot be prevented or appropriately controlled by demonstrably suitable mitigation measures.

With regards to Policy WM 4 the Department may wish to take heed of the recent ruling by the English High Courts in R (Birch) v Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council [2010] EWHC 416.

Paragraph 9.1. The Council would agree that past deposition of reportedly inert waste has been inappropriate. The Council has particular concerns regarding this type of waste disposal activity with regards to the associated and often acute risks to human health. The Council could only recommend approval of such activities if sufficient detailed supporting information was attached to any proposal and, most importantly, any subsequently recommended conditions were rigorously enforced.

The Council is supportive of Policy WM 5 and the Department needs to be aware when considering the location of future waste management facilities that adjoining future developments maybe restrained or curtailed. This factor further strengthens the need for measured and considered locating of future waste management facilities in the first instance. Applicants for developments adjoining such facilities will require additional supporting evidence to support the assertion that future residents will not be adversely impacted. This burden may not be immediately evident to future developers of adjoining sites.

Annex A. The Council regularly recommends detailed development-specific conditions be attached to planning permissions. Each application is considered on its own merits and circumstances. The development of targeted, appropriate and specific conditions is an integral aspect of ensuring that human health is afforded the necessary level of protection. Consequently, the Council is of the opinion that 'model conditions' cannot be written to encompass all circumstances and waste management practices. It is recommended that this approach is strongly avoided by the Department.

Annex C of PPS 11 requires fully updating.

Appendix 2



DRAFT CORPORATE RESPONSE TO THE

**REVIEW OF PLANNING POLICY STATEMENT (PPS) 11 –
PLANNING AND WASTE MANAGEMENT**

Report

The Department is undertaking a review of Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 11 - Planning and Waste Management and have invited comments on existing policies, their operation and how they could be improved.

The arc21 response is as follows.

Executive Summary

We welcome the opportunity to comment on this preliminary consultation on the review of PPS11.

We consider that there is an opportunity to examine the Policy Statement in a more holistic way as we feel that the current PPS focuses too narrowly on issues relating to sites and facilities only.

In this context we would consider it appropriate that the scoping of the Review extends to the following areas:

- The Strategic context and particularly the interaction between EU Waste Law, the Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy, the Regional Development Strategy and the various Area Plans.
- The relationship / interaction / potential for further integration of land-use planning and waste management planning in terms of infrastructural development for waste.
- The timing and sequencing of the outcome to the Planning Policy Statement in relation to the Review of the Waste Management Strategy for Northern Ireland and the sub-regional Waste Management Plans.
- The impact of the Planning Reform Agenda, and transfer of planning function under RPA.
- The relationship between planning and permitting regimes.
- The concept of Best Practicable Environmental Option in the context of the Planning Policy Statement.
- The need to ensure that current policies around site selection do not change.
- The respective roles of district councils and sub-regional waste management groups particularly in relation to the planning / statutory consultation process.
- The potential role of planning gain and / or community infrastructure levy in the context of waste management planning applications.

- The issue of pre-application dialogue / community engagement in the planning process in relation to waste management facilities.
- The stated planning principle of a “presumption in favour” in the context of the wording of the policies.
- The principles of “Need” and “Essential Interim Landfill Capacity” in the Northern Ireland waste management context.
- The interaction with the other Planning Policy Statements, Plans and guidance e.g.:
 - Existing Area and draft Area Plans.
 - PPS3 and PPS7 particularly regarding vehicular access to developments for the purposes of waste management.
 - The relevance to the Renewable Energy Agenda, particularly PPS18 and the Strategic Energy Framework.
 - The significance of waste management in the context of economic development as articulated in PPS4 and Draft PPS24.
 - The relationship with the General Development Order in the context of permitted waste management development.
 - The provisions for waste handling and storage in developments as articulated in the recently issued Local Government Waste Storage Guide.
- Notwithstanding all of the above, we consider that it is critical that the timing, methodology and outcome of the review do not undermine the approaches taken by the Waste Management Groups and their partners in the context of land assembly, procurement and statutory consents, in the interests of maintaining the momentum to deliver mission-critical waste infrastructure. Rather, the process should be designed to reinforce these programmes.

Discussion

These points are expanded below.

1. Strategic Context

We consider that there needs to be a reaffirmation of the strategic context for the Policy Statement with particular reference to the legal imperatives cascading from Europe through the Revised Waste Framework Directive and the Landfill Directive in terms of the need for the provision of waste management plans and an integrated network of critical infrastructure as articulated through the Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy; and the interaction with regional and spatial planning through the Regional Development Strategy and the various Area Plans.

The need for clarity in the context of planning policy in the area of waste management has never been more acute given the urgent imperative to comply with the relevant European and National environmental legislation.

2. Land-Use and Waste Management Planning

We consider that there is an opportunity to re-visit the debate around the need or otherwise for the integration of land-use and waste management planning in Northern Ireland as we consider that the separation in policy terms has arguably led to a lack of clarity in the application of spatial planning for waste facilities. It should be noted that the Northern Ireland region takes a somewhat different approach to that in the rest of the UK where spatial plans do address waste management issues in an integrated fashion.

3. Timing

As noted in the Minister's recent statement there is a commitment in the 2006 Waste Management Strategy to review PPS11 before the next review of Waste Management Plans in 2011. In addition there is a scheduled review of the Waste Management Strategy itself in 2011. It was hoped that the appropriate sequence would be to revise the PPS before the Strategy and subsequent Waste Management Plan reviews. It is therefore concerning to note that the current consultation is purely primarily scoping and that it is unlikely that the outcome of the review process will be completed before the end of 2011.

4. Planning Reform and Transfer of Planning Functions

The Minister has made some recent statements about proposals regarding the implementation of Planning Reform and the Transfer of Planning Functions. It is considered appropriate that the review of the PPS takes cognisance of these proposals in a strategic context.

It is for example considered appropriate that the PPS follows the paradigm recommended in Planning Reform for a more strategic focus to PPS's with operational issues being deferred to Area Plans.

It should also be noted that the Planning Reform Agenda aspires to a more expeditious PPS process. Accordingly, we would express our concern at the likely time horizon for the current process.

We would also recommend that consideration should be given to the relevance of some of the specific waste policies currently contained in the PPS as well as the context presented therein (subject to our comments on WM2 elsewhere). In addition, the commentary of legislative provisions will require updating e.g. rWFD; SEA Directive; Habitats Directive; Environmental Liability Directive.

5. Planning and Permitting

One of the main thrusts outlined in section 2 of the current PPS, addressing the relationship between planning and pollution control regimes, in our view remains appropriate. For example, we consider that there may be an opportunity for greater connectivity between the Planning Service and NIEA.

We feel that consideration should be given to improving the content of this section to enhance understanding and application, through the inclusion of some practical examples.

6. Best Practicable Environmental Option

In our opinion one of the main technical focuses in the context of the review should be how to address the principle of Best Practicable Environmental Option. There has been much debate and some confusion about the application of the principle of BPEO in planning terms in Northern Ireland. Government BPEO guidance focuses on generic technical solutions. This guidance and approach has been used and developed in the formulation of the Waste Management Plans.

Some statutory agencies, however, appear to seek to interpret BPEO at a site specific level.

Accordingly, we consider it is imperative that the new PPS gives clarity and robustness in this context and is supported by a policy position from the Department.

We consider that otherwise there is a danger of inconsistency of interpretation of BPEO and its application particularly in the context of individual planning submissions.

In our view it is important that the historic strategic application of BPEO by the Waste Management Groups is not undermined.

7. Site Selection Criteria

Waste Management Groups (and others) have to date used current location criteria (WM2) to assess sites. It is important that the parameters for this do not change in view of the current Waste Management Groups' procurement and land assembly process.

8. Respective Roles of District Councils and Sub-Regional Waste Management Groups

District councils are the competent authorities for waste management functions while sub-regional waste management groups, as voluntary coalitions, have adopted the role of waste planning and delivery vehicles and have also taken on the role of procurement of relevant services and infrastructure.

We consider that there is a need to define the respective roles of district councils and sub-regional waste management groups in the context of the planning and statutory consultation process.

The Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (Northern Ireland) 2010 clarified the statutory status of the sub-regional Waste Management Groups and their capacities to enter into long-term contracts (with associated commitments) to facilitate the provision of waste related infrastructure.

District councils are statutory consultees but there has in the past been a protocol for also consulting with sub-regional groups in parallel in respect to relevant applications.

9. Planning Gain / Developer Contributions

The issues of planning gain / community infrastructure levies are discussed in detail in the Planning Reform document. They are also discussed to some extent in PPS18.

We consider it appropriate in the context of waste management to further expand on this debate as it would relate to waste management, in terms of scoping the current review.

10. Pre-application Dialogue / Community Engagement

The pre-application discussion process has already been implemented. We are also cognisant of the focus in the Planning Reform document on community engagement, the relationship with the Public Participation Directive and the underlying Aarhus Convention. We would consider that the scoping exercise should include consideration of these issues as they relate to waste management facilities.

11. Presumption in Favour

We are aware of the principle of the “Presumption in Favour” of the planning applications as a tenet of planning policy in Northern Ireland. In the context of the current PPS we feel that in places the wording of the current policies could lead the reader to make a contrary inference.

We would also consider that some of the terminology around impacts appears to be absolute (i.e. do not always express extent) in terms of mitigation measures. We therefore feel that there is a need to review the language and nomenclature utilised in the current document.

12. Need and Essential Interim Capacity

The demonstration of Need is again a principle espoused in planning policy in Northern Ireland, not only for waste management but for many other significant applications. If a proposal is connected to public procurement this can be an issue in terms of potentially having several applications competing for one service. Accordingly, we would recommend that this is included in the scope of the consultation.

We note the policy direction in GB towards a National Policy Statement setting our strategic need for mission-critical waste infrastructure and would support a similar approach in Northern Ireland.

Similarly the principle of Essential Interim Capacity for landfill would appear to us to have less relevance than it did when included in the current PPS. Indeed this seems to us to be inappropriate in a market-driven economy and again we would recommend this is included in the scope.

13. Interaction with Other Policy Statements / Guidance / Area Plans

a. Area Plans

We have concerns that current delays in completing draft Area Plans (which remain material considerations) could create delays in determining regionally significant waste applications due, amongst other things, to the issue of prematurity. Accordingly, we would recommend that this issue is included in the scope of this consultation.

13.2 PPS3 and PPS11

We feel that there is a potential tension between the Quality Initiative and the need for access for service vehicles particularly in residential applications and specifically in the context of waste management collection and servicing. We consider it would be appropriate to include this in the scoping.

13.3 Renewable Energy

We consider that there is an opportunity to optimise waste as a resource in terms of integration of energy and waste management policies in Northern Ireland. We feel this is pertinent in the context of, inter alia, the Sustainable Development Strategy for Northern Ireland and the Sustainable Energy Framework. Accordingly, we recommend that the issue of integration of Land-Use, Waste Management and Energy Policy in the planning context is addressed in the consultation with specific reference to PPS18 and the Strategic Energy Framework.

13.4 Relevance to Economic Development

The current debate relating to economic development as it relates to planning is very pertinent in the context of waste management. The Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy alludes to the potential for economic activity and job creation through the development of infrastructure and services in Northern Ireland and this has been further reinforced by the recent Green New Deal Initiative.

Economic development is also a headline objective in the Northern Ireland Programme for Government and other cross cutting policies and is obviously very much in the mind of the current Executive. Some of the planning issues are articulated in PPS3 and the Draft PPS24. Accordingly, we consider that in the current review, consideration should be given to including in the scope of the current process in the context of waste management.

13.5 General Development Order

We would consider it appropriate to consider the relevance of the General Development Order, particularly permitted development activities as they relate to waste management e.g. Local Government operations including mini recycling centres and bring banks. We would recommend that this is included in the scope of the consultation.

13.6 Waste Handling and Storage

The Minister recently announced the launch of the Waste Storage Guide which was formulated by Local Government. We feel there is an opportunity for this to be mainstreamed in planning terms through the auspices of PPS review. We would therefore recommend its inclusion in the scoping.

14. **Maintaining Stability**

As stated above, while we welcome the opportunity to comment on this review, we consider that it is critical that nothing in the process serves to undermine the progress being made by the Waste Management Groups to deliver mission-critical waste infrastructure for the treatment of residual waste. Conversely, we feel that the review itself potentially represents an opportunity to reinforce the work of the Groups to date, in the context of land assembly, procurement and the statutory consent process.

arc21
23 December 2010

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Belfast City Council

Report to:	Development Committee
Subject:	Belfast City Masterplan: Review
Date:	12 January 2011
Reporting Officer:	John McGrillen, Director of Development, ext 3470
Contact Officer:	Shirley McCay, Head of Economic Initiatives, ext 3459

1	Relevant Background Information
1.1	The Committee on the 10 November 2010 was updated on the proposed review of the Masterplan and the appointment of Colin Buchanan & Partners.

2	Key Issues
2.1	The Belfast City Masterplan was completed in 2004 and has informed the Councils position across a range of planning, regeneration and transport policy issues since then. However, the context for the Masterplan has changed significantly since 2004 in terms of the overall economic positioning of the city, from the accelerated period of investment and development that peaked in 2008/9 to the more recent impact of the global recession and national property crash.
2.2	The changed context arising from changed demographic, economic and physical processes need to be addressed to plan for the future sustainable and liveable city. Adjustments to the Belfast City Masterplan will consider these issues, their implications for space within the city and proactive and smart measures to realising improvements in the context of the Comprehensive Spending Review.
2.3	The future use of the revised Masterplan through the integration into the work of the Council will be important and the input from a range of stakeholders and Councillors critical. Consultation with Members on the strategic objectives of the Masterplan and broader discussions around the priorities is proposed. In line with other city-wide initiatives of this type, it is suggested that the way forward would be to consult with Members at party level before the final Masterplan content is developed and the draft brought before the Development Committee.

2.4	The Committee is asked to agree that the consultation with Members should be carried out on a party basis.
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3	Resource Implications
3.1	There are no resource implications

4	Equality and Good Relations Considerations
4.1	No adverse equality implications

5	Recommendations
5.1	The Committee is requested to agree Party Briefing sessions as part of the process for the review of the Belfast Masterplan.

6	Decision Tracking
<p data-bbox="225 1086 1393 1153">Further to agreement Party Briefings be held as part of the process.</p> <p data-bbox="225 1153 1393 1252">Timeframe: February 2011 Reporting Officer: John McGrillen</p>	



Belfast City Council

Report to:	Development Committee
Subject:	Proposed 'Clan Wars' Mixed Martial Arts Competition at the Ulster Hall
Date:	12 January 2010
Reporting Officer:	John McGrillen, Director of Development, ext 3470
Contact Officer:	Tim Husbands, Head of City Events and Venues, ext 3459 Judith Owens, Operations Manager, Waterfront and Ulster Halls, ext 1304

1	Relevant Background Information
1.1	The Waterfront and Ulster Hall management have been approached by Mr Paul McLaughlin from Clan Wars Promotions in relation to a proposal to stage a Mixed Martial Arts (MMA) competition at the Ulster Hall in May 2011.
1.2	The first Clan Wars Mix Martial Arts competition was held in January 2009. Planning for this inaugural event took 8 months and the event was fully sanctioned by the International Sport Kickboxing Association United Kingdom (ISKA). ISKA is a worldwide recognised regulating body for competitive martial arts, and the governing body for amateur and professional kickboxing. Since then the event has grown and Clan Wars have staged 5 further successful events, these have been held at the Tullyglass Hotel, Ballymena and Armagh Conference Centre. The last 2 events attracted an audience of over 800. Clan Wars 6 is planned for 14 January at the Glenavon House Hotel, and the organisers are proposing that Clan Wars 7 take place at the Ulster Hall.
1.3	MMA have become an increasingly popular and recognised sporting activity with a high degree of regulation and significant national media interest in recent years. The Waterfront has facilitated successful kickboxing events previously and the Ulster Hall has recently staged 2 successful boxing events in a series of promotions by former World Boxing Champion, Barry McGuigan. The format, layout and procedures followed in the organisation of these events would be largely replicated in the case of the proposed Clan Wars event.

1.4	<p>Mr McLaughlin has been made fully aware of, and has fully committed to meeting the requirements and the procedures applicable to this type of event</p> <p>A pre event planning meeting has taken place and Mr McLaughlin has produced an event management plan which been drawn up based on recommendations made by the Ulster Hall events team. These recommendations include the use of the Ulster Hall's contracted event security company and liaison with PSNI.</p>
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2	Key Issues
2.1	<p>Waterfront & Ulster Hall management are aware that the Belfast City Council took a decision to cancel a previous mixed martial arts event promoted by another unrelated company called "Last Man Standing" which was scheduled to take place at St George's Market. This decision was due to the inappropriate material included on the company's website. However, as the Ulster Hall has not previously staged a mixed martial arts event it was felt appropriate to, in this instance, seek Members guidance on the issue, prior to any approval being granted for the event to proceed.</p>

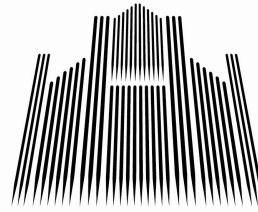
3	Equality and Good Relations Considerations
	None.

4	Recommendations
4.1	<p>The Committee is asked to consider the request to stage the 'Clan Wars' event, and future Mixed Martial Arts events, in line with Waterfront & Ulster Hall operating guidelines.</p>

5	Decision Tracking
	None.

6	Key to Abbreviations
	MMA – Mixed Martial Arts
	ISKA – International Sport Kickboxing Association

7	Documents Attached
	Clan Wars Event Plan
	Clan Wars Risk Assessment
	Clan Wars Critical Incident Report Form
	Clan Wars Health and Safety Policy



— THE —
ULSTER
HALL

Management & Action Plan

Venue	Ulster Hall
Name of Event :	Clan Wars Mixed Martial Arts
Date of Event :	28th of May 2011
Time of Event	1900-2300 / Doors Open 1800
Duty Management Contact:	Barrie McQuillan
Security Contact:	Shane Fay
G4S Security:	Elite Security N.I
Cleaning:	Timings
Catering :	Bar Facilities to be provided by Ulster Hall
Ticket Prices: Seating prices to be arranged after finalised drawing of seating plan	
Tickets on sale: Public Sale	
<p>Event Description:</p> <p>Clan Wars Mixed Martial Arts is a prestigious event sanctioned by the world famous governing body the ISKA. The ISKA are the world's largest martial Arts body for Karate, Kickboxing and Mixed Martial Arts sanctioning the largest Martial arts events all over the world. Below is more information on who ISKA are:- Since 1986 ISKA has set an unprecedented standard for professionalism and integrity while serving as the worlds' most well recognized sanctioning and regulatory body for combat sports and competitive martial arts. ISKA maintains a continued commitment to training & certifying officials and updating rules and regulations while recognizing both worthy champions and world rated contenders in more than twenty different types of martial arts and combat sports. From Moscow's Olympic Stadium to Queensland, Victoria, Australia; from Lausanne, Switzerland to Durbin, South Africa; from the legendary Lumpini Stadium in Thailand to the Bellagio resort in Las Vegas, live ISKA events worldwide are very well attended and viewed by television audiences circling the globe.</p> <p>Whether it's the US OPEN / ISKA World Martial Arts Championships hosted annually in Disney World and aired on ESPN, or STRIKEFORCE MMA seen on CBS and SHOWTIME, ISKA maintains its' involvement in the industries cutting edge. ISKA President, Cory Schafer additionally serves as chief official and rules director for K-1 USA, and as Commissioner for Chuck Norris' World Combat League.</p>	

The height that the ISKA has attained continues to reflect its basic commitment to credibility and uncompromising integrity. The sports' future will rely on that commitment in cooperation with the industry's many talented martial arts / combat sports athletes and the ever-growing foundation of dedicated fans around the world. Clan Wars Mixed Martial Arts competition is the only show in Ireland to have received the backing and sanctioning from the ISKA to meet all their stringent rules, policies and procedures which shows that Clan Wars is a cut above the rest and has met all the high standards required to truly be one of the world's best Mixed Martial Arts events regarding safety, quality and production values.

Clan Wars prides itself on the promotion of mixed martial arts to the high standards of its peer shows run by the ISKA such as Strike Force which is a large worldwide show comparable with the UFC. Because Clan Wars has received and been granted this prestigious sanctioning it has opened doors to worldwide interest of teams from all over the world looking to compete on the Clan Wars show as it is quickly becoming one of the biggest and best Mixed Martial Arts shows in Europe.

Clan Wars has successfully run 5 shows in N.I. seeing fighters fly over to Belfast from France, Spain, England, and Brazil to take on the best of home based MMA talent. They have also received requests from teams from Germany, Norway, Sweden, Italy and the USA compete at the event.

Clan Wars also has the backing and sanctioning to be able to offer world recognised titles under the ISKA, these titles are world recognised titles, means that UK/Irish champions for example will be recognised and can be asked to proceed for European and even world titles. Clan Wars has a professional attitude towards fighter safety, event safety and all round quality.

Promoter Information:

Clan Wars Promoter is Paul Mc Laughlin who is fully accredited and registered under the ISKA and British Combat Association. He is also a fully licensed instructor under Stewart Mc Gill who is the chief instructor under the world famous Urban Krav Maga self defence system.

As well as Paul's interest in self defence and martial arts, he has been a Technician for NIE (Northern Ireland Electricity) since 1996.

Background Research to Event :

Clan Wars has run 5 shows already, which got excellent reviews in the media. The last event was the Tullyglass hotel on Halloween 2010 which saw a capacity crowd, with spectators coming from all around Ireland and England. The previous show was held at the Armagh City Hotel Conference centre, with a capacity crowd in attendance. Clan Wars 2&3 was at the Sense Night club at the Glenavon House Hotel Cookstown, whilst the first show was a small private exhibition in house show at the IFS gym. Each event was considered by everyone who attended to be of the highest standard, with excellent security staff, stewards and attention to detail, allowing everyone there from children to adults to enjoy the show in an enjoyable atmosphere.

As a result of the success of the 5 shows, Clan Wars has now been nominated for ISKA show of the year 2010.

Risk Assessment –

Please see attachment for the Risk Assessment

Event Cancellation

As a result of Clan Wars being responsible for the majority of the ticket sales, the Ulster Hall will not have any liability in relation to any refunds should the event not take place for whatever reason.

Capacity: To be confirmed on site with Ulster Hall layout

Staff :

Overall Manager – Paul Mc Laughlin

Paul will oversee all the planning with the names and contact info of all people in charge of certain areas.

Back stage Manager – Chris Tweed

Chris Tweed has been working the back stage since Clan Wars 1 and is in charge of fighters planning and all the goings on back stage.

Head of Security and Stewards – Shane Fay

Shane is the head manager of Elite Security NI and has been working with Clan Wars also from the start, he is the main contact for over all security, crowd control, searches etc. He is also in control of the stewards having nominated each of them jobs such as keeping fire exits clear and helping the spectators. Shane will be able to provide a full breakdown of the plans

Head Steward – James Mc Nally

James will be the head Steward working under Shane to liaise with all the stewards

Doctors – Head Doctor Waqar Amhed

The event will have 2-3 doctors at each event working under Dr Waqar Amhed. Doctor Waqar and team have also got B.A.S.I.C training, this means they have specialised head trauma training and certificates. They have been working with Clan Wars also from the start and have vast experience at other martial arts and boxing events.

Paramedics – Head Paramedic Anthony Mc Cullough

(Aescu Ambulance Service & Event Paramedics)

Anthony will be the head of the paramedics and specialises in martial arts events. He has a team of 4 which splits between cage side and backstage.

Anthony has all the equipment necessary for a Mixed Martial Arts event and has a fully functional ambulance that will be parked without obstruction at the nearest exit.

Paramedics and Doctors combined -

With 3 doctors and 4 paramedics and a fully kitted out ambulance Clan Wars has the best medical coverage around. There is always at least one doctor and 2 paramedics octagon side with the other 2 doctors and 2 paramedics available for any injuries or accidents wither its fighter related or if a spectator has twisted an ankle for example.

Measures in Place:

Clan Wars have at least one doctor and 2 paramedics beside the octagon and placed near the octagon door.

This allows doctor and paramedics speedy entrance to the octagon to check cuts or to deal with a knock out or a twisted ankle for example – details of common injuries are detailed in the risk assessment.

The ambulance is parked at the closest exit which will remain clear both inside and outside for the ambulance. Oxygen and other necessary kit is also kept beside the octagon with a stretcher in close proximity if needed. Minor injuries are treated back stage; the ambulance is only there for serious injury that will be deemed by the doctor.

Crowd security and issues will be dealt with by stewards and security staff, should someone in the crowd need a doctor or paramedic the stewards are all trained and aware and will be contacting the doctor or paramedics straight away. We will have a private room back stage so that should the spectator need to be treated its available. The security crowd control will all be wearing radios so communication is always running and inter linked.

Additional Documents

1) Website Information

Clan Wars website – www.clanwarspromotions.com

ISKA website - <http://www.iska.us.com/aboutISKA.cfm>

Paramedics Profile - <http://www.aescu.co.uk>

2) References, Risk assessments and health and safety procedures -

Please find attached

Code Of Conduct

Clan Wars prides itself on running a high quality show and wants to promote the sport of mixed martial arts in a positive light. In the last 5 events no trouble or issues were recorded and everyone enjoyed the shows.

However it is accepted that with any event, whether its boxing, kickboxing or any event were there's competition, it is possible for someone under the influence of alcohol could become unruly.

All measures are in place from the security side of the show to try and ensure that everyone enjoys the show. It will be announced at the start of the night that the crowd will be filmed and will be expected to show the world that the Belfast crowd are the best supporters in the world showing respect and support for all fighters. This is used to generate fair play and sportsman like conduct.

People standing will be reminded to keep seated during the event so they do not obstruct the views from other paying spectators. All these issues will be clearly defined by the security staff as this crowd control is standard for any event.

Health & Safety

Please find attached health and safety policies and procedures

Additional Information:

'Clan Wars' has been working extremely hard to raise the standards and profile of mixed martial arts and showing people we can achieve the same high standards as the large events as the UFC and Strikeforce.

We have received the full backing and sanctioning of the ISKA which no other show in Ireland has managed to do plus because of our hard work and efforts we have been nominated for ISKA show of the year which is a huge honour.

We have the best and tightest health and safety policies plus best medical coverage. The show itself has fantastic production values and has been asked to provide pilot footage for sky sports. With the help from the Ulster Hall we can continue to build the show offering a central location for fighters and fans to enjoy the show plus continue to put northern Ireland on the map with more and more tourists and international fight teams looking to get involved.

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Clan Wars Promotions

Risk Assessment

All aspects of this assessment must be carried out in accordance with Clan Wars Promotions rules, and venue compliance procedures. The organizations rules form an important part of the risk assessment. To this effect a Safety Officer will be appointed for each venue having familiarised himself with the appropriate legislation. The nominated officer will be versed in such matters prior to being nominated and will liaise with all parties.

PREMISES

All premises (Venues) will have their own health and safety statement and risk assessment. Clan Wars Promotions and or their representatives will adopt and comply with venue policies and ensure the nominated Safety Officer is aware of such policies and procedures.

All personnel associated with the event (Referees, Safety Officer, Medical Staff, Competitors, Trainers and Stewards) will attend a safety briefing prior to commencement of fighting to make all persons aware of the rules and standard operating procedures that will be in place to ensure the safe and efficient running of the event, and to introduce the Safety Officer responsible for compliance. Any person(s) that does not comply will be liable to removal from the premises in the interest of safety.

RISK

It has been stated by The British Medical Journal (BMJ) in a published report of some 1270 fight exposures in the period March 2002 to September 2007 that "Injury rates in regulated professional MMA competition are similar to other combat sports; the overall risk of critical sports related injury appears low". The emphasis must therefore on the word regulated. At all times control and supervision in accordance with the rules must be adhered to in order to maintain this fact.

RISK

Blood related issues.

CONTROL MEASURES:

All cuts must be cleaned promptly and all traces of blood cleaned from mats and other areas using the appropriate materials. These materials must be readily available at all times during and after the event.

All applicable staff; referees, coaches & ambulance personnel shall wear protective gloves and have eye protection available when there is the need. Before competitors exit the ring, all bleeding must be controlled or stopped. This will avoid the contamination of other areas.

RISK FACTOR: Low.

RISK

Skin being broken through excessive contact or jewellery.

CONTROL MEASURES:

Ensure all jewellery, piercings etc. are removed. If this is not possible and the piercing cannot be secured by tape, if the competitor cannot remove or secure the item he must be disqualified.

Ensure competitors wear only acceptable clothing as stated by the rules. No Belts or Zippers.

RISK FACTOR: Low.

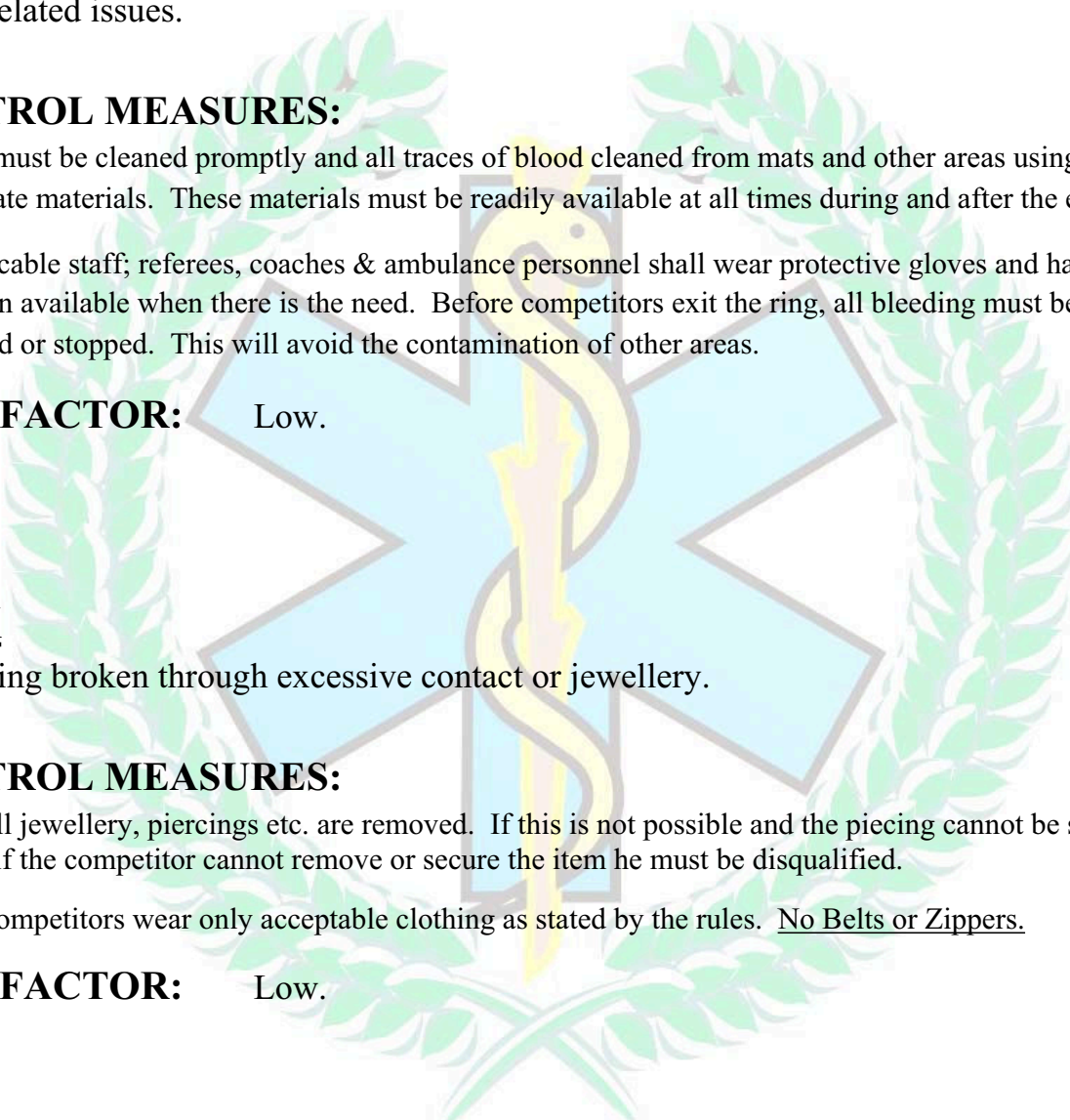
RISK

Bruising to arms, legs and torso etc.

CONTROL MEASURES:

Matching all competitors, in accordance with ability and weight to avoid obvious miss-match.

RISK FACTOR: High.



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RISK

Ring abrasions and dangers. Entry and Exit from ring.

CONTROL MEASURES:

All parts of the ring will be padded and wrapped with Vinyl cloth. No competitors or person in or around the ring will climb or tamper with the ring. Failure to comply will result in removal of said person(s) from the establishment. Entry into the ring presents a very low risk. Exit from the ring, for a competitor that may be exhausted after the fight should be assisted from the ring. It will be the duty of his coach to assist with this having been given direction by Clan Wars Promotions Safety Officer beforehand.

RISK FACTOR: Low.

RISK

Choking from submission holds.

CONTROL MEASURES:

All competitors will be aware of rules relating to Clan Wars Promotions bouts. The referee will be extra vigilant whenever a chokehold is exercised. The competitor has the right to tap the floor if he feels the choke aspect. There can therefore only be a risk if the referee and the opponent fail to see this sign. Using an experienced Referee will ensure this does not happen.

RISK FACTOR: Low

RISK

Concussion caused through excessive contact during bout or fall.

CONTROL MEASURES:

The floor will be 40mm 40 shore hardness matting to ensure a fall does not cause concussion. A proficient referee will control the fight so as to minimize any risk regarding this aspect and to control excessive head blows. All competitors would have received training through their various

clubs/organisations and would in any event be suitably matched. Post and other contactable surfaces within the fight arena will be padded to avoid hard contact.

RISK FACTOR: Medium.

RISK

Dizziness, hypertension and nausea.

CONTROL MEASURES:

These can occur during strenuous activities in less well-conditioned competitors and is generally alleviated by improved physical condition. Nausea can also result from excessive eating prior to a bout. All competitors should be briefed on this by their trainers.

RISK FACTOR: Low.

RISK

Dehydration.

CONTROL MEASURES:

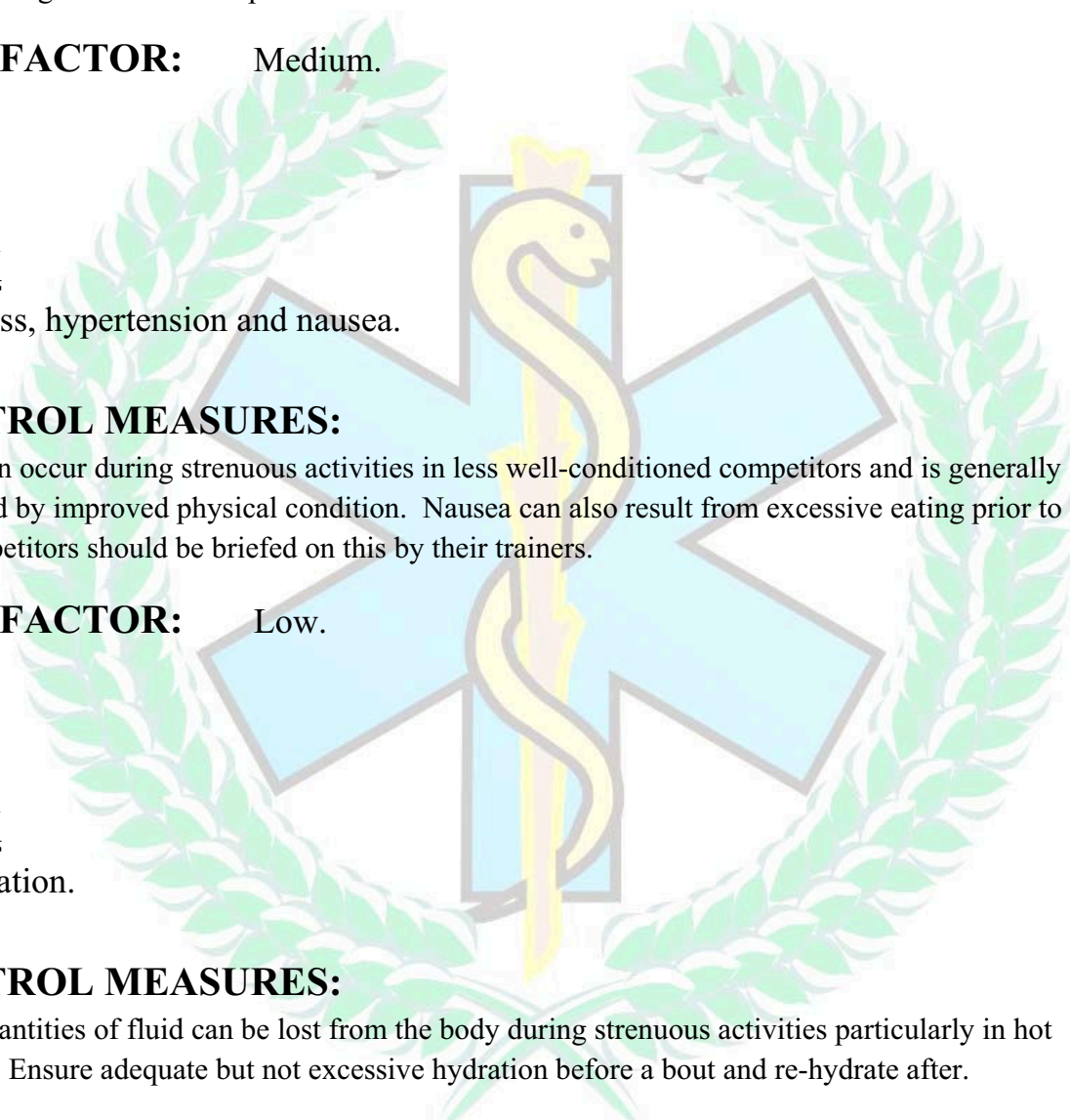
Large quantities of fluid can be lost from the body during strenuous activities particularly in hot weather. Ensure adequate but not excessive hydration before a bout and re-hydrate after.

RISK FACTOR: Medium.

RISK

Equipment failure.

CONTROL MEASURES:



The Safety Officer will ensure all equipment is checked prior and during use. All equipment must be installed by person or persons competent in that equipment and as prescribed by manufacturers. Where applicable the necessary license to install must be held.

RISK FACTOR: Low.

RISK

Facility related issues.

CONTROL MEASURES:

All facility related issues will be controlled and carried out by venue staff only. The facility will have its own risk assessment and method statement for dealing with all issues.

RISK FACTOR: Low.

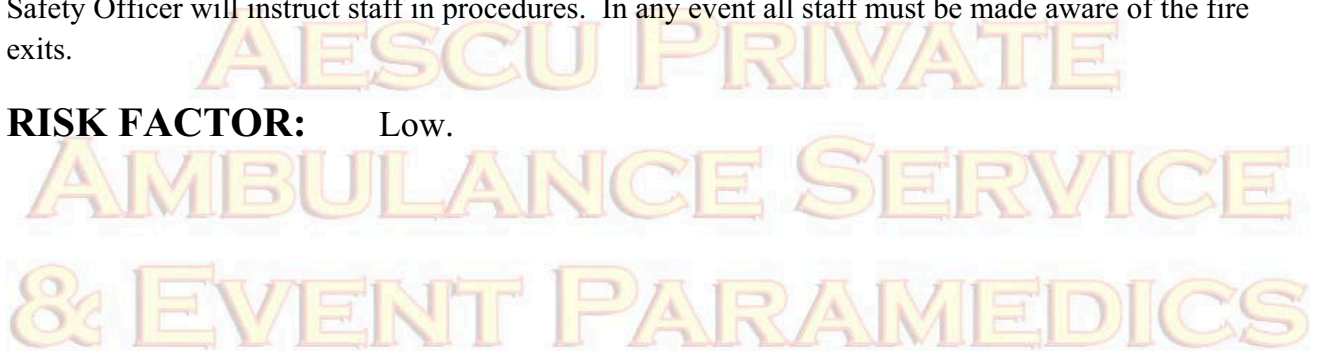
RISK

Fire procedures.

CONTROL MEASURES:

Apply venue procedures. After all spectators have been seated and prior to the commencement of the first bout an announcement will be made by the compare outlining the evacuation procedure. Where necessary and in the case where the hirer may be responsible the appointed Clan Wars Promotions Safety Officer will instruct staff in procedures. In any event all staff must be made aware of the fire exits.

RISK FACTOR: Low.



RISK

Groin and kidney blows.

CONTROL MEASURES:

A groin guard is compulsory. Entry into the ring is prohibited without one. Kicks or blows to the kidney area are illegal.

RISK FACTOR: Low.

RISK

HIV and hepatitis.

CONTROL MEASURES:

Ensure all competitors and staff that may come into contact with blood have undergone a HIV and Hepatitis test and that the results are Negative for such tests. This must be recorded on the medical report form with an up to date photograph of the competitor in accordance with Clan Wars Promotions rules. No test result, no fight.

RISK FACTOR: Low, *provided all compliance is adhered to.*

RISK

Injury to head, neck or spine.

CONTROL MEASURES:

The referee is there to ensure compliance with Clan Wars Promotions rules. These rules are to safeguard the well being of the competitors and to ensure that blows to restricted parts of the body are not allowed. Blows of this nature are extremely rare and the small risk that does exist is reduced further by adherence to the rules.

RISK FACTOR: Low.

RISK

Muscle fatigue, cramp, sore/stiff joints, pulled and strained muscles, ligaments and tendons.

CONTROL MEASURES:

It is important that all competitors warm up prior to a bout so as to stretch all muscles and joints used during the bout. This will reduce the chances of injury of the stated parts.

RISK FACTOR: Low.

RISK

Medical care and attention.

CONTROL MEASURES:

For all competitors a coach with first aid training must be in attendance. During bouts a ringside Medical Officer must be available at all times. Where applicable and in relationship with attendance, an ambulance and two EMTs'(emergency medical technician) must be available. A check as to where the nearest hospital is located must be established and all parties involved in the medical assistance including coaches/trainers must be informed. The receiving hospital must be informed of the event at least 14 days in advance.

RISK FACTOR: Low.

RISK

Spectator related injury.

CONTROL MEASURES:

Venue procedures and risk assessment must be adhered to. Event stewards will be in place to ensure patrons act in a responsible manner and do not block isles and exits. Any person not wishing to comply, will be asked to leave.

RISK FACTOR: Low.

RISK

Oral injury and loss of teeth.

CONTROL MEASURES:

No competitor will participate in a bout unless he is wearing a suitable gum shield as stated in the rules. This is mandatory.

RISK FACTOR: Low.

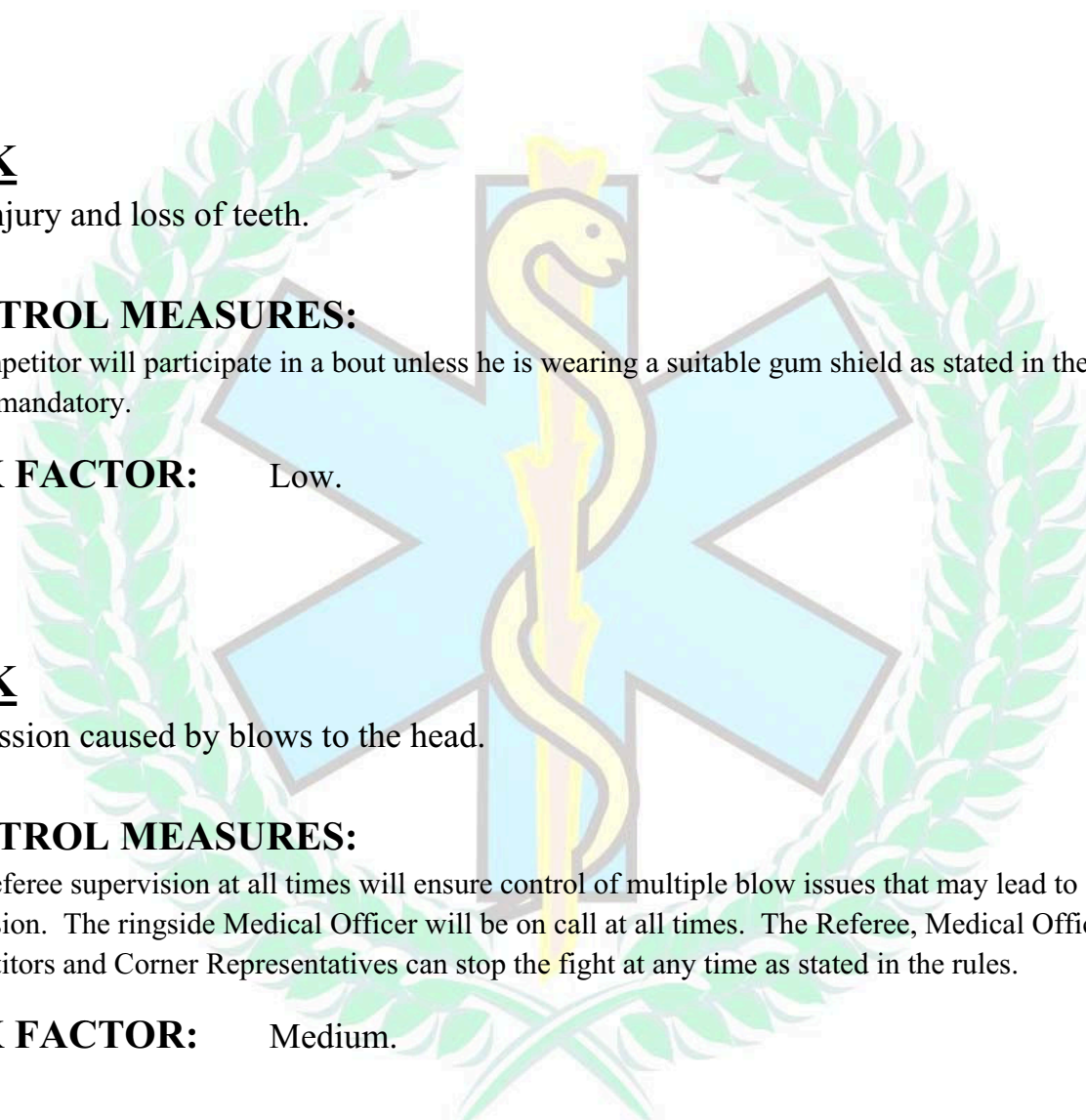
RISK

Concussion caused by blows to the head.

CONTROL MEASURES:

Strict referee supervision at all times will ensure control of multiple blow issues that may lead to concussion. The ringside Medical Officer will be on call at all times. The Referee, Medical Officer, Competitors and Corner Representatives can stop the fight at any time as stated in the rules.

RISK FACTOR: Medium.



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Review By: Mr. Paul Mc Laughlin

Review Date: 06/10



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Clan Wars Promotions

Critical Incident Reporting Policy

Purpose

The purpose of this policy is to establish a system for reporting and investigating quality of care concerns in order to:

- Identify events or conditions which have or may have an adverse effect on the health, safety and welfare of staff, competitors, spectators and/or members of the general public.
- Develop and implement appropriate corrective actions that address the immediate well-being and safety of persons and prevent similar future occurrences.
- Identify patterns/trends, analyze findings and make recommendations for quality improvement.

Applicability:

This policy shall apply to all members of staff.

Policy Statement:

Clan Wars Promotions is committed to the reduction of risk across the organisation of which incident reporting plays a major role. Accurate and timely reporting of incidents allows the Company to learn lessons, put things right for the people affected and change systems to prevent incidents from happening again, so that safety is enhanced and future practice is improved.

Procedure:

Any incident identified as critical to a staff member should be immediately reported to the Safety Officer.

The Human Resource Manager should also be notified where an incident affects a staff member.

If a staff member requires debriefing, or other assistance it is the responsibility of the Safety Officer to ensure the staff member's needs are met. Debriefing is not regarded as a one off event. If the staff member or the Safety Officer deems it necessary, an external referral may occur to assist the staff member or other person(s) involved.

A critical incident report form (see attached) should be completed within 24 hours of the incident and given to the Chief Safety Officer.

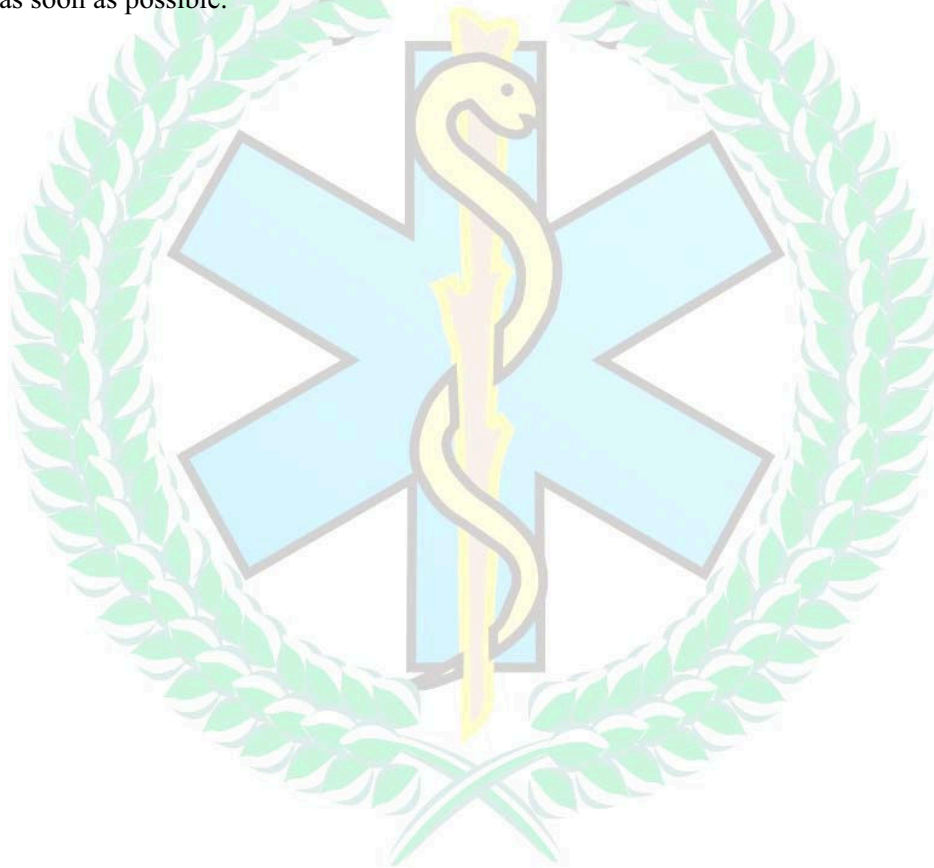
The incident report should then be discussed at a Management meeting to ascertain what action if necessary needs to be taken regarding policy changes or staff development.

A special file maintaining records of all critical incidents should be kept by the Chief Safety Officer and housed in the Director's office.

Depending on the nature of the critical incident, additional copies of the incident may be filed in the individual employee's record and/or client advocacy file.

Prevention:

It is expected that all staff have a role to play in preventing critical incidents. Therefore, in instances where staffs identify potential problems regarding either their own safety or the safety of others, they should bring the matter to the attention of the Safety Officer as soon as possible.



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Clan Wars Promotions

Health & Safety Policy

It is the policy of the Clan Wars Promotions, as far as is reasonably practicable, to:

1. Provide an environment in which staff, competitors and spectators can function without risk to their health, safety or welfare.
2. Ensure that all premises are safe, and that the environment, facilities, equipment and substances are subject to safe systems of work to prevent risks to health or safety.
3. Provide and maintain an environment that is suitable with regard to facilities and arrangements to safeguard the occupational health requirements and welfare of employees..
4. Provide an environment in which everyone can carry out their tasks without fear of intimidation, harassment, violence, or undue stress.
5. To identify the need for, and to provide, training, instruction, information and supervision to all staff.
6. Provide a means of consultation on health and safety matters for all staff, referees the safety officer and medics.
7. Promote personal responsibility on the part of everyone to avoid and prevent health hazards and injuries to themselves and to others who may be affected by their acts or omissions and to co-operate with Clan Wars Promotions to comply with its duties, requirements and statutory obligations.

8. Ensure that all those with responsibilities for managing equipment or facilities, or supervising others, are aware that these responsibilities including health and safety requirements and the need to carry out risk assessments for all potentially hazardous activities.
9. Ensure that the principles of good health and safety management are applied to all activities undertaken by Clan Wars Promotions.
10. Provide support on matters of occupational safety through the Chief Safety Officer who will be responsible for advice to the organisation, for regular auditing, and who has the responsibility and authority for enforcement.
11. Monitor the health and safety performance of Clan Wars Promotions through regular reports to senior management, and to report on health and safety performance.
12. Appoint specialist officers to provide advice to the Clan Wars Promotions within the realms of their expertise.
13. Make arrangements to act upon health and safety matters at all levels through Departmental meetings.
14. Display and publicise this statement and review it at least annually.

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