

<b>Report to:</b>	Active and Healthy Communities Committee
<b>Date of Meeting:</b>	16 August 2021
<b>Subject:</b>	Service Level Agreement in relation to the Affordable Warmth Scheme
<b>Reporting Officer (Including Job Title):</b>	Eoin Devlin (Assistant Director Health and Wellbeing)
<b>Contact Officer (Including Job Title):</b>	James Campbell (Head of Environmental Health -Residential)

Confirm how this Report should be treated by placing an x in either:-

For decision	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	For noting only	<input type="checkbox"/>
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<b>1.0</b>	<b>Purpose and Background</b>
1.1	<p>Purpose.</p> <p>To consider the report and agree that the Chief Executive signs the attached Service Level Agreement between the Department for Communities and Newry Mourne and Down District Council.</p>
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Key issues</b>
	<p>Since 2015 the Council has been delivering the Affordable Warmth Scheme ("Scheme") in partnership with the Department for Communities and the Northern Ireland Housing Executive. The Scheme is targeted at those dwellings in greatest need with some allowance for referrals.</p> <p>Council Officers carry out the initial survey work and the Housing Executive then enable the adaptation work to be carried out</p> <p>In addition to managing the Scheme in its area Newry Mourne and Down District Council from 1 August 2019 has been administering the Scheme in the Armagh Banbridge and Craigavon Borough Council area.</p> <p>Council will be required to refer 30 +/- 3 dwellings per month for each Council district to the Housing Executive until the end of March 2022.</p> <p>To reflect the change in the numbers of referrals from the previous agreement an updated Service Level Agreement has been prepared to allow the Scheme to continue.</p>
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Recommendations</b>
3.1	<p>That the Committee approve the signing of the attached Service Level Agreement with the Department for Communities in relation to the provision of the Affordable Warmth Scheme.</p>
<b>4.0</b>	<b>Resource implications</b>

4.1	Within existing estimates. Additional visits for Armagh Banbridge and Craigavon Borough Council are funded by the Department for Communities.
5.0	<b>Due regard to equality of opportunity and regard to good relations (complete the relevant sections)</b>
5.1	<p><b><i>General proposal with no clearly defined impact upon, or connection to, specific equality and good relations outcomes</i></b></p> <p>It is not anticipated the proposal will have an adverse impact upon equality of opportunity or good relations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
5.2	<p><b><i>Proposal relates to the introduction of a strategy, policy initiative or practice and / or sensitive or contentious decision</i></b></p> <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If yes, please complete the following:</p> <p>The policy (strategy, policy initiative or practice and / or decision) has been equality screened <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>The policy (strategy, policy initiative or practice and / or decision) will be subject to equality screening prior to implementation <input type="checkbox"/></p>
5.3	<p><b><i>Proposal initiating consultation</i></b></p> <p>Consultation will seek the views of those directly affected by the proposal, address barriers for particular Section 75 equality categories to participate and allow adequate time for groups to consult amongst themselves <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Consultation period will be 12 weeks <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Consultation period will be less than 12 weeks (rationale to be provided) <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><i>Rationale:</i></p>
6.0	<b>Due regard to Rural Needs (please tick all that apply)</b>
6.1	<p>Proposal relates to developing, adopting, implementing or revising a policy / strategy / plan / designing and/or delivering a public service</p> <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>

	<p>If yes, please complete the following:</p> <p>Rural Needs Impact Assessment completed <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<b>7.0</b>	<p><b>Appendices</b></p> <p>Service Level Agreement and covering letter.</p>
<b>8.0</b>	<p><b>Background Documents</b></p>
	<p>None</p>

# **AFFORDABLE WARMTH SCHEME**

## **INTERIM**

### **SERVICE LEVEL AGREEMENT**

**between**

**DEPARTMENT FOR COMMUNITIES**

**and**

**NEWRY MOURNE AND DOWN DISTRICT COUNCIL**

**For the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022**

**Date: 25 June 2021**



## **1. Overview**

- 1.1. The Department for Communities (DfC/the Department) is responsible for developing policy and implementing programmes to mitigate the effects of fuel poverty and improve the thermal comfort of low income households across Northern Ireland. The Affordable Warmth Scheme is DfC's primary scheme for tackling fuel poverty. DfC works in partnership with all local councils and the Northern Ireland Housing Executive (NIHE/the Housing Executive) to deliver the Affordable Warmth Scheme.
- 1.2. The Affordable Warmth Scheme aims to mitigate the effects of fuel poverty in households living in severe or extreme fuel poverty. It targets low income households in eligible private housing and delivers home energy efficiency improvement measures to qualifying households.
- 1.3. All parties will use opportunities during the life of this agreement to display a commitment to work together in support of Government aims to improve household energy efficiency.
- 1.4. This SLA also covers Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough Council (ABC). Newry, Mourne and Down District Council (NMD) will administer the scheme on behalf of ABC and will be responsible for all aspects of work previously completed by ABC.

## **2. Aims and Objectives of the Affordable Warmth Scheme**

- 2.1. The Affordable Warmth Scheme is delivered under the statutory framework contained within the Domestic Energy Efficiency Grants Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2009 as amended by the Domestic Energy Efficiency (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2016 (2016 SR NO 333 Para 7) and Amendment Regulations 2021 (2021 SR NO 147) which are due to come into operation on 1 July 2021 .
- 2.2. The aims of the Affordable Warmth Scheme include to:
  - mitigate the effects of fuel poverty in low income households.
  - deliver a whole house approach providing energy efficiency improvement measures.
  - target and assist those most likely to be living in the most severe fuel poverty first using a triage system which utilises an agreed scoring matrix to prioritise cases and maintain consistency across all Council areas. The

weighting for the triage system takes account of the vulnerability of the householder in terms of age and disability and the condition of the household.

- deliver a range of measures within a short period of time with minimal disruption to residents.
- raise the SAP rating of homes to a level which would protect the occupants from the impacts of fuel poverty.
- deliver tailored solutions in a synchronised way.

2.3. The Affordable Warmth Business Case (2019 – 2024) contains the following objectives and performance indicators:

- between 1 June 2019 and 31 March 2024 to deliver energy efficiency improvement measures to a minimum of 14,000 homes considered to be likely to be at risk of severe fuel poverty
- between 1 June 2019 and 31 March 2024 to deliver 21,000 energy efficiency measures.

2.4. For the period of this SLA and based on an annual budget of £16m this translates overall as:

- 3,555 homes assisted
- 5,333 energy efficiency measures provided

2.5. The measures available under this scheme are listed at **Annex A**

### 3. Scope and Duration of the Interim Agreement

3.1. The Department has agreed to work with Councils to review a number of issues raised by Councils. To inform the process going forward DfC has commissioned Business Consultancy Services (BCS) to undertake an evaluation of the current targeted approach of the Affordable Warmth Scheme and to examine and consider the appropriateness of the current funding model. Councils will participate in that study and the outcome of the BCS report will inform a new SLA for 2022/23 onwards.

3.2. The purpose of this Service Level Agreement (SLA) is to set out the interim arrangement between the Department and Councils pending the BCS report and

further consideration of the way forward in the development of a future SLA. It sets out the relationship between Councils and DfC, the duties and responsibilities on each and the outworkings of delivering the Affordable Warmth Scheme.

3.3. This interim agreement takes effect from 1 April 2021 and remains in force unless terminated by:

- The end date of the agreement: 31 March 2022
- Either party, on the expiry of 3 months' notice in writing.
- The agreement of both parties.

3.4. Any party may also terminate the Agreement without notice, for any of the following reasons:

- any breach by the other of its obligations under this Agreement; and
- in the case of a breach capable of rectification, where such breach has not been rectified by the other party within 14 days of it being given notice of same.

3.5. The agreement may be amended at any time with the consent of both parties. Agreed amendments will be incorporated into the agreement and recorded at **Annex B**

3.6. This interim agreement will be reviewed following receipt and consideration of the BCS report with the aim of Councils and the Department agreeing a new Service Level Agreement for the 2022/2023 financial year by 31 January 2022.

## **4. Role and Responsibilities**

### **4.1. Department for Communities**

4.1.1. The Department for Communities has a responsibility to ensure that the Affordable Warmth Scheme meets its aims and objectives and is delivered in partnership with local Councils and NIHE.

4.1.2. The Department undertakes to:

- bid for funding to enable Councils and NIHE to administer the Scheme. Funding to Councils will be provided through NIHE which will transfer agreed funds to each local council on a quarterly basis.
- set a target for referrals which local councils will deliver to the NIHE annually and monthly;
- where targets are required to be changed due to budgetary or scheme performance reasons give 2 months' notice of an increase or decrease of targets.
- provide each local council with data detailing the households to be targeted where appropriate;
- provide reporting templates for local councils monthly progress reports.
- continually monitor and evaluate the scheme through reporting arrangements with the NIHE and local councils;
- provide advice to the NIHE regarding the policy of the scheme as required;
- consider changes that will improve process or impact as the scheme develops;
- carry out an interim evaluation of the Scheme prior to March 2022 and a final evaluation post 31 March 2024.

## 4.2. Local Councils

4.2.1. Local Councils are responsible for targeting households who are most in need, determining eligibility for the Scheme and submitting regular referrals to the NIHE. Each local council has been provided with details of households considered to potentially meet the conditions of the scheme.

4.2.2. Each local council undertakes to:

- with the consent of the targeted householder, conduct a survey to collate and verify financial information to confirm eligibility for the scheme;
- contribute to the objectives and performance indicators (paras 2.3 and 2.4 refer) by maintaining a steady rate of 60 +/- 6 (*equating to 30 +/- 3 each for NMD and ABC*) completed first time surveys to their local NIHE Grant Office monthly (equates to approximately 360 per Council area annually).

Additional referrals will not be accepted without prior agreement with the Department and NIHE:

- pending the outcome of the BCS study (Para 3 refers) and consideration of the way forward in relation to the targeted approach Councils should endeavour to ensure that the number of self-referrals do not exceed 20%. Councils must keep records that will allow an analysis of the origin of self-referrals to be carried out, as and when required.
- apply appropriate discretion regarding accepting self-referrals (*currently referrals which are not from the 'targeted list'*). Local councils must bear in mind that Affordable Warmth is primarily a targeted scheme.
- advise the Department within one month if referral targets cannot be met along with a plan for resolution.
- where the number of referrals may need to be adjusted in year due to budget change or scheme performance, endeavour to meet the new targets in order to maximise the number of households being supported. Where this is not possible the Council must inform the Department.
- highlight urgent cases to the NIHE Grants Manager at the time of referral. An urgent case is defined as a household with no heating system, or central heating which is broken down beyond repair;
- ensure that when an application is received by Building Control that officials arrange for measures to be inspected. Building Control officials will confirm to the NIHE whether the installation is in compliance with the building regulations;
- provide householders participating in the scheme with information regarding energy advice;
- manage and respond to complaints concerning local council staff regarding the Affordable Warmth Scheme;
- where local council officials have completed the survey and referred that survey to the NIHE, direct any query regarding the application to the NIHE to resolve.
- meet with the NIHE and DfC at least quarterly to discuss the progress of the scheme and discuss any areas of concern;



- participate in both the established Senior Officer group (3 meetings per year) and other ad hoc meetings as and when required;
- where the householder agrees, refer their details (name, address, contact number) to the Social Welfare Group (***Make the Call<sup>1</sup>***) for the purposes of conducting a Benefit Entitlement Check with them.
- carry out additional duties such as handholding of householders and qualitative case studies of homes which have received assistance through the Scheme.

### 4.3. Northern Ireland Housing Executive

4.3.1. The NIHE is a non-departmental public body. Therefore it will not be a signatory to this SLA as the DfC and the NIHE has an established accountability process. This accountability process sets out the controls to be exercised over the different areas of the NIHE's activities by the DfC directly or by the NIHE itself. The prime purpose is to assist the Permanent Secretary of DfC in discharging his responsibilities in relation to NIHE systems and as such represents a formal statement by DfC of the standards it requires the NIHE to achieve in relation to the probity of activities.

## 5. Financial Arrangements

5.1. Local councils will be responsible and accountable for the management of the Affordable Warmth budget allocated to them and paid to them quarterly by NIHE. Each local council must ensure the Affordable Warmth Scheme budget is ring fenced for Affordable Warmth activities.

## 6. Monitoring & Reporting

6.1. Each local council will provide the Department, with monthly progress reports (template at ***Annex C***) regarding the number of:

- surveys completed;
- the number of self-referral surveys completed; and
- numbers and details of referrals to other schemes or services.

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<sup>1</sup> Link for contact information and general information to Make the Call [Make the Call Service](#) | [nidirect](#)

- 6.2. Local councils will advise the Department of any Internal Audit of the Affordable Warmth Scheme in their Council area, share any Audit recommendations concerning Affordable Warmth and consider those which relate to improving the management of the scheme. This will be done in consultation with DfC.

## **7. Accountability**

- 7.1. Overall accountability for the delivery of the scheme rests with the Accounting Officer of DfC as the funding department. However, each receiving organisation is accountable for its own finances and ensuring that appropriate controls are in place in order to provide them with the necessary assurances regarding expenditure.

## **8. Limited Liability**

- 8.1. The local council shall have no liability to the Department for any loss or damage sustained by the Department as a result of the Department relying on any information supplied to it by the local council under this agreement.

## **9. Confidentiality and Data**

- 9.1. All Parties are to take cognisance of the Data Protection, GDPR and Freedom of Information legislation. **Annex D** sets out an agreement for the processing of personal data for the DfC and the NIHE.

**Department for Communities**  
**25 06 2021**

## **FORMAL COMMITMENT**

Signed

Dated

On behalf of the Department for Communities

Signed

Dated

On behalf of Newry, Mourne and Down District Council



**AFFORDABLE WARMTH MEASURES**

Prioritised list of measures available under the Affordable Warmth Scheme:

<b>Priority rating</b>	<b>Conditions in existing property</b>	<b>Improvement measures available</b>
Priority 1 - Insulation	No cavity wall insulation	Install cavity wall insulation
	Ineffective cavity wall insulation	Remove and replace cavity wall insulation
	No loft insulation or below minimum	Installation or top up of roof space insulation to 270mm
	No hot water jacket	Install hot water jacket
	Ineffective or no draught proofing	Draught proof windows/doors
Priority 2 - Heating	No heating system exists	Installation of natural gas or oil heating
	Conversion of existing LPG or solid fuel system	Installation of natural gas or oil heating
	Conversion of Economy 7	Conversion to natural gas (or oil where natural gas isn't available) or conversion to high efficiency storage system
	Householder 65 or over, or with child under 16, or receiving a disability benefit and with a boiler over 15 years old	Boiler replacement and new radiators where required
	Heating system exists without controls	Add heating controls
	Heating system exists but radiators defective	Replace radiators as needed
Priority 3 - Windows	Windows in disrepair	Repair/replace windows with double glazing if draught proofing is not possible
Priority 4 - Solid wall	Solid wall with no insulation	Internal/external insulation

# **RECORD OF AGREED CHANGES TO THE INTERIM SLA**

Summary of Change made	Reference Paragraph	Date change agreed	Version updated by

### COPY OF MONTHLY RETURNS TEMPLATE



AWS ABC Council  
Return Template 2021

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AWS Newry Mourne  
& Down Council Retu

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## **DATA PROCESSING AGREEMENT – NEWRY MOURNE AND DOWN DISTRICT COUNCIL**

*for the processing of personal data for the Department of Communities and Northern Ireland Housing Executive*

### **1) Purpose**

1. This agreement sets out the terms and conditions by which personal data will be processed by the Council's on behalf of the Department for Communities (DfC) and the Northern Ireland Housing Executive (NIHE).
2. This agreement is signed and agreed to ensure full compliance with the provisions of the Data Protection Act 2018 (DPA 2018) and is consistent with the original purpose for which the data is / was gathered and further processed.
3. The purpose of the disclosure is to facilitate the processing of personal data on behalf of the DfC and NIHE who are the Data Controllers and to fulfil the obligations with regard to: Improving domestic energy efficiency in the private sector across Northern Ireland via the Affordable Warmth Scheme. This scheme aims to target identified low income households and deliver energy efficiency improvement measures to qualifying households. The Affordable Warmth Scheme is DfC's primary scheme for tackling fuel poverty. DfC and NIHE work in partnership with all local councils and the NIHE to deliver the Affordable Warmth Scheme.
4. The terms Data, Data Controller, Data Processor, Personal Data, Sensitive Personal Data, Processing and Information Commissioner have the same meaning as defined within the Data Protection Act 2018.

5. "Agreement" – means this Data Processor agreement along with any associated documents attached or referred to as forming part of the agreement.
6. "Services" – means the services that will be provided by the Data Processor during the period of the agreement.
7. "Council Liaison officer" – means the person nominated by each Data Processor who will assume day to day management responsibility and liaison with the Data Controllers.

## 2) Use and Disclosure of Personal Data

1. Councils will receive specific targeted lists of referral addresses within their Council area of responsibility and also receive independent enquiries from individuals who are not on the target list.
2. Council officers will visit targeted and non-targeted addresses, where appropriate to assess eligibility for the scheme and collect the necessary documentation. When visiting an address, the Council officers will complete an electronic NIHE application form named '**Affordable Warmth Scheme**' application.
3. As part of the process, the applicant is required to provide documentation to verify eligibility including proof of ownership, occupancy and income. These eligibility documents will be photographed by Council staff on a Council issued electronic tablet at the time of the visit and in the home of the applicant. Eligibility documents will be shared with NIHE electronically and the eligibility document data is then deleted beyond recovery from the tablets. Where documents cannot be submitted electronically, hardcopies can be accepted if necessary.

4. The tablets have a security feature that secures all data being stored on and transmitted to a device and provides functionality to lock down and wipe data from a device if it is lost or stolen.
5. In certain cases the original hard copy eligibility documents are removed by the Council officers instead of photographing onto the electronic tablet in the home of the applicant. These documents will be photographed or scanned and checked that the copy is legible before sharing with NIHE. The originals will be returned to the applicant in such a way to protect the data in accordance with Council policy.
6. If the property is privately rented, the Council officers will send a consent form to the landlord.
7. Data gathered for this purpose will not be disclosed to any other person or organisation. The data is used to confirm the eligibility of the applicant to receive a grant.

### **3) Proportionality / Subject Access**

1. The processing will be proportional for its purpose and a high level of security and confidentiality will be applied. The Council will additionally agree to notify the ICO if any changes are required to their Data Protection notification.
2. If a subject access request is made directly to the Council and it involves personal data controlled by DfC and NIHE, it is the responsibility of the relevant Council to immediately liaise with DfC and NIHE to process the request.
3. DfC and NIHE will give appropriate assistance as is necessary to the Council to enable it to:
  - Comply with a subject access request

- Respond to any information notice served upon the Council by the ICO
- Respond to any complaint from a data subject
- Investigate any breach or alleged breach of the Data Protection Act

#### 4) Security

1. The Council will apply appropriate security measures equal with the requirements of the Data Protection Act 2018.
2. The Council must ensure that appropriate technical and organisational measures shall be taken against unauthorised or unlawful processing of personal data and against accidental loss or destruction of, or damage to, personal data. In particular, the Council shall ensure that measures are in place to:
  - Prevent accidental compromise or damage during storage, handling, use, processing, transmission or transport;
  - Deter deliberate compromise or opportunist attack;
  - Promote discretion in order to avoid unauthorised access; and
  - Provide suitable training to their staff on how to handle DfC and NIHE data.
3. To ensure Information Security Standards Councils will work to the principles of ISO27001.
4. The personal data, including application forms and supporting documents, is transferred to NIHE (on behalf of DfC) via -  
Electronic forms are transferred to NIHE using XML files and FTPS site or using password protected xml files via e-mail.
5. When necessary paper application forms and supporting documentation are hand delivered to NIHE grants office and signed in by case officers.

6. The services of any sub-contractor will not be used by the Council in connection with the processing of DfC and NIHE data without prior approval.

## **5) Confidentiality**

1. The Council will not disclose or communicate to any other individual or organisation the personal data gathered for DfC and NIHE. They shall treat any personal data provided strictly private and confidential.
2. The Council shall ensure that any of their staff listed within the agreement are aware of their responsibilities in connection with the use of that data.
3. The obligations of confidentiality in relation to this agreement by the Council will remain in force after the expiry of this agreement.
4. This obligation of confidentiality shall not apply where disclosure of DfC and NIHE data is ordered by a Court of law. There may also be occasions when disclosure is required by the Police or other law enforcement agencies for the investigation of a crime or is required for legal proceedings.
5. If this happens, and a request is received by the Council, it must inform DfC and NIHE as soon as possible in writing, stating the identity of the requesting body and nature of the data sought. This will allow DfC and NIHE to deliberate and decide on what can be released.

## **6) Retention and Review**

1. The data should be retained for five years in line with DfC retention policies.

## **7) Data Processor Breach of Security**



1. In the event of a data breach by the Council, which involves DfC and NIHE data, the Council Liaison Officer must immediately inform DfC and NIHE of the circumstances.
2. A data breach can take the form of the following:-
  - The loss or theft of data;
  - Equipment failure;
  - Professional hacking attempt;
  - Professional "blagging" whereby data is obtained by deceit; and
  - Human error by accidental disclosure. (An organisation mistakenly providing personal information to the wrong person, for example by sending details out to the wrong address).
3. Once it has been confirmed that DfC and NIHE personal data has been involved, the main DfC Data Breach procedure must be invoked. It must also be assumed that the Council will have a data breach procedure in place; however, DfC will lead on this matter.

#### **8) Time Period of agreement and Termination**

1. This agreement will remain in force until the SLA is reviewed. However if potential issues do emerge, this may require further consideration.
2. DfC may at any time by notice in writing, terminate this agreement if the Council is in breach of any obligation under this agreement.
3. DfC retains the final decision in any variation to the agreement. No variation will occur unless written directions are signed by both parties and included within this document.

**ANNEX D****22**

This constitutes an agreement between the Council (acting as Data Processors) and DfC / NIHE who will abide by the content of this document.

<b>Report to:</b>	Active and Healthy Communities Committee (AHC)
<b>Date of Meeting:</b>	16 <sup>th</sup> August 2021
<b>Subject:</b>	Notice of Motion – Discounted Use of Council Facilities for NHS Workers
<b>Reporting Officer (Including Job Title):</b>	Michael Lipsett, Director of AHC.
<b>Contact Officer (Including Job Title):</b>	Paul Tamati, Assistant Director: Leisure and Sport

Confirm how this Report should be treated by placing an x in either:-

<b>For decision</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>For noting only</b>	
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<b>1.0</b>	<b>Purpose and Background</b>
1.1	<p>The purpose of this report is for AHC Committee to consider and agree Councils revised corporate membership scheme as per appendix 1, which now includes a 50% discount for NHS workers up until the 30<sup>th</sup> September 2022.</p> <p>In response to the below Notice of Motion, it was agreed in June 2021 that Councils Corporate membership is reviewed and a 50% discount for NHS workers applied for a period of 12 months.</p> <p>Notice of Motion: This council should recognise NHS staff for their service during the COVID19 pandemic, with a gesture of discounted use of council facilities, such as gyms, swimming pools, tennis courts and leisure centres for a period of one year. I would suggest a minimum of at least a 50% discount on charges, possibly free of charge completely.</p>
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Key issues</b>
2.1	<p>Council currently offers a discounted corporate membership for business and organisations at a 25% discount.</p> <p>Currently there are 237 members on Councils corporate membership package from various Trust/NHS organisations receiving a 25% discount.</p>
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Recommendations</b>
3.1	<p><b>That AHC Committee consider and agree:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Councils revised corporate membership scheme as per appendix 1, which now includes a 50% discount for NHS workers up until the 30<sup>th</sup> September 2022.</b></li> </ul>
<b>4.0</b>	<b>Resource implications</b>

4.1	<p><b>Revenue:</b> Applying a 50% discount for trust/NHS workers is estimated to have a negative impact on income budgets in the region of £25,000 which will need to be absorbed through in year efficiencies within the service.</p> <p><b>Capital:</b> There are not anticipated capital budget implications.</p>
5.0	<b>Due regard to equality of opportunity and regard to good relations (complete the relevant sections)</b>
5.1	<p><b><i>General proposal with no clearly defined impact upon, or connection to, specific equality and good relations outcomes</i></b></p> <p>It is not anticipated the proposal will have an adverse impact upon equality of opportunity or good relations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
5.2	<p><b><i>Proposal relates to the introduction of a strategy, policy initiative or practice and / or sensitive or contentious decision</i></b></p> <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If yes, please complete the following:</p> <p>The policy (strategy, policy initiative or practice and / or decision) has been equality screened <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>The policy (strategy, policy initiative or practice and / or decision) will be subject to equality screening prior to implementation <input type="checkbox"/></p>
5.3	<p><b><i>Proposal initiating consultation</i></b></p> <p>Consultation will seek the views of those directly affected by the proposal, address barriers for particular Section 75 equality categories to participate and allow adequate time for groups to consult amongst themselves <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Consultation period will be 12 weeks <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Consultation period will be less than 12 weeks (rationale to be provided) <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><i>Rationale:</i></p>
6.0	<b>Due regard to Rural Needs (please tick all that apply)</b>
6.1	<p>Proposal relates to developing, adopting, implementing or revising a policy / strategy / plan / designing and/or delivering a public service</p> <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>

	<p>If yes, please complete the following:</p> <p>Rural Needs Impact Assessment completed <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If no, please complete the following:</p> <p>The policy / strategy / plan / public service is not influenced by rural needs <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<b>7.0</b>	<b>Appendices</b>
	<b>Appendix 1: Revised Corporate Membership Scheme</b>
<b>8.0</b>	<b>Background Documents</b>
	<b>AHC Committee Report June 2021.</b>

Ag freastal ar an Dún  
agus Ard Mhacha Theas  
Serving Down  
and South Armagh



Comhairle Ceantair  
**an Iúir, Mhúrn agus an Dúin**  
**Newry, Mourne and Down**  
District Council

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## Corporate Membership Packages



**Be Active**

**Your Way Every Day**



Ag freastal ar an Dún  
agus Ard Mhacha Theas  
Serving Down  
and South Armagh



Comhairle Ceantair  
**an Iúir, Mhúrn agus an Dúin**  
**Newry, Mourne and Down**  
District Council

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## Benefits of Corporate Membership

There are a number of benefits of a corporate membership for organisations and their employees. These can include:

- Increased performance of employees
- Reduced sickness absence
- Increased productivity
- Reduced lost days
- Improved staff morale/ job satisfaction
- Improved Mental Health and Wellbeing

Some of the other services provided in our Leisure Centres include:

- Health Screening
- Tailored made programmes
- Swimming Lessons
- Extensive class timetables
- Online joining and booking
- State of the art gym equipment
- Family activities
- Accessible for all ages and abilities
- Qualified staff with extensive knowledge
- Wide range of sports hall activities
- Links to local, regional, national clubs and organisations
- GP Referral programme
- Macmillan Move More Coordinator





Ag freastal ar an Dún  
agus Ard Mhacha Theas  
Serving Down  
and South Armagh



Comhairle Ceantair  
**an Iúir, Mhúrn agus an Dúin**  
**Newry, Mourne and Down**  
District Council

## **Newry, Mourne and Down District Council Leisure Facilities**

### **Newry Leisure Centre – Newry**

Tel: 0330 137 4026

Email: [poolreception@nmandd.org](mailto:poolreception@nmandd.org)

Facebook: @NMDBeActive

Swimming pools, health suite, gym, soft play, 8 court and 4 court halls, squash/handball courts, multipurpose rooms, classes

### **Kilkeel Leisure Centre – Kilkeel**

Tel: 0330 137 4026

Email: [kilkeel.reception@nmandd.org](mailto:kilkeel.reception@nmandd.org)

Facebook: @NMDBeActive

Swimming pool, health suite, gym, 4 court main hall, meeting room, squash court

### **Newcastle Centre – Newcastle**

Tel: 0330 137 4026

Email: [newcastlecentre@nmandd.org](mailto:newcastlecentre@nmandd.org)

Facebook: @NMDBeActive

Main Hall, multipurpose rooms, meeting rooms, outdoor pools and parks (seasonal)

### **Down Leisure Centre – Downpatrick**

Tel: 0330 137 4026

Email: [downleisurecentre@nmandd.org](mailto:downleisurecentre@nmandd.org)

Facebook: @NMDBeActive

Swimming pools, health suite, 4 court main hall, gym, courts, studios

### **Ballymote Sports and Wellbeing Centre – Downpatrick**

Tel: 0330 137 4026.

Email: [downleisurecentre@nmandd.org](mailto:downleisurecentre@nmandd.org)

Facebook: @NMDBeActive

Main hall, gym, meeting room, playpark

For all further information, including opening hours on all facilities can be found on the council website: [www.newrymournedown.org](http://www.newrymournedown.org). Membership of St Colman's Athletics Track is not included in the corporate membership scheme. Some facilities may not be available in line with Covid-19 guidance and restrictions.





Ag freastal ar an Dún  
agus Ard Mhacha Theas  
Serving Down  
and South Armagh



Comhairle Ceantair  
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District Council

### Corporate Membership Discount Table

Membership Type	How to sign up for memberships	Eligibility	Level of Discount	Price (Direct Debit Monthly Payment Only)
Platinum All Inclusive Corporate 10+	All new corporate organisations to contact Commercial Development Support Officer in first instance. Once approved further members can sign up directly at local leisure centre.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>More than 10 Employees from one organisation to join to avail of discount.</li> <li>Commercial Development Support Officer must confirm approval of organisations eligibility.</li> </ul>	12.5%	£26.20
Platinum All Inclusive Corporate 20+	All new corporate organisations to contact Commercial Development Support Officer in first instance. Once approved further members can sign up directly at local leisure centre.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>More than 20 Employees from one organisation to join to avail of discount.</li> <li>Commercial Development Support Officer must confirm approval of organisations eligibility.</li> </ul>	25%	£22.70
Platinum All Inclusive Corporate 20+ (Employer Paid)	All new corporate organisations to contact Commercial Development Support Officer in first instance who will set up corporate membership and arrange Direct Debit arrangements with the Employer.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>More than 20 Employees from one organisation to join to avail of discount via a company contact.</li> <li>Membership payment must be received by Company Direct Debit only.</li> <li>Commercial Development Support Officer must confirm approval of organisations eligibility and will set up all company Direct Debit payments.</li> </ul>	30%	£20.97
Platinum All Inclusive Corporate NHS*  (Only available until 30 September 2022, see T&Cs and proof of eligibility)	Sign up at local leisure centre directly.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Must be a registered Employee of Health Trust or Public Health Authority to avail of discount</li> </ul>	50%	£14.95



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### Benefits of Platinum All Inclusive Corporate Memberships

Access to indoor swimming pools, gyms, health suites and access to Council led fitness classes in Newry, Kilkeel or Down Leisure Centres.

### Payment Options

Newry, Mourne and Down District Council leisure and sports services currently offer corporate memberships to businesses as well as sports and social clubs.

A discounted Direct Debit membership can be paid for as follows:

1. Paid in full by organisation
2. Part paid by organisation and remainder paid by employee/ club member
3. Fully paid by employee/ club member

Direct Debit payment options only. There is no long-term contract and only 1 months' notice is required to cancel a corporate membership.

### Corporate Membership Scheme Terms and Conditions

1. Includes unlimited use of all fitness suites, swimming pools and health suite facilities as well as access to group exercise classes co-ordinated by the Council (subject to normal booking T+C's)
2. All persons taking up membership must complete a free induction session before the use of the fitness suite.
3. Not extended to subscription courses, e.g. Swim lessons.
4. Must present organisation ID along and supporting letter on headed paper from your organisation or staff wellbeing representative for verification purposes.
5. Membership is non-transferable, and discounts are not applicable to non-organisation individuals
6. Membership discount ceases if employee departs the organisation.
7. Prices will be reviewed on an annual basis and may be subject to change.
8. All new corporate membership arrangements must be applied for via the Commercial Development Support Officer.
9. All corporate organisations must identify a designated corporate membership liaison person who will coordinate the 'signing up' of new employees and any Direct Debit payments.







10. All employees wishing to avail of the corporate membership must complete an application form as well as a health commitment statement.
11. If an employee/ member wishes to cancel their membership, they must notify their employer and the organisation must pass on this notification to the designated Commercial Development Support Officer.
12. For Corporate organisations who either part contribute or pay the membership in full, they must do so by company Direct Debit for each employee on the membership scheme. It is the corporate organisations responsibility to collect any monies from their employees if applicable. Corporate organisations who do not make any financial contributions, however allow their employees to avail of the discounts, individual Direct Debits will be taken from each employee's bank accounts. A prorate fee may apply.
13. To assist corporate organisations in getting a minimum of ten employees to sign up to the corporate membership scheme, 'enrolment days' and 'open nights' at facilities can be arranged with employees invited to sign up and complete their induction on the day/night.
14. All corporate memberships will be reviewed periodically to ensure ongoing eligibility to the scheme and appropriate discounts are being applied.
15. Employees may be required to produce their payslip from the organisation to prove their eligibility every six months.
16. Normal admission policies and terms & conditions apply.

### **Social and Sporting Club Corporate Membership Terms & Conditions**

1. Social and Sporting Clubs can avail of the corporate membership scheme. All new social and sporting club corporate memberships must be applied for via the Commercial Development Support Officer. Members must complete a letter of affiliation signed by Club Treasurer and authorised by the Commercial Development Support Officer.
2. All social and sporting club organisations must identify a designated social/ sports club liaison person who will agree, sign and coordinate the agreement and/ or affiliation forms.
3. The council can put in place a Direct Debit arrangement if the social or sports club wish to pay for memberships.
4. Normal admission policies and terms & conditions apply.



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### **National Health Service (NHS) Corporate Membership Scheme Terms and Conditions**

1. The Platinum All Inclusive Corporate NHS discounted membership is available for a limited time only.
2. NHS Staff will receive 50% discount on their Direct Debit payments for a Platinum All Inclusive Membership from 1 October 2021 to 30 September 2022. From 1 October 2022 any members on the NHS membership package will be automatically migrated to a Platinum All Inclusive Corporate 20+ which offers a 25% discount on Platinum All Inclusive Membership. All members retain the right to cancel with 1 months' notice.
3. NHS discounts will be restricted to those that work directly for a Northern Ireland Government Trust or National Health Trust organisation. To be eligible for this membership staff must present their NHS Identification badge or supporting letter on headed paper from NHS organisation or staff wellbeing representative for verification purposes.
4. Normal admission policies and terms & conditions apply.

### **For further information please contact:**

Commercial Development Support Officer, Emma Toal  
Email: [Emma.Toal@nmandd.org](mailto:Emma.Toal@nmandd.org)  
Phone: 03301374480  
Mobile: 07922381803



<b>Report to:</b>	Active and Healthy Communities Committee
<b>Date of Meeting:</b>	16 August 2021
<b>Subject:</b>	Newry Neighbourhood Renewal Partnership (NRP) Report
<b>Reporting Officer (Including Job Title):</b>	Janine Hillen, Assistant Director Community Engagement
<b>Contact Officer (Including Job Title):</b>	Damien Brannigan, Head of Engagement

Confirm how this Report should be treated by placing an x in either:-

<b>For decision</b>	<b>For noting only</b>	<b>X</b>
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<b>1.0</b>	<b>Purpose and Background</b>
1.1	<p><b>Purpose</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To note the report.</li> <li>To note the attached Minutes of the Newry Neighbourhood Renewal Partnership (NRP) Meeting listed in 3.1 below.</li> </ul> <p><b>Background</b></p> <p>The attached Minutes of the Newry NRP Meeting held on Wednesday 12 May 2021 are provided to update the Committee on the on-going work of Newry NRP.</p>
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Key issues</b>
2.1	None.
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Recommendations</b>
3.1	<p>That the Committee:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Note the report.</li> <li>Note the following Newry NRP Minutes as attached: &gt; Minutes of Newry NRP Meeting held on Wednesday 12 May 2021, approved at Newry NRP Meeting held on Wednesday 30 June 2021.</li> </ul>
<b>4.0</b>	<b>Resource implications</b>
4.1	None.
<b>5.0</b>	<b>Due regard to equality of opportunity and regard to good relations (complete the relevant sections)</b>
5.1	<p><b><i>General proposal with no clearly defined impact upon, or connection to, specific equality and good relations outcomes</i></b></p> <p>It is not anticipated the proposal will have an adverse impact upon equality of opportunity or good relations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>

5.2	<p><b><i>Proposal relates to the introduction of a strategy, policy initiative or practice and / or sensitive or contentious decision</i></b></p> <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If yes, please complete the following:</p> <p>The policy (strategy, policy initiative or practice and / or decision) has been equality screened <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>The policy (strategy, policy initiative or practice and / or decision) will be subject to equality screening prior to implementation <input type="checkbox"/></p>
5.3	<p><b><i>Proposal initiating consultation</i></b></p> <p>Consultation will seek the views of those directly affected by the proposal, address barriers for particular Section 75 equality categories to participate and allow adequate time for groups to consult amongst themselves <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Consultation period will be 12 weeks <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Consultation period will be less than 12 weeks (rationale to be provided) <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><i>Rationale:</i></p>
6.0	<p><b>Due regard to Rural Needs (please tick all that apply)</b></p>
6.1	<p>Proposal relates to developing, adopting, implementing or revising a policy / strategy / plan / designing and/or delivering a public service</p> <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If yes, please complete the following:</p> <p>Rural Needs Impact Assessment completed <input type="checkbox"/></p>
7.0	<p><b>Appendices</b></p>
	<p>Appendix I: Minutes of Newry NRP Meeting held on Wednesday 12 May 2021.</p>
8.0	<p><b>Background Documents</b></p>
	<p>None.</p>





# **Minutes of the NR Partnership held on Wednesday 12<sup>th</sup> May 2021 at 7.00pm** **via Zoom**

## **In Attendance:**

<b>Brendan Cranney</b>	<b>Chairperson</b>
<b>Noreen Rice,</b>	<b>MARCA</b>
<b>Karen Gracey</b>	<b>DfC</b>
<b>Ruth Allen,</b>	<b>SHSCT</b>
<b>Sean Mc Kevitt,</b>	<b>NMDDC</b>
<b>Dr Conor Patterson,</b>	<b>NMEA</b>
<b>Maeve Mc Parland,</b>	<b>NMEA</b>
<b>Collie Hanna,</b>	<b>Barcroft CA</b>
<b>Adrian Moore</b>	<b>Carnagat Area CA</b>
<b>Raymond Jackson,</b>	<b>CCG</b>
<b>Aisling Rennick,</b>	<b>NMDDC</b>
<b>Gerry Coyle,</b>	<b>Drumalane Quayside Close CA</b>
<b>Lesley Hamilton,</b>	<b>SRC</b>
<b>Liam Gunn,</b>	<b>NIHE</b>
<b>Paula Mc Guigan,</b>	<b>Carnagat Area CA</b>
<b>Bernie Mooney,</b>	<b>EANI</b>
<b>Maureen Ruddy,</b>	<b>Martins Lane CA</b>
<b>Francine Ruddy</b>	<b>Martins Lane CA</b>

**Others attending:**

Ewan Morgan  
Loma Wilson  
Grainne Mullin

CRJI – Safer Stronger Communities  
RADIUS Housing  
RADIUS Housing

**Apologies:**

Geraldine Merendino,  
Sinead Jennings,  
Catriona Regan,  
Patricia O’Gorman  
Leah King,  
Sarah Jane McAllister

Ballybot CA  
Ballybot CA  
SRC  
Threeways CA  
Threeways CA  
Barcroft CA

**Agenda**

- 1. Welcome/apologies
- 2. Presentation Radius Housing
- 3. Minutes/matters arising
- 4. Conflict of interest
- 5. Programme updates
- 6. Community updates
- 7. DfC update
- 7. A.O.B.
- 8. Date of next meeting and format



ITEM	SUBJECT	DECISION	FOR ACTION – to include progress/date for completion/by whom
1.	Welcome /apologies	<p>Welcome to all members</p> <p>Apologies noted</p>	
2.	Radius Housing Grainne Mullin & Loma Wilson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The FOLD and HELM housing associations joined to become RADIUS –</li> <li>• 13,000 houses and 1000 staff – provide social housing – one third sheltered homes.</li> <li>• Based in Ballybot in Newry</li> <li>• 4 new sites in Newry – 120 homes under construction</li> <li>• We wish to work with local communities.</li> <li>• We would like a robust advisory group.</li> </ul>	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5 year good relations plan – work with communities within 5 mile radius</li> </ul> <p>Discussion followed.</p> <p>Key points raised:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase in housing brings other problems – bio diversity- impact on congestion.</li> <li>• Issues of homelessness – people need good quality homes.</li> <li>• Radius housing help alleviate the housing crisis</li> <li>• Radius work with planning and sustainability</li> <li>• Allocation policy needs to be reviewed.</li> <li>• Can support local community projects – community gardens project etc.</li> </ul> <p>Members thanked Loma and Grainne for their time – very positive contribution.</p>	
3.	Minutes/matters arising	Meeting with SRC took place – very positive outcome.	

		Minutes proposed by Noreen Rice and seconded by Raymond Jackson	
4.	Conflict of interest	None declared	
5.	Programme updates	<p><b>CRJI – Safer Stronger Communities</b></p> <p>Ewan gave an update on the programme for quarter 4 2020/21</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Due to the covid restrictions programme had to be reviewed and some elements were cancelled.</li> <li>• 8 people completed the OCN level 2 in restorative practices.</li> <li>• Increased number of Referrals – 18 cases in qtr 4 – 122 people supported.</li> <li>• 9 community workshops planned – only 4 completed</li> <li>• Weekly contact with PSNI</li> <li>• Police in the community 3 meetings in last quarter – 28 people engaged.</li> </ul>	

		<p><b>E2E –</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delivered a short programme to participating schools.</li> <li>• Produced a programme focused on the impact of covid on young people</li> <li>• Working with Crisis café out of the Think lab</li> <li>• E2E looking at different ways to help young people.</li> </ul> <p><b>SHSCT –</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community growing project has very good potential.</li> <li>• A lot of programmes planned going forward – await further easing of restrictions.</li> <li>• Chest Heart and Stroke (CHS) – well checks planned for June 14<sup>th</sup>.</li> <li>• Men’s health booklet to be distributed.</li> <li>• All programmes hopeful to progress</li> </ul> <p><b>SRC –</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recruited 84 people in 2020/21 – exceeded the target.</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 11 residents have to complete their Cat C</li><li>• Cutting men's hair –rescheduled to be completed before end of June</li><li>• 53 qualifications completed</li><li>• Rolling out next year's programme – adding telescopic forklift training</li></ul> <p><b>OCEANS –</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• cancelled, in 2020/21 – hopeful to deliver this year</li></ul> <p>Details of summer scheme to be circulated to members – engage young people – explore media etc.</p> <p><b>EANI –</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• All youth engagement reports completed – majority moved to online. – slight underspend</li><li>• 2 Home work clubs did not run due to covid restrictions</li><li>• Count read succeed + - reports coming in – verification will take place shortly</li></ul>	Lesley to circulate details
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2021/22 youth engagement – 1<sup>st</sup> call out in June .</li> <li>• EA youth programme – summer camps/summer jam – engage young people in activities – schools and CA’s can apply.</li> <li>•</li> </ul> <p><b>NIHE</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Liam Gunn updated members on the progress of the Carnagat extension. Contract for funding received.</li> <li>• Working with design team to prepare for procurement of contractors</li> <li>• Community grants – based around cohesion</li> </ul> <p>Carnagat thanked DfC and in particular, Karen, Raphael, Anita, Sean, Liam and NIHE.</p> <p>They also paid tribute to the NRP for their support throughout the process</p> <p>The members congratulated Carnagat on this funding and wished them well for the future</p> <p><b>NMDDC</b></p> <p><b>Community Renewal</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CCG support programme</li> </ul>	<p>Bernie to check with schools as to when summer schemes will run – avoid clash with CA schemes</p>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Difficult time of the groups. Risk assessments to be completed.</li> <li>• Supporting the CA's- advice/information/governance/charity commission etc.</li> <li>• Supporting AGM's</li> <li>• Small pot of money left – EOI needed- £500 – this is ending soon</li> <li>• Zoom training provided</li> <li>• Red cross hardship fund – limited access</li> <li>• Voucher scheme well received – await the returns</li> </ul> <p><b>Community updates</b></p> <p>The NR Community groups are continuing to deliver some programmes to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Easter activities, voucher schemes, youth initiatives, playgroups, activities with older people – online bingo.</li> <li>• Holding committee meetings</li> <li>• AGM's held on line – Barcroft, Carnagat, Threeways, Martins lane</li> <li>• Completed a range of Art/Culture programmes</li> </ul>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awaiting decision on full reopening of centres.</li> <li>• Plans for summer programmes</li> <li>• CA's also attending meetings with external agencies via online platforms. Some face to face meetings but restricted numbers attending</li> </ul> <p>All the Communities thank the DfC /NR and NMDDC for their continued support</p> <p><b>NMDDC -Outdoor activity –</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Letter of Offer received</li> <li>• Groups required to forward their requests for support</li> <li>• Waiting on a confirmed date to deliver the Hill and moorland leader training</li> </ul>	
6.	DfC update	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On behalf of the department offer my sincere thanks to all the community and voluntary groups and statutory agencies who are delivering – congratulate you all on your continued</li> </ul>	

		<p>hard work in the face of all these challenges and difficult circumstances.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capital money over the coming year will be less and less</li> <li>• Youth assembly open to any young person interested – target 13 – 17rs</li> </ul>	
7.	A.O.B	<p>Adrian thanked Paula in all that she has and continues to do for the Carnagat Community. What she does behind the scenes is tremendous</p> <p>All agreed</p> <p>No other business</p> <p>All members thanked for attending</p>	
8.	Date and time of next meeting	<p>AGM - Wed 30<sup>th</sup> June 2021</p> <p>At 7.00pm</p> <p>Format to be confirmed</p>	Sean to circulate details

<b>Report to:</b>	Active and Healthy Communities Committee
<b>Date of Meeting:</b>	16 August 2021
<b>Subject:</b>	Policing & Community Safety Partnership (PCSP) Report
<b>Reporting Officer (Including Job Title):</b>	Janine Hillen, Assistant Director Community Engagement
<b>Contact Officer (Including Job Title):</b>	Damien Brannigan, Head of Engagement

Confirm how this Report should be treated by placing an x in either:-

For decision ☐ For noting only ☒ x

<b>1.0</b>	<b>Purpose and Background</b>
1.1	<p><b>Purpose</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To note the report.</li> <li>To note the attached Minutes of the Policing Committee &amp; PCSP Meeting listed in 3.1 below.</li> </ul> <p><b>Background</b></p> <p>The attached Minutes of the Policing Committee &amp; PCSP Meeting listed in 3.1 below are provided to update the Committee on the ongoing work of the PCSP.</p>
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Key issues</b>
2.1	None.
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Recommendations</b>
3.1	<p>That the Committee:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Note the report.</li> <li>Note the following Policing Committee &amp; PCSP Minutes as attached: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Minutes of the Policing Committee &amp; PCSP Meeting held on Tuesday 25 May 2021, approved at the Policing Committee &amp; PCSP Meeting on Tuesday 20 July 2021.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>4.0</b>	<b>Resource implications</b>
4.1	All actions are budgeted for in the PCSP Action Plan.
<b>5.0</b>	<b>Due regard to equality of opportunity and regard to good relations (complete the relevant sections)</b>
5.1	<p><b><i>General proposal with no clearly defined impact upon, or connection to, specific equality and good relations outcomes</i></b></p> <p>It is not anticipated the proposal will have an adverse impact upon equality of opportunity or good relations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
5.2	<p><b><i>Proposal relates to the introduction of a strategy, policy initiative or practice and / or sensitive or contentious decision</i></b></p> <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If yes, please complete the following:</p>

	The policy (strategy, policy initiative or practice and / or decision) has been equality screened	<input type="checkbox"/>
	The policy (strategy, policy initiative or practice and / or decision) will be subject to equality screening prior to implementation	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.3	<p><b><i>Proposal initiating consultation</i></b></p> <p>Consultation will seek the views of those directly affected by the proposal, address barriers for particular Section 75 equality categories to participate and allow adequate time for groups to consult amongst themselves</p> <p>Consultation period will be 12 weeks</p> <p>Consultation period will be less than 12 weeks (rationale to be provided)</p> <p><i>Rationale:</i></p>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
6.0	<b>Due regard to Rural Needs (please tick all that apply)</b>	
6.1	<p>Proposal relates to developing, adopting, implementing or revising a policy / strategy / plan / designing and/or delivering a public service</p> <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If yes, please complete the following:</p> <p>Rural Needs Impact Assessment completed</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.0	<b>Appendices</b>	
	Appendix I: Minutes of Policing Committee & PCSP Meeting held on Tuesday 25 May 2021	
8.0	<b>Background Documents</b>	
	None	

## **POLICING COMMITTEE AND POLICING AND COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP**

### **Minutes of the Newry, Mourne & Down Policing Committee and Policing & Community Safety Partnership Meeting held at 2pm on Tuesday 25 May 2021 via Microsoft Teams**

#### **Present:**

Councillor J Trainor **(Chair)**  
 Councillor D Murphy, NMDDC  
 Councillor M Ruane, NMDDC  
 Councillor W Clarke, NMDDC  
 Councillor A Lewis, NMDDC  
 Councillor M Savage, NMDDC  
 Councillor W Walker, NMDDC  
 John Allen, PCSP Independent Member  
 Audrey Byrne, PCSP Independent Member  
 Tara Campbell, PCSP Independent Member  
 Sarah Murphy, PCSP Independent Member  
 Breige Jennings, PCSP Independent Member  
 Pat McGreevy, PCSP Independent Member  
 Richard Orme, PCSP Independent Member  
 Michelle Osborne, PCSP Independent Member  
 Dan McEvoy, PCSP Independent Member  
 Superintendent Norman Haslett PSNI  
 Chief Inspector Amanda Ford, PSNI  
 Inspector Adam Corner, PSNI  
 Inspector Sheila Loughran, PSNI  
 Chief Inspector Amanda Ford, PSNI  
 Inspector Darren Hardy, PSNI  
 Liam Gunn, NIHE  
 Michael Heaney, YJA  
 Roisin Leckey, PBNI

#### **In attendance:**

Martina Flynn, Safer Communities & Good Relations Manager  
 Damien Brannigan, Head of Engagement  
 Judith Thompson PCSP Officer  
 Fidelma Tweedy, PCSP Admin  
 Shannon Creaney, PCSP Student  
 Kerri Morrow, DEA Co-Ordinator  
 Patricia McKeever, Democratic Services Officer

## **1 Apologies and Chairperson's Remarks**

Apologies were received from Councillor Hanlon, Councillor Gallagher, Niall McEvoy (NIPB), Donna Weir (EA), and Claire Loughran (PCSP Officer).

The Chair welcomed everyone to the meeting, acknowledging it was his last as Chair and he thanked all Members for their support throughout the year.

The Chair extended his best wishes to Chief Inspector Joe McMinn acknowledging this would also be his last meeting as he would be retiring in the near future. The Chair noted that Chief Inspector McMinn had served his role with great distinction over many years.

The Chair extended condolences to Richard Orme on the sad passing of his mother.

Members paid tribute to Councillor Trainor saying he had been a very fair and impartial Chair and wished Chief Inspector McMinn a very happy retirement saying he had always been open, positive and progressive.

## **2 Declarations of Interest**

There were no declarations of interest.

## **3 Draft Minutes of Policing Committee and PCSP Meeting dated 30 March 2021**

Read: Minutes of Policing Committee and PCSP Meeting held on 30 March 2021 (copy circulated).

**Agreed: On the proposal of Richard Orme, seconded by Councillor Lewis, it was agreed to approve the Minutes of the Policing Committee and PCSP Meeting held on 30 March 2021 as a true and accurate record.**

## **4 Matters arising**

Action Sheet – Policing Committee and PCSP Meeting 30 March 2021.

Mrs Flynn advised with respect to CCTV, responses had been received and had been circulated within Council and with respect to SIDS, the Task and Finish Group had met on 22 April 2021 and a further meeting was scheduled for June 2021.

**Agreed: On the proposal of Councillor Walker, seconded by Councillor Lewis, it was agreed to approve the Action Sheet from the Policing Committee and PCSP Meeting held on 30 March 2021.**

## **5 District Commander's Report – Period 1.**

Read: District Commander's Report – Period 1. (copy circulated).

Superintendent Haslett extended his condolences to Richard Orme, thanks to the Chair and his best wishes to Chief Inspector Joe McMinn.

Superintendent Haslett then presented the District Commander's Report to the Committee.

Following the presentation, discussion took place and the following points were raised:

### **General**

- Positive feedback on the vehicle livery and increased levels of neighbourhood policing, both of which Members considered were reassuring and beneficial in deterring crime.
- Superintendent Haslett to make contact with Councillor Savage offline following the meeting to discuss the recent dumping of tyres in the local area.
- Councillor Walker said tensions within the unionist community were being heightened by phone calls received from PSNI enquiring about their plans for the marching season and he said that correct procedure was being followed. In response, Superintendent Haslett said the PSNI engaged with everyone, however, he said he would take Councillor Walker's comments on board regarding the phone calls causing heightened tensions within the unionist community. Superintendent Haslett to make contact Councillor Walker offline to discuss this matter further.
- Four licenced premises in the Slieve Gullion area had been closed down by the PSNI due to being in breach of Covid restrictions, they had now reopened having taken the necessary action.
- There was a fixed penalty fee of £1000 in place for any licensee in breach of public health guidance.

### **Drugs**

- Members welcomed the substantial amount of drug seizures throughout the District but said there was still evidence of drug dealing in smaller areas and they hoped these drug dealers would not slip through the net.
- Members expressed alarm regarding the reporting of drugs in schools and particularly to learn of drugs being concealed in confectionery packaging.
- The recent find of heroin in Newry was alarming and it was important residents in the area were reassured, possibly by mailshot leaflets rather than door to door.
- Members asked what progress, if any was being made in putting the drug 'king-pins' behind bars.
- The recent drug seizures and prosecutions were reassuring but was the source of the drugs large scale criminal gangs or individuals.
- Roisin Leckey queried whether drug offenders were being remanded in custody.
- Inspector Sheila Loughran agreed to make contact with Councillor Clarke offline following the meeting to discuss the drugs that had recently been dumped on Newcastle harbour.
- Superintendent Haslett to make contact with Pat McGreevy offline following the meeting to discuss any legislation in place that may be useful in targeting the drug 'king-pins'.

Superintendent Haslett replied as follows:

- Superintendent Haslett paid tribute to his team for the good police work in tackling drug crime and the successful recent drug seizures. He said it was a huge area to police and if anyone needed to report any gaps in coverage to pass them on to him and he would ensure they were taken on board.
- The finds of cannabis in confectionery wrapping was disgusting exploitation, he considered the key factor was education and he advised the Neighbourhood Policing teams were back in schools promoting drug education.



- The mailshot leaflets were a good idea in reassuring residents, the PSNI also use social media extensively to reach out to people.
- With regard to catching the drug 'king-pins', evidence in the report pointed to significant in-roads being made.
- Superintendent Haslett said while some offenders were being remanded in custody, some were not, and he agreed to discuss this matter further with Ms Leckey offline following the meeting.
- The drugs issue was a complex one, some were as a result of organised criminal gangs – eastern European in origin, some were coming in from ROI and some were local people.

### **Anti-Social Behaviour**

- Councillor Walker said ASB in Killyleagh had improved and he put this down to youth engagement, however, he expressed concern at the ASB in Rowallane and the Square area of Crossgar, where a lot of the distressed residents were pensioners. He was seeking a meeting with Judith Thompson and the PSNI to discuss this matter further. Inspector Darren Hardy was aware of the ASB in Crossgar and would be happy to meet with the residents. Councillor Walker asked that the meeting would not be via Zoom, it should be face to face and there would be sufficient space to allow for social distancing.

### **Road Safety**

- Superintendent Haslett referred to the recent traffic incident that had occurred outside Murphy's pub in Meigh. Large crowds had gathered, and dangerous driving had taken place. One female had been arrested.

## **6 PCSP Officer Report – May 2021**

Read: PCSP Officer Report – May 2021. (copy circulated).

Councillor Murphy asked if there was any progress in getting RAPID bins into Crossmaglen and Bessbrook.

Mrs Flynn said a site had been approved in Crossmaglen, at the rear wall of the public conveniences. A suitable location had not yet been secured for Bessbrook, however Mrs Flynn said she would speak to Councillor Murphy offline following the meeting to discuss this in more detail.

In response to a query from Councillor Savage regarding the location of a SID on the Chancellors Road and the potential for confusion as the speed limit changed from 30mph to 40mph within 20 yards, Mrs Flynn said she had visited the site and there were wider issues to be considered due to the proximity of the school, however, she said she could raise this issue again with DfI Roads Service.

Councillor Trainor said as restrictions lifted, he encouraged all Members to attend the engagement events, the details of which would be circulated to them in due course.

**Noted:** It was agreed to note the PCSP Officer Report – May 2021

## **7 Newry, Mourne & Down PCSP Draft Disability Action Plan 2021 - 23**

**Read:** NMD PCSP Draft Disability Action Plan. (copy circulated).

**Agreed:** On the proposal of Councillor Walker seconded by Richard Orme it was agreed that the Committee:-

- Note the report.
- Agree the draft Disability Action Plan 2021– 23 for Newry, Mourne & Down PCSP

## **8 ASB Sub Groups Report**

**Read:** ASB Sub Groups Report – May 2021. (copy circulated).

**Agreed:** On the proposal of Councillor Walker seconded by Richard Orme it was agreed that the Committee:-

- Note the report.
- Agree the attached Draft Action Sheets of ASB Sub Group 2 held on 31 March 2021 and ASB Sub Group 1 held on 16 April 2021.

## **9 Bonfire Sub Group**

**Read:** Bonfire Sub Group Report – May 2021. (copy circulated)

**Agreed:** On the proposal of Councillor Walker seconded by Sarah Murphy it was agreed that the Committee:-

- Note the report
- Agree the attached Draft Action Sheet of the Bonfire Sub Group held on 30 April 2021.

## **10 Formal Complaint – Speed Indicator Sign, Saintfield**

Mrs Flynn advised a formal complaint had been received on 15 April 2021 regarding the location of the SID in Saintfield and it was now at stage 1 of the Council's Complaints Process. The complaint centred around the siting of the SID and Mrs Flynn said it was having a negative impact on a family with a child with additional needs who lived close by. Mrs Flynn said she would recommend lowering the sign but if that was not successful, she would need approval to relocate it to another site within Saintfield, possibly the Belfast Road.

Councillor Walker said he was not aware of the health implications the SID was having on the child and agreed with Mrs Flynn all steps should be taken to rectify this situation to a satisfactory conclusion.

**Agreed:** On the proposal of Councillor Walker seconded by Councillor Murphy it was agreed to:-

- lower the SID on the Ballynahinch Road in Saintfield as the first remedy to the complaint
- remove the SID from this location in Saintfield and investigate alternative sites in Saintfield for the relocation of the SID if the complaint remained unresolved after this remedy

## **11 Statutory Partner Update**

Roisin Leckey provided an update to Members and advised Niall McEvoy had moved posts and would not be attending any further meetings; he would be replaced by Michelle Murray.

Michael Heaney provided an update to Members on behalf of the Youth Justice Agency.

The Chair extended his best wishes to Niall McEvoy and thanked the statutory partners for all the work they do. In particular, he acknowledged the excellent response by the NIFRS to the recent wide spread gorse fires in the Mournes.

## **11 Update from PSNI on implications of, and preparations for Brexit in relation to Policing in Newry, Mourne and Down (Standing item)**

Superintendent Haslett confirmed there was nothing significant to report.

## **12 AOB**

Mrs Flynn acknowledged that Chief Inspector McMinn had left the meeting but asked that all comments and tributes by Members be passed on to him, she also extended her thanks to him and said he would be missed.

Mrs Flynn thanked Councillor Trainor for his role as Chair during what she said had been a very challenging year. Councillor Trainor thanked everyone for their kind comments and said he had enjoyed his role as Chair of the Committee.

## **12 Date of Next Meeting**

The next PCSP Committee Meeting is scheduled for Tuesday 20 July 2021 online via Microsoft Teams.

There being no further business, the meeting concluded at 15.45pm.

<b>Report to:</b>	Active and Healthy Communities Committee
<b>Date of Meeting:</b>	16 August 2021
<b>Subject:</b>	<b>Peace IV Local Action Plan</b>
<b>Reporting Officer (Including Job Title):</b>	Janine Hillen, Assistant Director: Community Engagement
<b>Contact Officer (Including Job Title):</b>	Justyna McCabe, Programme Coordinator

<div> <div>For decision</div> <div>For noting only</div> <div>X</div> </div>	
<b>1.0</b>	<b>Purpose and Background</b>
1.1	<p>The Peace IV Partnership met on 1 July 2021 via Zoom and there were no recommendations arising from this meeting that require AHC Committee approval.</p> <p>The report and minutes are for noting only.</p>
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Key issues</b>
2.1	<p>PEACE IV Programme Steering Committee agreed on 12 May 2021 to approve our extension request until 30 September 2022. Revised Letters of Offer have been issued for the three themes.</p> <p>The Partnership agreed to defer the election of new Chair and Vice-Chair until November 2021 as the current Chair has only been in post since December 2020.</p>
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Recommendations</b>
3.1	The report and minutes are for noting only.
<b>4.0</b>	<b>Resource implications</b>
4.1	No cost to Council. Project 85% funded by the EU and 15% by the two Governments.
<b>5.0</b>	<b>Due regard to equality of opportunity and regard to good relations (complete the relevant sections)</b>
5.1	<p><b><i>General proposal with no clearly defined impact upon, or connection to, specific equality and good relations outcomes</i></b></p> <p>It is not anticipated the proposal will have an adverse impact upon equality of opportunity or good relations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>

5.2	<p><b><i>Proposal relates to the introduction of a strategy, policy initiative or practice and / or sensitive or contentious decision</i></b></p> <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If yes, please complete the following:</p> <p>The policy (strategy, policy initiative or practice and / or decision) has been equality screened <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>The policy (strategy, policy initiative or practice and / or decision) will be subject to equality screening prior to implementation <input type="checkbox"/></p>
5.3	<p><b><i>Proposal initiating consultation</i></b></p> <p>Consultation will seek the views of those directly affected by the proposal, address barriers for particular Section 75 equality categories to participate and allow adequate time for groups to consult amongst themselves <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Consultation period will be 12 weeks <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Consultation period will be less than 12 weeks (rationale to be provided) <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><i>Rationale:</i></p>
6.0	<p><b>Due regard to Rural Needs (please tick all that apply)</b></p>
6.1	<p>Proposal relates to developing, adopting, implementing or revising a policy / strategy / plan / designing and/or delivering a public service</p> <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If yes, please complete the following:</p> <p>Rural Needs Impact Assessment completed <input type="checkbox"/></p>
7.0	<p><b>Appendices</b></p>
	<p>Minutes of PEACE IV Partnership meeting (May 2021).</p>
8.0	<p><b>Background Documents</b></p>
	<p>None</p>

## **PEACE IV Partnership Meeting**

### **Zoom**

**Thursday 06 May 2021**

#### **Present:**

Martina Byrne, Social Partner (Chairperson)  
 Cllr Terry Andrews (Vice Chair)  
 Cllr Mickey Ruane  
 Cllr Declan Murphy  
 Cllr William Walker  
 Paul Yam, Social Partner  
 Helen Honeyman, Social Partner  
 Seamus Camplisson, Social Partner  
 Sean O'Baoill, Social Partner  
 Breige Jennings, Social Partner  
 Sophia Ervine, NIHE

Deirdre Magill, SHSCT  
 Donna Weir, Education Authority

#### **Officers Present:**

Sarah McClory, NMDDC  
 Theresa McLaverty, NMDDC  
 Elaine Carr, NMDDC  
 Sonya Burns, NMDDC

#### **In attendance:**

Robert Forshaw, Guest Speaker  
 Julie-Anne Harte, NMDDC

#### **Apologies noted from:**

Justyna McCabe, NMDDC  
 Martina Flynn, NMDDC  
 Ruth Allen, SHSCT  
 Martin Connell, Social Partner  
 Judith Poucher, Social Partner

### **1. Welcome and apologies**

Martina Byrne, Social Partner chaired the meeting and welcomed everyone.  
 Apologies noted.

### **2. Conflict of interest**

Sean O'Baoill declared a Conflict of Interest in relation to T2 Project starting next week.

### **3. Presentation on 'John Mitchel: Redressing & Challenging a Legacy'**

Project facilitator Robert Forshaw, Footsteps, gave some background information on the project to date and outlined plans for the next few months which include an online exhibition on the life and beliefs of John Mitchel. This will be made available to the wider community. A small travelling exhibition is planned for local schools to educate and create debate and conversation around racism issues. There are plans for new information boards around the statue to give a broad explanation on John Mitchel for everyone to read and access. Robert advised the group there are 4 lectures recorded and available on YouTube if anyone wished to access them they can contact Theresa for his details.

The project was commended by the Partnership for excellent work and achievement and Robert was thanked for how it has been progressed and presented. Robert clarified for the group the general opinion to date has been to keep the statue as a focal point but using it as a tool to educate on differences, racism and legacy would be have a more positive effect.



#### 4. Minutes from previous meeting 04 March 2021

No matters arising.

Proposed: Helen Honeyman, Social Partner

Seconded: Cllr Terry Andrews

#### 5. Management Report

- Sarah McClory presented the Management Report.

Council is preparing consultation response for the whole programme, however the Peace Plus Local Action Plan which will be developed in partnership with local communities will focus on Theme 1: Building peaceful and Thriving Communities.

There are 4 investment areas within these themes:

- Co-designed Peace Action Plans – we support this proposal and alignment with local community planning processes and structures.
- Empowering Communities - there is a continued need for programmes developing institutional capacity of key voluntary, statutory and political organisations. However, we believe that single identity work may be required and should be permitted in this area. Small grants carry potential risk for small groups if they are unable to comply with SEUPB's requirements.
- Building Positive Relations – we believe that single identity work is needed and should be permitted especially in the context of Brexit and border communities
- Re-imaging communities - processes for capital investment need to be streamlined and simplified as the current (PEACE IV) constraints and complicated procedures (CPD – SEUPB requirements) make the delivery of projects very difficult, especially in the case of small community-led reimagining of regeneration activities.

Monitoring - We believe there is a strong need to introduce standardised and simpler project report templates with more focus on project quality and results. Standardised attitudinal/monitoring questionnaires should be provided prior to programme delivery. A standardised approach would ensure a consistent approach throughout all delivery plans.

We believe there is a strong need to make programme rules and processes simpler and more accessible and that the monitoring system should be more user friendly. Partners are encouraged to submit responses individually.

Social Partners gave feedback on the effectiveness of monitoring forms and questioned the relevance on certain questions particularly with CYP.

#### 6. Partner Delivery Reports

- Elaine Carr presented Children and Young People report.

Youth engagement has stalled as online engagement is difficult, half have delivered to date. They hope to progress in July with face to face delivery.

Freeplay project facilitated by Playboard NI; delivery online hasn't been possible due to the younger age group involved. They are preparing a new proposal for resubmission to SEUPB.



Hands on History have one more session due and hope to go ahead in the summer. It is also hoped to tender for a Hands on History "summer scheme". Partnership members encouraged face to face in small groups within government guidelines. Donna Weir, EA offered assistance with Hands on History, Elaine to pass on her details to project facilitator Maywe.

- Elaine Carr presented Shared Spaces and Services report.

Derrymore project has been agreed and we are currently liaising with the National Trust to finalise a plan on how to proceed.

Forkhill Military site waiting on feedback from different organisations on how to proceed and hope to have a meeting within the next few weeks and hope to have a proposal to take to SEUPB soon.

Drive In Cinemas project is progressing very well online and hope to be able to move to face to face meetings soon. Locations and film choices will be decided by the groups.

UU Post Grad Course has begun with the first module delivered online, it is hoped to be completed by December 2021.

- Theresa McLaverty presented the Building Positive Relations report.

2 new projects have been approved under T1; an Animation project and a tender has also just been awarded for a Health & Safety project.

The Irish Language & Ulster Scots project aims to offer 7 events across the district. Partnership members are encouraged to pass on information previously sent to them to any groups they feel may be interested. Deadline is 12 May.

There are 17 live projects which are continuing to deliver online. Face to face delivery is being reviewed and it is hoped to be able to proceed with smaller numbers.

- Sarah McClory presented the PCSP report.

PCSP had a useful meeting with CPD and SEUPB on 5 May and a compromise has been reached which will allow delivery of the project to progress, with an initial focus on re-engagement with local communities. SEUPB have provided approval for the theme of reimagining to be extended to include other potential outputs which might include community storytelling, performance arts or written publications. It has been agreed that the focus should be on community engagement, discussion and animation within the context of the Peace IV programme objectives.

## 7. AOB

Social Partners asked if the UU Post Grad would have had better uptake if delivery had been deferred to the next school year, starting Sept 21. Some members had to drop out as they felt it was now too condensed and felt it seemed to be geared to Council Staff instead of the wider community.

**Action:** Sarah will refer the question to Justyna who will provide a response to the Partnership via email.

Social Partners asked if it was permissible for a Council Official to sit on Charity boards which deliver PEACE programmes. They were advised the Council members would be subject to declare the Conflict of Interest and if they are not involved in Procurement they are free to participate.

#### **8. Date of next meeting**

01 July 2021, 6pm Downpatrick Chamber or Online

09 September 2021, 6pm, Newry or online

04 November 2021, 6pm, Downpatrick or online

13 January 2022, 6pm, Newry or online

03 March 2022, 6pm, Downpatrick or online

<b>Report to:</b>	AHC
<b>Date of Meeting:</b>	16 August 2021
<b>Subject:</b>	Social Investment Fund – Capital
<b>Reporting Officer (Including Job Title):</b>	Janine Hillen - Assistant Director: Community Engagement
<b>Contact Officer (Including Job Title):</b>	Sonya Burns – Head of Programmes Unit Sarah McClory – Programmes Coordinator

Confirm how this Report should be treated by placing an x in either:-

<b>For decision</b>	<b>For noting only</b>	<b>x</b>
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<b>1.0</b>	<b>Purpose and Background</b>
1.1	<p>The Council is covered by two Social Investment Zones – Southern (legacy Newry and Mourne) and South Eastern (legacy Down). The Council has completed the 'Work It' programme in the Southern Zone. The South Eastern Zone includes two programmes: Castlewellan Community Centre and Community Operated Sports Facilities (Ballyhornan and Kilcooley).</p> <p>The final claim is being submitted to close off the programme and payment issued by The Executive Office. The OBA's will continue to be submitted in line with the letter of offer.</p> <p>Project Board meetings continue and attached are the minutes of the May meeting. Another meeting has been planned for October 2021.</p>
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Key issues</b>
2.1	<p><b>Castlewellan Community Centre</b> The project is fully completed with the group undertaking the OBA data collection and reporting.</p> <p><b>Ballyhornan</b> The site was handed over however an official launch date has not yet been agreed due to ongoing restrictions. The group will complete the OBA report cards in line with the Letter of Offer.</p> <p><b>Kilcooley</b> Planning permission was not granted so project cannot proceed.</p>
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Recommendations</b>
3.1	That the Committee note the report and minutes.
<b>4.0</b>	<b>Resource implications</b>
4.1	Council contribution: Ballyhornan £125K

5.0	<b>Due regard to equality of opportunity and regard to good relations (complete the relevant sections)</b>
5.1	<p><b><i>General proposal with no clearly defined impact upon, or connection to, specific equality and good relations outcomes</i></b></p> <p>It is not anticipated the proposal will have an adverse impact upon equality of opportunity or good relations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
5.2	<p><b><i>Proposal relates to the introduction of a strategy, policy initiative or practice and / or sensitive or contentious decision</i></b></p> <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If yes, please complete the following:</p> <p>The policy (strategy, policy initiative or practice and / or decision) has been equality screened <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>The policy (strategy, policy initiative or practice and / or decision) will be subject to equality screening prior to implementation <input type="checkbox"/></p>
5.3	<p><b><i>Proposal initiating consultation</i></b></p> <p>Consultation will seek the views of those directly affected by the proposal, address barriers for particular Section 75 equality categories to participate and allow adequate time for groups to consult amongst themselves <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Consultation period will be 12 weeks <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Consultation period will be less than 12 weeks (rationale to be provided) <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><i>Rationale:</i></p>
6.0	<b>Due regard to Rural Needs (please tick all that apply)</b>
6.1	<p>Proposal relates to developing, adopting, implementing or revising a policy / strategy / plan / designing and/or delivering a public service</p> <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If yes, please complete the following:</p> <p>Rural Needs Impact Assessment completed <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If no, please complete the following:</p>

	The policy / strategy / plan / public service is not influenced by rural needs <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>7.0</b>	<b>Appendices</b>
	Minutes of SIF Board Meeting in May 2021.
<b>8.0</b>	<b>Background Documents</b>

## NEWRY, MOURNE & DOWN DISTRICT COUNCIL

### **MINUTES OF SIF CAPITAL PROJECT BOARD MEETING Monday 24<sup>th</sup> May 2021 @ 10 am, via Zoom**

**CHAIRPERSON:** Colin Quinn - Newry, Mourne and Down District Council

**Others Present:**

Francesca Dowler – Ards and North Down Borough Council  
Paul Brannigan – Newry, Mourne and Down District Council  
Sonya Burns - Newry, Mourne and Down District Council  
Raphael Crummy – Department for Communities  
Kenny Knox – Strategic Investment Board Limited  
Aideen Logue – Department for Communities

**Apologies:**

Anita Waite – Department for Communities  
Michael Lipsett - Newry, Mourne and Down District Council  
Fearghal O'Connor – Newry, Mourne and Down District Council  
Sarah McClory – Newry, Mourne and Down District Council  
Janine Hillen - Newry, Mourne and Down District Council

#### **1. INTRODUCTIONS:**

Colin Quinn welcomed all the members of the Project Board and thanked all those in attendance. It was noted Aideen Logue was in attendance to cover for Anita Waite.

#### **2. CONFLICT OF INTEREST:**

No conflicts of interest were declared.

#### **3. MINUTES OF LAST MEETING (19<sup>th</sup> April 2021)**

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved.

#### **4. ACTION SHEETS (19<sup>th</sup> April 2021)**

**Thomas Davis-** Kenny Knox and Sarah to attend meetings and provide an update to the Board at the next meeting.

**Castlewellan & Ballyhornan** - Sarah to continue to work with the groups on their OBA.

**Kilcooley** – to remain on the action sheet until Kenny Knox has received a response from the Ministers and is able to close it off.

#### **5. PROJECT UPDATES**

##### **5.1 THOMAS DAVIS:**

- Kenny Knox provided an update. Expected completion date is now end of June 2021.
- TEO has approved the updated costs to complete the project. TEO enquired if ABC or NMDDC had any additional funding to contribute to the project.



- The final cost of the project are anticipated to be circa £2m.
- Sarah will liaise with ABC on the official opening which is expected to take place in August 2021. Raphael Crummy will be kept up to date on any requirements for Ministerial invites.

**Actions:**

- **Sarah McClory to liaise with ABC Council re official opening of the facility.**
- **Kenny Knox to provide Raphael Crummy with any updates on Ministerial invitations and final costs.**

**5.2 Castlewellan: Community Centre**

- Kenny updated that we are awaiting final legal documentation sign off.

**Actions:**

- **Kenny Knox to follow up.**

**5.3 Community Operated Outdoor Facility- Kilcooley:**

- The meeting with TEO Special Advisers did not proceed so Kenny Knox agreed to follow up with TEO and the private office and report back to the board at the next meeting, albeit any future project would not be part of the SIF programme.

**Actions:**

- **Kenny Knox to feedback outcome of meeting with Special Advisers.**

**5.4 Community Operated Outdoor Facility - Ballyhorman:**

- Solicitor for Ballyhorman has provided the Council and TEO solicitors with the Deed of Charge and other related documentation.
- Paul Brannigan updated that the new easement map has been issued to the Community Association regarding the path. This is awaiting sign off.
- Sarah McClory to continue to work with Lorraine Braniff regarding the official opening event.
- The Board noted that the Council will pay the Contractor retention (Oct 21) and final ICT fee from its contribution to the project.

**Actions:**

- **Any further updates on legal matters to be routed through Colin Quinn.**

**6 UPDATE FROM DEPARTMENT FOR COMMUNITIES (DfC)**

- Raphael Crummy had no further updates.

**7 FINANCE**

- None.

## 8 OBA NISRA REPORT CARDS

- Ongoing.

## 9 AOB

- Colin Quinn wished Paul Brannigan all the best in his new role in CPD and thanked him for all his work throughout the SIF projects. This was reiterated by Kenny Knox.
- Next meeting to take place on Wednesday 7th July 2021 at 10am, via the Zoom virtual platform. Invitations to be issued by Sarah McClory.

Signed:



Colin Quinn  
Chairperson

Date: 5<sup>th</sup> July 2021

<b>Report to:</b>	Active and Healthy Communities
<b>Date of Meeting:</b>	16 <sup>TH</sup> Aug 2021
<b>Subject:</b>	Updated report on the Re-opening of Community Facilities
<b>Reporting Officer (Including Job Title):</b>	Janine Hillen, Assistant Director: Community Engagement
<b>Contact Officer (Including Job Title):</b>	Julie McCann, Head of Community Services, Facilities and Events.

For decision		For noting only	x
<b>1.0</b>	<b>Purpose and Background</b>		
1.1	<p>NI Executive have announced that phased reopening of community facilities can now commence,</p> <p><i>'Community Centres will operate in a new and challenging world when they begin to emerge from COVID-19.</i></p> <p><b><i>Their communal nature also makes them places that are vulnerable to the spread of coronavirus (COVID-19).</i></b></p> <p><i>Central to this proposal to relax restrictions, will be the application of social distancing and hygiene practices to help ensure the transmission of the virus is minimised'</i></p> <p>DFC have provided Council with a number of guiding principles to consider when planning the re-opening of facilities, specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Progress on re-opening will depend on controlling the rate of transmission.</li> <li>• Social distancing measures will be strictly adhered to.</li> <li>• Employers have a duty to assess and manage risks to safety in the workplace, and need to be aware of the concerns of staff returning to work.</li> </ul>		
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Key issues</b>		
2.1	<p>Specific guidance for N.I. community centres has not yet been produced, so Council Officers devised a set of procedures based on the guidance previously considered by DOH for Centres in England.</p> <p>These were provided to all staff and Community Associations managing Council facilities. A phased reopening of Community Centres has been undertaken over the last number of months.</p> <p>The reopening plans have been informed following;</p>		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An analysis of all block bookings in the in the 7 100% Council run facilities</li> <li>• Individual site meetings with Community managed facilities.</li> </ul> <p>Current guidance from DFC to Council identifies a number of key mitigations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Arrangements will be in place to ensure that all users and staff in Community Centre's strictly adhere to guidelines on social distancing.</li> <li>➤ A risk assessment will be completed on each Council owned site to determine maximum capacity in relation to current social distancing guidelines. (Identifying points of high risk in terms of the potential spread of Covid-19/ Making use of multiple exit and entry points; to introduce a one-way flow in and out of the premises and taking into account the need to make reasonable adjustments for those who need them, such as people with disabilities.</li> <li>➤ Additional measures to help protect staff will be introduced for those who work in the venue, to include the installation of protective screening, and the availability of protective masks</li> <li>➤ Guidance on Social Distancing and good hygiene will be clearly displayed throughout the venue.</li> <li>➤ A booking arrangement will be in operation to help control the number of customers in the venue at a given time.</li> <li>➤ Enhanced cleaning/hygiene measures will be introduced, to include arrangements for cleaning all equipment/ and facilities. The arrangements should include adequate time for cleaning between bookings.</li> </ul>
2.2	<p>Officers have reviewed recent guidance and current operational data to propose the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Birthday party bookings will be permitted subject to an approved risk assessment although kitchen facilities will remain closed and bouncy castles will not be permitted.</li> <li>➤ Changing room/shower facilities can reopen</li> <li>➤ All request for bookings will be considered subject to appropriate insurance and risk assessments</li> <li>➤ Certain aspects of cleaning the room will remain the responsibility of the hirer (removal of rubbish etc)</li> <li>➤ Track and Trace responsibility will remain the responsibility of the hirer</li> <li>➤ Events such as concerts or similar events are currently not permitted to take place in a council run Community Facilities, but this will be reviewed as government guidelines change.</li> <li>➤ A minimum one-hour period between bookings will remain to undertake necessary cleaning processes - back to back bookings are therefore strictly prohibited</li> </ul> <p><b>Flexible and Reactive</b></p> <p>Given the recent emergence of localised spikes in Coronavirus cases, Council may need to issue urgent instruction to again close facilities.</p>

	Community facilities host a wide and varied range of activities which require assessment on an individual basis. We will continue to work with colleagues internally and externally to remain compliant in relation to the most recent guidance.
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Recommendations</b>
3.1	➤ To note the contents of the report.
<b>4.0</b>	<b>Resource implications</b>
4.1	<b>Revenue:</b> There are additional revenue costs associated with the establishment of new signage, cleaning regimes and issuing guidance for COVID 19 restrictions at designated sites. These costs will be met via the COVID recovery fund.
<b>5.0</b>	<b>Due regard to equality of opportunity and regard to good relations (complete the relevant sections)</b>
5.1	<p><b><i>General proposal with no clearly defined impact upon, or connection to, specific equality and good relations outcomes</i></b></p> <p>It is not anticipated the proposal will have an adverse impact upon equality of opportunity or good relations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
5.2	<p><b><i>Proposal relates to the introduction of a strategy, policy initiative or practice and / or sensitive or contentious decision</i></b></p> <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If yes, please complete the following:</p> <p>The policy (strategy, policy initiative or practice and / or decision) has been equality screened <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>The policy (strategy, policy initiative or practice and / or decision) will be subject to equality screening prior to implementation <input type="checkbox"/></p>
5.3	<p><b><i>Proposal initiating consultation</i></b></p> <p>Consultation will seek the views of those directly affected by the proposal, address barriers for particular Section 75 equality categories to participate and allow adequate time for groups to consult amongst themselves <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Consultation period will be 12 weeks <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Consultation period will be less than 12 weeks (rationale to be provided) <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><i>Rationale:</i></p>
<b>6.0</b>	<b>Due regard to Rural Needs (please tick all that apply)</b>

6.1	<p>Proposal relates to developing, adopting, implementing or revising a policy / strategy / plan / designing and/or delivering a public service</p> <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If yes, please complete the following:</p> <p>Rural Needs Impact Assessment completed <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If no, please complete the following:</p> <p>The policy / strategy / plan / public service is not influenced by rural needs <input type="checkbox"/></p>
7.0	<b>Appendices</b>
8.0	<b>Background Documents</b>
	None



<b>Report to:</b>	Active and Healthy Communities Committee
<b>Date of Meeting:</b>	16 August 2021
<b>Subject:</b>	Drinking Water Quality Report for Northern Ireland 2020 (Northern Ireland Water)
<b>Reporting Officer (Including Job Title):</b>	Eoin Devlin (Assistant Director Health and Wellbeing)
<b>Contact Officer (Including Job Title):</b>	James Campbell (Head of Environmental Health -Residential)

Confirm how this Report should be treated by placing an x in either:-

<b>For decision</b>	<b>For noting only</b>	<b>X</b>
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<b>1.0</b>	<b>Purpose and Background</b>
1.1	<p>Purpose.</p> <p>This local council report is designed to demonstrate water quality by individual council area based on the Percentage Compliance at Customer Tap (including Supply Points) over the water supply zones associated with that council area.</p>
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Key issues</b>
	<p>For monitoring purposes, NI Water's supply area is divided into water supply zones. These are areas serving not more than 100,000 people, each of which are normally supplied from a single water supply source or combination of sources. Currently over 99.9% of Northern Ireland's population receive public water supplies.</p> <p>In several cases, water supply zones overlap council boundaries. This council report indicates which water supply zones are wholly or partially contained within the Newry Mourne and Down District Council area.</p> <p>The report also details Capital Work Programmes affecting the council area, which directly related to water quality during the reporting period</p> <p>During 2020 due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, with the agreement of the Drinking Water Inspectorate (DWI), NI Water reduced potable water sampling as part of the plan to protect staff and customers, whilst maintaining assurance that there was no risk to public health from public water supplies.</p> <p>From 18th May 2020, sampling returned to the regulatory frequencies, except for a small number of parameters, which were customer tap specific.</p> <p>The report also details Capital Work Programmes affecting the Newry Mourne and Down District Council area, which directly relate to water quality during the reporting period.</p>
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Recommendations</b>
3.1	That the Committee note the attached Report.
<b>4.0</b>	<b>Resource implications</b>
4.1	None

<b>5.0</b>	<b>Due regard to equality of opportunity and regard to good relations (complete the relevant sections)</b>
5.1	<p><b><i>General proposal with no clearly defined impact upon, or connection to, specific equality and good relations outcomes</i></b></p> <p>It is not anticipated the proposal will have an adverse impact upon equality of opportunity or good relations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
5.2	<p><b><i>Proposal relates to the introduction of a strategy, policy initiative or practice and / or sensitive or contentious decision</i></b></p> <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If yes, please complete the following:</p> <p>The policy (strategy, policy initiative or practice and / or decision) has been equality screened <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>The policy (strategy, policy initiative or practice and / or decision) will be subject to equality screening prior to implementation <input type="checkbox"/></p>
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<b>6.0</b>	<b>Due regard to Rural Needs (please tick all that apply)</b>
6.1	<p>Proposal relates to developing, adopting, implementing or revising a policy / strategy / plan / designing and/or delivering a public service</p> <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If yes, please complete the following:</p> <p>Rural Needs Impact Assessment completed <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<b>7.0</b>	<b>Appendices</b>

	Drinking Water Quality Report for Northern Ireland 2020 (NI Water)
<b>8.0</b>	<b>Background Documents</b>
	None

# **Drinking Water Quality Report for Northern Ireland 2020**

## **Newry, Mourne and Down District Council**

## **2020 IMPORTANT SAMPLING INFORMATION**

Please be aware that during 2020 due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, with the agreement of the Drinking Water Inspectorate (DWI), NI Water reduced potable water sampling as part of the plan to protect staff and customers, whilst maintaining assurance that there was no risk to public health from public water supplies.

This included the cessation of all sampling at customer taps with effect from 16th March 2020, with a reduced number of parameters sampled upstream at Service Reservoirs.

From 18th May 2020, sampling returned to the regulatory frequencies, with the exception of a small number of parameters, which are customer tap specific.

Customer tap sampling remains at designated Service Reservoirs or other identified fixed-point locations.

This has created a shortfall in regulatory sampling at customer tap for the calendar year 2020. During the period however, NI Water maintained full sampling and analysis at its Water Treatment Works and downstream Service Reservoirs as per regulatory requirements.

This along with customer tap samples taken at designated fixed points in the distribution system ensured that the quality of water supplied to our customers was effectively monitored and maintained throughout the period.



## Water Quality by Northern Ireland Council Area

This local council report is designed to demonstrate water quality by individual council area based on the Percentage Compliance at Customer Tap (including Supply Points) over the water supply zones associated with that council area, as shown on the associated maps.

For monitoring purposes, NI Water's supply area is divided into water supply zones. These are areas serving not more than 100,000 people, each of which are normally supplied from a single water supply source or combination of sources. There are areas where owing to topography and dispersal of population, it is not practicable to provide a mains water supply. Currently over 99.9% of Northern Ireland's population receive public water supplies.

In a number of cases, water supply zones overlap council boundaries. The council reports indicate which water supply zones are wholly or partially contained within the council areas, including those zones that may have a relatively small area within the council area. Separation of data within these water supply zones across council boundaries is not practicable, therefore the information used in calculating the zonal and council compliance relates to the whole zone and not merely the part included within a council boundary. Following discussions with the Drinking Water Inspectorate, water supply zones with fewer than 40 properties within the council area have not been used to calculate the individual council compliance. The information is based on samples taken randomly from customer taps in each water supply zone and from planned samples at authorised supply points. Due to the nature of random sampling, there may be fluctuations in water quality across the water supply zones.

The report also details Capital Work Programmes affecting the council area, which directly related to water quality during the reporting period.

Small variations in water quality compliance performance occur across Northern Ireland. This reflects the need to continue to invest in and to maintain water treatment works, and to improve the water mains network.

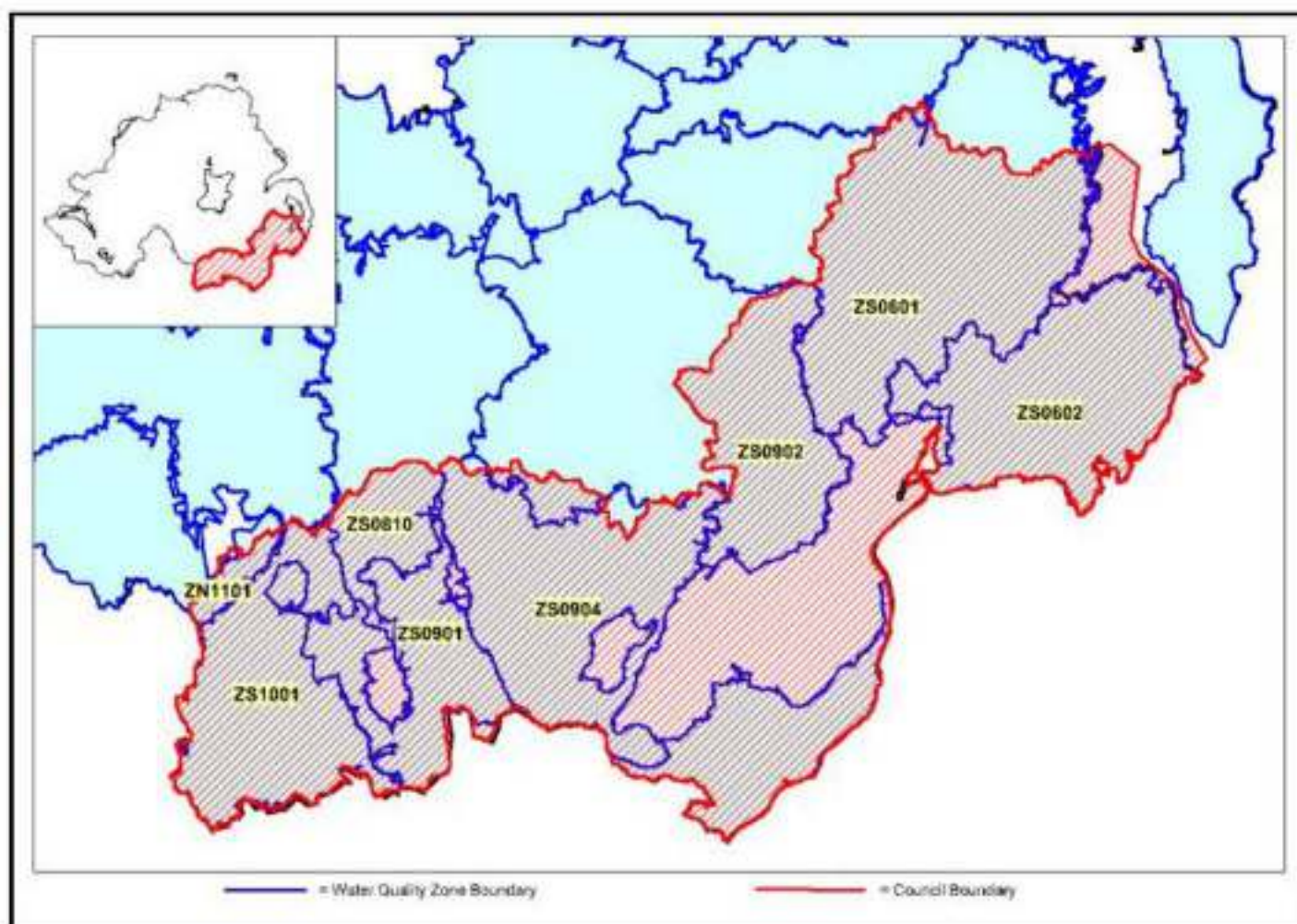
A change to the Drinking Water Quality Regulations in 2017 resulted in a reduction of testing frequencies for some parameters at Authorised Supply Points for 2018 onwards. This has slightly lowered the percentage Compliance at Customer Tap at council level, but has not affected the overall compliance.

NI Water has identified the need to deliver a significant volume of water mains rehabilitation and other works across its ageing network. The works are necessary to ensure the efficient and cost effective operation of its water supply system in the immediate future and longer term as well as ensuring adequate levels of water quality and customer supply. To achieve this goal, NI Water has implemented a Water mains Rehabilitation Framework, within which it undertakes work on a Northern Ireland wide basis as identified by the zonal study programme of work.



# Newry, Mourne and Down District Council

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## Percentage Compliance at Customer Tap (including Supply Points)

	Target	2016	2017	2018	2018	2020
Northern Ireland Compliance	99.7%	99.8%	99.8%	99.8%	99.8%	99.9%
Newry, Mourne & Down Compliance	99.7%	99.8%	99.9%	99.9%	99.9%	99.9%

## 2020 water supply zones wholly or partially within the council area:

Zone Code	Zone Name	Zone Code	Zone Name
ZN1101	Clay Lake Keady	ZS0902	Fofanny Dromore
ZS0601	Drumaroad Ballynahinch	ZS0904	Fofanny Mourne
ZS0602	Drumaroad Downpatrick	ZS1001	Carran Hill Crossmaglen
ZS0810	Castor Bay Tandragee	ZS1002	Carran Hill Camly
ZS0901	Castor Bay Newry West		

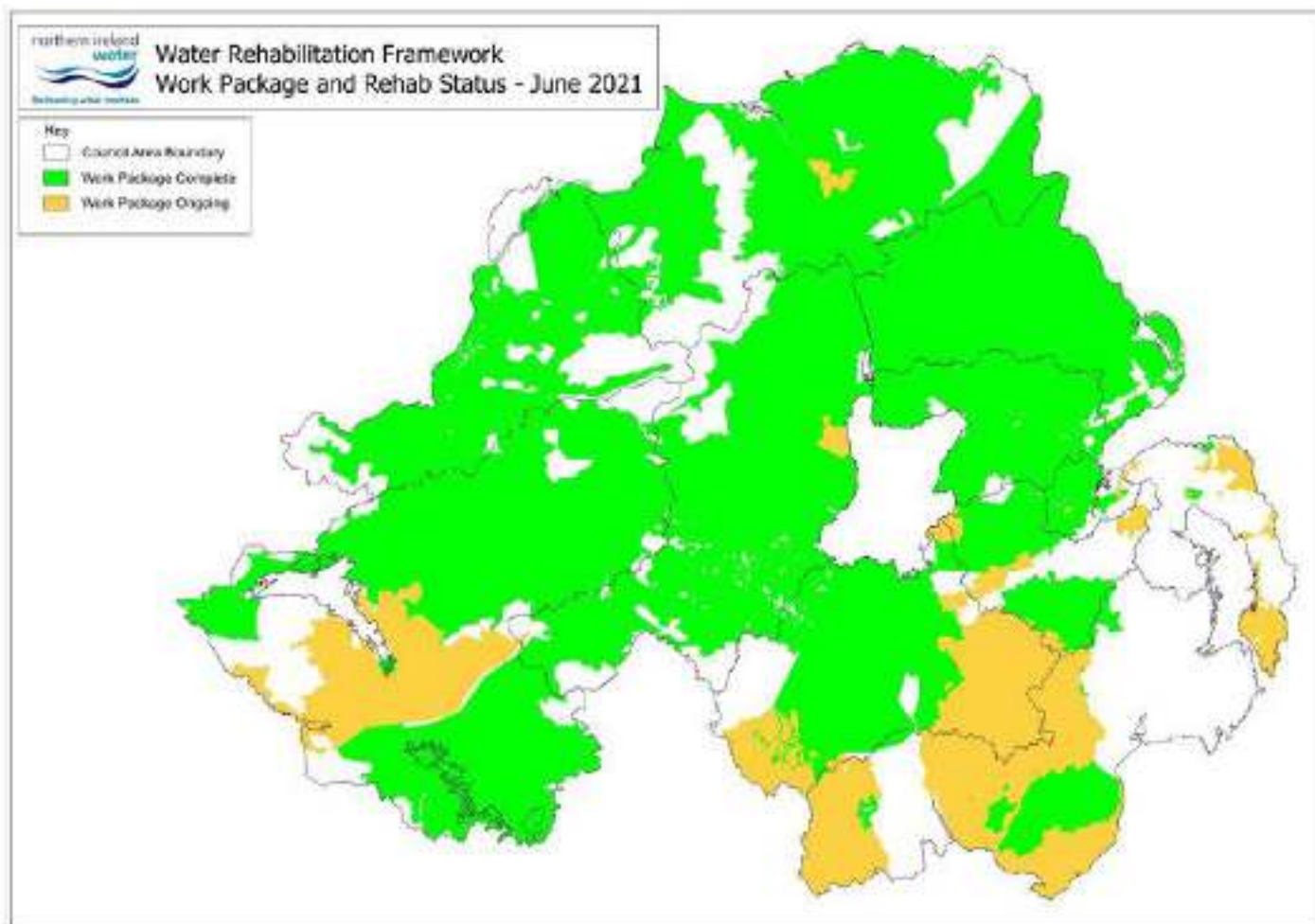
## 2020 water quality Capital Works Programmes affecting the council area:

A24 Ballynahinch Bypass  
 Ballydugan to Newry Main Link Reinforcement  
 Ballymageogh Road, Kilkeel, Watermains Replacement  
 Banbridge South Armagh WIIM 2.1 Work Package  
 Castor Bay Outage Feasibility Studies  
 Clean Water Network Modelling 2021 to 2024  
 Drumaroad Outage Resilience, Professional Services Framework  
 Facilities Management Review

Feasibility Study for using Groundwater Abstraction  
 High Trees Donaghadee  
 Mill Road Kilcoo  
 Newline, Hilltown, Watermains Replacement  
 NIAMP5 Project Support  
 PC15 Lead Communication Pipe Replacement Programme  
 PC15 Service Reservoir Sample Taps  
 PC27 Water Treatability optimisation pilot plant  
 Preparation of Initial Workpackages for PC21  
 Professional Services Framework Watermains Network PC15  
 Review of Water Resource and Supply Resilience Plan Technical Guidance  
 Service Reservoir Security Phase 1  
 Southern Zone Resilience  
 Water Resource and Supply Resilience Plan  
 Water Treatment Sites - Water Regulation Compliance & Energy Efficiency Programme  
 Watermains Rehabilitation, New & Replacement Incorporating First Time Services - Professional Fees  
 WIIM 1 Phase 2 Carran Hill Crossmaglen WP  
 WIIM 2.2 Fofanny South Work Package

## Water Mains Rehabilitation Framework Current Work Package Status

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The map above shows the extent of the current Water Mains Rehabilitation Framework covering most of Northern Ireland. To assist clarity, whilst the council boundaries are shown, the individual councils are not named. Regions in white on the map are largely watercourses or upland areas that do not receive public water supply.



## Water Quality Events

### Major Drinking Water Quality Event in 2020

Date of Major Event	Area and Estimate of Population/ Properties Potentially Affected	Nature and Cause of Serious Event	Associated Council Area(s)
11/03/20 - Ongoing	Northern Ireland (1.9 million)	The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic had a serious impact on NI Water's monitoring programme. All regulatory sampling at consumer taps had to be stopped due to Covid-19 restrictions, with customer tap samples taken at designated fixed points. Regulatory sampling was maintained at water treatment works and at service reservoirs.	All

### Serious Drinking Water Quality Events in 2020

Date of Serious Event	Area and Estimate of Population/ Properties Potentially Affected	Nature and Cause of Serious Event	Associated Council Area(s)
10/04/20 – 14/04/20	Fofanny WTW (93,272 population)	Taste and odour complaints were received from the Kilkeel, Ballymartin, and Annalong areas due elevated chlorine levels from Fofanny WTW following a plant shutdown.	Newry, Mourne & Down District.
29/04/20 – 04/06/20	Northern Ireland (1.9 million)	High water demand in the network due to a period of particularly warm and dry conditions, and exacerbated by COVID-19 pandemic. A NI Water Category 1 Incident was declared. Alternative water supplies including asset to asset tankering was required.	All
06/08/20 – 14/08/20	High Tober SR (3,258 population)	Consumer complaints of discoloured water were received by NI Water following a malfunction of the inlet valve at High Tober SR. Samples taken in response to this event contravened the aluminium, iron, manganese, and turbidity standards and levels above the Health Notification Values (HNVs) were detected.	Causeway Coast & Glens Borough.

## Significant Drinking Water Quality Events in 2020

Date of Significant Event	Area and Estimate of Population/ Properties Potentially Affected	Nature and Cause of Significant Event	Associated Council Area(s)
05/01/20 - 06/01/20	Drummaroad WTW (427,497 population)	Elevated levels of aluminium occurred in the works final water. Following an investigation, NI Water was unable to identify the cause of the contravention.	Belfast City; Lisburn & Castlereagh City; Newry, Mourne & Down District; and North Down & Ards Borough.
24/01/20 - 07/02/20	Rathlin WTW (296 population)	Contraventions of the taste parameter were reported in the works final water. NI Water's investigation was unable to determine a cause for the contraventions.	Causeway Coast & Glens Borough.
04/02/20 - 05/02/20	Drummaroad WTW (445,087 population)	Elevated levels of aluminium occurred in the works final water due to treatment difficulties following an unplanned shutdown.	Belfast City; Lisburn & Castlereagh City; Newry, Mourne & Down District; and North Down & Ards Borough.
02/03/20 - 05/03/20	Killyhevlin WTW (79,743 population)	<i>Cryptosporidium</i> oocysts were detected on two separate occasions in early March. There was insufficient evidence to determine their origin - they may have come from the raw water or from contamination at the works.	Fermanagh & Omagh District.
14/03/20 - 17/03/20	Tullybrannigan South SR (11,682 population)	A high number of consumer complaints regarding discoloured water were received in the Newcastle area. Samples taken in response to this event contravened the aluminium and manganese standards. Aluminium levels above the Health Notification Value (HNV) were reported. The event was caused by operational work at Tullybrannigan South SR to install a new inlet control valve.	Newry Mourne & Down District.
24/03/20 - 01/04/20	Killylane WTW (54,243 population)	Contraventions of the aluminium and iron parameters were reported in the works final water. Following an investigation, NI Water was unable to identify the cause of the contravention.	Mid & East Antrim Borough.
04/05/20 - 19/10/20	Carmonney WTW (56,996 population)	Contraventions of the individual pesticide standard for MCPA occurred in the works final water. Carmonney WTW has pesticide removal treatment in place, which is normally effective at reducing MCPA levels to below the regulatory limit. The cause of these contraventions is undetermined. There is a risk for the use of MCPA within the catchment area for weed and rush control, and there are occasions of high levels of MCPA in the raw water supply.	Derry City & Strabane District.
04/05/20 – Ongoing	Derg WTW (38,989 population)	Contraventions of the individual pesticide standard for MCPA occurred in the works final water due to insufficient treatment. A Regulation 31(4) Notice has been issued by DWI in respect of this matter.	Derry City & Strabane District and Fermanagh & Omagh District.



Date of Significant Event	Area and Estimate of Population/ Properties Potentially Affected	Nature and Cause of Significant Event	Associated Council Area(s)
12/05/20 - 28/05/20	Glenhordal WTW (12,040 population)	A contravention of the individual pesticide standard for MCPA occurred in the works final water. The pesticide removal treatment was not in operation at the time of this event.	Fermanagh & Omagh District.
28/05/20 - 29/05/20	Ballybriest SR (273 properties)	Tankering into Ballybriest SR was required to recover storage following a planned shutdown at Lough Fea WTW.	Mid-Ulster District.
11/06/20 - 01/07/20	Ballinrees WTW (180,627 population)	Contraventions of the taste and odour parameters occurred in the works final water and related distribution due to insufficient treatment. A Regulation 31(4) Notice has been issued by DWI in relation to taste and odour contraventions at Ballinrees WTW.	Causeway Coast & Glens Borough & Derry City & Strabane District.
13/06/20 - 19/06/20	Drummaroad WTW/ Ards Trunk Main (186,890 population)	Contraventions of the aluminium parameter were reported in the Drummaroad WTW supply area following a burst on the Ards trunk main.	Newry, Mourne & Down District; and North Down & Ards Borough.
13/07/20 - 14/07/20	Drummaroad WTW (399,177 population)	A contravention of the aluminium parameter occurred in the works final water. Following an investigation, NI Water was unable to identify the cause of the contravention.	Belfast City; Lisburn & Castlereagh City; Newry, Mourne & Down District; and North Down & Ards Borough.
26/07/20 - 27/07/20	Dorisland WTW (136,954 population)	A contravention of the aluminium parameter occurred in the works final water following a failure of the lime dosing system, which led to sub-optimal treatment.	Antrim & Newtownabbey Borough; Belfast City; and Mid & East Antrim Borough.
01/08/20 - 04/08/20	Killylane WTW (54,243 population)	Contraventions of the aluminium and turbidity parameters occurred in the works final water following treatment difficulties.	Mid & East Antrim Borough.
16/08/20 - 17/08/20	Ballinrees WTW (180,627 population)	Elevated levels of aluminium and turbidity occurred in the works final water following treatment difficulties caused by a dosing pump failure. NI Water has made improvements to its on-line monitoring to prevent a recurrence.	Causeway Coast & Glens Borough and Derry City & Strabane District.
18/08/20 - 20/08/20	Breda Trunk Main (9,154 population)	Low water pressure and loss of supply to some consumers including part of the Belfast City Hospital estate occurred following a burst main. NI Water carried out re-zoning exercises and provided Alternative Water Supplies.	Belfast City.
22/08/20 - 24/08/20	Derg WTW (38,989 population)	A contravention of the aluminium parameter occurred in the works final water following an issue with the lime dosing system, which led to sub-optimal treatment.	Derry City & Strabane District and Fermanagh & Omagh District.
20/09/20	Killyhevlin WTW (79,743 population)	Following a power cut, a plant shutdown occurred and when the automatic start-up took place, there was internal flooding of the main building. This led to a further plant shutdown. A NI Water Category 1 Incident was declared. Asset to asset tankering to	Fermanagh & Omagh District.

Date of Significant Event	Area and Estimate of Population/ Properties Potentially Affected	Nature and Cause of Significant Event	Associated Council Area(s)
		Tattinbar and Cavanacross SRs was required to maintain supply. There were no water quality failure associated with the event and supply to customers was maintained throughout.	
08/10/20 - 09/10/20	Carmony WTW (56,996 population)	A <i>Cryptosporidium</i> oocyst was detected in the works final water. All subsequent samples were satisfactory.	Derry City & Strabane District.
26/10/20 - 29/10/20	Killylane WTW (54,243 population)	A contravention of the aluminium parameter occurred in the works final water following an issue with the lime dosing system, which led to sub-optimal treatment.	Mid & East Antrim Borough.
13/10/20 - 20/10/20	Killyhevlin WTW (79,743 population)	Contraventions of the individual pesticide standard for MCPA occurred in the works final water and two associated service reservoirs. Killyhevlin WTW has pesticide removal treatment but it was by-passed at the time of these contraventions to facilitate work in relation to the installation of UV treatment.	Fermanagh & Omagh District.
11/11/20 - 09/12/20	Clay Lake WTW (9,881 population)	Contraventions of the individual pesticide standard for MCPA occurred in the works final water. Clay Lake WTW has pesticide removal treatment in place, which is normally effective at reducing MCPA levels to below the regulatory limit. The cause of these contraventions is undetermined. There is a risk for the use of MCPA within the catchment area for weed and rush control and there are occasions of high levels of MCPA in the raw water supply.	Armagh City Banbridge & Craigavon Borough District.
07/12/20 – 18/12/20	Killylane WSZ (626 properties)	Contraventions of the aluminium and iron parameters occurred in a regulatory sample taken at Slimero SR due to COVID-19 restrictions. The contraventions were caused by a low level in the SR.	Mid & East Antrim Borough.

After investigations during the reporting period, there were also three events categorised by DWI as "Minor", and seven events categorised as "Not Significant".



## UNDERSTANDING YOUR WATER QUALITY RESULTS

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### Where the water quality standards come from

The water we supply for domestic use or food production must comply with the standards in The Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations (NI) 2017, which incorporate European Union standards and more stringent UK national standards. These Regulations detail the acceptable levels of certain characteristics, elements and substances allowed in drinking water. Usually, this is a maximum level; but, occasionally, a minimum is also set (e.g. pH). This permissible level is known as the Prescribed Concentration or Value (PCV). Some of the regulatory levels are set for aesthetic reasons and not for health (e.g. Colour).

### Where we sample

Samples are taken from our service reservoirs, water treatment works and taps in customers' homes. Every year, our accredited laboratories carry out over 100,000 sophisticated tests to ensure quality standards are met. The Drinking Water Inspectorate (DWI) within the Northern Ireland Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA) also independently audits these tests and issues a report each year on its findings. DWI ensures that NI Water meets more than 50 legal standards for drinking water quality to match water companies across the rest of the UK. The standards are strict and generally include wide safety margins. They cover: bacteria; chemicals, such as nitrates and pesticides; metals, such as lead; and how water looks and tastes.

### What happens if a test fails?

If a sample fails a test, this does not necessarily mean the water is unsafe to drink. Sometimes, the water in our mains or pipes and in the neighbouring properties is good, but the failure is caused by the householder's own plumbing system. However, we take all failures of these standards very seriously and these are dealt with by a team of specialists. All failures are recorded, investigated and action is taken to resolve the problem. If the contamination is found to be due to the tap or internal plumbing, NI Water will inform the customer in writing of the reason for the failure so that they can take appropriate action. A copy of the letter is also provided to the Public Health Agency, the local Environmental Health Officer and the DWI.

All PCV failures are also reported externally to the DWI, respective health boards, Environmental Health departments, the Consumer Council for Northern Ireland (CCNI), DRD Water Policy Unit and the Utility Regulator (NAIUR).

**Units of measurement**

The units of measurement used in this factsheet are as follows:

- 1 milligram per litre (mg/l) is one part per million (ppm)
- 1 microgram per litre (µg/l) is 1 part per billion (or thousand million)
- NTU – Nephelometric turbidity units (for turbidity measurement)
- Pt/Co – Platinum-cobalt units Standard (for colour measurement)
- µS/cm – micro siemens per centimetre (for conductivity measurement)

**Concentration or value**

Shown in three ways:

- **Min(imum)**, the lowest result during the period
- **Mean**, the average of the results
- **Max(imum)**, the highest result during the period.
- A '<' symbol means a result was less than the value at which a parameter can be detected.
- A '>' symbol means a result was greater than the range within which a parameter is normally detected.

**Number of samples**

- **Total taken** – the number of samples tested for each parameter
- **Contravening** – shows the number of samples that exceeded the PCV
- **% of samples contravening PCV** – the number of samples that contravened the PCV compared to the total number of samples taken expressed as a percentage.

## INDIVIDUAL PARAMETERS / SUBSTANCES

### Hardness

Total Hardness is normally caused by dissolved calcium and, to a lesser extent, magnesium in rocks through which the water has passed. In Northern Ireland, our water is predominantly soft to moderately soft or slightly to moderately hard. Hardness means you may have to use more soap when washing as hard water lathers less than soft water. It has not been proven to have adverse effects on health and is safe to drink. There is no standard specified in the current regulations. Dependent upon the origin and manufacturer of your dishwasher, you may require a specific parameter, such as Clarke degrees (a.k.a. English degrees) or French or German degrees. GH is general hardness, while KH is Carbonate, or temporary hardness.

### pH (listed under 'Hydrogen Ion')

This is a scientific term used to describe the acidity or alkalinity of a fluid. We need to control the pH of water because:

- If water is too acidic, it may corrode metal pipes in the distribution system
- If water is too alkaline, it may cause deposits to form in the pipes. The standard is to keep water pH levels in the 6.5-9.5 range

### Colour

The colour of drinking water is usually dependent on the presence of naturally- occurring dissolved organic matter. For example, the higher the peat content of a catchment, (e.g. the Mourne's Catchment), the higher the level of colour in the raw water. However, colour may also be due to the presence of iron contributed by old cast-iron mains.

- PCV for colour is 20 mg/l Pt/Co.

Sometimes, the water coming out of the tap has a milky or cloudy appearance, which is usually caused by excess air dissolved in the water as micro bubbles. This is not harmful and, if the water is left to stand for a few minutes, it will clear from the bottom upwards (i.e. the bubbles of air rise to the top of the glass and escape).

### Turbidity

Turbidity is caused by very fine insoluble materials that may be present in water. Levels are closely monitored during the treatment processes.

- PCV at the customer's tap is 4 NTU

### Odour and taste

Customer complaints quite often relate to taste and odour. Quality control tests are carried out to measure the level of taste and odour and are performed by a specialist testing panel.

- PCV for each = Dilution Number >0

### Conductivity

Conductivity is proportional to the dissolved solids content of the water and is often used as an indication of the presence of dissolved minerals, such as calcium, magnesium and sodium.

- PCV is 2500  $\mu$ S/cm at 20°C

### Chlorine (Cl - listed under Free-Residual disinfectant)

Chlorine is added to water to ensure water is free from bacteria. When chlorine is added, not all of it is used up in the process. Some remains as 'free chlorine' to make sure the water remains safe as it passes through the distribution system.

No PCV is prescribed for chlorine in the regulations and these levels are set to ensure that a small concentration remains at the end of the distribution system to maintain customer safety.

**E. coli and enterococci**

If present, these indicate a possible breach in the integrity of the water supply system. An effective treatment process will kill any organisms present.

PCV standards are:

- 0 /100ml for *E. Coli*
- 0 /100ml for Enterococci

**Coliform bacteria**

These are naturally present in the environment. Their presence may indicate a possible breach in the integrity of the supply system or contamination from the kitchen sink or taps.

**Nitrite and nitrate (NO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>3</sub>)**

Normally only trace amounts of these compounds are found in water.

- PCV for nitrite = 0.5 mg NO<sub>2</sub>/l
- PCV for nitrate = 50 mg NO<sub>3</sub>/l

**Chloride (Cl)**

Chloride in water originates from natural sources such as mineral deposits. It can contribute to taste that may be unacceptable to customers if the standard is exceeded.

- PCV = 250 mg Cl/l

**Fluoride (F)**

NI Water does not add fluoride to any water supply in Northern Ireland. Fluoride can occur naturally in some raw water supplies at low levels.

- PCV = 1.5 mg F/l

**Sulphate (SO<sub>4</sub>)**

Sulphate occurs naturally in water and originates from mineral deposits. High concentrations may give rise to taste problems and, in the long-term, damage pipe work.

- PCV = 250 mg SO<sub>4</sub>/l

**Copper (Cu)**

Copper can occur naturally in some water sources, and is normally found in low concentrations in drinking water.

- PCV = 2 mg Cu/l

**Iron (Fe)**

This is one of the most abundant metals found naturally in surface and ground waters. After treatment, it is normally reduced to trace concentrations in drinking water. Increased levels can occur due to the corrosion of old cast-iron water mains. There is no known health risk associated with high iron concentrations, but staining of clothing in washing machines can occur.

- PCV = 200 µg Fe/l

**Manganese (Mn)**

Manganese occurs naturally in water. High concentrations of manganese in tap water may cause discolouration and possible staining of clothing in washing machines.

- PCV = 50 µg Mn/l

**Aluminium (Al)**

Aluminium can occur naturally in water within certain catchments. However, aluminium compounds are used in the treatment process to help remove impurities. Any aluminium compounds added during the treatment process are removed before the final treated water leaves the treatment works.

- PCV = 200 µg Al/l

**Sodium (Na)**

Sodium occurs naturally in trace amounts in water. High concentrations may impart a level of taste that is unacceptable to customers.

- PCV = 200 mg Na/l

**Lead (Pb)**

Lead is not normally present in water sources, but significant concentrations may be present at customers' taps if lead or copper pipes with lead joints have been used in the plumbing system. More information is available [here](#).

- PCV = 10 µg Pb/l

**Trihalomethanes (THMs)**

THMs occur in drinking water as by-products of the reaction of chlorine with naturally occurring dissolved organic materials. In drinking water, only four compounds out of the group of THMs have health significance, the most common of which is chloroform. The PCV is based on the sum of the concentrations of all four constituents.

- PCV = 100 µg/l

**Other substances**

In addition to those listed and explained above, we also test for substances such as hydrocarbons, pesticides and herbicides, phenols and organic carbon. We also carry out extensive monitoring of our supplies for cryptosporidium through sampling of raw and final treated water.

Home-brewers may be interested in the Calcium, Magnesium, Carbonate, Sodium, Sulphate, Chloride and pH levels of their water supply. If you cannot locate the information you require, please contact us at [waterline@niwater.com](mailto:waterline@niwater.com)

## **Zonal Commentaries and Public Registers**



## 2020 WATER SUPPLY COMMENTARY

### **ZN1101 - Clay Lake Keady**

The water supplied in this zone within your council area complied with all the physical-chemical and microbiological standards laid down in the Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2017.



WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZN1101 - Clay Lake Keady										
Printed On 28-JAN-2021 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2020 to 31-DEC-2020 incl.										
Parameter		U/A & Freq.	No. of samples planned per annum	No. of samples taken in year	PCV	No. Of samples contravening PCV	% of samples contravening PCV	Concentration or value (all samples)		
					Auth Dep			Min.	Mean	Max.
1,2 Dichloroethane	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.410	< 0.410	< 0.410
2,4-D	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004
2,4-DB	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Aluminium	ug Al/l	S	12	12		0	0.000	9.900	26.492	58.000
Ammonium	mg NH4/l	S	8	10		0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.012	0.029
Antimony	ug/l Sb	S	8	6		0	0.000	0.240	0.253	0.270
Arsenic	ug/l As	S	8	6		0	0.000	< 0.310	< 0.358	0.440
Asulam	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.017	< 0.032	< 0.085
Bentazone	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Benzene	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.150	< 0.150	< 0.150
Benzo(a)pyrene	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Boron	mg/l B	S	8	6		0	0.000	< 0.038	< 0.038	< 0.038
Bromate	ug BrO3/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	1.100	1.425	1.900
Bromoxynil	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.013	< 0.013	< 0.013
Cadmium	ug/l Cd	S	8	6		0	0.000	< 0.300	< 0.300	< 0.300
Chloride	mg Cl/l	S	8	5		0	0.000	21.000	22.200	25.000
Chlorotoluron	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003
Chlorpyrifos	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Chromium	ug/l Cr	S	8	6		0	0.000	< 0.370	< 0.380	0.430
Clopyralid	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.013	< 0.013	< 0.013
Clostridium perfringens (sulph red)	No./100 ml	AS	8	8		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Colony Counts 22	No./1 ml	S	12	10		0	0.000	0.000	0.100	1.000
Colony Counts 37 (48hrs)	No./1 ml	S	12	10		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Colour	mg/l Pt/Co	S	12	12		0	0.000	< 0.930	< 1.414	2.400
Conductivity	uS/cm 20 C	S	12	12		0	0.000	240.000	252.500	270.000
Copper	mg Cu/l	S	8	1		0	0.000	< 0.043	< 0.043	< 0.043
Cyanide	ug/l CN	AS	8	9		0	0.000	0.000	5.256	8.800
Dicamba	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.017	< 0.017	< 0.017
Dichlorprop	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004
Diiflufenican	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.009	< 0.017	< 0.043
Dimethenamid	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	0.000	< 0.006	< 0.006
Diuron	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.006	< 0.006	< 0.006
E. coli	No./100 ml	S	24	20		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Enterococci	No./100ml	S	8	6		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Epoxiconazole	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005
Fenpropimorph	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.009	< 0.018	< 0.045
Flufenacet	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005
Fluoride	mg F/l	S	8	5		0	0.000	< 0.150	< 0.150	< 0.150
Fluroxypyr	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.018	< 0.018	< 0.018
Free - Residual disinfectant	mg Cl/l	S	24	22		0	0.000	0.260	0.782	1.220
Glyphosate	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Hydrogen Ion	pH value	S	12	12		0	0.000	7.100	7.383	7.790
Iron	ug Fe/l	S	12	12		0	0.000	< 14.200	< 14.200	< 14.200
Isoproturon	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Lead	ug Pb/l	S	8	1		0	0.000	< 1.300	< 1.300	< 1.300
Linuron	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
MCPA	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	0.012	0.026	0.076
MCPB	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.014	< 0.014	< 0.014
Manganese	ug Mn/l	S	12	12		0	0.000	< 0.830	< 1.249	< 2.000
Mecoprop	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	0.000	0.016	0.032
Mercury	ug/l Hg	S	8	6		0	0.000	< 0.050	< 0.050	< 0.050
Metalaxyl	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Metamitron	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.007	< 0.007	< 0.007
Metazachlor	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.010	< 0.010
Metoxuron	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Metribuzin	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Nickel	ug Ni/l	S	8	1		0	0.000	3.000	3.000	3.000
Nitrate	mg/l	S	8	5		0	0.000	0.460	1.816	3.190
Nitrate/Nitrite Formula		S	8	4		0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.030	< 0.056
Nitrite	mg/l	S	8	5		0	0.000	< 0.030	< 0.030	< 0.030
Odour	Diln No	S	12	7		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Oxamyl	ug/l	AS	8	9		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.005	< 0.023
PAH - Sum of four substances	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZN1101 - Clay Lake Keady										
Printed On 28-JAN-2021 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2020 to 31-DEC-2020 incl.										
Parameter	U/A & Freq.	No. of samples planned per annum	No. of samples taken in year	PCV	No. Of samples contraven ing PCV	% of samples contraven ing PCV	Concentration or value (all samples)			
							Min.	Mean	Max.	
Pendimethalin	ug/l	AS	8	9	0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008	
Pesticides - Total Substances	ug/l	AS	8	9	0	0.000	0.000	0.043	0.099	
Phorate	ug/l	AS	8	9	0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012	
Pirimicarb	ug/l	AS	8	9	0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008	
Propachlor	ug/l	AS	8	9	0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012	
Propiconazole	ug/l	AS	8	9	0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003	
Propyzamide	ug/l	AS	8	9	0	0.000	< 0.007	< 0.007	< 0.007	
Prothioconazole	ug/l	AS	8	9	0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002	
Selenium	ug/l Se	S	8	6	0	0.000	< 0.410	< 0.410	< 0.410	
Sodium	mg Na/l	S	8	5	0	0.000	13.000	14.000	15.000	
Sodium	mg Na/l	S	8	5	0	0.000	13.000	14.000	15.000	
Sulphate	mg SO4/l	S	8	5	0	0.000	43.000	46.000	48.000	
Taste	Diln No	S	12	7	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Tebuconazole	ug/l	AS	8	9	0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004	
Tetrachloroethene/Trichloroethene - S	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.770	< 0.775	< 0.790	
Tetrachloromethane	ug/l	AS	8	8	0	0.000	< 0.410	< 0.410	< 0.410	
Total - Residual disinfectant	mg Cl/l	S	24	22	0	0.000	0.480	1.015	1.530	
Total Indicative Dose	mSv/year	AS	1	1	0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100	
Total Organic Carbon	mg C/l	S	8	6	0	0.000	3.500	3.650	4.000	
Total Trihalomethanes	ug/l	S	8	9	0	0.000	38.000	56.000	77.000	
Total coliforms	No./100 ml	S	24	20	0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Triclopyr	ug/l	AS	8	9	0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	0.015	
Tritium	Bq/l	AS	1	1	0	0.000	< 10.000	< 10.000	< 10.000	
Turbidity	NTU	S	12	12	0	0.000	< 0.180	< 0.180	< 0.180	

#### Commentary on Water Quality:

A: Supply point authorisation for pesticides and related products.

Population of zone = 9881

This zone has a surface water source ;R2509

PCV Exceedances:

Water Quality was satisfactory

#### Notes:

PCV = Prescribed Concentration or Value

U = Undertaking

S = Standard Sampling Frequency

R = Reduced Sampling Frequency

A = Authorised Supply Point

## 2020 WATER SUPPLY COMMENTARY

### ZS0501 - Drumaroad Lisburn

The water supplied in this zone within your council area complied with all the physical-chemical and microbiological standards laid down in the Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2017.



WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZS0501 - Drumaroad Lisburn										
Printed On 28-JAN-2021 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2020 to 31-DEC-2020 incl.										
Parameter		U/A & Freq.	No. of samples planned per annum	No. of samples taken in year	PCV	No. Of samples contravening PCV	% of samples contravening PCV	Concentration or value (all samples)		
					Auth Dep			Min.	Mean	Max.
1,2 Dichloroethane	ug/l	AS	24	22		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.396	< 0.410
2,4-D	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004
2,4-DB	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Aluminium	ug Al/l	S	36	34		0	0.000	21.000	74.853	180.000
Ammonium	mg NH4/l	S	8	30		0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.010	0.019
Antimony	ug/l Sb	S	8	6		0	0.000	0.084	0.169	0.210
Arsenic	ug/l As	S	8	7		0	0.000	< 0.300	< 0.327	0.440
Asulam	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.017	< 0.017	< 0.017
Bentazone	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Benzene	ug/l	AS	24	26		0	0.000	< 0.041	< 0.146	< 0.150
Benzo(a)pyrene	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Boron	mg/l B	S	8	7		0	0.000	0.006	< 0.033	< 0.038
Bromate	ug BrO3/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.990	< 0.990	< 0.990
Bromoxynil	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.013	< 0.013	< 0.013
Cadmium	ug/l Cd	S	8	7		0	0.000	0.032	< 0.262	< 0.300
Chloride	mg Cl/l	S	8	6		0	0.000	8.500	8.750	9.000
Chlorotoluron	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003
Chlorpyrifos	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Chromium	ug/l Cr	S	8	7		0	0.000	< 0.370	< 0.517	1.400
Clopyralid	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.013	< 0.013	< 0.013
Clostridium perfringens (sulph red)	No./100 ml	AS	24	24		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Colony Counts 22	No./1 ml	S	36	31		0	0.000	0.000	8.032	31.000
Colony Counts 37 (48hrs)	No./1 ml	S	36	31		0	0.000	0.000	0.419	12.000
Colour	mg/l Pt/Co	S	36	31		0	0.000	< 0.930	< 0.975	1.600
Conductivity	uS/cm 20 C	S	36	31		0	0.000	73.000	84.000	160.000
Copper	mg Cu/l	S	8	2		0	0.000	0.002	< 0.023	< 0.043
Cyanide	ug/l CN	AS	24	24		0	0.000	0.000	< 4.813	< 5.500
Dicamba	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.017	< 0.017	< 0.017
Dichlorprop	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004
Diffenican	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.009	< 0.009	< 0.009
Dimethenamid	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	0.000	< 0.006	< 0.006
Diuron	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.006	< 0.006	< 0.006
E. coli	No./100 ml	S	84	73		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Enterococci	No./100ml	S	8	7		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Epoxiconazole	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005
Fenpropimorph	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.009	< 0.009	< 0.009
Flufenacet	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005
Fluoride	mg F/l	S	8	6		0	0.000	< 0.150	< 0.150	< 0.150
Fluroxypyr	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.018	< 0.018	< 0.018
Free - Residual disinfectant	mg Cl/l	S	84	77		0	0.000	0.270	0.655	0.840
Glyphosate	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Hydrogen Ion	pH value	S	36	31		0	0.000	7.150	7.599	8.370
Iron	ug Fe/l	S	36	35		0	0.000	12.000	14.349	20.000
Isoproturon	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Lead	ug Pb/l	S	8	2		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.700	< 1.300
Linuron	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
MCPA	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
MCPB	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.014	< 0.014	< 0.014
Manganese	ug Mn/l	S	36	35		0	0.000	0.540	2.047	9.600
Mecoprop	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004
Mercury	ug/l Hg	S	8	7		0	0.000	< 0.022	< 0.046	< 0.050
Metalaxyl	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Metamitron	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.007	< 0.007	< 0.007
Metazachlor	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.010	< 0.010
Metoxuron	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Metribuzin	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Nickel	ug Ni/l	S	8	2		1	50.000	0.130	39.565	79.000
Nitrate	mg/l	S	8	7		0	0.000	1.200	1.300	1.500
Nitrate/Nitrite Formula		S	8	7		0	0.000	< 0.024	< 0.029	< 0.034
Nitrite	mg/l	S	8	7		0	0.000	< 0.030	< 0.030	< 0.030
Odour	Diln No	S	36	20		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Oxamyl	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.005	< 0.023
PAH - Sum of four substances	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZS0501 - Drumaroad Lisburn										
Printed On 28-JAN-2021 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2020 to 31-DEC-2020 incl.										
Parameter		U/A & Freq.	No. of samples planned per annum	No. of samples taken in year	PCV Auth Dep	No. Of samples contraven ing PCV	% of samples contraven ing PCV	Concentration or value (all samples)		
								Min.	Mean	Max.
Pendimethalin	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Pesticides - Total Substances	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Phorate	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Pirimicarb	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Propachlor	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Propiconazole	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Propyzamide	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.007	< 0.007	< 0.007
Prothioconazole	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Selenium	ug/l Se	S	8	7		0	0.000	0.240	< 0.386	< 0.410
Sodium	mg Na/l	S	8	6		0	0.000	5.900	6.117	6.500
Sodium	mg Na/l	S	8	6		0	0.000	5.900	6.117	6.500
Sulphate	mg SO4/l	S	8	6		0	0.000	13.000	16.000	19.000
Taste	Diln No	S	36	20		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tebuconazole	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004
Tetrachloroethene/Trichloroethene - S	ug/l	AS	24	26		0	0.000	< 0.770	< 0.775	< 0.790
Tetrachloromethane	ug/l	AS	24	26		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.398	< 0.410
Total - Residual disinfectant	mg Cl/l	S	84	77		0	0.000	0.470	0.723	0.950
Total Indicative Dose	mSv/year	AS	1	1		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100
Total Organic Carbon	mg C/l	S	8	7		0	0.000	0.950	1.264	1.500
Total Trihalomethanes	ug/l	S	8	9		0	0.000	22.000	34.000	42.000
Total coliforms	No./100 ml	S	84	73		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Triclopyr	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Tritium	Bq/l	AS	1	1		0	0.000	< 10.000	< 10.000	< 10.000
Turbidity	NTU	S	36	32		0	0.000	0.140	0.182	0.240

#### Commentary on Water Quality:

A: Supply point authorisation for pesticides and related products.

Population of zone = 65339

This zone has a surface water source :R3302

#### PCV Exceedances:

Sample failed 26-FEB-2020 (ZS0501AE) Nickel = 79 ug Ni/l.

#### Notes:

PCV = Prescribed Concentration or Value

U = Undertaking

S = Standard Sampling Frequency

R = Reduced Sampling Frequency

A = Authorised Supply Point

## 2020 WATER SUPPLY COMMENTARY

### ZS0601 - Drumaroad Ballynahinch

The water supplied in this zone within your council area complied with all the physical-chemical and microbiological standards laid down in the Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2017.



WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZS0601 - Drumaroad Ballynahinch										
Printed On 28-JAN-2021 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2020 to 31-DEC-2020 incl.										
Parameter		U/A & Freq.	No. of samples planned per annum	No. of samples taken in year	PCV	No. Of samples contraven- ing PCV	% of samples contraven- ing PCV	Concentration or value (all samples)		
								Auth Dep	Min.	Mean
1,2 Dichloroethane	ug/l	AS	24	22		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.396	< 0.410
2,4-D	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004
2,4-DB	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Aluminium	ug Al/l	S	52	50		2	4.000	10.000	78.100	310.000
Ammonium	mg NH4/l	S	8	44		0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.010	< 0.010
Antimony	ug/l Sb	S	8	7		0	0.000	0.063	< 0.163	< 0.180
Arsenic	ug/l As	S	8	7		0	0.000	< 0.300	< 0.309	< 0.310
Asulam	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.017	< 0.017	< 0.017
Bentazone	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Benzene	ug/l	AS	24	26		0	0.000	< 0.041	< 0.146	< 0.150
Benzo(a)pyrene	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Boron	mg/l B	S	8	7		0	0.000	0.004	< 0.033	< 0.038
Bromate	ug BrO3/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.990	< 0.990	< 0.990
Bromoxynil	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.013	< 0.013	< 0.013
Cadmium	ug/l Cd	S	8	7		0	0.000	0.016	< 0.259	< 0.300
Chloride	mg Cl/l	S	8	6		0	0.000	7.500	8.450	9.000
Chlorotoluron	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003
Chlorpyrifos	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Chromium	ug/l Cr	S	8	7		0	0.000	< 0.370	< 0.370	< 0.370
Clopyralid	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.013	< 0.013	< 0.013
Clostridium perfringens (sulph red)	No./100 ml	AS	24	24		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Colony Counts 22	No./1 ml	S	52	45		0	0.000	0.000	1.467	18.000
Colony Counts 37 (48hrs)	No./1 ml	S	52	45		0	0.000	0.000	0.022	1.000
Colour	mg/l Pt/Co	S	52	50		0	0.000	< 0.930	< 0.961	1.500
Conductivity	uS/cm 20 C	S	52	49		0	0.000	5.000	91.857	410.000
Copper	mg Cu/l	S	8	2		0	0.000	0.002	0.086	0.170
Cyanide	ug/l CN	AS	24	24		0	0.000	0.000	< 4.813	< 5.500
Dicamba	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.017	< 0.017	< 0.017
Dichlorprop	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004
Diiflufenican	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.009	< 0.009	< 0.009
Dimethenamid	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	0.000	< 0.006	< 0.006
Diuron	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.006	< 0.006	< 0.006
E. coli	No./100 ml	S	144	126		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Enterococci	No./100ml	S	8	7		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Epoxiconazole	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005
Fenpropimorph	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.009	< 0.009	< 0.009
Flufenacet	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005
Fluoride	mg F/l	S	8	6		0	0.000	< 0.150	< 0.150	< 0.150
Fluroxypyr	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.018	< 0.018	< 0.018
Free - Residual disinfectant	mg Cl/l	S	144	130		0	0.000	0.130	0.673	0.970
Glyphosate	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Hydrogen Ion	pH value	S	52	49		0	0.000	7.000	7.608	8.330
Iron	ug Fe/l	S	52	50		0	0.000	< 2.000	< 14.696	35.000
Isoproturon	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Lead	ug Pb/l	S	8	2		0	0.000	0.240	0.770	1.300
Linuron	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
MCPA	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
MCPB	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.014	< 0.014	< 0.014
Manganese	ug Mn/l	S	52	49		0	0.000	0.500	2.341	28.000
Mecoprop	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004
Mercury	ug/l Hg	S	8	6		0	0.000	< 0.022	< 0.045	< 0.050
Metalaxyl	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Metamitron	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.007	< 0.007	< 0.007
Metazachlor	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.010	< 0.010
Metoxuron	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Metribuzin	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Nickel	ug Ni/l	S	8	1		0	0.000	0.110	0.110	0.110
Nitrate	mg/l	S	8	6		0	0.000	1.200	1.367	1.500
Nitrate/Nitrite Formula		S	8	6		0	0.000	< 0.026	< 0.029	< 0.034
Nitrite	mg/l	S	8	6		0	0.000	< 0.030	< 0.030	< 0.030
Odour	Diln No	S	52	30		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Oxamyl	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.005	< 0.023
PAH - Sum of four substances	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000



WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZS0601 - Drumaroad Ballynahinch										
Printed On 28-JAN-2021 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2020 to 31-DEC-2020 incl.										
Parameter		U/A & Freq.	No. of samples planned per annum	No. of samples taken in year	PCV Auth Dep	No. Of samples contraven ing PCV	% of samples contraven ing PCV	Concentration or value (all samples)		
								Min.	Mean	Max.
Pendimethalin	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Pesticides - Total Substances	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Phorate	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Pirimicarb	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Propachlor	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Propiconazole	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Propyzamide	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.007	< 0.007	< 0.007
Prothioconazole	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Selenium	ug/l Se	S	8	7		0	0.000	< 0.200	< 0.380	< 0.410
Sodium	mg Na/l	S	8	6		0	0.000	5.800	5.983	6.200
Sodium	mg Na/l	S	8	6		0	0.000	5.800	5.983	6.200
Sulphate	mg SO4/l	S	8	6		0	0.000	13.000	15.167	16.000
Taste	Diln No	S	52	30		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tebuconazole	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004
Tetrachloroethene/Trichloroethene - S	ug/l	AS	24	26		0	0.000	< 0.770	< 0.775	< 0.790
Tetrachloromethane	ug/l	AS	24	26		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.398	< 0.410
Total - Residual disinfectant	mg Cl/l	S	144	129		0	0.000	0.290	0.753	1.210
Total Indicative Dose	mSv/year	AS	1	1		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100
Total Organic Carbon	mg C/l	S	8	7		0	0.000	0.970	1.324	1.700
Total Trihalomethanes	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	22.000	28.500	37.000
Total coliforms	No./100 ml	S	144	126		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Triclopyr	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Tritium	Bq/l	AS	1	1		0	0.000	< 10.000	< 10.000	< 10.000
Turbidity	NTU	S	52	49		0	0.000	< 0.180	< 0.204	0.480

#### Commentary on Water Quality:

A: Supply point authorisation for pesticides and related products.

Population of zone = 57635

This zone has a surface water source :R3302

#### PCV Exceedances:

Sample failed 19-MAY-2020 (ZS0601AE) Aluminium = 290 ug Al/.

Sample failed 16-JUN-2020 (ZS0601AE) Aluminium = 310 ug Al/.

#### Notes:

PCV = Prescribed Concentration or Value

U = Undertaking

S = Standard Sampling Frequency

R = Reduced Sampling Frequency

A = Authorised Supply Point

## 2020 WATER SUPPLY COMMENTARY

### ZS0602 - Drumaroad Downpatrick

The water supplied in this zone within the Newry, Mourne and Down council area complied with all the physical-chemical and microbiological standards laid down in the Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2017 except for the following parameter(s):-

#### **Iron – single exceedance**

Investigations found that this exceedance was most likely caused by a disturbance of mains deposits from older iron mains, with resamples being satisfactory after flushing.

NI Water has in place an extensive Mains Rehabilitation Programme, which favours mains replacement and zones are prioritised according to need. This programme will continue to maintain and improve the quality of water in your council area over the next few years.

WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZS0602 - Drumroad Downpatrick										
Printed On 28-JAN-2021 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2020 to 31-DEC-2020 incl.										
Parameter		U/A & Freq.	No. of samples planned per annum	No. of samples taken in year	PCV	No. Of samples contravening PCV	% of samples contravening PCV	Concentration or value (all samples)		
					Auth Dep			Min.	Mean	Max.
1,2 Dichloroethane	ug/l	AS	24	22		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.396	< 0.410
2,4-D	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004
2,4-DB	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Aluminium	ug Al/l	S	36	35		0	0.000	27.000	71.371	170.000
Ammonium	mg NH4/l	S	8	31		0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.010	< 0.010
Antimony	ug/l Sb	S	8	6		0	0.000	< 0.180	< 0.197	0.240
Arsenic	ug/l As	S	8	7		0	0.000	< 0.310	< 0.363	0.540
Asulam	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.017	< 0.017	< 0.017
Bentazone	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Benzene	ug/l	AS	24	26		0	0.000	< 0.041	< 0.146	< 0.150
Benzo(a)pyrene	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Boron	mg/l B	S	8	7		0	0.000	< 0.038	< 0.038	< 0.038
Bromate	ug BrO3/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.990	< 0.990	< 0.990
Bromoxynil	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.013	< 0.013	< 0.013
Cadmium	ug/l Cd	S	8	7		0	0.000	< 0.300	< 0.300	< 0.300
Chloride	mg Cl/l	S	8	6		0	0.000	7.000	8.500	8.900
Chlorotoluron	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003
Chlorpyrifos	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Chromium	ug/l Cr	S	8	7		0	0.000	< 0.370	< 0.836	2.300
Clopyralid	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.013	< 0.013	< 0.013
Clostridium perfringens (sulph red)	No./100 ml	AS	24	24		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Colony Counts 22	No./1 ml	S	36	31		0	0.000	0.000	1.806	16.000
Colony Counts 37 (48hrs)	No./1 ml	S	36	31		0	0.000	0.000	0.032	1.000
Colour	mg/l Pt/Co	S	36	33		0	0.000	< 0.930	< 1.005	1.700
Conductivity	uS/cm 20 C	S	36	34		0	0.000	74.000	80.412	87.000
Copper	mg Cu/l	S	8	2		0	0.000	< 0.043	< 0.043	< 0.043
Cyanide	ug/l CN	AS	24	24		0	0.000	0.000	< 4.813	< 5.500
Dicamba	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.017	< 0.017	< 0.017
Dichlorprop	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004
Diffenican	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.009	< 0.009	< 0.009
Dimethenamid	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	0.000	< 0.006	< 0.006
Diuron	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.006	< 0.006	< 0.006
E. coli	No./100 ml	S	108	95		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Enterococci	No./100ml	S	8	7		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Epoxiconazole	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005
Fenpropimorph	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.009	< 0.009	< 0.009
Flufenacet	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005
Fluoride	mg F/l	S	8	6		0	0.000	< 0.150	< 0.150	< 0.150
Fluroxypyr	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.018	< 0.018	< 0.018
Free - Residual disinfectant	mg Cl/l	S	108	99		0	0.000	0.140	0.632	0.990
Glyphosate	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Hydrogen Ion	pH value	S	36	34		0	0.000	7.050	7.663	8.300
Iron	ug Fe/l	S	36	36		1	2.778	9.400	20.356	230.000
Isoproturon	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Lead	ug Pb/l	S	8	1		0	0.000	< 1.300	< 1.300	< 1.300
Linuron	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
MCPA	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
MCPB	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.014	< 0.014	< 0.014
Manganese	ug Mn/l	S	36	36		0	0.000	0.210	2.721	28.000
Mecoprop	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004
Mercury	ug/l Hg	S	8	6		0	0.000	< 0.050	< 0.050	< 0.050
Metalaxyl	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Metamitron	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.007	< 0.007	< 0.007
Metazachlor	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.010	< 0.010
Metoxuron	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Metribuzin	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Nickel	ug Ni/l	S	8	1		0	0.000	< 0.260	< 0.260	< 0.260
Nitrate	mg/l	S	8	6		0	0.000	1.200	8.700	45.000
Nitrate/Nitrite Formula		S	8	6		0	0.000	< 0.024	< 0.174	< 0.900
Nitrite	mg/l	S	8	6		0	0.000	< 0.030	< 0.030	< 0.030
Odour	Diln No	S	36	21		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Oxamyl	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.005	< 0.023
PAH - Sum of four substances	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000



WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZS0602 - Drumroad Downpatrick										
Printed On 28-JAN-2021 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2020 to 31-DEC-2020 incl.										
Parameter		U/A	No. of	No. of	PCV	No. Of	% of	Concentration or value		
		& Freq.	samples planned per annum	samples taken in year	Auth Dep	samples contraven ing PCV	samples contraven ing PCV	(all samples)		
								Min.	Mean	Max.
Pendimethalin	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Pesticides - Total Substances	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Phorate	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Pirimicarb	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Propachlor	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Propiconazole	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Propyzamide	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.007	< 0.007	< 0.007
Prothioconazole	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Selenium	ug/l Se	S	8	6		0	0.000	< 0.410	< 0.428	0.520
Sodium	mg Na/l	S	8	7		0	0.000	5.100	5.800	6.400
Sodium	mg Na/l	S	8	7		0	0.000	5.100	5.800	6.400
Sulphate	mg SO4/l	S	8	6		0	0.000	13.000	15.333	17.000
Taste	Diln No	S	36	21		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tebuconazole	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004
Tetrachloroethene/Trichloroethene - S	ug/l	AS	24	26		0	0.000	< 0.770	< 0.775	< 0.790
Tetrachloromethane	ug/l	AS	24	26		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.398	< 0.410
Total - Residual disinfectant	mg Cl/l	S	108	99		0	0.000	0.100	0.704	1.110
Total Indicative Dose	mSv/year	AS	1	1		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100
Total Organic Carbon	mg C/l	S	8	7		0	0.000	1.000	1.243	1.500
Total Trihalomethanes	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	16.000	33.500	46.000
Total coliforms	No./100 ml	S	108	95		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Triclopyr	ug/l	AS	24	24		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Tritium	Bq/l	AS	1	1		0	0.000	< 10.000	< 10.000	< 10.000
Turbidity	NTU	S	36	34		0	0.000	0.130	0.203	0.410

#### Commentary on Water Quality:

A: Supply point authorisation for pesticides and related products.

Population of zone = 43538

This zone has a surface water source :R3302

#### PCV Exceedances:

Sample failed 20-FEB-2020 (ZS0602AE) Iron = 230 ug Fe/.

#### Notes:

PCV = Prescribed Concentration or Value

U = Undertaking

S = Standard Sampling Frequency

R = Reduced Sampling Frequency

A = Authorised Supply Point

## 2020 WATER SUPPLY COMMENTARY

### ZS0901 – Castor Bay Newry West

The water supplied in this zone within the Newry Mourne and Down council area complied with all the physical-chemical and microbiological standards laid down in the Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2017 except for the following parameter(s):-

#### **Aluminium – single exceedance**

There was no obvious reason for this exceedance, with all resamples being satisfactory.

Note: Due to Covid-19 restrictions on entering customer premises for sampling, this sample was taken at a fixed point Service Reservoir tap. The result was found not to be representative of the quality of the water going into supply,

WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZS0001 - Castor Bay Newry West										
Printed On 28-JAN-2021 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2020 to 31-DEC-2020 incl.										
Parameter		U/A & Freq.	No. of samples planned per annum	No. of samples taken in year	PCV	No. Of samples contravening PCV	% of samples contravening PCV	Concentration or value (all samples)		
					Auth Dep	ing PCV	ing PCV	Min.	Mean	Max.
1,2 Dichloroethane	ug/l	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.398	< 0.410
2,4-D	ug/l	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004
2,4-DB	ug/l	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Aluminium	ug Al/l	S	24	22		1	4.545	12.000	39.136	390.000
Ammonium	mg NH4/l	S	8	20		0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.010	< 0.010
Antimony	ug/l Sb	S	8	7		0	0.000	0.150	< 0.176	< 0.180
Arsenic	ug/l As	S	8	7		0	0.000	< 0.300	< 0.311	0.320
Asulam	ug/l	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.017	< 0.020	< 0.085
Bentazone	ug/l	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Benzene	ug/l	AS	24	26		0	0.000	< 0.041	< 0.146	< 0.150
Benzo(a)pyrene	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Boron	mg/l B	S	8	7		0	0.000	0.013	< 0.034	< 0.038
Bromate	ug BrO3/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.990	< 0.990	< 0.990
Bromoxynil	ug/l	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.013	< 0.013	< 0.013
Cadmium	ug/l Cd	S	8	7		0	0.000	0.010	< 0.259	< 0.300
Chloride	mg Cl/l	S	8	5		0	0.000	23.000	24.800	26.000
Chlorotoluron	ug/l	AS	24	25		0	0.000	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003
Chlorpyrifos	ug/l	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Chromium	ug/l Cr	S	8	7		0	0.000	< 0.370	< 0.396	0.550
Clopyralid	ug/l	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.013	< 0.014	0.029
Clostridium perfringens (sulph red)	No./100 ml	AS	24	24		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Colony Counts 22	No./1 ml	S	24	21		0	0.000	0.000	0.619	12.000
Colony Counts 37 (48hrs)	No./1 ml	S	24	21		0	0.000	0.000	0.143	2.000
Colour	mg/l Pt/Co	S	24	22		0	0.000	< 0.930	< 0.982	1.400
Conductivity	uS/cm 20 C	S	24	22		0	0.000	360.000	394.091	420.000
Copper	mg Cu/l	S	8	2		0	0.000	0.003	< 0.023	< 0.043
Cyanide	ug/l CN	AS	24	25		0	0.000	0.000	5.548	8.500
Dicamba	ug/l	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.017	< 0.017	< 0.017
Dichlorprop	ug/l	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004
Diiflufenican	ug/l	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.009	< 0.009	< 0.009
Dimethenamid	ug/l	AS	24	25		0	0.000	0.000	< 0.006	< 0.006
Diuron	ug/l	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.006	< 0.006	< 0.006
E. coli	No./100 ml	S	60	52		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Enterococci	No./100ml	S	8	7		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Epoxiconazole	ug/l	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005
Fenpropimorph	ug/l	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.009	< 0.009	< 0.009
Flufenacet	ug/l	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005
Fluoride	mg F/l	S	8	6		0	0.000	< 0.150	< 0.150	< 0.150
Fluroxypyr	ug/l	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.018	< 0.018	< 0.018
Free - Residual disinfectant	mg Cl/l	S	60	54		0	0.000	0.160	0.815	1.470
Glyphosate	ug/l	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Hydrogen Ion	pH value	S	24	22		0	0.000	6.980	7.381	7.710
Iron	ug Fe/l	S	24	22		0	0.000	< 2.000	< 18.418	48.000
Isoproturon	ug/l	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Lead	ug Pb/l	S	8	2		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 1.150	2.200
Linuron	ug/l	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
MCPA	ug/l	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.008	0.014
MCPB	ug/l	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.014	< 0.014	< 0.014
Manganese	ug Mn/l	S	24	22		0	0.000	0.370	1.143	3.000
Mecoprop	ug/l	AS	24	25		0	0.000	0.000	0.004	0.010
Mercury	ug/l Hg	S	8	6		0	0.000	< 0.022	< 0.045	< 0.050
Metalaxyl	ug/l	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Metamitron	ug/l	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.007	< 0.007	< 0.007
Metazachlor	ug/l	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.010	< 0.010
Metoxuron	ug/l	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Metribuzin	ug/l	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Nickel	ug Ni/l	S	8	2		0	0.000	1.100	3.250	5.400
Nitrate	mg/l	S	8	6		0	0.000	0.640	1.980	4.000
Nitrate/Nitrite Formula		S	8	6		0	0.000	< 0.013	< 0.040	< 0.080
Nitrite	mg/l	S	8	6		0	0.000	< 0.030	< 0.030	< 0.030
Odour	Diln No	S	24	13		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Oxamyl	ug/l	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.005	< 0.023
PAH - Sum of four substances	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000



WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZS0901 - Castor Bay Newry West										
Printed On 28-JAN-2021 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2020 to 31-DEC-2020 incl.										
Parameter		U/A	No. of	No. of	PCV	No. Of	% of	Concentration or value		
		& Freq.	samples planned per annum	samples taken in year	Auth Dep	ing PCV	ing PCV	(all samples)		
								Min.	Mean	Max.
Pendimethalin	ug/l	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Pesticides - Total Substances	ug/l	AS	24	25		0	0.000	0.000	0.011	0.037
Phorate	ug/l	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Pirimicarb	ug/l	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Propachlor	ug/l	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Propiconazole	ug/l	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Propyzamide	ug/l	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.007	< 0.007	< 0.007
Prothioconazole	ug/l	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Selenium	ug/l Se	S	8	7		0	0.000	0.220	< 0.383	< 0.410
Sodium	mg Na/l	S	8	6		0	0.000	18.000	20.333	21.000
Sodium	mg Na/l	S	8	6		0	0.000	18.000	20.333	21.000
Sulphate	mg SO4/l	S	8	6		0	0.000	84.000	< 91.167	<100.000
Taste	Diln No	S	24	13		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tebuconazole	ug/l	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004
Tetrachloroethene/Trichloroethene - S	ug/l	AS	24	26		0	0.000	< 0.770	< 0.775	< 0.790
Tetrachloromethane	ug/l	AS	24	26		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.398	< 0.410
Total - Residual disinfectant	mg Cl/l	S	60	54		0	0.000	0.260	0.993	1.550
Total Indicative Dose	mSv/year	AS	1	1		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100
Total Organic Carbon	mg C/l	S	8	7		0	0.000	2.500	2.757	3.000
Total Trihalomethanes	ug/l	S	8	9		0	0.000	27.000	39.778	53.000
Total coliforms	No./100 ml	S	60	52		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Triclopyr	ug/l	AS	24	25		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	0.014
Tritium	Bq/l	AS	1	1		0	0.000	< 10.000	< 10.000	< 10.000
Turbidity	NTU	S	24	22		0	0.000	0.130	0.185	0.290

#### Commentary on Water Quality:

A: Supply point authorisation for pesticides and related products.

Population of zone = 22962

This zone has a surface water source ;R2308

#### PCV Exceedances:

Sample failed 07-SEP-2020 (ZS0901AE) Aluminium = 390 ug Al/.

#### Notes:

PCV = Prescribed Concentration or Value

U = Undertaking

S = Standard Sampling Frequency

R = Reduced Sampling Frequency

A = Authorised Supply Point

## 2020 WATER SUPPLY COMMENTARY

### ZS0902 - Fofanny Dromore

The water supplied in this zone within your council area complied with all the physical-chemical and microbiological standards laid down in the Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2017.

WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZS0902 - Fofanny Dromore										
Printed On 28-JAN-2021 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2020 to 31-DEC-2020 incl.										
Parameter		U/A & Freq.	No. of samples planned per annum	No. of samples taken in year	PCV	No. Of samples contravening PCV	% of samples contravening PCV	Concentration or value (all samples)		
					Auth Dep	ing PCV	ing PCV	Min.	Mean	Max.
1,2 Dichloroethane	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.401	< 0.410
2,4-D	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004
2,4-DB	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Aluminium	ug Al/l	S	36	33		0	0.000	8.800	24.327	56.000
Ammonium	mg NH4/l	S	8	28		0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.010	< 0.010
Antimony	ug/l Sb	S	8	7		0	0.000	0.100	< 0.169	< 0.180
Arsenic	ug/l As	S	8	7		0	0.000	< 0.300	< 0.309	< 0.310
Asulam	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.017	< 0.019	< 0.085
Bentazone	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Benzene	ug/l	AS	32	34		0	0.000	< 0.041	< 0.147	< 0.150
Benzo(a)pyrene	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Boron	mg/l B	S	8	7		0	0.000	0.004	< 0.033	< 0.038
Bromate	ug BrO3/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.990	< 1.083	1.300
Bromoxynil	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.013	< 0.013	< 0.013
Cadmium	ug/l Cd	S	8	7		0	0.000	0.013	< 0.259	< 0.300
Chloride	mg Cl/l	S	8	5		0	0.000	10.000	12.000	14.000
Chlorotoluron	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003
Chlorpyrifos	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Chromium	ug/l Cr	S	8	7		0	0.000	< 0.370	< 0.370	< 0.370
Clopyralid	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.013	< 0.014	0.029
Clostridium perfringens (sulph red)	No./100 ml	AS	32	32		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Colony Counts 22	No./1 ml	S	36	31		0	0.000	0.000	0.323	4.000
Colony Counts 37 (48hrs)	No./1 ml	S	36	31		0	0.000	0.000	0.032	1.000
Colour	mg/l Pt/Co	S	36	32		0	0.000	< 0.930	< 1.019	1.500
Conductivity	uS/cm 20 C	S	36	33		0	0.000	93.000	104.273	130.000
Copper	mg Cu/l	S	8	2		0	0.000	0.014	< 0.029	< 0.043
Cyanide	ug/l CN	AS	32	33		0	0.000	0.000	5.370	8.500
Dicamba	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.017	< 0.017	< 0.017
Dichlorprop	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004
Diiflufenican	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.009	< 0.009	< 0.009
Dimethenamid	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	0.000	< 0.006	< 0.006
Diuron	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.006	< 0.006	< 0.006
E. coli	No./100 ml	S	96	83		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Enterococci	No./100ml	S	8	7		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Epoxiconazole	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005
Fenpropimorph	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.009	< 0.009	< 0.009
Flufenacet	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005
Fluoride	mg F/l	S	8	6		0	0.000	< 0.150	< 0.150	< 0.150
Fluroxypyr	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.018	< 0.018	< 0.018
Free - Residual disinfectant	mg Cl/l	S	96	86		0	0.000	0.130	0.799	1.430
Glyphosate	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Hydrogen Ion	pH value	S	36	33		0	0.000	7.040	7.448	7.810
Iron	ug Fe/l	S	36	33		0	0.000	2.700	14.385	35.000
Isoproturon	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Lead	ug Pb/l	S	8	2		0	0.000	0.480	< 0.890	< 1.300
Linuron	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
MCPA	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.007	0.014
MCPB	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.014	< 0.014	< 0.014
Manganese	ug Mn/l	S	36	33		0	0.000	0.330	1.225	12.000
Mecoprop	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	0.000	0.004	0.010
Mercury	ug/l Hg	S	8	7		0	0.000	< 0.022	< 0.046	< 0.050
Metalaxyl	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Metamitron	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.007	< 0.007	< 0.007
Metazachlor	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.010	< 0.010
Metoxuron	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Metribuzin	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Nickel	ug Ni/l	S	8	2		0	0.000	0.270	0.465	0.660
Nitrate	mg/l	S	8	6		0	0.000	1.100	1.650	2.100
Nitrate/Nitrite Formula		S	8	6		0	0.000	< 0.022	< 0.033	< 0.042
Nitrite	mg/l	S	8	6		0	0.000	< 0.030	< 0.030	< 0.030
Odour	Diln No	S	36	22		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Oxamyl	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.005	< 0.023
PAH - Sum of four substances	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZS0902 - Fofanny Dromore										
Printed On 28-JAN-2021 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2020 to 31-DEC-2020 incl.										
Parameter		U/A & Freq.	No. of samples planned per annum	No. of samples taken in year	PCV Auth Dep	No. Of samples contraven ing PCV	% of samples contraven ing PCV	Concentration or value (all samples)		
								Min.	Mean	Max.
Pendimethalin	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Pesticides - Total Substances	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	0.000	0.009	0.037
Phorate	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Pirimicarb	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Propachlor	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Propiconazole	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Propyzamide	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.007	< 0.007	< 0.007
Prothioconazole	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Selenium	ug/l Se	S	8	7		0	0.000	< 0.200	< 0.380	< 0.410
Sodium	mg Na/l	S	8	5		0	0.000	7.000	7.840	8.000
Sodium	mg Na/l	S	8	5		0	0.000	7.000	7.840	8.000
Sulphate	mg SO4/l	S	8	6		0	0.000	18.000	18.833	20.000
Taste	Diln No	S	36	22		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tebuconazole	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004
Tetrachloroethene/Trichloroethene - S	ug/l	AS	32	34		0	0.000	< 0.770	< 0.775	< 0.790
Tetrachloromethane	ug/l	AS	32	34		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.401	< 0.410
Total - Residual disinfectant	mg Cl/l	S	96	86		0	0.000	0.150	0.916	1.660
Total Indicative Dose	mSv/year	AS	2	2		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100
Total Organic Carbon	mg C/l	S	8	7		0	0.000	1.100	1.629	2.200
Total Trihalomethanes	ug/l	S	8	9		0	0.000	20.000	32.111	48.000
Total coliforms	No./100 ml	S	96	83		0	0.000	0.000	0.012	1.000
Triclopyr	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	0.014
Tritium	Bq/l	AS	2	2		0	0.000	< 10.000	< 10.000	< 10.000
Turbidity	NTU	S	36	33		0	0.000	0.120	< 0.176	< 0.180

#### Commentary on Water Quality:

A: Supply point authorisation for pesticides and related products.

Population of zone = 37336

This zone has a surface water source ;R2711

#### PCV Exceedances:

Sample failed 02-NOV-2020 (ZS0902AE) Total coliforms = 1 No./100.

#### Notes:

PCV = Prescribed Concentration or Value

U = Undertaking

S = Standard Sampling Frequency

R = Reduced Sampling Frequency

A = Authorised Supply Point



## 2020 WATER SUPPLY COMMENTARY

### ZS0904 - Fofanny Mourne

The water supplied in this zone within your council area complied with all the physical-chemical and microbiological standards laid down in the Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2017.

WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZS0904 - Fofanny Mourne										
Printed On 28-JAN-2021 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2020 to 31-DEC-2020 incl.										
Parameter		U/A & Freq.	No. of samples planned per annum	No. of samples taken in year	PCV	No. Of samples contravening PCV	% of samples contravening PCV	Concentration or value (all samples)		
								Min.	Mean	Max.
1,2 Dichloroethane	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.410	< 0.410	< 0.410
2,4-D	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004
2,4-DB	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Aluminium	ug Al/l	S	52	47		0	0.000	9.000	23.255	36.000
Ammonium	mg NH4/l	S	8	44		0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.010	< 0.010
Antimony	ug/l Sb	S	8	6		0	0.000	0.077	< 0.163	< 0.180
Arsenic	ug/l As	S	8	7		0	0.000	< 0.300	< 0.300	< 0.310
Asulam	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.017	< 0.017	< 0.017
Bentazone	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Benzene	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.150	< 0.150	< 0.150
Benzo(a)pyrene	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Boron	mg/l B	S	8	7		0	0.000	0.004	< 0.033	< 0.038
Bromate	ug BrO3/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.990	< 1.121	1.300
Bromoxynil	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.013	< 0.013	< 0.013
Cadmium	ug/l Cd	S	8	7		0	0.000	0.016	< 0.259	< 0.300
Chloride	mg Cl/l	S	8	6		0	0.000	11.000	12.333	14.000
Chlorotoluron	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003
Chlorpyrifos	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Chromium	ug/l Cr	S	8	7		0	0.000	< 0.370	< 0.371	0.380
Clopyralid	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.013	< 0.013	< 0.013
Clostridium perfringens (sulph red)	No./100 ml	AS	8	8		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Colony Counts 22	No./1 ml	S	52	45		0	0.000	0.000	7.009	82.000
Colony Counts 37 (48hrs)	No./1 ml	S	52	45		0	0.000	0.000	0.133	4.000
Colour	mg/l Pt/Co	S	52	47		0	0.000	< 0.930	< 1.100	2.300
Conductivity	uS/cm 20 C	S	52	48		0	0.000	92.000	122.542	400.000
Copper	mg Cu/l	S	8	2		0	0.000	0.005	< 0.024	< 0.043
Cyanide	ug/l CN	AS	8	8		0	0.000	0.000	< 4.813	< 5.500
Dicamba	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.017	< 0.017	< 0.017
Dichlorprop	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004
Diiflufenican	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.009	< 0.009	< 0.009
Dimethenamid	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	0.000	< 0.006	< 0.006
Diuron	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.006	< 0.006	< 0.006
E. coli	No./100 ml	S	156	135		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Enterococci	No./100ml	S	8	7		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Epoxiconazole	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005
Fenpropimorph	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.009	< 0.009	< 0.009
Flufenacet	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005
Fluoride	mg F/l	S	8	6		0	0.000	< 0.150	< 0.150	< 0.150
Fluroxypyr	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.018	< 0.018	< 0.018
Free - Residual disinfectant	mg Cl/l	S	156	137		0	0.000	0.000	0.849	1.270
Glyphosate	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Hydrogen Ion	pH value	S	52	48		0	0.000	7.230	7.507	8.090
Iron	ug Fe/l	S	52	48		0	0.000	7.000	17.833	110.000
Isoproturon	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Lead	ug Pb/l	S	8	2		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.700	< 1.300
Linuron	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
MCPA	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	0.004
MCPB	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.014	< 0.014	< 0.014
Manganese	ug Mn/l	S	52	46		0	0.000	0.460	0.995	3.100
Mecoprop	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004
Mercury	ug/l Hg	S	8	7		0	0.000	< 0.022	< 0.046	< 0.050
Metalaxyl	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Metamitron	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.007	< 0.007	< 0.007
Metazachlor	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.010	< 0.010
Metoxuron	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Metribuzin	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Nickel	ug Ni/l	S	8	2		0	0.000	0.330	0.355	0.380
Nitrate	mg/l	S	8	7		0	0.000	0.990	1.527	2.000
Nitrate/Nitrite Formula		S	8	7		0	0.000	< 0.020	< 0.031	< 0.041
Nitrite	mg/l	S	8	7		0	0.000	< 0.030	< 0.030	< 0.030
Odour	Diln No	S	52	29		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Oxamyl	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.005	< 0.023
PAH - Sum of four substances	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000



WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZS0904 - Fofanny Mourne										
Printed On 28-JAN-2021 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2020 to 31-DEC-2020 incl.										
Parameter		U/A & Freq.	No. of samples planned per annum	No. of samples taken in year	PCV Auth Dep	No. Of samples contraven ing PCV	% of samples contraven ing PCV	Concentration or value (all samples)		
								Min.	Mean	Max.
Pendimethalin	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Pesticides - Total Substances	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.004
Phorate	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Pirimicarb	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Propachlor	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Propiconazole	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Propyzamide	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.007	< 0.007	< 0.007
Prothioconazole	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Selenium	ug/l Se	S	8	7		0	0.000	< 0.200	< 0.380	< 0.410
Sodium	mg Na/l	S	8	6		0	0.000	7.000	7.917	8.900
Sodium	mg Na/l	S	8	6		0	0.000	7.000	7.917	8.900
Sulphate	mg SO4/l	S	8	6		0	0.000	17.000	18.833	21.000
Taste	Diln No	S	52	29		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tebuconazole	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004
Tetrachloroethene/Trichloroethene - S	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.770	< 0.775	< 0.790
Tetrachloromethane	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.410	< 0.410	< 0.410
Total - Residual disinfectant	mg Cl/l	S	156	137		0	0.000	0.180	0.943	1.380
Total Indicative Dose	mSv/year	AS	1	1		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100
Total Organic Carbon	mg C/l	S	8	7		0	0.000	1.100	1.729	2.800
Total Trihalomethanes	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	16.000	29.250	47.000
Total coliforms	No./100 ml	S	156	135		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Triclopyr	ug/l	AS	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Tritium	Bq/l	AS	1	1		0	0.000	< 10.000	< 10.000	< 10.000
Turbidity	NTU	S	52	48		0	0.000	0.110	0.179	0.200

#### Commentary on Water Quality:

A: Supply point authorisation for pesticides and related products.

Population of zone = 63635

This zone has a surface water source ;R2711

PCV Exceedances:

Water Quality was satisfactory

#### Notes:

PCV = Prescribed Concentration or Value

U = Undertaking

S = Standard Sampling Frequency

R = Reduced Sampling Frequency

A = Authorised Supply Point

## 2020 WATER SUPPLY COMMENTARY

### ZS1001 - Carran Hill Crossmaglen

The water supplied in this zone within your council area complied with all the physical-chemical and microbiological standards laid down in the Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2017.

WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZS1001 - Carran Hill Crossmaglen										
Printed On 28-JAN-2021 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2020 to 31-DEC-2020 incl.										
Parameter		U/A & Freq.	No. of samples planned per annum	No. of samples taken in year	PCV	No. Of samples contravening PCV	% of samples contravening PCV	Concentration or value (all samples)		
								Min.	Mean	Max.
1,2 Dichloroethane	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.401	< 0.410
2,4-D	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	0.004
2,4-DB	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Aluminium	ug Al/l	S	24	22		0	0.000	4.600	19.277	130.000
Ammonium	mg NH4/l	S	8	21		0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.010	< 0.010
Antimony	ug/l Sb	S	8	7		0	0.000	< 0.180	< 0.180	< 0.180
Arsenic	ug/l As	S	8	7		0	0.000	< 0.310	< 0.333	0.370
Asulam	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.017	< 0.019	< 0.085
Bentazone	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	0.004
Benzene	ug/l	AS	32	34		0	0.000	< 0.041	< 0.147	< 0.150
Benzo(a)pyrene	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Boron	mg/l B	S	8	7		0	0.000	< 0.038	< 0.038	< 0.038
Bromate	ug BrO3/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	< 0.990	< 1.311	1.600
Bromoxynil	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.013	< 0.013	< 0.013
Cadmium	ug/l Cd	S	8	7		0	0.000	< 0.300	< 0.300	< 0.300
Chloride	mg Cl/l	S	8	6		0	0.000	17.000	19.000	21.000
Chlorotoluron	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003
Chlorpyrifos	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Chromium	ug/l Cr	S	8	7		0	0.000	< 0.370	< 0.371	0.380
Clopyralid	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.013	< 0.015	0.043
Clostridium perfringens (sulph red)	No./100 ml	AS	32	32		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Colony Counts 22	No./1 ml	S	24	22		0	0.000	0.000	0.001	1.000
Colony Counts 37 (48hrs)	No./1 ml	S	24	22		0	0.000	0.000	0.045	1.000
Colour	mg/l Pt/Co	S	24	23		0	0.000	< 0.930	< 1.578	2.400
Conductivity	uS/cm 20 C	S	24	23		0	0.000	230.000	257.391	420.000
Copper	mg Cu/l	S	8	2		0	0.000	< 0.043	< 0.043	< 0.043
Cyanide	ug/l CN	AS	32	33		0	0.000	0.000	5.388	8.500
Dicamba	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.017	< 0.017	< 0.017
Dichlorprop	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004
Diiflufenican	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.009	< 0.009	< 0.009
Dimethenamid	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	0.000	< 0.006	< 0.006
Diuron	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.006	< 0.006	< 0.006
E. coli	No./100 ml	S	36	36		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Enterococci	No./100ml	S	8	7		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Epoxiconazole	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005
Fenpropimorph	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.009	< 0.009	< 0.009
Flufenacet	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005
Fluoride	mg F/l	S	8	6		0	0.000	< 0.150	< 0.150	< 0.150
Fluroxypyr	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.018	< 0.018	0.020
Free - Residual disinfectant	mg Cl/l	S	36	35		0	0.000	0.210	0.736	1.070
Glyphosate	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Hydrogen Ion	pH value	S	24	23		0	0.000	7.090	7.331	7.610
Iron	ug Fe/l	S	24	23		0	0.000	8.600	< 13.957	< 14.200
Isoproturon	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Lead	ug Pb/l	S	8	2		0	0.000	< 1.300	< 1.300	< 1.300
Linuron	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
MCPA	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.010	0.031
MCPB	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.014	< 0.014	< 0.014
Manganese	ug Mn/l	S	24	23		0	0.000	0.180	0.815	1.100
Mecoprop	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	0.000	0.005	0.012
Mercury	ug/l Hg	S	8	7		0	0.000	< 0.050	< 0.050	< 0.050
Metalaxyl	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Metamitron	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.007	< 0.007	< 0.007
Metazachlor	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.010	< 0.010
Metoxuron	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Metribuzin	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Nickel	ug Ni/l	S	8	2		0	0.000	2.100	2.350	2.600
Nitrate	mg/l	S	8	6		0	0.000	1.100	3.600	5.100
Nitrate/Nitrite Formula		S	8	6		0	0.000	< 0.022	< 0.072	< 0.100
Nitrite	mg/l	S	8	6		0	0.000	< 0.030	< 0.030	< 0.030
Odour	Diln No	S	24	13		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Oxamyl	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.005	< 0.023
PAH - Sum of four substances	ug/l	S	8	8		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZS1001 - Carran Hill Crossmaglen										
Printed On 28-JAN-2021 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2020 to 31-DEC-2020 incl.										
Parameter		U/A	No. of	No. of	PCV	No. Of	% of	Concentration or value		
		& Freq.	samples planned per annum	samples taken in year	Auth Dep	samples contraven ing PCV	samples contraven ing PCV	(all samples)		
								Min.	Mean	Max.
Pendimethalin	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Pesticides - Total Substances	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	0.000	0.017	0.089
Phorate	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Pirimicarb	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Propachlor	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Propiconazole	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Propyzamide	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.007	< 0.007	< 0.007
Prothioconazole	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Selenium	ug/l Se	S	8	7		0	0.000	< 0.410	< 0.410	< 0.410
Sodium	mg Na/l	S	8	7		0	0.000	11.000	12.286	14.000
Sodium	mg Na/l	S	8	7		0	0.000	11.000	12.286	14.000
Sulphate	mg SO4/l	S	8	6		0	0.000	43.000	50.500	63.000
Taste	Diln No	S	24	13		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tebuconazole	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004
Tetrachloroethene/Trichloroethene - S	ug/l	AS	32	34		0	0.000	< 0.770	< 0.775	< 0.790
Tetrachloromethane	ug/l	AS	32	34		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.401	< 0.410
Total - Residual disinfectant	mg Cl/l	S	36	35		0	0.000	0.370	0.929	1.250
Total Indicative Dose	mSv/year	AS	2	2		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100
Total Organic Carbon	mg C/l	S	8	7		0	0.000	2.800	3.443	4.100
Total Trihalomethanes	ug/l	S	8	10		0	0.000	43.000	60.400	73.000
Total coliforms	No./100 ml	S	36	36		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Triclopyr	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	0.019
Tritium	Bq/l	AS	2	2		0	0.000	< 10.000	< 10.000	< 10.000
Turbidity	NTU	S	24	23		0	0.000	0.160	< 0.179	< 0.180

#### Commentary on Water Quality:

A: Supply point authorisation for pesticides and related products.

Population of zone = 10166

This zone has a surface water source ;R2707

PCV Exceedances:

Water Quality was satisfactory

#### Notes:

PCV = Prescribed Concentration or Value

U = Undertaking

S = Standard Sampling Frequency

R = Reduced Sampling Frequency

A = Authorised Supply Point



## 2020 WATER SUPPLY COMMENTARY

### ZS1002 - Carran Hill Camly

The water supplied in this zone within your council area complied with all the physical-chemical and microbiological standards laid down in the Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2017.



WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZS1002 - Carran Hill Camly										
Printed On 28-JAN-2021 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2020 to 31-DEC-2020 incl.										
Parameter		U/A & Freq.	No. of samples planned per annum	No. of samples taken in year	PCV	No. Of samples contravening PCV	% of samples contravening PCV	Concentration or value (all samples)		
								Min.	Mean	Max.
1,2 Dichloroethane	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.401	< 0.410
2,4-D	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	0.004
2,4-DB	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Aluminium	ug Al/l	S	4	3		0	0.000	6.400	8.633	11.000
Ammonium	mg NH4/l	S	4	3		0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.010	< 0.010
Antimony	ug/l Sb	S	4	3		0	0.000	0.170	< 0.177	< 0.180
Arsenic	ug/l As	S	4	3		0	0.000	0.320	0.337	0.350
Asulam	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.017	< 0.019	< 0.085
Bentazone	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	0.004
Benzene	ug/l	AS	32	34		0	0.000	< 0.041	< 0.147	< 0.150
Benzo(a)pyrene	ug/l	S	4	4		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Boron	mg/l B	S	4	3		0	0.000	0.008	< 0.028	< 0.038
Bromate	ug BrO3/l	S	4	4		0	0.000	1.100	1.275	1.500
Bromoxynil	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.013	< 0.013	< 0.013
Cadmium	ug/l Cd	S	4	3		0	0.000	0.016	< 0.205	< 0.300
Chloride	mg Cl/l	S	4	3		0	0.000	17.000	18.667	20.000
Chlorotoluron	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003
Chlorpyrifos	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Chromium	ug/l Cr	S	4	3		0	0.000	0.160	< 0.300	< 0.370
Clopyralid	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.013	< 0.015	0.043
Clostridium perfringens (sulph red)	No./100 ml	AS	32	32		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Colony Counts 22	No./1 ml	S	4	3		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Colony Counts 37 (48hrs)	No./1 ml	S	4	3		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Colour	mg/l Pt/Co	S	4	3		0	0.000	1.200	1.633	2.100
Conductivity	uS/cm 20 C	S	4	3		0	0.000	250.000	260.000	280.000
Copper	mg Cu/l	S	4	1		0	0.000	0.340	0.340	0.340
Cyanide	ug/l CN	AS	32	33		0	0.000	0.000	5.388	8.500
Dicamba	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.017	< 0.017	< 0.017
Dichlorprop	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004
Diiflufenican	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.009	< 0.009	< 0.009
Dimethenamid	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	0.000	< 0.006	< 0.006
Diuron	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.006	< 0.006	< 0.006
E. coli	No./100 ml	S	12	11		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Enterococci	No./100ml	S	4	3		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Epoxiconazole	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005
Fenpropimorph	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.009	< 0.009	< 0.009
Flufenacet	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005
Fluoride	mg F/l	S	4	3		0	0.000	< 0.024	< 0.108	< 0.150
Fluroxypyr	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.018	< 0.018	0.020
Free - Residual disinfectant	mg Cl/l	S	12	12		0	0.000	0.230	0.700	1.210
Glyphosate	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Hydrogen Ion	pH value	S	4	3		0	0.000	7.130	7.540	7.860
Iron	ug Fe/l	S	4	3		0	0.000	< 14.200	< 21.733	32.000
Isoproturon	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Lead	ug Pb/l	S	4	1		0	0.000	0.240	0.240	0.240
Linuron	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
MCPA	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.010	0.031
MCPB	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.014	< 0.014	< 0.014
Manganese	ug Mn/l	S	4	3		0	0.000	0.390	0.873	1.400
Mecoprop	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	0.000	0.005	0.012
Mercury	ug/l Hg	S	4	4		0	0.000	< 0.050	< 0.050	< 0.050
Metalaxyl	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Metamitron	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.007	< 0.007	< 0.007
Metazachlor	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.010	< 0.010
Metoxuron	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Metribuzin	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Nickel	ug Ni/l	S	4	1		0	0.000	3.700	3.700	3.700
Nitrate	mg/l	S	4	3		0	0.000	1.200	3.500	5.000
Nitrate/Nitrite Formula		S	4	2		0	0.000	< 0.025	< 0.056	< 0.086
Nitrite	mg/l	S	4	3		0	0.000	< 0.010	< 0.023	< 0.030
Odour	Diln No	S	4	2		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Oxamyl	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.005	< 0.023
PAH - Sum of four substances	ug/l	S	4	4		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000

WATER SUPPLY ZONE - ZS1002 - Carran Hill Camly										
Printed On 28-JAN-2021 : NI Water : Period 01-JAN-2020 to 31-DEC-2020 incl.										
Parameter		U/A & Freq.	No. of samples planned per annum	No. of samples taken in year	PCV Auth Dep	No. Of samples contraven ing PCV	% of samples contraven ing PCV	Concentration or value (all samples)		
								Min.	Mean	Max.
Pendimethalin	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Pesticides - Total Substances	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	0.000	0.017	0.089
Phorate	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Pirimicarb	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.008	< 0.008	< 0.008
Propachlor	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	< 0.012
Propiconazole	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.003	< 0.003	< 0.003
Propyzamide	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.007	< 0.007	< 0.007
Prothioconazole	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.002	< 0.002	< 0.002
Selenium	ug/l Se	S	4	3		0	0.000	0.290	< 0.370	< 0.410
Sodium	mg Na/l	S	4	3		0	0.000	11.000	12.667	14.000
Sodium	mg Na/l	S	4	3		0	0.000	11.000	12.667	14.000
Sulphate	mg SO4/l	S	4	3		0	0.000	47.000	51.667	54.000
Taste	Diln No	S	4	2		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Tebuconazole	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.004	< 0.004	< 0.004
Tetrachloroethene/Trichloroethene - S	ug/l	AS	32	34		0	0.000	< 0.770	< 0.775	< 0.790
Tetrachloromethane	ug/l	AS	32	34		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.401	< 0.410
Total - Residual disinfectant	mg Cl/l	S	12	12		0	0.000	0.410	0.872	1.390
Total Indicative Dose	mSv/year	AS	2	2		0	0.000	< 0.100	< 0.100	< 0.100
Total Organic Carbon	mg C/l	S	4	3		0	0.000	2.600	3.267	3.600
Total Trihalomethanes	ug/l	S	4	4		0	0.000	42.000	53.250	65.000
Total coliforms	No./100 ml	S	12	11		0	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Triclopyr	ug/l	AS	32	33		0	0.000	< 0.012	< 0.012	0.019
Tritium	Bq/l	AS	2	2		0	0.000	< 10.000	< 10.000	< 10.000
Turbidity	NTU	S	4	3		0	0.000	< 0.180	< 0.210	0.270

#### Commentary on Water Quality:

A: Supply point authorisation for pesticides and related products.

Population of zone = 4423

This zone has a surface water source ;R2308

PCV Exceedances:

Water Quality was satisfactory

#### Notes:

PCV = Prescribed Concentration or Value

U = Undertaking

S = Standard Sampling Frequency

R = Reduced Sampling Frequency

A = Authorised Supply Point

<b>Report to:</b>	Active and Healthy Communities
<b>Date of Meeting:</b>	16 August 2021
<b>Subject:</b>	INTERREG FASTER Project - Potential EV Charge Point Locations
<b>Reporting Officer (Including Job Title):</b>	Eoin Devlin Assistant Director Health and Wellbeing
<b>Contact Officer (Including Job Title):</b>	Sheena McEldowney Head of Sustainability

Confirm how this Report should be treated by placing an x in either:-

<b>For decision</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>For noting only</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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<b>1.0</b>	<b>Purpose and Background</b>
1.1	That the Committee note the contents of the report.
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Key issues</b>
2.1	<p>The Council are an Associate Partner in the INTERREG Funded FASTER [Facilitating a Sustainable Transition to EVs in the Region] Project.</p> <p>The FASTER project is funded through the EU's INTERREG VA programme and will see the installation of 73 electric rapid charging points at areas of defined need across the 3 partner regions of Northern Ireland, the Republic of Ireland and Scotland.</p> <p>The project will be delivered by a consortium of partners led by the East Border Region and includes the Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland, Highlands and Islands Transport Partnership, Ulster University, South West College, University of Strathclyde and Dundalk Institute of Technology.</p> <p>Although research suggests that up to 80% of charging will take place at the homes of EV owners, the number of chargers currently available for public use is widely regarded as one of the key obstacles for drivers considering the move to a more sustainable vehicle. The FASTER Project will deliver effective solutions to help overcome this barrier and will educate drivers as to their electric vehicle options and the benefits they can bring.</p> <p>The FASTER Project Team is currently working with Newry, Mourne and Down District Council to identify suitable locations within the District for this vital infrastructure which will be installed (approximately 3 Charge Points within the council area) on a rolling basis over the next 6 to 18 months.</p> <p>Twelve sites, see Appendix 1, have been put forward to the FASTER Team to determine suitability as potential Charge Point Locations. Factors such as need, site access, grid capacity and existing infrastructure will all be considered as part of the site suitability assessment by the Project Team.</p>

<b>3.0</b>	<b>Recommendations</b>
3.1	That the Committee note the contents of the report.
<b>4.0</b>	<b>Resource implications</b>
4.1	None.
<b>5.0</b>	<b>Due regard to equality of opportunity and regard to good relations (complete the relevant sections)</b>
5.1	<p><b><i>General proposal with no clearly defined impact upon, or connection to, specific equality and good relations outcomes</i></b></p> <p>It is not anticipated the proposal will have an adverse impact upon equality of opportunity or good relations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
5.2	<p><b><i>Proposal relates to the introduction of a strategy, policy initiative or practice and / or sensitive or contentious decision</i></b></p> <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If yes, please complete the following:</p> <p>The policy (strategy, policy initiative or practice and / or decision) has been equality screened <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>The policy (strategy, policy initiative or practice and / or decision) will be subject to equality screening prior to implementation <input type="checkbox"/></p>
5.3	<p><b><i>Proposal initiating consultation</i></b></p> <p>Consultation will seek the views of those directly affected by the proposal, address barriers for particular Section 75 equality categories to participate and allow adequate time for groups to consult amongst themselves <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Consultation period will be 12 weeks <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Consultation period will be less than 12 weeks (rationale to be provided) <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><i>Rationale:</i></p>
<b>6.0</b>	<b>Due regard to Rural Needs (please tick all that apply)</b>
6.1	Proposal relates to developing, adopting, implementing or revising a policy / strategy / plan / designing and/or delivering a public service

	<div>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></div> <div>If yes, please complete the following:</div> <div>Rural Needs Impact Assessment completed <input type="checkbox"/></div>
7.0	Appendices
	APP 1 NMD Potential Charge Point Locations for consideration by FASTER Project.
8.0	Background Documents
	None



**NMD Potential Charge Point Locations for consideration by FASTER Project Team:**

1. Downpatrick St Car Park, Saintfield
2. Scotch Street Carpark, Downpatrick
3. Islands Park, Newcastle
4. Cranfield Car Park, Cranfield, Kilkeel
5. The Square, Warrenpoint
6. The Square Hilltown
7. Canal Bank 1 Car Park, Soho, Newry
8. Cardinal O'Faich Square, Crossmaglen
9. Slieve Gullion Car Park, Killeavy
10. The Square Car Park Rostrevor
11. Upper Square Car Park Castlewellan
12. Harmony Way Parking Area adjacent to Windmill St Carpark, Ballynahinch

<b>Report to:</b>	Active and Healthy Communities Committee
<b>Date of Meeting:</b>	16 August 2021
<b>Subject:</b>	Housing Supply Strategy Call for Evidence 2021
<b>Reporting Officer:</b>	Michael Lipsett, Director of Active and Healthy Communities
<b>Contact Officers:</b>	Alan Beggs, Head of Evidence and Research

Confirm how this Report should be treated by placing an x in either:-

<b>For decision</b>	<b>For noting only</b>	<b>X</b>
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<b>1.0</b>	<b>Purpose and Background</b>
1.1	<p>In May 2020, Communities Minister Deirdre Hargey launched a Call for Evidence to help inform a new Strategy to increase the supply of housing across all tenures. This call for evidence to the form of a document which considered housing as a 'whole system' and set out at the issues impacting on supply including as demographics, policy, conomics/finance, social preferences as well as finance, provision of land, planning regulations, innovation and skills. Respondents were asked to provide comment on the information set out in this document.</p> <p>The call for evidence was the first formal stage in an ongoing public engagement process to help inform the development of the Strategy. The call for evidence document set out current understanding of the evidence available in relation to housing supply issues and invited your comments and views.</p> <p>The department encouraged participants to provide evidence that they considered to be of value in developing the Strategy including research, professional knowledge or experience acquired through your personal or professional life.</p> <p>A further public consultation will take place on the draft Strategy later in the year.</p> <p>The closing date for responses was 16 July 2021.</p>
1.2	<p>The call for evidence included 53 questions covering:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shaping Places and Building Communities</li> <li>• Land and Property</li> <li>• Planning</li> <li>• Finance</li> <li>• Infrastructure</li> <li>• Climate Change/Net Zero</li> <li>• Innovation</li> <li>• Skills and Employment</li> </ul>

1.3	<p>Council's Head of Evidence and Research, coordinated a response to including contributions by officers from several departments across the organisation including Planning, Community Development, Equality and Policy, Economic Development, Building Control, Sustainability and Community Planning</p> <p>A response was submitted on 16 July 2021.</p>
2.0	<b>Key issues</b>
2.1	Appendix 1 contains Housing Supply Strategy Call for Evidence 2021
3.0	<b>Recommendations</b>
3.1	Members are asked to note Newry, Mourne and Down District Council's response to the Housing Supply Strategy Call for Evidence 2021 (DfC)
4.0	<b>Resource implications</b>
4.1	No financial or resources implications are anticipated.
5.0	<b>Due regard to equality of opportunity and regard to good relations (complete the relevant sections)</b>
5.1	<p><b><i>General proposal with no clearly defined impact upon, or connection to, specific equality and good relations outcomes</i></b></p> <p>It is not anticipated the proposal will have an adverse impact upon equality of opportunity or good relations <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
5.2	<p><b><i>Proposal relates to the introduction of a strategy, policy initiative or practice and / or sensitive or contentious decision</i></b></p> <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If yes, please complete the following:</p> <p>The policy (strategy, policy initiative or practice and / or decision) has been equality screened <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>The policy (strategy, policy initiative or practice and / or decision) will be subject to equality screening prior to implementation <input type="checkbox"/></p>
5.3	<p><b><i>Proposal initiating consultation</i></b></p> <p>Consultation will seek the views of those directly affected by the proposal, address barriers for particular Section 75 equality categories to participate and allow adequate time for groups to consult amongst themselves <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Consultation period will be 12 weeks <input type="checkbox"/></p>

	<p>Consultation period will be less than 12 weeks (rationale to be provided) <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><i>Rationale:</i></p>
<b>6.0</b>	<b>Due regard to Rural Needs (please tick all that apply)</b>
6.1	<p>Proposal relates to developing, adopting, implementing or revising a policy / strategy / plan / designing and/or delivering a public service</p> <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>If yes, please complete the following:</p> <p>Rural Needs Impact Assessment completed <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<b>7.0</b>	<b>Appendices</b>
	Appendix I: NMDDC response to Housing Supply Strategy Call for Evidence 2021
<b>8.0</b>	<b>Background Documents</b>
	Housing Supply Strategy Call for Evidence 2021 Document



## **Newry, Mourne and Down response to the DfC Call for Evidence on the Housing**

### **Supply Strategy**

**July 2021**

#### **INTRODUCTION**

##### *QUESTIONS*

*IN RESPONDING TO THE QUESTIONS BELOW, PLEASE TRY TO SUPPORT YOUR RESPONSE WITH FACTS, DATA, SPECIFIC EXAMPLES AND/OR OTHER FORMS OF EVIDENCE TO SUBSTANTIATE YOUR POINT OF VIEW:*

#### **1. PLEASE CONFIRM WHETHER YOU ARE REPLYING AS AN INDIVIDUAL OR SUBMITTING AN OFFICIAL RESPONSE ON BEHALF OF AN ORGANISATION.**

This response is submitted on behalf of Newry Mourne and Down District Council (NMDDC). The response contains contributions by officers from several departments across the organisation including Planning, Community Development, Equality and Policy, Economic Development, Building Control, Sustainability and Community Planning.

This response will be ratified by Council during August and may be subject to change. Any amendments will be forwarded to the Department following the August Council meeting

#### **2. DO YOU AGREE THAT A 'WHOLE SYSTEM' APPROACH GIVEN THE CHALLENGES IS THE RIGHT ONE?**

YES. the Council recognise that issues around housing supply are multifaceted and cross-cutting in nature and welcome the whole system approach set out.

Locally, the NMD Community Planning Partnership have identified the provision of quality housing as a priority area within the Community Planning Structures, requiring a coordinated multiagency approach. The 2019 NMD housing conference identified a cross-cutting action plan which is being delivered by a priority subgroup made up of representatives from several statutory partners and the community voluntary sector.

Council welcome a similar approach being taken at the regional level. To ensure effective delivery of the strategy there is a need for collaboration and policy coordination across all



relevant public-sector bodies, as well as exploring opportunities to work with community voluntary and private sectors

### 3. DO YOU AGREE WITH THE 15 YEAR TIMEFRAME PROPOSED FOR THE HOUSING SUPPLY STRATEGY?

Yes, the timeframe is in line with the timeframe of Council's Local Development Plans and Council-led community plans. Within this period there should be review points established to enable the Strategy to adapt to changing circumstances. Council would also welcome further information on the action plan development referred to within the document.

### 4. DO YOU AGREE WITH THE PROPOSED VISION FOR THE STRATEGY?

The Council agree with the vision that ***"Every household has access to a good quality, affordable and sustainable home that is appropriate for its needs"***, however the Strategy needs to clearly define what it means by good quality, affordable and sustainable homes.

### 5. DO YOU AGREE WITH THE FOLLOWING PROPOSED OBJECTIVES FOR THE STRATEGY:

- (a) Increase housing supply and affordable options across all tenures to meet current and future demand.
- (b) Reduce housing stress and homelessness and improve housing solutions for the most vulnerable.
- (c) Improve housing quality.
- (d) Ensure the provision of housing options that contribute to the building and maintaining of thriving, inclusive communities and places.
- (e) Support the transition to carbon neutrality by reducing whole-life carbon emissions from both new homes and existing homes.

Council agree that the proposed objectives are appropriate for the strategy and complimentary to the outcomes set out in the District's Community Plan.

### 6. THE TERMS GOOD QUALITY, SUSTAINABLE AND AFFORDABLE MEAN DIFFERENT THINGS TO DIFFERENT PEOPLE - HOW WOULD YOU DEFINE THESE TERMS?

### **Quality Housing**

Council's definition of quality housing goes beyond the standard of construction, it also needs to meet the needs of individuals in terms of size, access to the home and services as well as providing a healthy environment.

As an example, The Homes and Communities Agency (HCA) published a range of housing quality indicators in 2011 as a means to measure the quality of housing schemes funded by the HCA.

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/housing-quality-indicators>

There are 10 indicators that measure quality:

1. Location
2. Site – visual impact, layout and landscaping
3. Site – open space
4. Site – routes and movement
5. Unit – size
6. Unit – layout
7. Unit – noise, light, services and adaptability
8. Unit – accessibility within the unit
9. Unit – sustainability
10. External environment (building for life standards)

Housing quality indicators form:

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/366634/721\\_hqi\\_form\\_4\\_apr\\_08\\_update\\_20080820153028.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/366634/721_hqi_form_4_apr_08_update_20080820153028.pdf)

### **Sustainable Housing**

Sustainable housing is housing that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. MNDDC recognise the seriousness of the current situation in relation to carbon emissions and climate change and have declared a climate emergency. The strategy should promote approaches to housing that reduce greenhouse gas emissions, increase the accessibility of active travel and public transport, and enhance biodiversity from design stage.

## **Affordable Housing**

For the purposes of planning (as per the SPPS) 'affordable housing' relates to social rented housing and intermediate housing.

Social Rented Housing is housing provided at an affordable rent by a Registered Housing Association; that is, one which is registered and regulated by the Department for Communities as a social housing provider.

Intermediate Housing consists of shared ownership housing provided through a registered Housing association (e.g. Co Ownership Housing Association) and helps households who can afford to a small mortgage, but that are not able to afford to buy a property outright.

### **7. WHAT DO YOU BELIEVE ARE THE THREE MAIN BARRIERS TO DELIVERING THE OBJECTIVES FOR THE STRATEGY?**

The local development plan system aims to move away from a narrow land use focus towards a place shaping approach which incorporates a spatial analysis and visioning process. Councils have the opportunity to shape places for local communities however they are being hindered in progressing this work by the complexity of the problems and challenges the Local Development Plan (LDP) is trying to address (see response to Q34 below).

### **8. TO WHAT EXTENT DO YOU AGREE THAT THERE IS A NEED TO ESTABLISH A MORE ROBUST UNDERSTANDING OF NI HOUSING STOCK, E.G. BY TENURE, LOCATION, CONDITION, ETC.?**

A comprehensive picture of housing stock provision, which addresses tenure, location and condition would be beneficial in developing the LDP housing strategy and housing policies for the delivery of balanced communities.

### **9. ARE YOU AWARE OF ANY SPECIFIC DATA SOURCES OR METHODOLOGICAL APPROACHES TO ESTIMATING EXISTING HOUSING STOCK, E.G. BY TENURE, LOCATION, CONDITION, ETC.?**

## **SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES AND HOMES**

### **10. HOW CAN HOUSING SUPPLY HELP CREATE AND MAINTAIN SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES?**

As highlighted on page 21 "many local councils have already indicated support for a mixed tenure approach in their LDPs". NMDDC Plan team in liaison with the NIHE are currently

progressing work on the delivery of affordable housing planning policy which will require a percentage of affordable housing to be delivered on all housing sites over a certain threshold (both units and area).

The NIHE Position Paper on Affordable Housing Policy in the NMDDC LDP published on the 2 September 2020 recommended the following policy provision: *"Proposals for residential development of 5 housing units or more on a site of 0.1 hectare or more will only be permitted where at least 20% of the units are affordable housing."*

The provision of accessible housing (lifetime homes and wheelchair standards) is addressed under Q17 below. The delivery of housing which meet the needs of everyone in society is critical to achieving more sustainable communities.

## **11. HOW DO WE ENGAGE COMMUNITIES MORE EFFECTIVELY IN PLACE MAKING?**

Councils have produced Statements of Community Involvement (a statutory requirement under Section 4 of the Planning Act) which sets out how communities and individuals can engage more in the exercise of a Council's Planning functions, particularly in regard to the delivery of Local Development Plans and determination of planning applications. It allows everyone to know with whom, what, where and when participation will occur in the planning process.

A key function of the Council's LDP is to provide an opportunity for all stakeholders, including the public, to have a say about where and how development within their area should take place.

There is also a requirement under Section 27 of the Planning Act (Northern Ireland) that before an application for major development can be submitted to the Council the applicant must undertake pre-application community consultation.

Community planning partnerships should also be utilised as a means of engaging key stakeholders, particularly in addressing local issues. NMDDC DEA fora have held several multi-agency events aimed at addressing local housing issues. The NMD Strategic Stakeholder Forum engage the community voluntary sector across the District and are developing an online engagement tool and citizens panel with the aim of engaging residents on a range of community planning issues.

## **12. TO WHAT EXTENT DO YOU AGREE THAT HOUSING-LED REGENERATION POLICY CONTRIBUTES TO REVERSING THE PHYSICAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DECLINE OF:**

The Department for Communities has played an important role in supporting housing led regeneration through Urban Development Grants, Comprehensive Development Schemes and production of masterplans/regeneration frameworks.



Housing can play an important role in regeneration, provided it is part of a wider regeneration framework. In relation to town centres, housing can create increased footfall to local shops as well as reduce the number of properties vacant or derelict. Council is currently undertaking a pilot project in this regard with a view to converting the use of one of its own City Centre properties to residential dwelling. Town Centre properties conversion may also provide smaller dwellings from which services are readily accessible.

Improving access to quality housing can also have a positive impact on several of the domains used to measure multiple deprivation, most notably the living environment domain, but also the crime, employment, and education domain.

Housing can also contribute to the regeneration of rural settlements provided the house type and tenure is appropriate for the local need. As an example, the regeneration project undertaken in Forkhill provided a number of Housing units within a wider regeneration project.

While it may be appropriate for regeneration to be "housing led", regeneration should balance the need for housing with the wider requirements of the community such as access to parks and greenspace, creation of jobs and employment, and accessibility of transport and key services.

### **13. HOW CAN WE CHANGE THE APPROACH TO HOUSING LED REGENERATION AND ENSURE THAT IT IS MORE INTEGRATED IN DELIVERING WIDER POLICY OUTCOMES?**

Regeneration powers were originally proposed to transfer to Councils along with Planning in 2015. Progressing this transfer should be a priority for central government, enabling a more joined up approach aligning with the Council's Community Planning and Local Development Plan and enhancing Council's abilities to address physical, social and economic decline within their urban areas.

### **14. TO WHAT EXTENT DO YOU AGREE THAT IT SHOULD BE A PRIORITY TO DELIVER MORE SHARED HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS THROUGHOUT NI?**

#### **Strongly agree**

Given that across Northern Ireland 90% of Housing Executive estates are segregated (94% in Belfast), there is clearly a need to deliver more shared housing developments which will complement and contribute to the ongoing peacebuilding process between and within communities.



## **15. HOW CAN MORE SHARED HOUSING DEVELOPMENTS BE DELIVERED HERE?**

The effects of segregated living across Northern Ireland continues to be a major factor and addressing these costs of division must become a primary factor to be considered by the Department for Communities in all future budgeting and forward planning for social housing.

Budgeting decisions and positive actions should be underpinned by statutory equality screening processes.

While we await the publication and recommendations of the Flags, Identity, Culture and Tradition (FICT) report, key to developing sustainable shared housing will be to take a good relations-centred approach and maintaining a commitment to principles of creating and maintaining a welcome for all communities, effectively addressing security and safety, identifying negative cultural markers which have an adverse impact, and rebranding and reimagining areas.

## **16. TO WHAT EXTENT DO YOU AGREE THAT HOUSING SHOULD BE AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE CARE AND SUPPORT SYSTEM?**

## **17. WHAT CHALLENGES DO YOU SEE IN DELIVERING A WIDER RANGE OF HOUSING TYPES, E.G. HOUSING THAT IS BETTER SUITED TO THE NEEDS OF OLDER PEOPLE OR THOSE WITH DISABILITIES AND HOW CAN THESE BE OVERCOME?**

Whilst DfC/NIHE has supported the delivery of accessible social rented housing, to date there has been no requirement for the private sector to deliver on this need.

As part of the policy development for the Council's Local Development Plan the issue of accessible housing (lifetime homes and wheelchair standards) is currently being considered. Options under consideration include a requirement for all new homes regardless of tenure to comply with lifetime homes standards as set out in the Department for Communities Housing Association Guide. The requirement for developers to provide a certain proportion of housing that meets wheelchair standards, again in line with the DfC's Housing Association Guide is also under review.

## **18. HOW IMPORTANT IS MIXED TENURE TO ADDRESSING HOUSING SUPPLY ISSUES IN NI?**

Delivering more mixed tenure housing schemes will make a significant contribution in tackling affordable housing issues (see response to Q19 below).

## 19. WHAT CHALLENGES DO YOU SEE IN PROGRESSING MIXED TENURE DEVELOPMENTS, AND HOW COULD THESE BE OVERCOME?

The need to support the delivery of mixed tenure developments has been acknowledged by the Council within the LDP Preferred Option Paper (June 2018). The NIHE has highlighted that developing large scale social housing developments (generally over 50 units) will prohibit the creation of balanced and sustainable communities. As part of the ongoing LDP planning policy review, consideration is being given to a requirement that all housing schemes would normally be expected to have no more than a maximum of 70% of either private or affordable housing. Cross reference with response to Q10.

There is a need to re-educate both the development industry and indeed the wider community on the benefits of mixed tenure development. Planning policy can help to support the delivery of more balanced communities but needs developers and communities to support and feed into the design process from the outset.

## EQUALITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

### 20. THE EQUALITY COMMISSION HAS FRAMED LOCAL HOUSING DEMAND AND SUPPLY IN RELATION TO THREE CONSTRUCTS – ACCESSIBILITY; ADEQUACY; AND SUSTAINABILITY. ARE YOU CONTENT WITH THIS FRAMEWORK OR ARE THERE OTHER ISSUES THAT MAY WARRANT INCLUSION?

Newry, Mourne and Down District Council concurs with the three constructs. In addition to the seven key inequalities set out within the Housing Supply Strategy – Call for evidence document, the Department for Communities should also be mindful of other issues specific to particular equality characteristics set out in Annex C including:

- **Age**
  - Households with a younger Household Reference Person (<35 yrs) who are in receipt of the Local Housing Allowance may find it more difficult to obtain private rented homes than older (>35 yrs) households.
  - Households with an older reference person (>60 yrs) are more likely to live in non-decent homes and homes that require adaptations than those aged under 60 years old.
- **Sex & Marital Status – Single male homelessness / poverty resulting from potential long-term impacts of Welfare Reform**
  - single male RPHs are more likely than single female RPHs to present as homeless to NIHE.
  - In the private rented sector, households represented by a female reference person are at greater risk of relative poverty after housing costs have been deducted than those households with a male reference person.
- **People with or without dependents**
  - Those without dependent children, living in the private rented sector, are more likely to live in non-decent homes.



- Households with dependent children, particularly lone parent RPHs who live in the private rented sector, are more likely to experience relative poverty after housing costs have been deducted.
- **Marital status**
  - Overall, those who are separated or divorced are more likely to live in non-decent homes but these findings may be related to other characteristics (such as age and/or dependents), or life trajectories.

**21. IN ADDITION TO THE INEQUALITIES OR DATA GAPS ALREADY IDENTIFIED IN THE EQUALITY COMMISSION'S STATEMENT AND THE WALLACE REPORT, ARE THERE ANY OTHER ISSUES THAT SHOULD BE CONSIDERED?**

The Department for Communities should be mindful of all the key inequalities set out within Annex C of the accompanying document and give consideration to the cross-cutting theme of mitigating the long-term negative impacts of Welfare Reform.

In addition, acknowledging the ongoing challenge of peacebuilding within a divided society and highly segregated community, Newry, Mourne and Down District Council encourage the Department for Communities to continue to implement positive actions which will develop shared, safe communities based on equality, dignity and respect. This should be a proactive approach to advance sharing in housing while ensuring that objectively assessed housing need is met.

The Department for Communities should also give due consideration to the policy recommendations set out within *Equality in Housing and Communities (ECNI, 2019)* which can be accessed as follows:

<https://www.equalityni.org/ECNI/media/ECNI/Publications/Delivering%20Equality/HousingPolicyPositions-Full.pdf?ext=.pdf>

**22. IN RELATION TO THE ISSUE OF USING MULTIVARIATE ANALYSES (MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS IS ANALYSIS THAT CONSIDERS THE IMPACT OF MORE THAN ONE SECTION 75 CHARACTERISTIC), ARE YOU AWARE OF ANY WORK ALREADY UNDERTAKEN THAT WOULD BE USEFUL?**

The Council is not aware of any work already undertaken regarding multivariate analysis considering the impact of more than one Section 75 characteristic.

**HOUSING SUPPLY IN RURAL AREAS**

**23. TO WHAT EXTENT DO YOU AGREE THAT THE HOUSING SUPPLY STRATEGY SHOULD ADDRESS THE NEED FOR AFFORDABLE HOMES IN RURAL AREAS?**

Strongly agree as a Council with a significant proportion of households living in rural areas there is a need for affordable housing to be delivered not just in urban areas but rural areas to help sustain rural communities. NIHE have advised that there is currently a need for 670 rural dwellings across the NMDDC area. It is important that housing developed in rural areas is appropriate to the needs of the local communities.

#### **24. TO WHAT EXTENT DO YOU AGREE THAT COMMUNITY LED HOUSING SHOULD BE SUPPORTED AND ENABLED IN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS ACROSS NI?**

Council is supportive of community led approaches to housing, including existing local approaches to place shaping and regeneration. Any initiatives around community engagement or coproduction should be delivered in partnership with the local community planning structures already in place.

Further research into this topic would be required in terms of how community led housing can be delivered within the current legislative framework and planning policy.

#### **25. HOW CAN ADDITIONAL INNOVATIVE MULTI-AGENCY PROJECTS (OR APPROACHES SUCH AS 'TACKLING RURAL POVERTY & SOCIAL ISOLATION') BE CREATED TO DELIVER MORE AFFORDABLE HOUSING SUPPLY IN RURAL AREAS?**

There is an opportunity through the LDP process for Plan teams to work with the NIHE in delivering housing policies that will support the delivery of affordable housing in both urban and rural areas.

The role of the Community Planning Partnership should also be considered as they have the capacity to provide innovative projects addressing local needs through a coordinated multi-agency response.

### **HOUSING AND POVERTY**

#### **26. IS THERE A NEED FOR THIS HOUSING SUPPLY STRATEGY TO PLAY A ROLE IN REDUCING POVERTY?**

The Community Plan identified that in 2011 the NMDDC district experienced an above average level of fuel poverty (43-46% of households) compared to the NI average of 42%. The integration of renewable energy technologies and passive solar design techniques could potentially play some part in reducing this. Consideration is currently being given through the LDP policy review to the integration of renewable energy and/or passive solar design being a requirement in certain new developments e.g. public sector and on private developments over a certain threshold.

**27. CURRENTLY HOUSING STRESS IS IDENTIFIED AS 'THOSE EXPERIENCING INTIMIDATION, INSECURITY OF TENURE, HOUSING CONDITIONS, HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELLBEING ISSUES'. DO YOU HAVE ANY COMMENTS ON THIS DEFINITION OF HOUSING STRESS OR ARE THERE OTHER CAUSES OF HOUSING STRESS THAT NEED TO BE CONSIDERED?**

The local community voluntary sector provides front line support to many undergoing housing stress and homelessness, they have an invaluable understanding of the causes and impacts of housing stress. It is important that this strategy is developed in consultation with CV sector representatives, especially in relation to issues of housing stress and homelessness.

**28. TO WHAT EXTENT DO YOU AGREE THAT MORE NEEDS TO BE DONE FROM AN INTERDEPARTMENTAL PERSPECTIVE TO IMPROVE THE LIVES AND LIFE CHANCES OF THOSE WHO ARE HOMELESS OR AT RISK OF HOMELESSNESS?**

While acknowledging the amount of good work being undertaken to address homelessness, we would agree that more could be done from an interdepartmental perspective as this approach is essential.

**29. HOW DO WE HELP HOMELESS PEOPLE TRANSITION FROM TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION TO LONG TERM HOMES?**

It is important to ensure that those experiencing homelessness have free access to a wide range of personnel and support services, and that the services available are appropriate for their needs.

Ultimately providing quality housing that is affordable and accessible will create more opportunity for those in temporary accommodation to transition to long term homes.

**30. TO WHAT EXTENT DO YOU AGREE THAT HOUSING PLAYS A SIGNIFICANT ROLE IN REDUCING ECONOMIC INACTIVITY/ENABLING INDIVIDUALS TO TAKE UP EMPLOYMENT?**

The Council supports the Departments view that "a good home is the foundation of social, physical, and mental well-being, and is central to addressing society's most pressing societal challenges – including poverty and inequality" and that it is needed to access employment, to plan for the future and thrive. It important to ensure that housing is located appropriately in relation to employment opportunities and public transport.



## LAND AND PROPERTY

**31. ARE THERE CHANGES TO LAND & PROPERTY LEGISLATION, POLICIES, PROCESSES OR PROCEDURES THAT COULD TRANSFORM HOUSING SUPPLY FOR THE BETTER?**

**32. SHOULD THE OPTIONS FOR MAKING PUBLIC SECTOR LAND (LOCAL AND CENTRAL GOVERNMENT) AVAILABLE TO SUPPORT A WIDER VARIETY OF HOUSING OPTIONS BE EXPLORED?**

Council believe this option is appropriate where the land is surplus to requirement and suitably located. However, it appears from the outcome of the review that there was limited public land available in areas of housing stress. Ensuring that all public land is mapped and available digitally in a GIS viewer would enable appropriate sites to be readily identified by all stakeholders.

**33. ARE THERE LAND & PROPERTY PRACTICES ADOPTED IN OTHER UK OR EUROPEAN JURISDICTIONS THAT YOU BELIEVE WOULD TRANSFORM SUPPLY IF ADOPTED HERE?**

The practice employed by the Irish Government in ensuring optimal use and Councils involvement in ensuring dereliction is tackled by bringing sites and buildings back into use if the owners have not done so. This could be used particularly effectively in our urban areas if there were similar powers available to Councils.

## PLANNING

**34. ARE THERE CHANGES TO PLANNING LEGISLATION, POLICIES, PROCESSES OR PROCEDURES THAT COULD TRANSFORM HOUSING SUPPLY FOR THE BETTER?**

It is clear from the LDP draft Plan Strategies published to-date that Councils are seeking to bring forward planning policies that will transform housing supply, particularly affordable housing. Progressing LDPs in a timely manner has however been a challenge for all 11 Councils in Northern Ireland.

The introduction of a two-stage process (LDP Plan Strategy & Local Policies Plan) following the transfer of planning powers was intended to speed up Plan production given the time taken by DoE in bringing forward Area Plans. Some 7 years into the new process and only 1 Council is through the Independent Examination process and no Plan Strategies have been adopted. Guidance issued by DoE in April 2015 (Development Plan Practice Note 1) stated that the Local Policies Plan would be adopted in 40 months, some 84 months have now passed and the adoption of the first LPP is still a number of years away. There is an urgent need for central

government to review the LDP process and consider how the process can be streamlined if a Plan led system is to be achieved.

### **35. ARE THERE PLANNING PRACTICES ADOPTED IN OTHER UK OR EUROPEAN JURISDICTIONS THAT YOU BELIEVE WOULD TRANSFORM SUPPLY IF ADOPTED HERE?**

The Department for Infrastructure, as part of the review of the LDP process in NI, should consider the current legislative requirement to deliver a separate Plan Strategy and Local Policies Plan. Are there lessons to be learnt from the reform of the plan process in England or the Republic of Ireland that could help to deliver a more streamlined plan making process in Northern Ireland?

The Republic of Ireland have a much tighter timescale for producing plans and a quicker turnaround. Local authorities must commence the review of the plan four years after the last plan was made. A new plan must be made every six years.

### **36. IS LAND BANKING HINDERING HOUSING SUPPLY HERE?**

There are examples of zoned housing lands that remain undeveloped across the NMDDC area, land banking may be a contributing factor to this situation. As part of the NMDDC housing strategy the Council will seek to support the timely delivery of zoned housing land as part of a phased approach. The LDP Plan Strategy will outline the Council approach to reviewing land uptake. During reviews of the LDP consideration may be given to the level of commitment made by landowners to releasing and progressing delivery of phase 1 housing land. Where there is no indication of a commitment to bring forward zoned housing lands for development consideration will be given to re-designating the land at review stage.

## **FINANCE**

### **37. TO WHAT EXTENT DO YOU AGREE THAT THE NICS COULD BETTER UTILISE EXISTING FUNDING (E.G. BLOCK GRANT, FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS CAPITAL, HOUSING ASSOCIATION GRANT, REINVESTMENT AND REFORM INITIATIVE) TO LEVERAGE GREATER LEVELS OF PRIVATE FINANCE FOR HOUSING DEVELOPMENT?**

Council is supportive of the better utilisation of existing funding to leverage greater levels of private finance for appropriate housing development.

### **38. ARE THERE OTHER WAYS THE PRIVATE AND VOLUNTARY COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL ENTERPRISE SECTORS CAN LEVERAGE OTHER FORMS OF FUNDING TO INCREASE HOUSING SUPPLY?**

### **39. ARE THERE ANY OTHER AREAS OF MARKET FAILURE THAT NEED PUBLIC AND/OR PRIVATE INTERVENTION?**



## INFRASTRUCTURE

### 40. ARE THERE CHANGES TO INFRASTRUCTURE LEGISLATION, POLICIES, PROCESSES OR PROCEDURES, SUCH AS THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INFRASTRUCTURE COMMISSION, THAT COULD TRANSFORM HOUSING SUPPLY FOR THE BETTER?

Yes, The Council believes if Climate change and the drive towards low to zero carbon homes is to be achieved then the Assembly must address from the top down the governance of the Built Environment. Currently and Historically, the 'Built Environment' and any relevant legislative proposals and/or changes is sponsored by many Government Departments e.g. Planning Legislation from DfI; Building Regulations from DfP; Housing in the DfC, etc.

Over the years this has led to a lack of joined up thinking. For example, this Consultation recognises there is a need for more housing both currently and moving into the future, but this will not progress unless the infrastructure (Roads and Drainage/sewers, Fibre optic cabling, mains gas, Public Transport, EV charging points etc.) is put in place and available. Already, we see the impact of a lack of proper infrastructure affecting development and much needed housing.

While this Document considers the establishment of an Infrastructure Commission, The Council would suggest this doesn't go far enough and would suggest the establishment of a Built Environment Commission.

### 41. TO WHAT EXTENT DO YOU AGREE THAT COORDINATION OF HOUSING PROVISION AND INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES NEED TO BE BETTER ALIGNED?

Agree, see response to q40

### 42. TO WHAT EXTENT DO YOU AGREE THAT A HOUSING SUPPLY STRATEGY SHOULD CONSIDER BOTH THE PROVISION OF NEW HOMES AND PROTECTING EXISTING SUPPLY?

Agree, see response to q40

### 43. HOW DO WE ENSURE THAT OUR HOUSING SUPPLY INTEGRATES AND BRINGS TOGETHER ALL THE ESSENTIAL INFRASTRUCTURE (HARD/SOFT & CRITICAL) REQUIRED TO CREATE THRIVING HOMES AND COMMUNITIES?

Council's Local Development Plans are a key delivery mechanism. They facilitate sustainable growth by co-ordinating public and private investment to encourage development where it can be of most benefit to the well-being of the community. Ensuring that all necessary infrastructure will be delivered to support development proposals is a key component of the LDP process.

The Department for Infrastructure's guidance: Development Management Practice Note 21: Section 76 Planning Agreements provides detailed guidance on the use of Planning

Agreements. The use of Developer contributions is outlined within this guidance. Developer contributions are a planning tool that can be used to ensure that new development is supported by the right infrastructure.

[https://www.infrastructure-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/infrastructure/dmpn-21-section-76-planning-agreements-v1-jan-2017\\_0.pdf](https://www.infrastructure-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/infrastructure/dmpn-21-section-76-planning-agreements-v1-jan-2017_0.pdf)

This highlights that a developer can be expected to pay for, or contribute to the cost of facilities and infrastructure need for the development. Contributions should always be proportionate to the scale of the proposal.

Belfast City Council have introduced a developer contributions framework which sets out the Council's approach to securing developer contributions as part of the planning application process.

<https://www.belfastcity.gov.uk/documents/developer-contributions-framework>

The Council recognises that this is not an easy question to answer. As outlined in the answer to Question 40 the leadership and drive needs to be top down driven, with, as suggested the establishment of a Built Environment Commission. As part of its remit, a Housing Provision Forum consisting of all the stakeholders could be established to coordinate and drive the Agenda forward.

## CLIMATE CHANGE/NET ZERO

### 44. ARE THERE CHANGES TO CLIMATE, SUSTAINABILITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION, POLICIES, PROCESSES OR PROCEDURES THAT COULD TRANSFORM HOUSING SUPPLY FOR THE BETTER?

In relation to Changes to Legislation, The Council is aware that the Building Standards Branch of the DfP are working on uplifts to Building Regulations which will have a major impact both on Developers/ Housing providers with an associated increase in costs but will also impact on Councils and their ability to enforce the Building Regulations as they become more complex unless Building Regulations fees and Building Control Surveyor numbers are increased. This needs to go hand in hand with a programme of education from Architects, Developers, Builders, Clients to end users. Given that approximately only 1% of the current housing stock is replaced year on year, the main drive to reducing CO<sup>2</sup> emissions across N. Ireland should be to uplift the current stock through legislative incentives/disincentives rather than, as is traditional, concentrating on new builds.

While this Document refers to Low or Zero Carbon Housing, no definition has been provided as to what is meant by these terms. Already, England has a different definition to that being used in Scotland and Wales which is different to those being used across Europe. To drive forward this



agenda, we need to know what in both theory and practical terms this means and to what extent it will be linked to cost neutral/effectiveness and affordability.

**45. TRANSITIONING TO LOW CARBON HOMES WILL REQUIRE SIGNIFICANT BEHAVIOURAL CHANGES BY HOUSEHOLDERS. IS SUPPORT REQUIRED TO AID THE NECESSARY BEHAVIOURAL CHANGES?**

Yes, The Council believes it is imperative that end users are educated as to what changes they need to make to their lifestyles to benefit fully from increased building technologies and efficiencies that a low to Zero Carbon house can provide.

The extent of education can be age related. For example, in many new build homes currently, control of the heating system is through an App to a smart phone/computer. While younger home owners may take this in their stride, many older people find this concept and its use frightening and consequently just leave the settings 'as is' heating a house when not required or not heating when required but hitting a boost button. Adding additional technologies such as Solar Heating , PV , smart lighting, ground or air source heat pumps will only add to the problems. While in theory the use of all available technologies etc. will help in the drive to Low to Zero Carbon Houses, the reality will be somewhat different if users are not given the correct information and educated in how to use these systems and where a combination of systems is fitted which ones to use given the different weather conditions.

Consideration needs to be given to supporting households with the increased costs associated with retrofitting homes to reduce their carbon footprint.

**46. TAKING INTO ACCOUNT SOCIAL IMPACT, WHAT INCENTIVES OR DISINCENTIVES COULD BE INTRODUCED TO POSITIVELY IMPACT THE CURRENT AND FUTURE DELIVERY OF LOW CARBON HOMES?**

There are several issues that need to be explored and no one overall solution will be ideal.

Government already has a mechanism that is tried and tested and has been in use for many years; the principle that 'the polluter pays' model has been used to tax cars for years. This could be transposed to the building stock that would add or subtract monies from the rates bill depending on how efficient the building is both in terms of the fabric of the building and its energy usage which would incentivise some people to upgrade or incorporate energy efficiency measures into their existing dwelling. To a certain extent, this already exists in that new build or properties put onto the market for sale or rent must have an EPC available. This rating indicates the efficiency of the building and a rating 'A-G' is provided much like that on a fridge. A copy of the rating is held centrally by Government and could easily be used as a starting point to look at this option.



In outlining the above, it is generally the poorest in society who both reside in less efficient buildings and are not as well positioned to carry out any improvements that would lessen the CO<sup>2</sup> emissions impact and reduce their costs of running a property. Therefore, a blunt instrument of property taxing the more polluting buildings could be disproportionate and other measures should be considered.

Over the last number of years, boiler replacement schemes, insulation top-up schemes etc. have been both very successful and unsuccessful at the same time. Once again, different Government Departments sponsoring essentially similar schemes with differing acceptance criteria leading to confusion with one scheme closing and another opening up. Many Residents contact the Council looking for advice and Council staff find it difficult to know what schemes are operating by whom and what the eligibility criteria are. A single point of contact would be of benefit to all irrespective of the sponsoring Department.

England introduced the 'Green Deal' package of measures, N. Ireland was to introduce a similar scheme but this never went ahead with the monies diverted elsewhere, this has left home owners disadvantaged when looking at reducing CO<sup>2</sup> emissions and increasing energy efficiency into buildings. As such, N. Ireland is starting to address this issue from a lower base level than the rest of the UK requiring more drastic measures to be taken. Schemes to help with costs will be required to incentivise home owners to contribute to overall emission reductions as long as energy saving costs can be derived.

## INNOVATION

### 47. SHOULD EXISTING BUILDINGS, INCLUDING OUR HERITAGE ASSETS, PLAY AN ENHANCED ROLE IN TRANSFORMING HOUSING SUPPLY?

The reuse of existing buildings does have an important role to play in contributing to housing supply and securing the upkeep and retention of our heritage assets. This needs to be balanced with protection of our heritage assets with development proposals enhancing the form, character and architectural features, design and setting of existing buildings. Engagement should be undertaken with local Planning Authorities and DfC Historic Environment Division to ensure that this element of the proposed Housing Strategy aligns with Planning Policy.

Given the economic impact of the current pandemic on our city/town centres is there an opportunity to consider how city/town centre living could help to aid their economic recovery and make use of vacant commercial property space?

While the Council recognises the need to preserve our built heritage, there needs to be greater flexibility on how to best use these properties and ensure the character of the building is maintained but also ensure we are not creating hard to heat properties adding to CO<sup>2</sup> emissions and creating potential fuel poverty issues for residents of these properties.

As an example to support the above point, the Council received an application to change the use of an old listed Hospital Building into a number of social housing apartments. As part of the Application NIEA listed Buildings consultations had to take place. This has led to a conflict between the various bodies involved ranging in opinion from 'nothing of the fabric can be touched because its listed' to 'to do nothing to upgrade the fabric of the building is not acceptable'. To refurbish and change the use to apartments and then occupy without increasing the energy efficiency of the building through fabric upgrades will put the social housing tenants at a disadvantage creating 'difficult to heat' housing from the offset.

**48. ARE YOU AWARE OF ANY INNOVATIONS RELATING TO HOUSING INCLUDING DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION, PROCUREMENT, CONTRACTING AND COMMISSIONING THAT COULD HELP TRANSFORM SUPPLY?**

The Council is aware that minimum spatial requirements are being proposed and considered for adoption throughout other parts of the UK. These should also be considered for adoption in N. Ireland.

**SKILLS**

**49. TO WHAT EXTENT DO YOU AGREE THAT THE HOUSING SUPPLY STRATEGY COULD ACT AS A STIMULUS TO IMPROVE AND MODERNISE CONSTRUCTION SKILLS AND INCREASE THE IMPORTANCE OF THE SECTOR?**

We believe this strategy could act as a stimulus to improve and modernise the construction industries. A strategic approach to the long-term development of housing will provide stability within the sector and encourage businesses to make appropriate investment in modernisation and up-skilling their employees.

The strategy should recognise the impact of and draw of employment opportunities in other jurisdictions and should aim to create a vibrant construction sector which provides attractive employment opportunities in order to retain our skilled workforce.

We agree with the approach to skills set out in the paper in order to support an innovative and modern construction sector

**50. DOES THE CONSTRUCTION SECTOR IN NI NEED SUPPORT TO SKILL UP IN DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES, MODERN METHODS OF CONSTRUCTION, LOW CARBON CONSTRUCTION AND THE WHOLE LIFE PERFORMANCE OF HOUSE BUILDING ETC.?**

The Council believes that the construction sector in NI needs support to skill up in digital technologies, modern methods of construction, low carbon construction and the whole life performance of house building.



Considerable consideration needs to be given to how small and medium size businesses can be supported to upskill, to meet the evolving requirements of modern construction.

**51. DOES THE AGE PROFILE AND MAKE UP OF THE CONSTRUCTION SECTOR (OLDER WORKERS/ SELF EMPLOYED) REQUIRE A SPECIFIC INTERVENTION TO SUPPORT OUR HOUSING SUPPLY IN THE FUTURE?**

The age profile of the construction sector highlights the requirement to develop clear career pathways within this sector which will attract young people into the construction industry. Within our District a number of employers have developed apprenticeship schemes that offer a clear opportunity for career progression and skills development, these models should be supported. Attracting additional talent into the sector is essential, but this must be supported by a strategic approach to ongoing learning including for those within the sector who are self-employed

**52. DOES NI NEED SOME LARGE GREEN BUILDING PROJECTS SUCH AS THOSE BEING DEVELOPED ELSEWHERE TO HELP CREATE MOMENTUM FOR A CHANGED SKILLS AGENDA HERE?**

The Council supports the approach outlined within the papers, however these projects should be carefully designed to ensure local firms offering local employment are able to avail of the opportunities created. Local Councils are well placed to deliver these projects to ensure they are environmentally sustainable and stimulate the desired growth within the local economy.

**53. ARE THERE ANY OTHER AREAS THAT COULD IMPACT ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE HOUSING SUPPLY STRATEGY THAT YOU FEEL HAVE NOT BEEN COVERED IN THIS CALL FOR EVIDENCE?**



# Housing Supply Strategy

Call for Evidence

Your chance to shape the  
future of housing supply

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## Ministerial Foreword

Access to a safe and secure home is a basic human right – a cornerstone of life, essential to our health and well-being. Limiting access can harm community cohesion, hinder educational development, prevent people connecting to job opportunities; and have a negative impact on physical and mental health.

Many have the means to purchase a home, and many more stand to benefit from home ownership if they can manage it. But for others, home ownership is not the solution. This means greater demands for social and intermediate housing and good quality private rented accommodation. Waiting lists and housing stress continue to rise, and there are issues facing renters, with close ties between housing and economic security – something amplified throughout the pandemic.

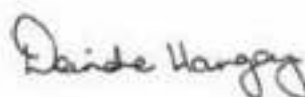
We know that limitations on the right sort of housing options are a major contributor to inequality in our society. For this reason, I have initiated a wide ranging housing reform programme, which includes developing a Housing Supply Strategy. The very nature of housing requires us to think of it as a 'Whole System' in order to find innovative and practical ways forward. We will co-design this strategy to include local and community expertise – and with citizens in mind.

This Call for Evidence is the first formal stage in the strategy development. Your participation is welcomed and encouraged. Responsibility for housing rests with many and, therefore, the solutions are something we must design and tackle together.

Good quality, affordable and sustainable housing is central to reducing housing stress, homelessness and improving housing solutions for the most vulnerable. It increases supply and offers choice across all tenures, and helps to create thriving, inclusive communities. But housing – through construction, renovation and repurposing – also plays a key role in emissions reduction as we seek to ensure a fair and just transition to carbon neutrality by reducing whole-life carbon emissions from both new homes and existing homes. We need to do this while addressing inequalities and by ensuring that households in fuel poverty are not left behind in the move to net zero.

Making all of this happen will require substantial institutional, regulatory and policy change. We recognise that the solutions to these deep-rooted challenges require us all across government to work together in new ways and this is why I intend to present the Housing Supply Strategy to the Executive for consideration in due course.

I therefore look forward to your response to this Call for Evidence and your ongoing engagement throughout the development of the Housing Supply Strategy.



## Acknowledgments

We would like to thank the wide range of individuals who contributed to the development of this Call for Evidence. This includes colleagues from other departments, the Housing Executive and the Strategic Investment Board, representatives from the Housing Association, Local Government and Voluntary and Community sectors, professional bodies and the UK Collaborative Centre for Housing Evidence.

## General Information

**Issued: Wednesday 19 May 2021**

**Respond by: Friday 16 July 2021**

### *Purpose of Document*

This Call for Evidence is the first formal stage in the process of developing a Housing Supply Strategy. It invites you to provide evidence (including local, national and international best practice), data and views on a selection of high-level issues that could help shape housing supply policy. We are keen to hear from a wide range of bodies, groups and individuals – from within the housing and related sectors and more generally across society.

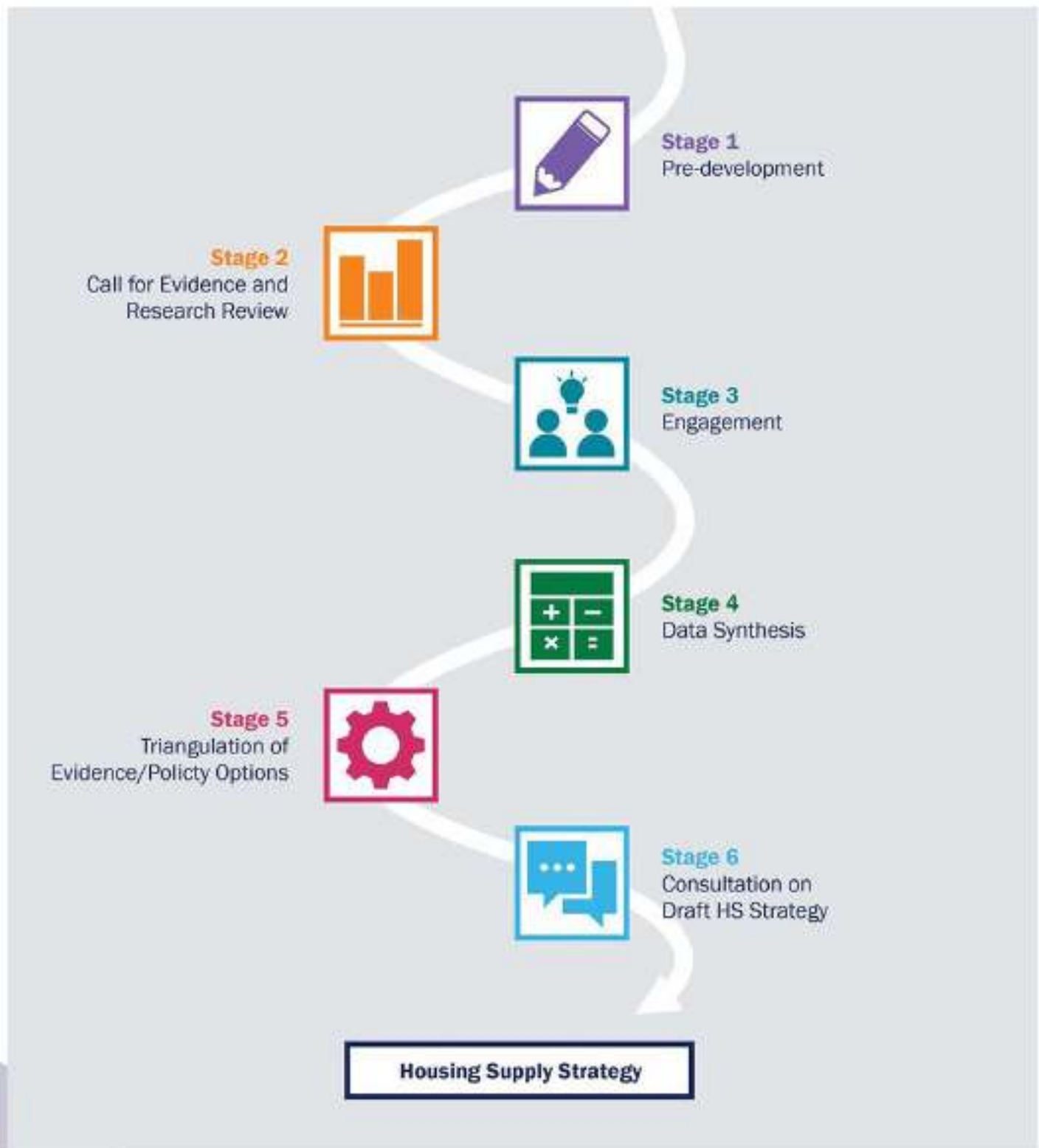
This initial consultation is open for the next 8 weeks until Friday 16th July 2021. The results will then be analysed, along with other sources of evidence and information, to form the basis of policy options and a draft Strategy. There will then be further engagement and consultation.





The six-stage Strategy development process is summarised below:

**Figure One. Strategy Development Process**



## How you can get involved

This Call for Evidence is Stage 2 in the strategy development process. Stage 3 is the engagement and consultation process.

Our intention is to have a draft Strategy for presentation to Ministers by the end of March 2022.

### *Responding to the Consultation*

The best way to respond to this consultation is online, through our survey that can be accessed here: [consultations.nidirect.gov.uk/dfc-analytical-services-unit/housing-supply-strategy-call-for-evidence](https://consultations.nidirect.gov.uk/dfc-analytical-services-unit/housing-supply-strategy-call-for-evidence)

While we would encourage respondents to use the online survey, written responses are also welcome.

Completed hard copy survey questionnaires and general written responses can be sent to us by:  
Email at: [dfchousingsupplystrategy@communities-ni.gov.uk](mailto:dfchousingsupplystrategy@communities-ni.gov.uk)

Or alternatively by post to: **Department for Communities, Housing Division, Housing Strategy and Co-ordination Unit, Causeway Exchange, 1-7 Bedford Street, Belfast, BT2 7EG**

Quote the reference "Housing Supply Strategy Call for Evidence 2021"

There are multiple questions within each section of the document. Please respond to as many (or as few) areas as you wish.

### *Accessibility*

The consultation document and questionnaire is available in a range of alternative formats upon request from this Department.

Please email the Department for Communities at: [dfchousingsupplystrategy@communities-ni.gov.uk](mailto:dfchousingsupplystrategy@communities-ni.gov.uk)

Or alternatively by post to: **Department for Communities, Housing Division, Housing Strategy and Co-ordination Unit, Causeway Exchange, 1-7 Bedford Street, Belfast, BT2 7EG**

The publication of this Call for Evidence will also be supported by public engagement events. Event details are available on the Department's website or on request using the contact details already provided.

**Note – Due to Covid-19 restrictions, all engagement activities will be conducted using a virtual platform.**

### *Privacy, Confidentiality and Access to Call for Evidence Responses*

The Department for Communities (referred to as DfC or 'the Department') will publish responses on its website following completion of the Call for Evidence process. If a respondent is an individual acting in a private capacity, they should indicate whether or not they wish their name to be withheld or disclosed when responding.

Where responses from companies and individuals responding in a professional capacity are to be published, the Department will remove contact details only.

Responses to this Call for Evidence may be subject to requests under the Freedom of Information Act 2000 (FOIA) or the Environmental Information Regulations 2004 (EIR). All disclosures will be in line with this legislation. If you feel information you provide should be treated as private or confidential, please explain why so we can take this into consideration.

All personal data will be processed in line with the requirements of the Data Protection Act 2018/UK General Data Protection Regulations (UKGDPR). For more information, please see our privacy notice at Annex A.



A large, stylized house icon in a light purple color, centered on the page. The house has a gabled roof with a chimney on the right side. The main body of the house is a rectangle with a grid of windows. There are four windows in the top row, four in the middle row, and four in the bottom row. A large, solid purple rectangle is positioned at the bottom of the house, below the window grid.

# 01

## Introduction

## Introduction

### Government Intervention

Housing is a policy area devolved to the NI Executive. Government can intervene in the housing market in some instances, for example, to correct insufficient supply, to improve availability and quality; and from a human rights and equality perspective.

### Housing – An Executive priority

Good housing plays a critical role in improving the well-being of all our people and supporting economic prosperity. Housing is explicitly recognised as a priority area under three of the outcomes in the Programme for Government (PfG) draft Outcomes Framework. The importance of addressing housing need and more specifically housing, stress was also acknowledged in *New Decade, New Approach* (published in January 2020). This is why it is intended that the Housing Supply Strategy will be an Executive Strategy.

Critically, the supply challenges in NI cannot be viewed exclusively in terms of undersupply. Rather, as emphasised by the Minister to the Assembly in November 2020, the focus in meeting our housing challenges and delivering on housing need must be on increasing the provision of the right homes in the right locations and the creation of vibrant, attractive and sustainable communities where people want to live. This includes delivering more social housing. Indeed, our efforts to address supply barriers will support and inform programme level activity, including the Revitalisation of the Housing Executive and the Social Housing Development Programme. That said, waiting lists and levels of housing stress in recent years have increased, despite a consistent number of social housing allocations over the same timeframe. Similarly, private sector supply falls short of pre-recession 2008 levels. This clearly illustrates that any housing solution must involve increasing supply across all tenures.

### The need to look at housing supply differently

Over the last twenty years there have been many approaches aimed at improving housing supply. Some of the themes raised in this Call for Evidence along with some of the questions asked may feel familiar. It could be argued that this is ‘going over old ground’ or ‘repeating itself’ or indeed that the Department is “moving into the workstreams of other Departments”. However, the context in which these questions are raised is very different from any point in time in the past. The information presented and the questions asked take place against the backdrop of our ageing population, Covid-19, the climate change and Brexit, factors that profoundly redefine our social and economic environment. The new Housing Supply Strategy will therefore need to reflect the changing context in which supply occurs in order to deliver transformative outcomes – which will require us to do things that together we have not done before.

***Any new strategy intent on making a material and measurable difference to the quantity and quality of housing supply will need to be different from what has gone before.***

### Co-design

Co-design with stakeholders, partners and citizens is at the core of this new approach. Co-design is a term, which simply means involving people in the design of the services that people use. It means ensuring that the users and other stakeholders are all engaged in identifying the multiple and interlinked issues that stifle progress on housing supply and creating new solutions that can unlock solutions to these issues together. It is a core component in successfully transforming public services. This Call for Evidence is the first formal stage in the co-design process and its purpose is to gather evidence on key issues to inform the draft Housing Supply Strategy which we expect to bring to formal consultation in July 2021.

1 <https://www.northernireland.gov.uk/consultations/consultation-programme-government-draft-outcomes-framework>

2 [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/856958/2020-01-08\\_a\\_new\\_decade\\_a\\_new\\_approach.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/856958/2020-01-08_a_new_decade_a_new_approach.pdf)



In this document, we have identified, based on initial research and informal engagement, what we consider are the key 'drivers' influencing demand/need along with the key 'levers' which can influence or transform supply.

We welcome your comments and views on this and encourage you to forward any evidence you have which might be of value in developing the strategy. This may take the form of research, or indeed knowledge, skills and/or experiences acquired through your personal or professional life.

### Proposed Vision and objectives

If we accept that the problem we are trying to solve is (at minimum) about increasing supply of the right homes in the right places, then we need to develop a vision that articulates the outcome we want to achieve. The proposed vision for the Housing Supply Strategy is therefore that:

***"Every household has access to a good quality, affordable and sustainable home that is appropriate for its needs."***

This vision recognises that good housing is about more than bricks and mortar. It encompasses issues such as affordability, accessibility, sustainability, quality and security of tenure – all of which can mean different things to different people. They are homes not just houses.

Crucially, this vision seeks to put people at the centre of supply, with a focus on delivering on objective need, underpinned by principles of fairness and equality.

*In other words, it is important that we recognise and reinforce the principle that houses are people's homes and homes should be located in sustainable places.*

### Proposed Objectives

The proposed objectives for the strategy are as follows:

- Increase housing supply and affordable options across all tenures to meet current and future demand.
- Reduce housing stress and homelessness and improve housing solutions for the most vulnerable.
- Improve housing quality.
- Ensure the provision of housing options that contribute to the building and maintaining of thriving, inclusive communities and places.
- Support the transition to carbon neutrality by reducing whole-life carbon emissions from both new homes and existing homes.

It is also proposed that the strategy will cover approximately a 15-year timeframe, given the significant, deep-rooted structural challenges we are seeking to address. This is comparable to other relevant strategic plans such as the Regional Development Strategy (RDS 2035) and Local Development Plans (LDPs).

It is anticipated the Strategy will be underpinned by a high-level Delivery Framework supported by multi-year action plans.

### What problems are we trying to solve?

There is not one single overarching challenge (or problem) affecting housing supply here. Instead, housing supply faces a number of related and interdependent challenges, which, in combination, mean we are not always able to provide the right type of homes, in the right place, at the right time. In addition, we need to ensure that our homes are suitable not just for the current generation but also meet the needs of future generations. They must be affordable and accessible to all our citizens and support an inclusive society - transforming support for people, communities and places to improve lives - while delivering generational change.

*For this reason, we propose a ‘whole system’ based approach to developing the strategy, recognising the complex and interconnected nature of the housing supply system.*

### Our approach to the Housing Supply Strategy

Our approach therefore is to consider housing as a ‘whole system’. Typically, demand for housing is driven by factors such as demographics, policy, economics, social preferences etc. Levers adopted in trying to meet demand tend to include the likes of finance, provision of land, planning regulations, innovation, skills etc. When we look at the drivers of demand and the levers adopted to address demand it is apparent that housing supply is a complex and multifaceted issue. Many of these facets are interrelated. For this reason, it is felt that a ‘whole system’ approach, which has not been attempted in the past, might help unlock new solutions.

The ‘whole system’ approach also illustrates the central role of people, places and communities. Creating sustainable, high quality and affordable places where people wish to live, work and play can help tackle inequalities and enable communities to thrive. Whilst the new strategy will naturally focus on supply, we must not lose sight of the importance of understanding the needs of people, places and communities when developing the supply strategy and thus its role in *Supporting People, Shaping Places and Building Communities*.

**Figure two. Housing as a Whole System**





Development of the Strategy must therefore involve cross-cutting collaboration and policy co-ordination. It will need to consider matters such as planning, water and digital infrastructure, energy and skills policy, building regulations, public financing, community infrastructure and, of course, climate change. Importantly providing the right types of homes plays a crucial role in improving health outcomes – helping individuals establish and retain independent living in a community.

***Transforming supply will not just involve collaboration across government departments. It will also require genuine partnership among all actors and agents with a link to the housing system: local government, third sector, citizens and the private sector.***

## Housing need and demand drivers

When considering future housing supply it is important to understand the drivers that influence housing need and demand as this determines the number, type, quality and location of homes needed across all tenures. Drivers such as demographics, an aging population and changing household types; the economic and life circumstances of people and affordability of housing; the current employment challenges faced by many post the pandemic; the necessity and implications of reducing emissions; technology changes and digital inclusion challenges; and policy and planning are all important in this respect.

Some of the trends impacting on the housing market are outlined in Fig 3 and the paragraphs overleaf.

Figure three. Key Trends Impacting the Housing Market

#### NI Population Projections 2011 - 2031 Source: NINIS

2011	2021	2031
1.8 Million	1.9 Million	2.0 Million

+ Fertility - Death Rate +/- Migration

#### NI Average Household Size: 2011 - 2031

2011	2021	2031
2.54	2.52	2.46

#### NI Household Projections 2011 - 2031



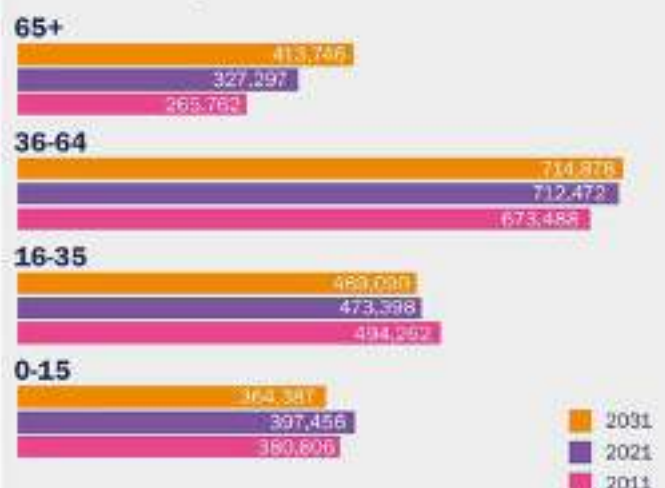
#### Number of NI population 85+



#### Tenure 2008/09 - 2018/19



#### Population Age Profile



Source: NISRA 2018 Population Projections

## Figure three. Key Trends Impacting the Housing Market

### Economic Activity\*

NI  
July - September 2020:

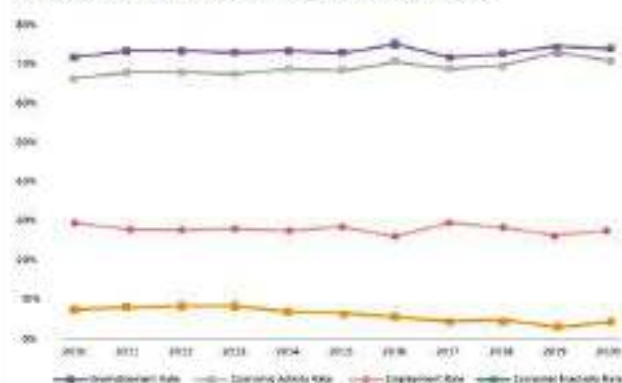
**26.8%**  
of working age  
people

\*The proportion of people aged from 16 to 64 who were not working and not seeking or available to work

United Kingdom  
July - September 2020:

**20.9%**  
of working age  
people

### NI Labour Market Trends 2010-2020



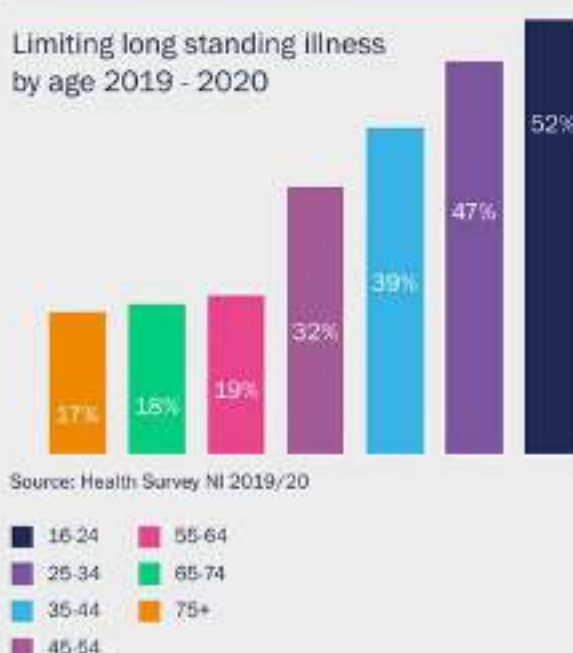
Source: NISRA Labour Market Report

### Limiting long standing illness

**30%**

of respondents have a limiting long standing illness that reduces their ability to carry out day to day activities

### Limiting long standing illness by age 2019 - 2020



Source: Health Survey NI 2019/20



**2 in 5**

### Workers in NI are in Low Paid, Insecure Employment\*

\*This includes those earning less than the living wage; and in temporary employment, self-employment or those who report volatile pay and/or hours.

Source: Living Wage Foundation and New Economics Foundation June 2020



- **Demographics** – meeting the needs of an ageing population that require care and support networks raises issues such as “under-occupation, suitability and accessibility, isolation, fuel poverty, affordability and tenure specific issues”. These issues have to be addressed in the context of a rising dependency ratio (the number of people of working age compared to those who have retired) – which has important economic ramifications.
- **Economy and Affordability** – stagnant real wages and a labour market that over the last decade has seen a fall in the proportion of full-time permanent jobs and a growth in self-employment, part-time work and job insecurity - all of which have been exacerbated by the pandemic. These mean people may struggle with paying rent or a mortgage.
- **Social** – Social attitudes and aspirations have a strong impact on housing need and demand, including where and how people want to live. These attitudes and aspirations are influenced by a wide range of factors, including all the other drivers mentioned.
- **The Environment** – the construction of new homes and the retrofitting of existing ones play a part in helping us achieve the ambitious government targets around reducing greenhouse gas emissions – and ultimately ensuring a fair and just transition to lower carbon emissions by 2050. Combined with sustainable schemes, integrated public transport networks and walking and cycling routes encourage less reliance on the car and a healthier way of life.
- **Technology** – this will impact many aspects of people’s lives including how and where they work, how they shop, how children learn at home and how homes are built and heated. Technical advances in construction can make substantial contributions to improving energy efficiency, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, protecting the environment and tackling fuel poverty. It can also make homes more user friendly for those with mobility challenges.

- **Policy** - policy shapes many aspects of our world both directly and indirectly. For example, if the current policy on Common Landlord Areas (CLAs) was amended it might change the pattern, nature and distribution of housing need and demand.

## Housing Supply Levers

There are differing views on the causes of the undersupply of housing in NI but the Department’s initial engagement with the sector suggests that key levers for influencing supply include:

- **Land and Property** – availability of land is frequently cited as an issue that inhibits the construction of new homes. We need to unlock land supply, including through better use of existing land, particularly in areas of high demand for social and private housing. We also need to look at adaptation and adaptive reuse of existing properties, particularly in considering how we optimise opportunities in our towns and cities.
- **Planning** – the planning system frequently attracts criticism. More often than not this criticism focuses on ‘process’. Process is important but not necessarily something that will transform the quantity, quality, sustainability, viability and/or suitability of housing supply in NI. We need to ensure that our planning system enables us deliver the right homes, in the right locations to meet our current and future housing needs.
- **Infrastructure** – significant investment is required to safeguard and upgrade our existing infrastructure and to have resources to deliver new and different infrastructure (hard, soft and critical) to improve the quality, quantity, sustainability and appropriateness of our housing.
- **Finance** – availability of affordable private finance is critical to driving the supply of housing. Government subsidy can be utilised to lever this finance and ensure all of us...



...have access to a quality home. We need to utilise scarce public resources effectively and innovatively to implement the necessary investment in infrastructure, skills and housing. We also need to look at how we attract other sources of funding, including private financing to increase supply.

- **Innovation** – Innovation can help solve problems, improve efficiency and transform delivery. It can offer us transformative solutions – whether we are developing homes, creating a strategy or caring for the most vulnerable in society. We need to embrace innovation as a means to increase productivity, reduce costs, improve our living environment and meet our carbon reduction targets.
- **Skills** – we need to ensure we have a workforce with the right skills to deliver the homes we need and to meet the challenges and opportunities posed by trends such as digitalisation and modern methods of construction. We want to create new high value employment opportunities and in doing so boost the economy and the life opportunities of those who live here.

to housing provision.

At this stage of development of the Housing Supply Strategy the nuances and different methodologies between these data sources is not a critical issue, however it is one area which will require further consideration as part of developing the strategy.

There is a general agreement that a significant increase in new housing completions is needed. However, if as expected the Strategy will address supply issues in a variety of housing contexts (tenure, location, condition) by means of a range of mechanisms, then a consistently defined view of not only the total housing stock, but also its component parts, is highly desirable.

*For information, a more detailed analysis of current data in housing stock is detailed at Annex B.*

## Current Housing Stock

A statistically robust evidence base which evidences current housing provision and future housing demand is important.

Over the last 50 years, and in particular since the 1990s, there has been a significant improvement in the quality of evidence regarding the current Housing Stock, through work undertaken by the Department of Finance, the Department for Communities, the Department for Infrastructure, the Housing Executive, 11 District Councils and NI Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA). That said, the 2018 Housing Market Symposium Report highlighted material opportunities for improving further the data and metrics relating

## Introduction

### Questions

*In responding to the questions below, please try to support your response with facts, data, specific examples and/or other forms of evidence to substantiate your point of view:*

1. Please confirm whether you are replying as an individual or submitting an official response on behalf of an organisation.
2. Do you agree that a 'Whole System' approach given the challenges, is the right one?
3. Do you agree with the 15 year timeframe proposed for the Housing Supply Strategy?
4. Do you agree with the proposed vision for the Strategy?
5. Do you agree with the following proposed objectives for the Strategy:
  - (a) Increase housing supply and affordable options across all tenures to meet current and future demand.
  - (b) Reduce housing stress and homelessness and improve housing solutions for the most vulnerable.
  - (c) Improve housing quality
  - (d) Ensure the provision of housing options that contribute to the building and maintaining of thriving, inclusive communities and places.
  - (e) Support the transition to carbon neutrality by reducing whole-life carbon emissions from both new homes and existing homes.
6. The terms good quality, sustainable and affordable mean different things to different people - how would you define these terms?
7. What do you believe are the three main barriers to delivering the objectives for the strategy?
8. To what extent do you agree that there is a need to establish a more robust understanding of NI Housing Stock, e.g. by tenure, location, condition, etc.?
9. Are you aware of any specific data sources or methodological approaches to estimating existing housing stock, e.g. by tenure, location, condition, etc.?

# 02

**Supporting people,  
shaping places &  
building communities**





## Supporting people, shaping places and building communities

In addressing our housing supply challenges, an overarching objective will be to contribute to the delivery of a fair and inclusive society by helping to transform support for people, communities and places to improve lives and deliver generational change. This requires consideration of important matters such as:

### 2.1 Sustainable Communities and Homes

### 2.2 Equality and Human Rights

### 2.3 Housing Supply in Rural Areas

### 2.4 Housing and Poverty

## 2.1 Sustainable communities and homes

### Section 1: Introduction

*Sustainable communities* are vibrant and resilient, they are connected, shared and meet the needs, and more, of those who live there, enabling them to prosper and live healthy lives. The Covid-19 pandemic has demonstrated the importance not just of our homes but our local neighbourhoods. Sustainable communities are places where people want to live, work and play – now and in the future. They meet the diverse needs of current and future residents, are sensitive to their environment and contribute to a high quality of life. They are safe and inclusive, well planned, built and run and offer equality of opportunity for all. Sustainable homes which are well designed, comfortable, flexible and technologically enabled and can adapt to the changing needs of society and families, will be essential in terms of creating 'Sustainable Communities.'

*Diversity of housing* is essential to the creation and maintenance of sustainable communities. A key mechanism to achieve this is through mixed-tenure development. Frequently, mixed-tenure developments will include an element of mixed use, with facilities for health, education, community, retail or commercial space incorporated within the overall design plan. Mixed-use development recognises that, while housing is a cornerstone for building thriving and sustainable communities, it is unlikely to deliver such communities in isolation. Mixed-tenure development has the potential to amplify wider societal benefits of good housing, including tackling disadvantage and segregation. The PfG will be delivered in an increasingly constrained public spending environment and will require us to look beyond public funding for the provision of homes for those most in need. Mixed-tenure development offers opportunities for cross-subsidy, new partnerships and new funding streams that could potentially support sustained affordable (both social and intermediate) housing, as well as boosting private house building.

***"Mixed-tenure is residential development that combines a range of tenure options, and can include owner-occupier housing, shared ownership housing and rental properties (social, intermediate and private). The focus of mixed-tenure development is fostering greater social, economic and community mix to support thriving and sustainable communities."***

Tenure mix by itself will not however be enough to deliver on the diversity of housing needs. This will require an adequate mix of housing types. Key to this will be providing housing that reflects demographic change, most notably, our ageing population. Housing that helps people remain in the community or 'age in place' close to their support networks.



## Section 2: Issues for Consideration

Several initiatives are being delivered that:

- a) aim to create more sustainable and cohesive communities across NI.
- b) could potentially address some of the stubborn issues associated with the social housing waiting list and housing stress.

Examples of such initiatives are outlined below.

### *The Shared Housing Programme (SHP)*

Today 90% of Housing Executive estates are segregated; this figure rises to 94% in Belfast. The Department for Communities is committed to providing approximately 200 shared social housing units per year as part of the Social Housing Development Programme (SHDP). In 20/21 this target increased to 400 units. Sometimes there is a need for newly designated Common Landlord Areas (CLAs) for shared housing schemes to support Housing Associations in maintaining the desired (70/30) community mix of a shared scheme, if a tenant should leave. Examining where new integrated schools or shared school campuses are being built or being planned could open up the possibility of identifying available sites in or around these planned school sites as possible new shared housing schemes – thus potentially opening up new CLAs.

Moreover, following the Fundamental Review of Social Housing Allocations<sup>7</sup>, applicants will be permitted to opt for as many choices of area as they like (at present only two choices are permitted).

Looking at CLA's more broadly, historically it is the case that many social housing applicants select a CLA that is close to family or friends, that is familiar or where they feel safe. However, many of these CLAs are settled, single-identity communities with low levels of turnover in housing stock. This preference can result in someone remaining on the waiting list for a

considerable period, therefore the costs of division are a factor to be considered in future budgeting and planning for social housing.

### *The Sustainable Communities Programme (SCP)*

The Sustainable Communities Programme is a long-term, holistic and community-led initiative of the Housing Executive aimed at helping residents to work alongside other stakeholders to improve the quality of life of their families and neighbourhoods. It helps residents to consider issues such as health, education, unemployment, training as well as cultural diversity issues and the impact these individually and collectively have on the creation of sustainable communities. This type of capacity building initiative could result in relieving pressure on existing CLAs delivering generational change.

### *Area Based Regeneration*

In areas of deprivation, increasing and improving the supply of quality and affordable homes can help reverse physical, economic, social and community decline. Social (or soft) infrastructure like community centres, health centres, leisure facilities, play parks, schools, shops and the availability of green accessible spaces, transport, and housing are all part of a supporting infrastructure that helps create cohesive neighbourhoods.

There have been a range of Government area-based interventions which sought to address these complex and multi-faceted issues. For example a housing-led approach through the Building Successful Communities (BSC) Programme. This collaborative initiative was launched by the Department for Communities in 2013. Another programme which aimed to tackle area-based deprivation was Neighbourhood Renewal which covered the most deprived 10% of wards across NI. Land for housing in Neighbourhood Renewal Areas is scarce and there is very little movement of people out of these areas. Many are also single identity in nature. To assist the most vulnerable in society there is a need to enhance linkages between the Housing Supply Strategy and neighbourhood renewal work.

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/consultations/fundamental-review-social-housing-allocations>



### *Addressing vacancy*

Before the pandemic, our towns and city centres were suffering decline and associated high vacancy rates. Belfast remains both above the UK benchmark, which is 9.8%, and the NI average, which stands at 14.3%. Given the high vacancy rates, there is a clear need for town and city centres to rethink how land and buildings are used. An opportunity exists to encourage more people to live in our town and city centres. This aspiration faces challenges – including developing all the infrastructure necessary for the creation of sustainable communities.

### *Purposeful Mixed-Tenure*

Designing housing developments from the outset to include different tenure options, is not the norm here but there is an increasing voice which promotes the aspirations around mixed-tenure communities. The think piece produced by the Department and NIFHA<sup>8</sup>, identified a number of potential actions to support purposeful mixed-tenure development.

Moreover, the policy and operational environment to support purposeful mixed-tenure development has also changed over recent years. Most notably many local councils have already indicated support for a mixed-tenure approach in their Local Development Plans. Such policies normally apply to developments over a specific number of residential units, with a requirement to provide a percentage of the development as affordable housing. The Department has also recently implemented a change to the definition of affordable housing, with a recognition that a broader range of products would assist in the delivery of mixed-tenure and support the creation of more balanced and sustainable communities. Work is underway to explore potential new, affordable, rented housing products.

There are a number of ongoing issues about this type of development:

- Developers suggest that mixed-tenure schemes, could negatively impact sales price of new private homes and add complexity to the development process.
- Housing Associations have flagged potential issues about viability, but initial discussions suggest that this is primarily focused on the inclusion of tenures other than social on sites in areas of historically low house prices – not because mixed-tenure negatively impacts price points.
- Housing Associations have also highlighted that diversifying their business model to include other forms of tenure, could potentially impact on their core social purpose although improving their ability to do more with less. Current legislation also prevents Housing Associations from constructing homes for outright sale, albeit this activity is permitted through wholly owned subsidiaries or private wings.

### *Housing Types, Wheelchair Units and Lifetime Homes (and neighbourhoods)*

As population and household growth in NI can be mainly attributed to an increase in the older population, housing supply needs to consider the types of housing to meet current and future need. An increase in available accessible housing in all tenures can encourage older people to downsize and will help provide suitable housing for all. Well-designed housing in attractive environments, designed to meet the needs of the whole community now and in the future, will also support sustainable communities through attracting residents for the longer term.



Current initiatives to help people to live as independently as possible in the community include:

- The Supporting People Programme, administered by the Housing Executive through yearly grant aid to providers to provide housing support services. Services available include both Floating Support Services and Accommodation Services, the majority of which are linked to the Bamford Review.
- From 2020/21 the Department has set a target of 10% of all new build social housing starts, to be delivered to wheelchair accessible standards. The Housing Executive is working closely with housing association partners to deliver new wheelchair accessible housing stock.
- The Social Housing Development Programme aims to provide for the specific needs of older people and those with disabilities both through general needs and supported housing. In addition, all new build social homes are built to 'Lifetime Homes Standards'<sup>9</sup>, ensuring that homes can be easily adapted to meet the changing needs of tenants. At present, this standard is not required in other house building.
- Disabled Facilities Grants are managed by the Housing Executive. This funds adaptations for homes in the private sector for a person with a disability. It is available to owner occupiers, landlords or private tenants.

The Housing Executive in conjunction with the Northern Ireland Federation of Housing Associations (NIFHA) has developed an Accessible Housing Register for social housing which facilitates the classification of that stock based upon its accessibility features. This will enable people with accessibility requirements/disabilities to make more informed housing choices. The Register went 'live' in February 2021.

Building homes that are future-proofed, not just built for the first owners will help make housing more sustainable and reduce any negative environmental impact. As well as making good economic sense for public services, accessible homes can help support people's access to employment. Research has demonstrated that living in an inaccessible home makes a disabled person four times more likely to be unemployed<sup>10</sup>.

The Department's consultation on a new definition of affordable housing signalled that key target groups for new affordable housing products are active older people and those with disabilities. Work is already ongoing with Co-Ownership to progress the development of a shared ownership model targeted at older people.

The need to do more in this area is however highlighted by our homelessness statistics with 'accommodation not reasonable' representing one of the top three reasons for being accepted as homeless, with the largest proportion falling into the sub category of physical health/disability<sup>11</sup>.

9 Lifetime Homes are built with accessibility, flexibility and adaptability incorporated at the design stage. Lifetime Homes have features including level access and doors wide enough for wheelchairs, and also meet the needs of parents (for example, pushchair access) and people with disabilities. Should the occupant's needs change, the homes are less resource intensive to adapt and there is minimal disruption to the occupant.

10 <https://www.habintag.org.uk/download.cfm?doc=doc093jgm4n1527>

11 <https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/system/files/publications/communities-ni/homelessness-bulletin-jul-dec-2020.pdf>

## Sustainable Communities and Homes

### Questions

*In responding to the questions below, please try to support your response with facts, data, specific examples and/or other forms of evidence to substantiate your point of view:*

10. How can housing supply help create and maintain sustainable communities?
11. How do we engage communities more effectively in place making?
12. To what extent do you agree that housing led regeneration policy contributes to reversing the physical, social and economic decline of:
  - (a) areas of deprivation
  - (b) town and city centres
  - (c) rural areas
  - (d) suburban areas
13. How can we change the approach to housing led regeneration and ensure that it is more integrated in delivering wider policy outcomes?
14. To what extent do you agree that it should be a priority to deliver more shared housing developments throughout NI?
15. How can more shared housing developments be delivered here?
16. To what extent do you agree that housing should be an integral part of the care and support system?
17. What challenges do you see in delivering a wider range of housing types, e.g. housing more suited to the needs of older people or those with disabilities and how can these be overcome?
18. How important is mixed tenure to addressing housing supply issues in NI?
19. What challenges do you see in progressing mixed tenure developments, and how could these be overcome?



## 2.2 Equality and human rights

### Section 1: Introduction

*We know that housing problems are a major contributor to inequality and insecurity in our society. We therefore recognise that equality and human rights considerations are fundamental to achieving the ambitions set out for the Strategy. We have engaged with the Equality Commission NI (ECNI) to examine the key inequalities to housing. A copy of the letter to ECNI is attached at Annex C.*

### Section 2: Issues for Consideration

Early work on the Strategy is informed by a 2015 report prepared by Dr Alison Wallace<sup>12</sup>, together with the subsequent ECNI statement, “*Key Inequalities in Housing and Communities*” (April 2017)<sup>13</sup>. Seven key inequalities were identified at this stage and are outlined in brief below:

- Catholic household reference person applicants continue to experience longest waiting times for social housing (for the period 2004 to 2009 NS DOE 2013/14)
- Access to appropriate accommodation for Irish Travellers is limited
- The homes of minority ethnic people and migrant groups may be vulnerable to racial attacks
- Migrant workers are vulnerable to becoming subject to tied accommodation with poor conditions and overcrowding
- Those with a learning disability are not always afforded an opportunity to live independently
- Many people with disabilities live in homes that are not adequate to meet their disability related needs
- Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual (LGB) people can feel harassed and unsafe in their own homes and neighbourhoods

Both documents make clear the inequalities, barriers and differences in housing experience across communities in NI – while also identifying where gaps in data continue to exist.

The Wallace report stated the following: ‘There was an overall paucity of data relating to some equality groups, namely people of different sexual orientation, political opinion and transgender people; and weaknesses in understanding of the housing conditions and preferences of people from minority ethnic and migrant groups, of disabled people, and of the impact of the housing market downturn and housing debt more widely. Further understanding the precise influence of equality attributes on housing outcomes where people hold multiple identities is required.’

More generally, the Commission identified data gaps relating to the following Section 75 grounds: Gender / Gender Identity; Religion; Race; Political opinion; and Sexual Orientation.

While the Department acknowledges the key findings contained within the Wallace Report, the Commission’s statement and the Audit of Inequalities, it is also aware that some of the conclusions in those documents have been overtaken by recent events.

It is therefore important that we consider how housing inequalities may have changed in the intervening years – in particular how the pandemic may have impacted on the accessibility, adequacy and sustainability of local housing, and in turn inequalities in housing demand and supply and indeed new research and needs analysis that have been undertaken.

In relation to available data, it was recognised in both the Commission’s Statement and the Wallace Report that although considerable amounts of information can continue to be accessed through a variety of sources, significant data gaps remain. The Report stated that there is a need to move beyond breakdowns by single factors (e.g. religion) and univariate analyses in order to control for all other extraneous variables when considering the extent of inequalities.

<sup>12</sup> Housing and Communities’ Inequalities in Northern Ireland, Alison Wallace, June 2015

<sup>13</sup> <https://www.equalityni.org/ECNI/media/ECNI/Publications/Delivering%20Equality/HousingCommunities-KeyInequalitiesStatement.pdf>

Through the Housing Supply Strategy, the Department is keen to identify and remedy these inequalities in housing experience, with this Call for Evidence helping to gather additional input. We welcome any information on inequalities in housing that includes, but is not restricted to, a consideration of the nine Section 75 grounds (Sex/gender, religious belief, political opinion, race/ethnic origin, disability, marital status, sexual orientation, age and dependency), along with socio-economic status and including deprivation.

## Equality and human rights

### Questions

*In responding to the questions below, please try to support your response with facts, data, specific examples and/or other forms of evidence to substantiate your point of view:*

20. The Equality Commission has framed local housing demand and supply in relation to three constructs – accessibility; adequacy; and sustainability. Are you content with this framework or are there other issues that may warrant inclusion?
21. In addition to the inequalities or data gaps already identified in the Equality Commission's Statement and the Wallace Report, are there any other issues that should be considered?
22. In relation to the issue of using multivariate analyses (Multivariate analysis is analysis that considers the impact of more than one Section 75 characteristic), are you aware of any work already undertaken that would be useful?



## 2.3 Housing supply in rural areas

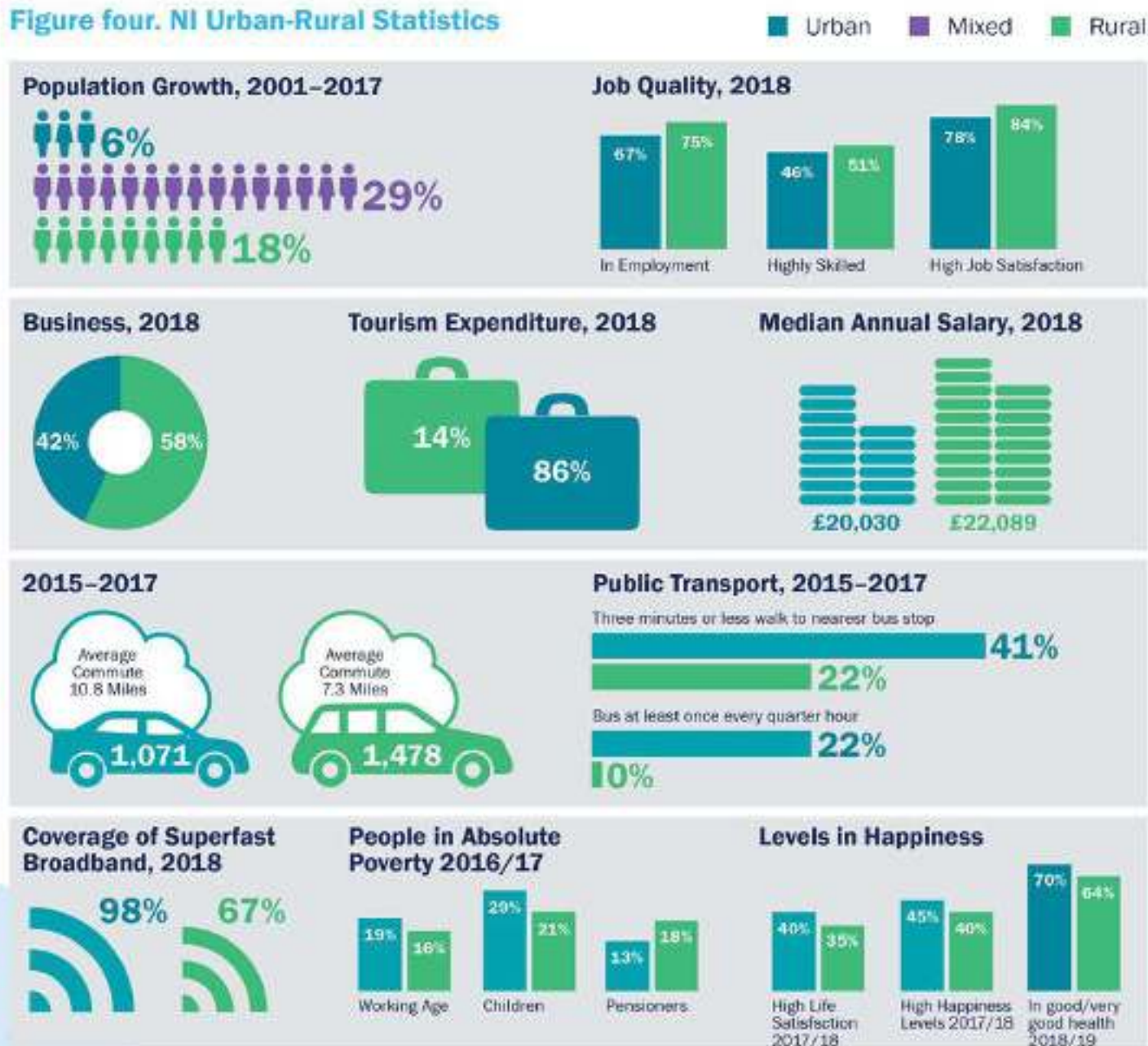
### Section 1: Introduction

The countryside is one of our greatest assets and should be enjoyed, promoted, protected and enhanced. However, for the rural population (about 36% of the NI total) who live in, work and maintain this asset, there are three core issues:

- Services are often less accessible
- Housing is more unaffordable
- Basic needs are hidden

As illustrated below in Fig 4 the population of rural areas in NI is growing much faster than that of urban areas. With this growth comes demand for more homes that are local, affordable, energy-efficient and adaptable for future household needs.

Figure four. NI Urban-Rural Statistics





## Section 2: Issues for Consideration

The greatest challenge in increasing the supply of housing in rural areas is accessing land. There is still much unmet housing need in rural areas. There are expectations that the new Local Development Plans (LDPs) will provide development opportunities and will facilitate delivery of new homes for a range of housing tenures that are energy-efficient, low-carbon and accessible.

### *Partnership planning*

Community planning in each local council area is starting to identify projects that can be delivered through partnership working. There will be opportunities to access land and property assets to unlock potential for both community and housing development in rural areas.

### *Identifying Need*

Another challenge is the identification of the need for new homes in rural areas. The Housing Executive recognises that in rural areas, where there can often be fewer if any social properties or a low turnover of existing stock, people may not come forward to be considered or added to the waiting list.

The need for new social homes can only be evidenced from the waiting list. So, it is vital that measures are taken to ensure that those who require a social home are aware of the process and of who to contact. Measuring latent demand is a key consideration in rural areas.

### *Rural Housing Need Tests*

The Housing Executive undertakes an annual programme of Rural Housing Need Tests. These are consultations with communities to encourage anyone in need of a home to come forward and have a discussion with a housing advisor. Housing Need Tests enable the Housing Executive to highlight the services it provides but also to clarify what we mean by 'social and affordable' housing.

*Community self-build schemes and other matters*  
NI has not yet identified how it can support and facilitate rural community-led housing, which has successful outcomes for other jurisdictions of the UK – particularly for rural areas.

In both urban and rural areas here, households are increasingly faced with challenges related to age, disability, physical and mental health and vulnerability. In rural areas these issues can be exacerbated by social isolation and loneliness, and it can be more difficult to access the relevant support.

In its Rural Strategy, the Housing Executive focuses foremost on the customer and their individual needs. A home is the stable foundation, needed to access employment, to plan for the future and to thrive. However, it is the community within which it is based that will make this home sustainable in terms of facilities, access to services, employment and activities to promote health and well-being. Investing in the infrastructure of our rural communities is essential, if we want to ensure that our rural communities remain sustainable.

## Housing supply in rural areas

### Questions

*In responding to the questions below, please try to support your response with facts, data, specific examples and/or other forms of evidence to substantiate your point of view:*

23. To what extent do you agree that the Housing Supply Strategy should address the need for affordable homes in rural areas?
24. To what extent do you agree that community led housing should be supported and enabled in rural and urban areas across NI?
25. How can additional innovative multi-agency projects (or approaches such as 'Tackling Rural Poverty & Social Isolation') be created to deliver more affordable housing supply in rural areas?



## 2.4 Housing and poverty

### Section 1: Introduction

#### *How does poverty relate to housing?*

A good home is the foundation of social, physical, and mental well-being, and is central to addressing society's most pressing societal challenges – including poverty and inequality.

Since housing is a major part of household expenditure, it has a direct effect on material deprivation. Often poverty and low wealth or low incomes prevent access to many housing options or make them hard to sustain. The housing system in NI, with access to social housing, Housing Benefit and support for homeless people, acts as a partial buffer to poverty. Despite this, poverty persists.

There are many social, educational, financial and economic drivers that push increasing numbers of households into housing stress – which in turn puts increased pressure on supply. To make housing work for those most vulnerable in society, a whole-system approach is required.

### Section 2: Issues for Consideration

To address the issue of housing supply, we need to examine the challenges associated with poverty that drive increased need and consider what could be undertaken to address these issues alongside – as opposed to separately from – increasing the supply of housing.

Some of the challenges include issues associated with housing costs and income, poverty, housing costs by tenure, poverty by tenure, fuel poverty, financial well-being, unemployment, economic inactivity, intergenerational poverty and joblessness, multiple deprivation, disability and educational attainment. The following government statistics highlight some of the interdependent challenges linked to poverty that need to be considered by the Housing Supply Strategy.

#### *Housing Costs and Income*

Social sector tenants have the lowest estimated weekly incomes (with social security benefits making up the largest proportion of their income). They are also at the highest risk of relative housing poverty (both before and after housing costs).

#### *Poverty*

The long-term trends shows that children are at a higher risk of living in poverty than the overall NI population in both relative and absolute measures.

#### *Fuel Poverty*

The Housing Conditions Survey indicates the rate of fuel poverty in NI is 22%. Three factors impact on fuel poverty: income; the cost of energy; and the energy efficiency of the home.

#### *Financial Well-being*

The annual percentage change in claimant numbers for Universal Credit increased by +156.7% in 2020, with the highest numbers in March to May 2020 – linked to the pandemic.

#### *Unemployment*

Forecasters from the Ulster University Economic Policy Centre (UUEPC) indicate that it could be four to five years before the NI economy returns to pre-pandemic levels of output. The unemployment rate could rise to approximately 13%, with particular concerns for young people.

#### *Economic Inactivity*

In 2016 the UUEPC stated that a significant change in economic inactivity cannot be achieved without a reduction in the number of people classed as being long-term sick and an improvement in the disabled employment rate. One of biggest issues for working age economically inactive people is access to childcare.

#### *Disability*

Ensuring that housing is fit for purpose is important for those with a disability who wish to work but who want and need the flexibility of working from home. House adaptations for this



type of scenario will be a focus of the new DfC Disability and Work Strategy. This is even more important as the population gets older.

Further and more detailed statistical information is provided at Annex D.

- On average 1500 people present as homeless here every month.
- The top three reasons for presenting are: sharing breakdown/family dispute; accommodation not reasonable; and loss of rented accommodation
- Many of these include families with children, but the largest group are single people (particularly younger single people) and there are a growing number of pensioner households.

The most up to date statistics on homelessness can be found at: <https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/topics/housing-statistics>

### **The relationship between housing supply and poverty is not in question.**

**Unemployment and Economic Inactivity**  
Economic inactivity requires an integrated approach. Many believe that a Housing Supply Strategy needs to consider how and where housing, transport and employment are being planned in order to maximise the opportunities for those within different economically inactive cohorts and in different council areas to get back into the workforce.

**Advice and support for communities**  
The Department for Communities is responsible for general advice services, which include welfare benefits, housing, finance, consumer and employment issues as well as referral to organisations that can provide more in-depth support. Many of the advice queries relate to benefits but also housing. Additionally, DfC provides funding to Housing Rights to deliver free independent advice to those experiencing

difficulties with housing issues including specialist mortgage debt advice. This support is crucial at helping to maximise income for clients and addressing many of the poverty-related issues they encounter.

### *Homelessness*

#### **Homelessness: Definition**

**People may be found to be homeless if it is not reasonable for them to continue to occupy their current accommodation. Those accepted as homeless in NI each year include households who are without any form of accommodation, those living in hostels or staying with friends and family and those who are in accommodation, including a social or private home that is not suitable to their needs.**

Homelessness can be seen as the most extreme form of "housing deprivation". It is often understood to refer to people living on the streets. Whilst 'rough sleepers' represent one element of homelessness, they are not the only people who need help. The Housing Executive is responsible for responding to homelessness and providing interim and/or permanent accommodation for certain homeless households, depending on their circumstances.

The Interdepartmental Homelessness Action Plan (IDHAP) focuses on addressing gaps in non-accommodation services that have the potential to more positively impact on the lives and life chances of people who are homeless and those who are most at risk of homelessness. Likewise, the lessons learned from the Covid-19 pandemic have been documented in the Housing Executive's "Reset Plan" which aims to prevent rather than manage homelessness.



*Involving people in decisions and planning for their future*

Engaging tenants from across the sector is an important consideration for policy-makers. The lived experience of local people can help inform better decisions and enable change. To address some of the wider social, economic and poverty-related issues faced by many communities, the Housing Executive and Housing Associations provide a wide range of support services to their tenants. However, there does not seem to be the same support for those in private tenancies. Given the number of households in this sector and the cost and sometimes quality of their housing, this could be seen as a gap. Finding ways to access these voices is important.

## Housing and poverty

### Questions

*In responding to the questions below, please try to support your response with facts, data, specific examples and/or other forms of evidence to substantiate your point of view:*

26. Is there a need for this Housing Supply Strategy to play a role in reducing poverty?
27. Currently housing stress is identified as 'those experiencing intimidation, insecurity of tenure, housing conditions, health and social wellbeing issues'. Do you have any comments on this definition of housing stress or are there other causes of housing stress that need to be considered?
28. To what extent do you agree that more needs to be done from an interdepartmental perspective to improve the lives and life chances of those who are homeless or at risk of homelessness?
29. How do we help homeless people transition from temporary accommodation to long term homes?
30. To what extent do you agree that housing plays a significant role in reducing economic inactivity/enabling individuals to take up employment?



# 03

## Land and property



# Land and property

## Section 1: Introduction

Land is a finite resource, under strain from ever-increasing societal demands and conflicting land use priorities. It provides:

- Goods and services upon which human existence depends (food and water for example)
- A source of societal well-being and prosperity
- Multiple functions i.e. agricultural production, recreation, housing, energy etc.

Equally, derelict, vacant or underused land can represent a missed economic, social and environmental opportunity. Underused land assets can equally pose a fiscal drag, consuming scarce financial resources, without actively making a social, environmental or economic contribution to society. Such inefficiencies diminish the resources available to support housing supply.

There are 1,358,000 hectares (Ha) of land in NI, excluding inland waterways (which make up a further 55,890Ha). Public land comprises at least 83,716 Ha – or just over 6% of the total land area.<sup>14</sup>

Based on these figures, it would be easy to assume that sourcing land for housing would not be a challenge. That said, availability of land is frequently cited as an issue that inhibits the construction of new homes. This is because:

- Land without readily accessible infrastructure will not be viable
- Development in areas without demand will not be viable
- Land in areas without amenities and employment will not be sustainable
- Too much land in the wrong place at the wrong time can negatively affect the market.

## Section 2: Key Issues

We have often heard statements like, ‘there is no shortage of land, why don’t we just build more houses’. This perspective does unfortunately represent an oversimplification. Key issues include:

### *Public Land (availability)*

In 2016/17 the Department for Communities initiated the Public Land for Housing (PLfH) Project to address the supply of public land for housing. The scope of the project also extended to the three largest land-holding Departments: Health (DoH), Education (DE) and Infrastructure (DfI). The overarching conclusion of the project is that the quantity of public land (central government land not local government land) within areas of housing stress is limited, with much of the land identified as suitable for housing being located outside the areas of housing stress. The situation regarding local government land has yet to be examined.

### *Public Land (existing processes and incentives)*

In disposing of surplus land, all government departments must follow DoF guidelines<sup>15</sup>. These were last updated in 2018. If there are competing interests in the land, there is no preference given to housing.

Key issues are:

- When a public sector body sells a land or property asset, it does not always receive the financial benefit directly. The inability of public sector bodies to carry forward financial reserves means the majority of the proceeds from a sale must be spent in the financial year they are received. For this reason, the majority of the proceeds are channelled back to DoF to be redeployed in delivering public services throughout NI. While this approach is very effective in ensuring public sector monies are fully used, it does not incentivise public sector organisations to divest surplus land and property assets, as the direct benefit from such activities is limited.

<sup>14</sup> [www.pertni.net/servlet/webpack-content/uploads/2013/03/Access-to-public-land-factsheet.pdf](http://www.pertni.net/servlet/webpack-content/uploads/2013/03/Access-to-public-land-factsheet.pdf)

<sup>15</sup> Link to disposal guidelines are here: Disposal of surplus public sector property in Northern Ireland - guidance (finance-ni.gov.uk) | Link to CAT process - DfC guidance, is here: Community Asset Transfer: Guidance for Asset Owners | Department for Communities (communities-ni.gov.uk)



- The Stormont Regulation and Government Property Act (Northern Ireland) 1933 (1933 c.6) states that the sale, exchange, lease, or surrender of central government land 'shall be at the best price or for the best rent or otherwise on the best terms which, in the opinion of the Department of Finance and Personnel, can reasonably be obtained'. While this approach is very effective at ensuring the best price is achieved, it does not always mean divested land and property assets can be sold with a view to supporting specific policy outcomes.

#### *More efficient use of existing domestic and non-domestic assets*

Solving the housing supply challenge may require us to look beyond simply providing more land. NI Housing Statistics indicate that in 2019–20 housing supply stands at 807,812 homes<sup>(16)</sup>. Of these, potentially 3.7% are likely to be vacant<sup>(17)</sup> (though there is no information on the condition of these homes or if they are actually viable). Information from Land and Property Services suggests there are approximately 20,000 vacant properties and that over 90% of these are in areas of low housing need<sup>(18)</sup>. In addition about 2,000 homes a year are lost from the housing system.

In terms of non-domestic properties, as at 1 April 2020 there were just over 74,000 properties in the Valuation List. These buildings represent historic public and private sector capital investment. However, changing patterns of economic activity mean that they can also represent missed economic, social and environmental opportunities within our non-domestic built environment. Rates information regarding non-domestic stock indicates that some buildings are no longer performing as originally intended<sup>(19)</sup>. To what extent these could be repurposed, so that they generate returns for their owners and contribute towards improving housing supply, may merit consideration.

The use of previously developed land for new-build and the adaptation and re-use of older buildings could potentially help alleviate the pressure on open space and bolster supply. The retention, reconfiguration and retrofitting of existing dwellings, where viable, plus the adaptation of non-domestic buildings could potentially contribute towards improving supply.

#### *Changing patterns of demand*

In the period 1951–2011 the average household size in NI dropped from 3.91 to 2.54 – a 35% decrease. The composition of our households is clearly changing, as is the nature of housing demand, with a clear trend towards smaller households. (Source: <https://www.nisra.gov.uk/statistics/ni-summary-statistics>). This suggests that there is potentially now a mismatch between the size of homes available and the size of homes required. This represents a further inefficiency, and suggests that regeneration may have a role in matching existing land and buildings to current housing demand and housing stress.

#### *Vesting Powers*

Any assessment of the capacity of the public sector to acquire land must include an outline of the vesting powers available through legislation. Maximising the use of existing legislative powers may represent an opportunity in terms of acquiring sufficient land in the right places – ultimately increasing supply.

The power to acquire land for housing under Article 87 of the Housing (NI) Order 1981 (S.I. 1981 No. 156 (N.I. 3)) is a power assigned to the Housing Executive. Under separate legislation the Department for Communities also has the power to acquire land to sell or lease (only) to registered housing associations.

16 <https://www.communities-ni.gov.uk/system/files/publications/communities/nihousingstats19-20fullcopy.pdf>

17 <https://www.nisra.gov.uk/Documents/Research/HCS-2016-Main-Reports/HCS-Main-Report-2016.aspx>

18 <https://www.infrastructure-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/infrastructure/regional-development-strategy-2035.pdf>

19 <https://www.finerco-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/dlpy/Business%20Rates%20Review%202024%202025%20Terms%20of%20Reference.pdf>

### *Equitable distribution of resources*

Some will argue that the major issue is not the amount of housing relative to the number of households but the distribution of housing. Some people are “house-rich”, with more space than they need, while others struggle to find a home that they can afford. This perspective dilutes the idea that supply is simply about the provision of more homes, but considers the concept that supply is in part about the equitable distribution of resources.

### *Land reform & land assembly*

The challenges of market failure are visible day to day in our towns and cities in the form of tired and derelict structures. Some jurisdictions have sought to counteract these issues through dedicated organisations focused on land reform and land assembly activities:

- the Scottish Land Commission works to ensure the role of land in delivering social, economic and environmental outcomes (including housing development) is fully realised
- in England the Homes and Communities Agency actively supports and encourages land assembly activities
- in the Republic of Ireland the Land Development Agency coordinates land within State control for more optimal uses where appropriate, with a focus on the provision of housing.

## Land and property

### Questions

*In responding to the questions below, please try to support your response with facts, data, specific examples and/or other forms of evidence to substantiate your point of view:*

31. Are there changes to land & property legislation, policies, processes or procedures that could transform housing supply for the better?
32. Should the options for making public sector land (local and central government) available to support a wider variety of housing options be explored?
33. Are there land & property practices adopted in other UK or European jurisdictions that you believe would transform supply if adopted here?



A large, stylized orange house icon serves as a background for the slide. It features a gabled roof with a chimney on the right side, a central front door, and a grid of windows. The house is composed of several geometric shapes, including rectangles and triangles, all in a solid orange color.

# 04

## Planning



## Planning

### Section 1: Introduction

The planning system works to ensure that the right things are built in the right places – whether that's houses, shops, parks, community centres or energy plants. Planning provides the *ability to shape and change the character, look and feel of the places where we live, work or visit*. Planning has an important role to play in the delivery of all forms of housing.

Responsibility for planning is shared between the 11 local councils and the Department for Infrastructure. In 2015 the planning system was reformed and restructured from a unitary system in which all planning powers rested with the former Department of the Environment (DoE), to a new two-tier model in which various powers transitioned to the local councils.

Councils, in their role as planning authorities, are responsible for bringing forward Local Development Plans (LDPs) for their areas. This provides a great opportunity to reflect the community plan for an area and meet the aspirations of the local community. Each council's LDP will include policies, tailored to local circumstances, for a range of land use matters, including housing in settlements and development in the countryside.

The planning system frequently attracts criticism. More often than not, this criticism focuses on 'process'. Process is important but not necessarily something that will transform the quantity, quality, sustainability, viability and/or suitability of housing supply in NI

### Section 2: Key Issues

Research and life experience associated with housing supply in NI over the last 10 years points to a number of recurring planning and development issues, many of which have yet to be resolved.

These include:

#### *Land Banking*<sup>(20)</sup>

The role and materiality of land banking in hampering supply is frequently debated. There is however no clear and commonly accepted view on the issue. Data exists to suggest that land banking is not occurring at a material level. However, this perspective is challenged by a number of factors, including research carried out by DoE in 2013/14, and by Belfast City Council in preparation for its draft Plan Strategy. Together these two sources suggest that there may in fact be an untapped land bank in NI, or at least within Greater Belfast. It can therefore be argued that the role of, and materiality of land banking in relation to supply is unclear.

#### *Bonds, agreements and bond reductions*

Prior to construction, a developer is required to enter into an agreement with DfI Roads to provide the roads and footways to the Department's standards. Developers may also enter into adoption agreements with NI Water in relation to new sewers. These agreements are secured by bonds that may be used by DfI Roads and NI Water to complete the works should the developer default. It's an important means of safeguarding purchasers, ensuring that they are not left with the costs of expensive remedial/completion works if developers default or cease trading.

The value of these bonds – along with the time taken to process and return funds – is frequently criticised by developers, who argue that it creates a need for extra funding and temporarily locks up capital that could otherwise be used to create economic value.

#### *Appropriate resourcing*

Government statistics indicate that on average in 2019/20 major applications took 52 weeks to be approved<sup>(21)</sup>. Developers have in the past raised concerns about the lack of dedicated planning resources and bespoke processes to ensure large schemes are processed expediently. Some developers have also said that they would pay an increased planning fee for a service that prioritises delivery.

20 Land Banking Definition - Land banking generally refers to the practice of buying and holding on to land in order to fulfil future development plans or make a greater profit, which may include at some stage developing housing but equally may not.

21 <https://www.infrastructure-ni.gov.uk/system/files/publications/infrastructure/planning/statistics-2019-20-bulletin.pdf>

Meanwhile planning authorities will raise concerns over the poor quality of some of the planning applications being submitted which takes additional time for councils and statutory consultees to process.

#### *Rural single dwelling applications*

Approximately, 90% of applications received for new single dwellings are in the rural areas<sup>22</sup>. This indicates an ongoing requirement for rural supply, prompting debate around the need for a sustainable rural development model.

#### *Locations and use of sustainable travel modes*

The location of housing development to a large degree dictates its accessibility by sustainable modes of transport. In general only developments within the urban settlement limits or immediate extensions are likely to be able to access key services by walking and cycling. In addition, frequent bus services do not operate outside the urban areas of Belfast and Derry. Transport assessments that seek to minimise traffic growth and to provide for active travel modes are only required for housing development over 100 units. This contributes to many new housing developments being located and built with locked-in car dependency.

#### *Planning Pre-Application Process*

This has been criticised by developers, who argue that it is inefficient and fails to establish the principles of the housing scheme. This may represent an area for process improvement. On the other hand planning authorities and statutory consultees will raise concerns that advice provided through the Pre-Application Discussion (PAD) is not taken on board in preparing the subsequent planning application.

#### *Developer contributions*

The concept of developer contributions is increasingly accepted as an important part of a sustainable housing system. However, implementation requires a proportionate, transparent and evidence-based approach that strikes a balance between contribution, viability and realising an increase in supply.

#### *Conditional planning approval*

A further issue may relate to conditions attached to planning approvals, including pre-commencement conditions. These can involve the provision of infrastructure or de-contamination of land before development can begin – and may present a barrier to implementing permissions.



## Planning Questions

*In responding to the questions below, please try to support your response with facts, data, specific examples and/or other forms of evidence to substantiate your point of view:*

34. Are there changes to planning legislation, policies, processes or procedures that could transform housing supply for the better?
35. Are there planning practices adopted in other UK or European jurisdictions that you believe would transform supply if adopted here?
36. Is land banking hindering housing supply here?



# 05

## Finance



# Finance

## Section 1: Introduction

Traditionally people rented their homes from private landlords, and it has only been in the last hundred years that homeownership has become more widespread. This change came about primarily due to two key developments in the late 19th and early 20th centuries namely the:

- Availability of credit to purchase homes (mortgages); and
- Government financial support for the development of new housing.

History has shown that the availability of affordable private finance for both developers and homebuyers is critical to driving the supply of housing. Government subsidy can be utilised to leverage this finance and ensure even the most disadvantaged have access to a home.

Ultimately, the availability of private credit is dependent on a lender's assessment of the risk of the borrower defaulting, and determining that the financial return available from the investment is worth this risk.

Mortgage lending is considered to be one of the lowest-risk forms of investment in the credit markets. As such, it is by far the biggest form of private lending and is a key driver for housing supply. However, lenders do not always get the risk assessment right. The global financial crisis of 2007–08 and subsequent economic downturn was triggered by a failure to understand risk. One of the consequences was a significant fall in the appetite of private lenders to provide the loans to developers and homebuyers. A large portion of the population (particularly the less affluent and first-time buyers) was unable to acquire their homes, and the housing supply rate plummeted.

DfC has established a range of interventions to assist individuals who cannot access private finance to secure homes. Two of these interventions are designed to drive the supply of new housing.

- *Housing Association Grants to support social housing development.* Since 2002, Registered Housing Associations have been DfC's primary vehicle for the delivery of its Social Housing Development Programme.
- *Intermediate Housing Development Schemes Funded by Financial Transactions Capital (FTC).* FTC was introduced in 2012/13 to encourage private investment into public projects and stimulate the economy. The NI Executive is granted an annual allowance of FTC by HM Treasury in addition to the NI Block Grant. It can only be deployed to support delivery of socio-economic projects. It was first used here to stimulate the local housing market and housing supply through its provision to housing associations for the development of "intermediate" homes via shared ownership. This helps households who can afford a small mortgage, but are not able to afford to buy a property outright. The main vehicle through which intermediate homes in NI have been delivered to date is the Co-Ownership Scheme, administered by the NI Co-Ownership Housing Association.

## Section 2: Key Issues

The developers of houses in NI can be split into two main categories:

- (1) Private Bodies (individuals or enterprises) for sale or rental to achieve a financial return.
- (2) Public or charitable bodies<sup>(23)</sup> to meet a social need. In NI this is predominantly Registered Housing Associations (RHAs), but in the past the Housing Executive was an extremely significant provider of houses.

Over the last 50 years the proportion of new dwellings developed by private enterprise has grown steadily compared to publicly funded development. In the early 1970s only 34% were developed by private enterprise up to a peak of 97% in 2004/5.

23 Primarily Housing Associations since 2001



The financial crisis of 2007/8 and the resultant downturn led to a significant drop in the number of new houses developed (falling by 62% between 2007 and 2014). The public/social sector has increased delivery slightly since then but not enough to maintain development at its pre-crisis levels.

#### *Sources of Private Finance*

Competition amongst lenders in recent years has led to a wide range of different (and often complex) financial products to support the development and secondary acquisition of homes. The most affordable form of finance for both the development of houses as well as the individual acquisition is senior debt. The most accessible form of senior debt is a bank loan. Therefore, bank loans are by far the most prevalent form of finance for both housing development and secondary acquisition. However, senior debt lenders typically require a range of assurances from borrowers prior to this finance being provided as discussed below.

#### *Constraints in Accessing Finance*

There are three main reasons why lenders decline finance for the development/acquisition of homes.

- **Insufficient income:** Lenders will typically require borrowers to achieve a minimum Interest Coverage Ratio.
- **Insufficient upfront equity/deposit:** Lenders will only provide finance up to a certain percentage of the total development/acquisition cost.
- **Insufficient Security:** Lenders will typically only lend up to a maximum Loan to Value ("LTV") ratio.

In the aftermath of the financial crisis, credit concerns led to a significant decline among the lenders to take on loan risk. The increasing level of housing development since 2014 indicates that the appetite for lender risk was starting to rise again. However, the arrival of the Covid-19 pandemic may have put a halt to this.

#### *Emerging Solutions*

Prior to the pandemic two notable new approaches were starting to emerge in the financing of affordable housing.

##### *A: Increased demand for Capital Markets Financing for Affordable Housing*

This form of financing for social housing has been widely used in England for some years. Finance from the capital markets is well suited to investment in homes and housing because bonds are typically repayable over a longer period of time (c. 25-30 years) – as opposed to bank loans, which may require payment in 10-15 years in the current economic climate.

Capital market financing (bonds) therefore represent an opportunity to reduce the overall cost of finance associated with housing development, the saving from which could be utilised to fund a greater supply of social homes. However, borrowers need to have a sufficient credit rating to access these markets, and many of NI's housing associations are simply not large enough to access this form of finance.

##### *B: Rise in demand for Ethical Social Governance ("ESG") Investments*

In the last five years there has been a significant increase in the demand from global investors for investment opportunities that generate social and environmental benefits as well as a financial return. These types of investments are known as Ethical Social Governance (ESG) investments. Recent examples of the interest include Clarion and Catalyst Housing Associations who received the Certified Sustainable Housing Label, allowing them to issue £300m bonds into the market to fund housing development.

### Other considerations

- The governance structures through which funding support is delivered to stimulate the local housing supply in NI have remained largely unchanged since 2002.
- The financial crisis in 2007/8 led to many changes in the way that property development is funded. The Covid-19 pandemic is expected to change this situation even further.
- The FTC-funded intermediate pilot schemes introduced in 2014-2016 have met with mixed success. The first of these, the Affordable Home Loan Fund, expires next year and is not expected to have delivered the additional intermediate housing anticipated. This was due, in part, to difficulties in leveraging the required private finance required to deliver the scheme from local banks.

DfC is keen to receive evidence as to how new approaches to financing the housing market could drive supply of homes for those most in need. This might for example be through routes such as:

- Providing incentives to RHA's - taking advantage of ESG investment, introduction of government guarantees, new delivery vehicles, time bound rates relief etc.
- Restructuring existing approaches - for example changing the HAG model to introduce more competition, reviewing design standards to reduce funding requirements, government-backed mortgage guarantees, government-backed homebuilding fund, convertible bond or savings schemes, mezzanine or gap funding.
- Utilisation of FTC funding as a guarantee rather than direct funding to reduce covenants on loans and leverage private finance for housing development.

## Finance

### Questions

*In responding to the questions below, please try to support your response with facts, data, specific examples and/or other forms of evidence to substantiate your point of view:*

37. To what extent do you agree that the NICS could better utilise existing funding (e.g. Block Grant, Financial Transactions Capital, Housing Association Grant, Reinvestment and Reform Initiative) to leverage greater levels of private finance for housing development?
38. Are there other ways the private and voluntary community and social enterprise sectors can leverage other forms of funding to increase housing supply?
39. Are there any other areas of market failure that need public and/or private intervention?





# 06

## Infrastructure

## Infrastructure

### Section 1: Introduction

When we think of infrastructure, we typically think of roads, rivers, public transport, planning legislation and regional planning policy. However, developed economies increasingly consider infrastructure in terms of the essential systems and facilities that facilitate an economy's day-to-day activities and enhance the standard of living for citizens.

For this reason, terms such as hard, soft, and critical infrastructure are increasingly used by governments, policy-makers and institutional investors. This language reflects a more integrated and whole-system perspective. This language also acknowledges the crucial role that infrastructure plays in terms of our social, environmental and economic well-being.

### Some Definitions

*Hard Infrastructure* comprises all the physical systems that are crucial to a modern, industrialised economy. It includes transport systems such as roads and railways, and telecommunication services

*Soft Infrastructure* refers to all the institutions that require human capital such as educational, health, financial, law and order, governmental systems (such as social security) and public transport.

*Critical Infrastructure* makes up all the assets defined by the government as crucial, including assets used for shelter and heating, telecommunication, public health, agricultural facilities, etc.

(Source: <https://corporatefinanceinstitute.com/resources/knowledge/economics/public-infrastructure/>):

In adopting a more multifaceted perspective like this, 'shelter' or 'housing' is viewed as a critical and crucial component of a functioning economy. Importantly this interpretation is in addition to, rather than instead of, the traditional view of housing as fundamental to the health and well-being of individuals, communities and society as a whole.

Regardless of which interpretation or definition we apply, there is clearly a relationship between housing supply and the provision of infrastructure.

### Section 2: Key Issues

#### *Drainage and wastewater*

A consequence of historic underfunding means that significant investment is required to upgrade our drainage and wastewater treatment infrastructure. Belfast in particular, suffers from an ageing system that is already operating well above the capacity for which it was designed.

New development is reportedly constrained in over 100 towns and villages where wastewater treatment works are nearing, or at, capacity. Without change, development will be further constrained, particularly in Belfast.

The DfI draft Strategic Drainage Infrastructure Plan<sup>(24)</sup> for Belfast identifies a £1.4bn investment requirement for the city over the next 12 years. If funded, this integrated plan would reduce the risk of flooding, improve water quality in Belfast Lough, and help to grow the economy by increasing sewerage capacity.

NI Water's Business Plan for period 2021/22–2026/27 includes a total investment of £2.5 billion for water and sewerage services over the next 6 years, which will address the most immediate areas of need.

Given that NI does not charge for public services such as water and sewerage for its domestic customers, unlike other parts of the UK, this additional investment will need to come from within existing public sector funding options or through structural reform.



### Energy and Digital Networks

Our energy and digital infrastructure will require ongoing investment to ensure we remain competitive and are able to capitalise on new opportunities for growth.

Similarly, our energy networks require upgrading to support growth and housing supply, and also to help unlock the opportunities associated with the introduction of renewable energy. Investment in our energy network and renewables can potentially over time reduce the cost of heating homes and contribute towards addressing the persistent issues of fuel poverty.

### Transport Systems

The transport networks in Belfast are under pressure. The road network is frequently congested and the success of the railways in providing additional commuting capacity has plateaued, with trains now at capacity. Whilst the Glider Bus Rapid Transit has been a success in switching people from private cars, the service operates on only two of potentially 14 corridors in Belfast. Plans for Phase 2 of the Glider would add to this by linking north and south Belfast. Transport therefore requires additional investment<sup>24</sup>.

Pressure on the existing roads network is a constraint to housing supply. In the past new roads have opened up areas, which over the longer term has enabled significant new housing supply in new locations.

**As things stand, the hoped-for stimulus budget that would kick-start economic recovery or transformative investment in drainage infrastructure, energy infrastructure or digital infrastructure is currently not available.**

### The Threat to the Existing Supply

When we talk about housing supply, we typically think in terms of new homes increasing the total within the housing system. However, we need to think about protecting the existing supply as well as providing new supply.

For example, some 11,000 properties in the greater Belfast area are considered to be at risk of long-term flooding. If we lose 11,000 units from the housing system in the years ahead due to flood risk, the challenge to meet our housing need and demand grows even greater.

Similarly, whilst existing stock will tend to be reasonably connected to existing walk, cycle and public transport networks, new developments in previously undeveloped locations will tend not to be. They therefore come with the added cost of sustainable transport infrastructure or the hidden cost of car dependency.

We know that the long-term viability of Housing Executive housing stock is under threat due to a historic lack of investment, because it has not been granted borrowing powers. If government now invested the money required to protect the Housing Executive's stock for future generations using the block grant, it would take the money from other public services such as health or education. In recognition of this, the DfC Minister has asked department officials to bring forward proposals to refinance the Housing Executive. A system-based perspective suggests we need to ensure we are caring for the existing stock as well as providing new and additional stock when thinking about supply in the round.

### Rural Infrastructure Need

Extending infrastructure networks to rural communities, particularly in areas where population densities are low, is costly. Economists point out that such investment represents poor value for money. This is relative to other competing public sector investment requirements, which can reach more of society, providing more benefit to more people. However the social and community requirement associated with rural investment is not in question.

<sup>24</sup> <https://www.infrastructureni.gov.uk/topics/living-water-programme>

<sup>25</sup> <https://www.finance-ni.gov.uk/consultations/budget-consultation>

## Infrastructure

### Questions

*In responding to the questions below, please try to support your response with facts, data, specific examples and/or other forms of evidence to substantiate your point of view:*

40. Are there changes to infrastructure legislation, policies, processes or procedures, such as the establishment of an Infrastructure Commission, that could transform housing supply for the better?
41. To what extent do you agree that coordination of housing provision and infrastructure services need to be better aligned?
42. To what extent do you agree that a Housing Supply Strategy should consider both the provision of new homes and protecting existing supply?
43. How do we ensure that our housing supply integrates and brings together all the essential infrastructure (hard/soft & critical) required to create thriving homes and communities?



A large, stylized house icon in a dark teal color, centered on the page. The house has a gabled roof, a chimney on the right side, a circular window in the upper center, and a four-pane window in the middle. A solid teal rectangle is positioned at the base of the house.

# 07

## Climate change/net zero

## Climate Change/Net Zero

### Section 1: Introduction

How and why does climate change relate to housing supply in NI? Unfortunately, based on current practices, technologies and building standards, constructing new homes using traditional practices and materials generates pollutants that accelerate global warming. Similarly, continuing to heat existing, less thermally/energy-efficient homes suggests that we could end up burning more fossil fuels – which is also detrimental for the environment.

Providing new low-carbon homes costs more in the short-term. On the plus side, they require less energy to heat once built, so they cost less to run in the long-term. This is particularly significant in relation to fuel poverty. These homes also require less fossil fuels to heat, which is good for the environment and future generations. But because they can cost more to build, unless we find creative solutions to transform housing supply, we may be forced to build fewer homes in the future than we have in the past.

This tension between short-term and long-term priorities could manifest as a trade-off between (1) the quantity of homes provided, (2) the environmental performance of the homes provided, and the (3) cost of the homes provided.

**Figure five. Tension between short-term and long-term priorities**



So if we want to continue building at the rate which we have in the past – let alone increase the quantity and quality of new homes provided – we will need to:

- Find new ways to bring more finance into the market
- reduce the cost of delivery
- recover increased upfront costs over the longer-term
- share risks and rewards through new models of delivery.

This will require us to re-imagine housing with greater consideration to future generations, including:

- making best use of brown-field sites, mixed-use developments
- adaptive re-use of alternative asset classes (i.e., retail, industrial etc.)
- enhanced community planning
- greater consideration to open spaces and other sustainability measures such as Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) and rainwater harvesting.

## Section 2: Key Issues

### Design & Sustainable Development

Architects, engineers, planners, surveyors and designers all help create spaces for people and communities. For these spaces to be socially, economically and environmentally successful – and technically sound – sustainability must be at the heart of the design and development process.

Through design and sustainable development we can create homes and communities that help us transition to a low-carbon future.

This may for example see outdoor spaces greened with more trees and recreational space; housing that encourages sustainable<sup>(26)</sup> living (e.g. growing food and recycling); or that is designed to be flexible and adaptable to suit changing needs.

It is also likely to encompass housing that is well served by electric charging points and by public transport, walking routes, cycle paths; or is designed to support homeworking (thereby reducing the need to commute long distances).

Incorporation of more efficient and renewable energy sources, such as solar panels, micro-generation and low-carbon heat networks must become increasingly commonplace in all housing schemes and domestic retrofit programmes.

### Construction phase

The built environment has a vital role to play in addressing climate change. Carbon emissions are released not only during the operational life of a building but also in the manufacturing, transportation, construction and end of life phases of all built assets.

These emissions, commonly referred to as embodied carbon, have largely been overlooked historically, but contribute around 11% of all global carbon emissions.

Globally, attitudes towards building techniques are changing. For example the French government has ruled that all new public buildings must be made from at least 50% sustainably sourced timber<sup>(27)</sup>. Similarly, Homes England will use its new £11.5bn Affordable Housing Programme to promote Modern Methods of Construction (MMC), committing to use MMC for at least 25% of the programme<sup>(28)</sup>.

26 The three pillars of sustainability are often referred to, and one reference is found in the Office of Government Commerce Sustainability - Achieving Excellence in Construction Procurement Guide). The three pillars are economic sustainability, social sustainability and environmental sustainability.

27 <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/science-environment-55429607>

28 <https://www.housingtoday.co.uk/news/a-quarter-of-affordable-homes-must-be-mmcs/5107183/article>



### Building Standards

For new buildings, revisions to building regulations across the UK and ROI have brought in more demanding standards for the efficiency of regulated energy use in buildings in recent years. The Department of Finance is progressing proposals to provide an uplift to the local energy efficiency aspects of building regulations as quickly as possible and is considering an ambitious programme of phased uplifts thereafter.

However, there are significant challenges. As Building Regulations can only set minimum standards that are readily attainable in practice, we need to encourage industry capacity and skills in all these areas, in advance of building regulations uplifts, if the improvements are to follow an ambitious trajectory. Similarly, carbon savings (the principal metric for building regulations assessments) may not always provide optimal running costs if lower-carbon fuels and electricity remain significantly more costly than higher-carbon fuels like gas and oil.

### Transition to Net Zero – Impact on Fuel Poverty

The 2016 House Condition Survey states that the fuel poverty rate in NI is 22%. Additionally there are an estimated 43,800 households in extreme fuel poverty which need to spend over 15% of their total income to heat their homes. Households living in older dwellings, rural areas, those headed by an older person, or those who are unemployed or retired are at higher risk of fuel poverty. Certain groups are also more susceptible to the risks associated with fuel poverty such as those with a disability, older persons, and young children.

The transition to net zero offers households the potential for many benefits including

- Lower bills
- Better health, both physical and mental
- Reduced air pollution
- Wider economic and social gains including employment opportunities and educational attainment

*New Decade New Approach* commits government to addressing the immediate and longer term impacts of climate change and setting ambitious targets and actions for a fair and just transition to a zero carbon society. In implementing the transition to net zero carbon housing this will mean ensuring the removal of inequalities rather than creating more.

### Consumer Behaviour

In 2019 a report for the Committee on Climate Change by Imperial College London states that 'the UK is not on course to meet the legally binding fourth and fifth carbon budgets, and rising to the challenge of Net Zero scenarios will require major progress in all sectors and for behavioural shifts to play a much greater role'.

Therefore in building new low carbon homes and retrofitting existing properties it will be necessary to ensure that new policy initiatives also consider how to build consumer commitment to addressing the scale of the challenge, and how to help bring about change in citizens' choices and patterns of energy consumption.



## Climate change/net zero

### Questions

*In responding to the questions below, please try to support your response with facts, data, specific examples and/or other forms of evidence to substantiate your point of view:*

44. Are there changes to climate, sustainability and environmental legislation, policies, processes or procedures that could transform housing supply for the better?
45. Transitioning to low carbon homes will require significant behavioural changes by householders. Is support required to aid the necessary behavioural changes?
46. Taking into account social impact, what incentives or disincentives could be introduced to positively impact the current and future delivery of low carbon homes?

08

Innovation



# Innovation

## Section 1: Introduction

Innovation can help solve problems, improve efficiency and transform delivery. It can offer us a fresh perspective – whether we are developing homes, creating a strategy or caring for the most vulnerable in society.

There is no singular approach to innovation. It can be an enhancement to an existing product or service, scaling up an existing approach, or indeed a complete change in the way things are done.

There are inherent risks attached to innovating. There is also risk in not innovating – not exploring new, untested or unproven approaches. But the biggest risk of all can be to do the same thing over and over.

## Section 2: Key Issues

### *Modern Methods of Construction (MMC)*

Modern Methods of Construction represents an opportunity to address productivity issues in the residential construction sector and increase both capacity and investment in the industry. While not the only answer, it can unlock innovation and drive a greener, more sustainable housebuilding sector.

A 2018 report by the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors 'Modern Methods of Construction: A forward-thinking solution to the housing crisis?' stated that a combination of acute housing demand and market challenges in terms of cost, quantity and quality have forced the wider industry and government to consider MMC as a solution. This has culminated in the UK Government's inclusion of MMC in major housing strategy announcements, recognising its potential to speed up delivery, improve productivity and modernise the sector. MMC reflects three key elements being driven forward in the UK construction sector: Digitisation, Manufacturing and Performance.

### *Data and Digital Technology*

The availability of digital land and property data promises to deliver benefits to multiple stakeholders across the whole property lifecycle. However, this data is still widely held as unstructured documents by various private and public sector stakeholders.

Digital technology is playing a key role within the wider construction sector, enhancing housing delivery through MMC and achieving precision assembly in the production process.

Building Information Modelling (BIM), Prop Tech, Big Data, AI and the Internet of Things all allow performance to be tracked and fed back in a continuous improvement cycle.

### *Adaptive Reuse of Existing Buildings*

Adaptive reuse is the process of retrofitting older existing buildings for new uses. The practice offers several benefits:

- It represents an opportunity to regenerate older areas without negatively impacting on local character.
- It enhances social value of an existing building to local communities.
- It's an integral component of sustainable development.
- It provides an opportunity to achieve both operational carbon and significant embodied carbon savings through re-use rather than re-build.

While the construction sector, through building regulations, has primarily focused on reducing operational emissions, the embodied aspect of carbon emissions has not been as fully considered.

Unlike operational carbon, reduction in embodied carbon is not subject to ongoing building user behaviour, and as such can be more accurate and identifiable than predicted operational carbon reductions.



On the path to net zero and the decarbonisation of buildings, addressing both embodied and operational carbon is a significant milestone that must be achieved – and can be driven by reuse over rebuild.

## Risk Management

In delivering homes, risks take many forms – such as ground conditions, contractual risk, financial risk and consumer risk. Measures to mitigate and manage risk also take many forms. Offsite manufacturing reduces delivery risk. Building Information Modelling (BIM) reduces design and construction risk. Insurances provide protection against unforeseen risk. Data reduces commercial risk and contracts help manage and allocate risk, and so on.

The traditional speculative developer has to carry four separate risks:

- Risk 1. planning permission and regulatory approvals
- Risk 2. financing the land purchase over a period of years while securing planning permission
- Risk 3. constructing the houses and infrastructure at a viable cost
- Risk 4. finding a purchaser or tenant able to afford the property.

Each of these processes can present barriers to transforming housing supply. An alternative form of development is the 'turnkey' approach. This model seeks to manage and share development risk and provide high volumes of houses at affordable prices. It is used extensively by housing associations and by large investors in GB and across Europe. The core difference is that the four risks of development outlined above are managed and mitigated by spreading risk among the stakeholders and distributing incentives more widely.



## Innovation Questions

*In responding to the questions below, please try to support your response with facts, data, specific examples and/or other forms of evidence to substantiate your point of view:*

47. Should existing buildings, including our heritage assets, play an enhanced role in transforming housing supply?
48. Are you aware of any innovations relating to housing including design, construction, procurement, contracting and commissioning that could help transform supply?

09  
Skills



# Skills

## Section 1: Introduction

### Skills Matter

Skills matter. That is the high-level message from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation Development (OECD) Skills Strategy for NI Assessment and Recommendations<sup>30</sup>. It states that countries in which people develop strong skills, learn throughout their lives, and use their skills fully and effectively at work and in society are more productive and innovative, and enjoy higher levels of trust, better health outcomes and a higher quality of life.

The NI Executive's Programme for Government sets the key purpose of improving well-being for all – by tackling disadvantage and driving economic growth. Skills are the key driver of economic growth and provide a powerful tool to promote individual opportunity and social inclusion.

A new Skills Strategy for NI is being developed for consultation and publication in 2021. The overarching focus of the Strategy is on developing a skills system which drives economic prosperity and tackles social inequality. It is founded upon three major policy objectives: addressing skills imbalances; creating a culture of lifelong learning; and enhancing digital education and inclusion across society.

The DfE recently published Economic Recovery Action Plan places significant emphasis on the importance of supporting a highly skilled and agile workforce and building a low-carbon economy<sup>31</sup>.

## Section 2: Issues for consideration

### Low skills are a concern

Low skills in the NI population are a concern. The OECD report stated that NI continues to experience high rates of economic inactivity, its labour productivity rate is 17% below the UK

average and the economy is still characterised by several large, low value-added sectors.

Furthermore, current and projected skills imbalances present challenges for the labour market: for the economic recovery from the pandemic; to mitigate economic and social shocks in the future; and to prepare for challenges posed by megatrends, such as digitalisation, technological change, an ageing population and climate change.

This is particularly important, as only 10% of new job openings in the next decade will be accessible to people with qualifications at National Qualifications Framework (NQF) Level 2 or below, and 33% will require at least an undergraduate degree<sup>32</sup>. If skills imbalances are not addressed, many more people could become unemployed and economically inactive – adding to the potential need for additional social housing.

Understanding the challenges and the barriers to skills development here will be fundamental to reducing economic inactivity and unemployment and helping people out of poverty and in turn, reducing the need for social housing. Some interesting statistics can be found in the OECD report.

Vocational education and training programmes play a key role within the skills system. Countries with exemplary vocational education provision, including apprenticeships, benefit from higher productivity and lower levels of youth unemployment.

*How the housing and construction sector can benefit*  
Following the NI Apprenticeship Strategy "Securing our Success", a wide range of Sectoral Partnerships have been established. These bring together employers, stakeholders and providers to identify pathways and agree content. The housing and construction sector apprenticeships and related vocational education provision are informed through three Partnerships: Health and Social Care; Built Environment, and Civil Engineering.

30 <https://www.economy-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/economy/OECD-skills-strategy-northern-ireland.pdf>

31 <https://www.economy-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/economy/nife-economic-recovery-action-plan.pdf>

32 Ulster University Economic Policy Centre, 2019: Skills Barometer - <https://www.economy-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/economy/Skills-Barometer-2019-Summary-Report.pdf>



### *The Construction Sector and Workforce*

The Construction Sector is a major part of the NI economy, accounting for 7.7% of all jobs and with a workforce in 2020 of around 65,450. Of these, approximately 8,120 are female (generally concentrated in the professional occupations such as surveying and construction management) and 57,590 are male. The construction sector has the highest percentage of all those self-employed across all industry types. Moreover, approximately 41% (or 26,880 people 16+) of those employed within the construction sector are self-employed.

Within NI there are a small number of “large” employers who employ more than 15 individuals (typically 30–50 employers). CITB NI currently has approximately 3,500 registered employers (not including Plumbing and Electrical employers). The vast majority of these are small and micro businesses, who move from site to site, working for the larger construction companies, providing the basic craft and some specialist skills that combine to deliver projects. It is this “long tail” that is the most difficult to reach in terms of re-skilling or upskilling. This is often achieved by CITB NI working through the larger employer who includes the smaller ones in the interventions provided. Self-employed people are less likely to engage in lifelong learning even when incentives including free training are available. However, in construction and other sectors where training is mandatory for certification, then regular training does increase. However, it is largely these small employers who are often relied upon to provide employment and training for the core apprentice skills needed in the industry.

### *The Need for Apprenticeships*

There is an immediate need for more apprenticeships to match higher skilled job requirements in the future as well as more vocational routes into the sector in areas such as engineering or civil engineering. Retaining apprenticeships can be a challenge within the construction sector.

In its Economic Recovery Action Plan DfE states that it will be supporting apprenticeships beyond the age of 24. This will be welcomed by the sector. Having the voice of employers in the design of new apprenticeships will be key to success.

### *Young People*

Currently not enough young people are choosing a career in construction. More work needs to be done with schools to attract more young people, increasing their awareness of the various pathways within the sector, many of which are tech-related and which may appeal to young people. The DfE Economic Recovery Action Plan commits to a Youth Training system to provide young people with the skills to progress to higher levels of education or to successfully enter the labour force, through vocational education, training and work experience and developing these pathways further to support higher Level 3 skills attainment.

### *Accelerating Construction/Refurbishment Activity in the Housing Sector*

Within the industry there is a normal “ebb and flow” of activity between housing and larger construction projects. When one is quiet, the skills flow to the other. Should activity within the housing sector increase without a reduction in other activity, the workforce will need to grow. This will put increased pressure on careers recruitment and also the provider network. It is debatable whether this is possible within the current provision and it may take years to develop the provider capacity to deliver the numbers required. Therefore, any accelerated activity would need to be matched with a programme of recruitment and increased capacity within the provider network.

### *Building New Skills*

The skills required for new-build and refurbished housing are essentially the same. The craft and management/programming skills do not change. However, the context in which they are used does and may require a degree of upskilling to apply to new standards and different materials (e.g. building in new insulation techniques).



This can be done providing adequate resources are committed to it. The system of delivering new skills needs coordination with the provider network.

As new entrants start their journey into the construction sector, they must be developed with future needs in mind. The issue here is attracting individuals with the correct aptitude, having the tutors to develop them, and coordinating provider resources to avoid duplication.

#### *Public Sector Apprenticeships*

In its Economic Recovery Action Plan, DfE states that it will be establishing public sector apprenticeships as a way of growing skills and supporting opportunities for new employment and retraining. Given that the Housing Executive carries out retrofitting, could there be an opportunity to introduce new apprenticeships here?

#### *Future of Work in Construction*

According to the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors, the future of work in construction is set for radical change. There is a greater desire to redress the sustainable impacts of the built environment through the carbon impacts of the construction process itself, coupled with carbon emissions from buildings.

With the increasing focus on industrialised construction and zero carbon, further work will need to be undertaken to upskill or reskill the construction sector. Likewise, other skills will be required in related areas such as housing management, integrated health and social care initiatives, etc. More work between employers, CITB NI and the FE and HE sector could create opportunities here.

Much of the construction sector here is still currently more focused on traditional skills and it is difficult to get the sector interested in developing more innovative skills, such as Modern Methods of Construction (MMC), digital environments, etc. However, these skills will be needed in the future, and current skills may not be matched to future jobs. In Reinventing

Construction, the McKinsey Global Institute estimated that productivity gains of 50% to 60% could be achieved through the adoption of digital and manufacturing technologies, the transition to new business models based on collaboration and more efficient and better integrated supply chain management practices.

Construction delivery is set to change through Industrialised Construction. This is a system that uses innovative and integrated techniques and processes such as Building Information Modelling (BIM) and Common Data Environment (CDE) to connect the design-to-make process by embracing five megatrends:

- Big Data, Artificial Intelligence and predictive analytics;
- Robotics and automation;
- Prefabrication and offsite construction; The Internet of Things; and Additive manufacturing techniques.

Embracing Industrialised Construction also means that skill sets, roles and team structures will evolve. Equipping the construction sector in NI to develop these skills within an evolving housing supply system should be a priority.

## Skills

### Questions

*In responding to the questions below, please try to support your response with facts, data, specific examples and/or other forms of evidence to substantiate your point of view:*

49. To what extent do you agree that the Housing Supply Strategy could act as a stimulus to improve and modernise construction skills and increase the importance of the sector?
50. Does the Construction Sector in NI need support to skill up in digital technologies, Modern Methods of Construction, low carbon construction and the whole life performance of house building etc.?
51. Does the age profile and make up of the construction sector (older workers/ self employed) require a specific intervention to support our housing supply in the future?
52. Does NI need some large Green Building Projects such as those being developed elsewhere to help create momentum for a changed skills agenda here?
53. Are there any other areas that could impact on the development of the Housing Supply Strategy that you feel have not been covered in this call for evidence?



# 10 Questions





## Introduction

### Questions

*In responding to the questions below, please try to support your response with facts, data, specific examples and/or other forms of evidence to substantiate your point of view:*

1. Please confirm whether you are replying as an individual or submitting an official response on behalf of an organisation.
2. Do you agree that a 'Whole System' approach given the challenges is the right one?
3. Do you agree with the 15 year timeframe proposed for the Housing Supply Strategy?
4. Do you agree with the proposed vision for the Strategy?
5. Do you agree with the following proposed objectives for the Strategy:
  - (a) Increase housing supply and affordable options across all tenures to meet current and future demand.
  - (b) Reduce housing stress and homelessness and improve housing solutions for the most vulnerable.
  - (c) Improve housing quality
  - (d) Ensure the provision of housing options that contribute to the building and maintaining of thriving, inclusive communities and places.
  - (e) Support the transition to carbon neutrality by reducing whole-life carbon emissions from both new homes and existing homes.
6. The terms good quality, sustainable and affordable mean different things to different people - how would you define these terms?
7. What do you believe are the three main barriers to delivering the objectives for the strategy?
8. To what extent do you agree that there is a need to establish a more robust understanding of NI Housing Stock, e.g. by tenure, location, condition, etc.?
9. Are you aware of any specific data sources or methodological approaches to estimating existing housing stock, e.g. by tenure, location, condition, etc.?



## Sustainable Communities and Homes

10. How can housing supply help create and maintain sustainable communities?
11. How do we engage communities more effectively in place making?
12. To what extent do you agree that housing led regeneration policy contributes to reversing the physical, social and economic decline of:
  - (a) areas of deprivation
  - (b) town and city centres
  - (c) rural areas
  - (d) suburban areas
13. How can we change the approach to housing led regeneration and ensure that it is more integrated in delivering wider policy outcomes?
14. To what extent do you agree that it should be a priority to deliver more shared housing developments throughout NI?
15. How can more shared housing developments be delivered here?
16. To what extent do you agree that housing should be an integral part of the care and support system?
17. What challenges do you see in delivering a wider range of housing types, e.g. housing that is better suited to the needs of older people or those with disabilities and how can these be overcome?
18. How important is mixed tenure to addressing housing supply issues in NI?
19. What challenges do you see in progressing mixed tenure developments, and how could these be overcome?

## Equality and Human Rights

20. The Equality Commission has framed local housing demand and supply in relation to three constructs – accessibility; adequacy; and sustainability. Are you content with this framework or are there other issues that may warrant inclusion?
21. In addition to the inequalities or data gaps already identified in the Equality Commission's Statement and the Wallace Report, are there any other issues that should be considered?
22. In relation to the issue of using multivariate analyses (Multivariate analysis is analysis that considers the impact of more than one Section 75 characteristic), are you aware of any work already undertaken that would be useful?

## Housing Supply in Rural Areas

23. To what extent do you agree that the Housing Supply Strategy should address the need for affordable homes in rural areas?
24. To what extent do you agree that community led housing should be supported and enabled in rural and urban areas across NI?
25. How can additional innovative multi-agency projects (or approaches such as 'Tackling Rural Poverty & Social Isolation') be created to deliver more affordable housing supply in rural areas?

## Housing and Poverty

26. Is there a need for this Housing Supply Strategy to play a role in reducing poverty?
27. Currently housing stress is identified as 'those experiencing intimidation, insecurity of tenure, housing conditions, health and social wellbeing issues'. Do you have any comments on this definition of housing stress or are there other causes of housing stress that need to be considered?
28. To what extent do you agree that more needs to be done from an interdepartmental perspective to improve the lives and life chances of those who are homeless or at risk of homelessness?
29. How do we help homeless people transition from temporary accommodation to long term homes?
30. To what extent do you agree that housing plays a significant role in reducing economic inactivity/enabling individuals to take up employment?

## Land and Property

31. Are there changes to land & property legislation, policies, processes or procedures that could transform housing supply for the better?
32. Should the options for making public sector land (local and central government) available to support a wider variety of housing options be explored?
33. Are there land & property practices adopted in other UK or European jurisdictions that you believe would transform supply if adopted here?

## Planning

34. Are there changes to planning legislation, policies, processes or procedures that could transform housing supply for the better?
35. Are there planning practices adopted in other UK or European jurisdictions that you believe would transform supply if adopted here?
36. Is land banking hindering housing supply here?

## Finance

37. To what extent do you agree that the NICS could better utilise existing funding (e.g. Block Grant, Financial Transactions Capital, Housing Association Grant, Reinvestment and Reform Initiative) to leverage greater levels of private finance for housing development?
38. Are there other ways the private and voluntary community and social enterprise sectors can leverage other forms of funding to increase housing supply?
39. Are there any other areas of market failure that need public and/or private intervention?

## Infrastructure

40. Are there changes to infrastructure legislation, policies, processes or procedures, such as the establishment of an Infrastructure Commission, that could transform housing supply for the better?
41. To what extent do you agree that coordination of housing provision and infrastructure services need to be better aligned?



42. To what extent do you agree that a Housing Supply Strategy should consider both the provision of new homes and protecting existing supply?
43. How do we ensure that our housing supply integrates and brings together all the essential infrastructure (hard/soft & critical) required to create thriving homes and communities?

## Climate Change/Net Zero

44. Are there changes to climate, sustainability and environmental legislation, policies, processes or procedures that could transform housing supply for the better?
45. Transitioning to low carbon homes will require significant behavioural changes by householders. Is support required to aid the necessary behavioural changes?
46. Taking into account social impact, what incentives or disincentives could be introduced to positively impact the current and future delivery of low carbon homes?

## Innovation

47. Should existing buildings, including our heritage assets, play an enhanced role in transforming housing supply?
48. Are you aware of any innovations relating to housing including design, construction, procurement, contracting and commissioning that could help transform supply?

## Skills

49. To what extent do you agree that the Housing Supply Strategy could act as a stimulus to improve and modernise construction skills and increase the importance of the sector?
50. Does the Construction Sector in NI need support to skill up in digital technologies, Modern Methods of Construction, low carbon construction and the whole life performance of house building etc.?
51. Does the age profile and make up of the construction sector (older workers/ self employed) require a specific intervention to support our housing supply in the future?
52. Does NI need some large Green Building Projects such as those being developed elsewhere to help create momentum for a changed skills agenda here?
53. Are there any other areas that could impact on the development of the Housing Supply Strategy that you feel have not been covered in this call for evidence?





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