

Safe Person Concept includes Organisational Responsibility and Personal Responsibility. NIFRS employ these to ensure Firefighter safety. The overriding premise in safety management is to ensure that collective control measures are put into effect within the workplace to safeguard everyone. An operational incident can be an inherently dangerous environment, where implementing collective controls is not always possible.

Organisational Responsibility relates to the support provided to ensure personnel are able to remain safe in a hostile environment. As an incident ground is not predictable it is difficult to 'make the workplace safe'. The UK FRS Sector has therefore devised an approach based around the Firefighter "taking their safety to the incident".



Personal Responsibility relates to an individual possessing the necessary knowledge, skills and understanding to assist them in making professional judgements about the appropriate use of available resources, in order to control the risks inherent in the unique circumstances of any emergency situation. Furthermore, individuals must acknowledge any limitations in their abilities that may have direct impact on their personal safety or that of others. Firefighters must therefore have the following qualities:



Section 4 - Previous IRMP Project Update

Priority 1 of our previous IRMP was to reduce risk to the community by initiating the following project:

“Conduct a community risk assessment exercise to identify the risk profile for Northern Ireland”

NIFRS has researched the approach taken by other FRSs, consulted with FBU representatives and considered guidance from a FRS sector competent specialist to develop a risk analysis methodology appropriate to identify and measure community risks in NI. A key element in the process is the introduction of a modular risk calculation which not only enables us to grade Station Areas based on risk, but also allows individual modules of the calculation to inform strategies for the management of specific life risk incidents.

3 complementary risk assessment techniques have been used to assess community risk:

Station Area Risk Model: Our risk calculation enables us to band Station Areas into 5 risk categories from Very Low to Very High. The calculation employs simple but globally recognised risk rating principles based on:

Risk = Likelihood x Impact

The calculation considers the likelihood of life risk incidents categorised into dwelling fires, other building fires, special service calls (RTC) and special service calls (other) and applies an ‘impact’ score based on fatality, casualty and rescues for each. All other types of incidents are included to reflect overall demand on our resources but the potential impact is not factored in.

Fire Service Emergency Cover (FSEC): This is a software solution designed to enable the UK FRS to identify risk levels based on existing resources and to model the impact of any changes to service delivery. The basis of the risk assessments

performed by FSEC is a derived relationship between response time and fatality rates for each type of incident.

Station Profiling: Individual Station Area Risk Profiles have been developed for each of our stations. They include the following information:

- **Background on the Station Area:** location and size of the area, and infrastructure information;
- **Demographics:** population information, ie, age profile, level of deprivation and census data;
- **Risks:** incidents, high-risk sites, industry, heritage, environmental and seasonal risks;
- **Resources:** station information, details of current operational resources and information regarding surrounding stations;
- **Operational Performance:** number and type of emergency incidents, FSEC predicted dwelling and RTC fatality rates and operational activity; and
- **Internal Performance Metrics:** Firefighter availability, ERS times, failures to respond, etc.

The profiles have been validated by local Station and District personnel. The purpose of the profiles is to provide further information which may be relevant in the decision-making process.

Also under Priority 1, to reduce risk to the community, our previous IRMP committed to a second project:

“Achieve increased levels of community safety through the continued delivery of risk-based fire safety and community safety initiatives”

Our modular risk calculation has been designed to evaluate our performance based on specific types of life risk incidents and assess if relevant strategies are achieving

our expected objectives. Following a review of our current Home Fire Safety Check (HFSC) strategy and extensive research, NIFRS has developed a new People at Risk Strategy which has been the subject of public consultation.

To effectively target resources and preventative measures to those most at risk in our community, we propose to change the definition of people at risk to

***“People who are aged 60 or older, have impaired mobility
or are referred to NIFRS by a partnership agency”***

We will also establish further partnership arrangements with referral agencies.

In addition to identifying targeted vulnerable groups, our community risk assessment will enable us to identify higher risk areas where resources may take longer to reach to ensure additional targeted community prevention initiatives are focused to best effect.



As part of our statutory responsibilities under The Fire Safety Regulations (NI) 2010, the NIFRS Audit Strategy forms part of our overarching integrated approach to risk management which prioritises the audit inspection of premises according to the perceived fire risk. All audits undertaken by NIFRS are initiated by one or more of the following inspection routes:

- following a fire incident;
- identified through the False Alarm and Unwanted Fire Signals Policy;
- following a complaint; and/or
- selected for audit through our risk-based audit inspection programme.

Through our risk-based audit inspection programme, we have set out further criteria for selecting premises for audit. This includes auditing premises based on historical fire data and on the findings from previous audits. We will also audit premises based on their societal loss value which is aimed at reducing the impact of a fire in public buildings and buildings of historical value, and based on the risk to Firefighters from fire whilst performing their operational duties.

The risk assessment process has also allowed us to identify areas where the risk profile is disproportionate to the level of resources allocated at present. It has also enabled us to interrogate data to ensure our existing resources are used to optimum effect.

Under the second priority from our previous IRMP, Projects 3 and 4 made commitments to:

“Enhance NIFRS emergency response capability to address current and emerging risks to community safety and to reflect public expectation”

“Ensure the effective and efficient use of operational resources by developing and implementing a service delivery model which reflects community risk, enhanced by effective performance management”

Our current Wholetime model is based on a full-time establishment of 917 Operational personnel. This number has reduced significantly to 850 due to retirements in recent years. A number of measures have been introduced, some involving public consultation, to ensure we continue to meet our statutory obligations with a reducing headcount. Steps taken to redefine our service model in line with available funding and public expectation are detailed below:

- **Flexible crewing of Aerial Appliances** has provided NIFRS with the capacity to redeploy 36 frontline Operational posts from less utilised specialist appliances to frontline fire appliances;

- **Introduction of a Rescue Pump at Central Fire Station** has facilitated the integration of an ageing Rescue Tender with a frontline appliance providing capacity to redeploy 12 Operational personnel to frontline fire appliances;
- **Introduction of a Hazmat Pump at Whitla Fire Station** has facilitated the integration of an Operational Support Unit with a frontline appliance providing capacity to redeploy 12 Operational personnel to frontline fire appliances;
- **Utilisation of the Special Rescue Team** to crew frontline appliance has enabled personnel from Central Fire Station to be utilised to crew frontline appliances at other Fire Stations; and
- **Temporary Crewing Coping Procedures** involving the reduction of appliance crewing levels to 4+4, instead of 5+4, on stations with 2 Wholetime frontline appliances. This has been introduced on occasions to ensure frontline appliances remain available when crewing numbers are low.

As part of the risk assessment process, quantifying risk at a Station Area level has also enabled a meaningful comparison across NIFRS to take place.

It has identified a number of areas where the risk profile is disproportionate to the level of resources allocated at present. A particular anomaly has been identified within our 'medium risk' band of Station Areas.



The analysis identified 4 RDS Station Areas with similar or higher risk than existing stations resourced with a Wholetime Variable Crewing (VC) shift system. VC utilises a daily 12 hour (07:30-19:30 hours) shift through a 2 Watch system.

To address this imbalance, we introduced an alternative shift system pilot referred to as Day Crewing (DC) in Enniskillen, one of the identified higher risk RDS stations.

The pilot system employs a single Watch of Wholetime Firefighters working 5 days a week from 08:00-18:00 hours, Monday to Friday.

The DC System has been designed to harness existing Wholetime resources to effectively deliver our prevention strategy, through community engagement and in line with our People at Risk Strategy, to drive down risk. The System will also allow for an increased focus on the gathering of RCI to enhance Firefighter and wider public safety.

Following significant research, we consulted on proposals to reduce existing crewing at VC stations to the new DC model and redeploy resources released from this new model to extend Wholetime resources to the 4 additional stations identified as having similar risk. The proposals also included a change to our existing Wholetime shift pattern to align the day shift to the same hours as the newly proposed DC System (08:00-18:00 hours). Re-aligning duty systems to the same day shift provides us with the opportunity to more readily move personnel across station locations to address crewing deficiencies.

The consultation process closed on 7 March 2016 and responses are currently being considered.

In an attempt to maintain current levels of service with less operational personnel, we continue to explore how our Wholetime crewing model can be managed more efficiently. An alternative crewing model is currently under consideration which will achieve savings through the use of the following:

- **Self-rostering** will ensure that Wholetime fire appliances are crewed with the optimum number required for particular types of appliance;
- An '**Out-Duty**' review will investigate how the movement of personnel from their 'base' station is utilised to optimum effect;
- **Compulsory transfers** will provide a mechanism to place personnel in stations where crewing shortfalls exist;

- A **specialist appliance review** will explore further potential to integrate less used specialist appliances with busier frontline appliances. This will release additional personnel to ensure other frontline appliances remain available to respond to incidents; and
- The **realignment of Wholetime shifts** across all crewing models will more readily facilitate the movement of personnel across station locations to address crewing deficiencies.

In order to deliver our resource to risk principles, a cultural change will be required across our workforce in relation to when and where we work. Recent consultation experience has taught us the value of communicating and considering our stakeholders' views.

To support the flexible approach necessary to deliver our services in response to changes in community risk, NIFRS has developed a new Organisational Change Policy for Operational personnel. The policy, which is currently undergoing consultation, is aimed at supporting and enabling the progression of change in a reasonable, equitable, consistent and compliant manner. Implementation of the policy will take into consideration the views of representative bodies.

Section 5 - What our Risk Analysis tells us

When developing our IRMP, a conscious decision was taken to minimise the amount of statistics provided in the form of tables, graphs, bar charts, etc. This information is readily available in other annually published documents, including the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts.

Instead we have tried to articulate what the information collated actually tells us, not just how we are performing but where improvements can be made in the future to reduce the number of incidents occurring and the impact of fatalities and injuries. We have broken down the incidents we attend into the following broad categories.

Primary Fires

In the last 5 year period (2010/11 to 2014/15) the number of fatalities associated with **primary fires** was 68. This is a reduction of 24% from the previous 5 year period (2005/06 to 2009/10) when the fatalities totalled 90.

Analysis of **dwelling fires** over the last ten years indicates a significant drop, reducing by 15% from 1,393 (2005/06) to 1,186 (2014/15). However, we have not experienced a similar reduction in the number of fatalities resulting from dwelling fires, with these figures remaining at 10 on average per year. We have traditionally addressed this risk through the outworking of our current HFSC Scheme and our media campaigns to inform and advise the public of the risk and major causes of fires in the home.

Research carried out, both within NIFRS and across the UK and worldwide, into the causation factors leading to Accidental Dwelling Fires (ADFs) has identified a number of specific groups (or individuals) who are most likely to be involved in ADFs and subsequently injured or killed.

This information, alongside the analysis of our own incident data as part of our Fatal Fire Review Process, has indicated that a significant proportion of our fire fatalities were aged over 60 and suffered from an impaired mobility that adversely impacted upon their ability to acknowledge, or respond, to an emergency in the home. As a

consequence we are currently considering a move to a more targeted approach. It is anticipated that this approach, in partnership with referral agencies, will allow us to reverse a worrying upward trend in fire deaths and injuries within the target population.

In doing so, we aim to target this high-risk group whilst simultaneously seeking to drive down the overall risk of fire within all domestic premises through media messages and fire safety initiative campaigns.

We acknowledge as the analysis referred to above demonstrates, that in order to lower both the overall risk and the number of instances of ADFs, we need to look holistically at how we match our intervention resources (fire appliances and personnel) with our prevention activities. Statistics have shown that a sole reliance on a firefighting response, though contributing to a lifesaving intervention, cannot on its own be the sole mechanism by which we provide a better outcome for the community.

It is also acknowledged that the outworking of prevention initiatives require significant resources and we have identified that our Wholetime resources are not best placed, to support specialist departments and RDS colleagues in the roll-out of prevention initiatives to mitigate risk in identified high risk areas.

It is anticipated that current work being undertaken to target resource to risk will provide additional capacity within known high-risk locations to allow for a reversal and reduction of current risk and instances of fires within the home.

The identification of risk requires the gathering of information from a number of internal and external sources. Benefits realised across the UK following the introduction of similar initiatives, have shown the need for the introduction of data sharing protocols, both with other Public Bodies and the Voluntary Sector, in order to allow us to have an accurate picture of the number and locations of those known to be at a greater risk of experiencing a fire within their home.

We are therefore engaged with these bodies in order to establish key strategic partnerships and ensure compliance with the necessary statutory duties to allow this work to progress. This broader piece of work will enhance our current arrangements and permit us to look at other known risk groups, in order to develop and introduce appropriate and effective mitigating prevention programmes to manage and lower the risk of fire.



Secondary Fires

Secondary fires, excluding grassland fires, have fallen annually over the last decade with a 59% reduction from 8,235 in 2005/06 to 3,366 in 2014/15.

As grassland fires fluctuate depending on weather conditions it is necessary to isolate these type of incidents and examine them separately. Over the past 10 years there have been periods when NIFRS has experienced spate conditions following extended periods of dry weather. Within a 2 week period in mid-April 2010, we attended 1,459 grass fires which was similar to the total grass fires attended in 2014/15 (1,498).

A decrease in the number of secondary fires reflects the success we have had in delivering focused prevention work to reduce these types of deliberate fires.

False Alarms

NIFRS receives and mobilises to 3 classifications of False Alarm as detailed in the table below. We set annual targets to reduce numbers within each category, with the exception of 'Good Intent' calls, as we want the community to remain vigilant and do not want to discourage the general public from reporting what could be a genuine emergency.

	2010/11	2014/15	% Reduction
False Alarm due to Apparatus	7996	7461	6.7
False Alarm Malicious - Received	3037	1614	46.9
False Alarm Malicious - Mobilised	820	442	46.1
False Alarm Good Intent - Received	18174	11917	34.4
False Alarm Good Intent - Mobilised	2950	2091	29.1

Although the figures for false alarm due to apparatus incidents are reducing gradually, we are reviewing our Management of Unwanted Fire Signals Policy to further address this issue. These incidents are mainly caused by false alarms generated from automatic fire alarm systems and accounted for 34% of our total mobilised incidents in 2014/15.

We will continue to work to reduce malicious calls through the application of our call challenge protocols within RCC.

The level of reduction in false alarms reflects the success we have had in delivering focused initiatives to reduce calls of this nature.

Special Service Calls - RTC

Over the past 10 years, RTCs accounted for only 2.5% of all NIFRS mobilised incidents. However, these calls have resulted in 50% of all fatalities (502) and 60% of casualties (11,557) at incidents we have attended.

Published RTC statistics for 2015 indicate that a quarter of all deaths or serious injuries on our roads have impacted upon the 16-24 age group. Although NIFRS do not hold a statutory duty to deliver preventative programmes, we continue to recognise and support the need for all Public Bodies to provide a collaborative

response. Based on the research we will target our endeavours at the 16-24 age group. This work will be provided through our strong partnerships with the Education Sector and allow us to implement visual, hard-hitting intervention programmes in order to change driver attitudes. In doing so, we aim to reverse fatality/casualty statistics within the target population.

To make best use of limited resources, it is essential that we are able to continually evaluate the effectiveness of this work. We will therefore commit to reviewing our current Road Safety Strategy. We aim to refocus our efforts to influence both a reduction in the death and serious injury statistics and improve the driver behaviour exhibited by some road users within the 16-24 age group, who have been identified as most at risk to both themselves and fellow road users.

Special Service Calls - Other

In addition to RTCs, other special service calls encountered by NIFRS has increased by 19.6% over the past 5 years from 1,484 (2005/06) to 1,775 (2014/15). A number of factors can be attributed to this increase, including additional statutory responsibilities to attend flooding and other types of major incidents.

Carbon Monoxide (CO) alarm related incidents have increased significantly in recent years and we now attend, on average, over 550 calls per annum. A number of high profile fatal incidents caused by CO poisoning have increased awareness of the danger of this gas leading to an increase in CO detectors in the home. Detectors are now also required in new homes due to changes in Building Regulation requirements.

In response to this increased demand, we now have equipped first response appliances with gas detection equipment to enable crews to detect the presence of and monitor levels of CO within the home. This equipment is being used on a daily basis to identify potential sources of CO and, following their isolation, to facilitate the safe return of occupants to the home.

We have attended 1,026 incidents classified as flood related over the last 10 years. In addition to flood related incidents, NIFRS receive requests to attend water rescue incidents which may not be directly related to flooding. Over the last 10 years, we have rescued 338 persons across all water related incidents.

The annual rates for flooding incidents were significantly higher in 2007/8 and 2008/9 when over 400 incidents were attended in total. This increase in the level and severity of flooding calls attended is reflective of a changing climate. It is anticipated that these weather patterns will become a normal feature in the coming years. As a consequence, to give effect to the statutory duties imposed on our NIFRS Board through the introduction of The Fire and Rescue Service (Emergencies) Order (NI) 2011, we have increased our flood rescue response capacity to include 8 Specialist Flood Response Teams. These Teams are strategically placed across NI and support all our frontline appliances which are suitably equipped to provide an initial immediate rescue capability.



Flooding incidents, by their nature tend to require a multi-agency approach to manage both the immediate impact and long-term recovery. As such we continue to work with partner agencies, particularly in the pre-planning phase, to strengthen our multi-agency response. In addition to our rescue response at flooding incidents, we also maintain High Volume Pumping appliances in 3 locations across NI to provide capability to remove flood waters.

NIFRS also attends, on average, in excess of 100 hazardous material (Hazmat) related incidents each year. All our frontline appliances, and a number of

strategically positioned specialist appliances are equipped with specialist equipment, including gas detection equipment, to assist in the successful management and resolution of such incidents. Specially trained Officers work with other partner agencies using established protocols to deal with what can be highly technical incidents.

Over the past 10 years we have attended 1,349 animal rescue incidents. A significant number of these involved the recovery of large animals requiring the deployment of our Large Animal Rescue teams based at Newcastle and Omagh, Specialist Rescue Teams and Farm Animal Handling Awareness Officers. This response largely assists the farming community and requires the deployment of significant resources to counter the high-risk environments our crews are tasked to operate within.

Section 6 - The Future: Our Proposals

Our assessment of our performance has identified that, despite a reduction in calls across most areas, the fatality and injury rates are remaining static or in some instances are increasing. NIFRS believe potential exists to further reduce these rates by ensuring both our strategies and resources are better targeted at those people most at risk. Our IRMP proposals, detailed below, are therefore heavily focused on analysing and using data to inform and shape where our resources should be directed in the future to provide better outcomes for the community we serve.

In order to effectively deliver these proposals, NIFRS must address a number of corporate risks. Identified corporate risks are largely the result of a legacy of under investment in Estate and the Information Technology (IT) infrastructure. Capital investment must be secured to deliver an IT System and Estate that is fit for purpose and provide the foundations to deliver a service that manages the identified risks faced by both the community and the organisation.

We will require significant resources and long-term commitment to deliver an operating infrastructure which is fit for purpose. Business cases, tender and procurement, project planning and, more significantly, financial planning will be necessary to secure success. Sufficient numbers of appropriately trained Support staff will be necessary to secure the delivery of our IRMP proposals and to allow our personnel to deliver our frontline community strategies.

An ever changing risk profile will require our Service to become more adaptable to change to meet strategic and operational service delivery needs and remain fit for purpose.

Proposal 1: Develop our risk analysis capability to effectively target resources

This IRMP has focused on how we as an organisation have invested a significant amount of time on analysing risk. We have developed a dedicated Department to focus on this important area and utilise a range of risk assessment methods to inform this process. With the potential for future budget reductions and subsequent declining resources NIFRS must focus on becoming an intelligence led organisation where deployment of resources accurately reflects risk.

Communities and Local Government have withdrawn their support for the National FSEC risk modelling software which will impact on currency and availability of the system going forward. To counter this NIFRS will invest in state of the art risk analysis/modelling tools and ensure suitably skilled personnel are provided to assess risk. We also acknowledge that interrogation of additional information such as its Incident Recording System (IRS) and insurance industry information to assess the extent and cost of fire damage will further enhance our capacity to profile risk. Further work will be completed in this regard where resources allow.

We have also highlighted how particular groups of people are more at risk from death or injury in accidental dwelling fires. Information on these particular types of individuals is already held by other partner agencies. NIFRS must put in place data-sharing protocols with relevant partner agencies to ensure those most at risk of fire are identified and targeted for prevention activities.

Proposal 2: Review our service delivery and management structure in line with risk

Sections 4 and 5 of this Report detail how our community risk assessment and risk analysis of incident data are already being used to inform how we deliver our services. A number of factors have been identified that will influence the future shape of our operating model, including future funding, Firefighter headcount, integrated working with District Councils through community planning, etc.

Based on effective risk analysis, NIFRS will have to continually review resource deployment to ensure service delivery arrangements match risk:

- We will research/develop innovative crewing models to effectively manage resources with least impact on community safety;
- We will target community engagement activity where needed most. We will focus on vulnerable groups identified through internal metrics or signposted by partner agencies, and higher risk areas identified through risk mapping; and
- We will review our current Area and District management structure.

Proposal 3: Explore options to deliver a road safety awareness campaign targeted at 16 to 24 year olds

Published RTC statistics for 2015 indicate that a quarter of all deaths or serious injuries on our roads have impacted upon the 16-24 age group. Although NIFRS do not hold a statutory duty to deliver preventative programmes, we have historically used our resources to support the wider road safety message. We continue to recognise and support the need for all public bodies to provide a collaborative response.

We will review our current Road Safety Strategy and refocus our efforts to influence a reduction in death and serious injury statistics and improve behaviours exhibited by some road users, in particular those within the 16-24 age group.

Proposal 4: Review and effectively manage the Retained Duty System (RDS)

Gartan ERAS enables RDS Officers and Firefighters to schedule their availability through an electronic platform. The System allows managers to oversee RDS Firefighters' availability and monitor crewing levels at any location. Firefighters can organise their personal availability remotely via the internet, text message or smartphone.

The System has enabled management to identify patterns of when and where instances of low RDS availability occur and the implications for medium/long-term service delivery. For example, the System has enabled NIFRS to quantify an already identified weakness in RDS cover in particular Station Areas Monday to Friday during conventional working day hours due to our Firefighters' primary work commitments. The Gartan data will be used to inform future crewing models for RDS, analysing a range of time periods to ensure we have appropriate levels of fire cover.

A new RDS Steering Group has been established to review RDS and develop recommendations for future management.

Proposal 5: Review existing Emergency Response Standards (ERS)

NIFRS has applied its risk model across the 4,537 Small Area Census boundaries, which are the lowest level of geographic area used to measure Census data. The average number of each incident type and the level of impact has been assessed to calculate an overall risk score for each Small Area. Banding of these risk scores allows us to evaluate levels of risk for the whole of NI. The project has enabled us to predict the areas that are more likely to suffer the consequence of a FRS emergency and informs an integrated strategy which targets prevention, protection and emergency response in an appropriate way to manage risk across NI.

NIFRS currently has ERS which act as a key performance indicator based on the time taken for our appliances to attend dwelling fires. The location of our existing emergency response resources are based on the ERS introduced in 2006 which categorise the region into high, medium and low response areas and apply 3 different response time standards for each.

Unlike urban FRSs which can provide the same emergency response times across their entire area it is impractical for NIFRS to do this. Much of NI has relatively low levels of risk; however there are higher levels of dwelling fire risk in larger population settlements and areas with higher RTC risk along main arterial routes between settlements.

Our existing ERS, are no longer accurately matched to risk, are based on a risk profile of major dwelling fires only and do not reflect additional community risks associated with non-dwelling fires, RTCs and other special service calls.

NIFRS will therefore review its current ERS to ensure that our standards of response complement our recent community risk assessment. Any proposed changes will be subject to a full public consultation exercise.

Proposal 6: Explore opportunities for collaborative working with Health & Social Care (HSC) Services

We will work together with HSC and Northern Ireland Ambulance Service (NIAS) to identify how we can collectively deliver an improved service to the community we serve.

NIFRS currently work closely with our colleagues in NIAS at operational incidents, particularly RTC and bariatric incidents, and also share a number of our station facilities with them. As part of this collaborative approach, we will explore how our trained Firefighters can contribute through our existing response capability to further complement existing NIAS resources.

We will also explore how our prevention activities can be widened to deliver an enhanced wider community safety and well-being agenda.



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Report to:	Strategic Policy & Resources Committee
Date of Meeting:	11 August 2016
Subject:	Partners Reporting Agreement (SLA) for participation at District Electoral Area Meetings
Reporting Officer (Including Job Title):	Eddy Curtis Director Strategic Planning and Performance
Contact Officer (Including Job Title):	Heather McKee Assistant Director Community Planning

Decisions required:	
Approval of SLA	
1.0	Purpose and Background:
1.1	<p>Following a meeting of the Party Representatives Forum with Statutory Sector partners on 31 May 2016, to discuss their input to the 7 District Electoral Area Fora it was agreed an agreement document/SLA would be drafted.</p> <p>The draft Partner Agreement document/SLA was considered by the Party Representatives Forum on Monday 27 June 2016, before being amended and circulated to Partner Agencies for comment.</p> <p>The attached document is the final document for approval by Council prior to circulation to Partner Agencies for signing.</p>
2.0	Key issues:
2.1	<p>The document outlines</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the Terms of Reference of the DEA, the Community Planning Partnership principles to be observed at DEA meetings the role of Statutory Partners and role of Council <p>This includes the agreement with Elected Members that 'day to day' issues will be dealt with via each Partners' existing systems and procedures.</p> <p>That Partners will provide a single point of contact between the Partner and the DEA Fora.</p> <p>That Council will forward action sheets to relevant Statutory Partners in a timely manner following Forum meetings to allow work to be planned and delivered.</p>
3.0	Recommendations:
3.1	Agree SLA on behalf of Council
4.0	Resource implications
4.1	N/A
5.0	Equality and good relations implications:
5.1	N/A
6.0	Appendices
	Appendix I: DEA Partners Reporting Agreement/SLA

Newry, Mourne and Down District Electoral Area (DEA)

Partners Reporting Agreement (SLA)

June 2016

1.0 Introduction

1.1 What is community planning?

Community Planning is about a range of partners in the public and voluntary sectors working together to better plan, resource and deliver quality services that meet the needs of people who live and work in Newry, Mourne and Down.

The Community Plan is recognised by all Partners as the sovereign strategic planning document for the delivery of public services in Newry, Mourne and Down over the 14 years from 2016 to 2030 and will set out the overall vision for the local area.

1.2 Our Vision

"Newry, Mourne and Down is a place with strong, safe and vibrant communities where everyone has a good quality of life and access to opportunities, choices and high quality services which are sustainable, accessible and meet people's needs."

The Partnership:

There are three strands of the partnership with defined roles that:

- support 'internal' and 'external' partnership accountability
- provide a strong focus on delivery of outcomes
- develop a joint partnership performance framework
- ensure clear Partnership communication



1.3 Strategic Co-ordination with 2 key parts:

- Partnership Board providing leadership and accountability

Strategic Thematic Delivery function – (HOW at a strategic level)

The four Community Planning Thematic Delivery Groups will drive actions to meet Community Plan objectives:

1. Safety and Good Relations
2. Environment and Spatial Development
3. Health and Wellbeing
4. Economic Development, Regeneration, Tourism

1.4 Establishment of 7 District Electoral Area Fora (DEAs)

The Locality Delivery function –(HOW at a local level)

- Seven District Electoral Area Fora – Crotlieve, Downpatrick, Mournes, Newry, Rowallane, SlieveCroob, SlieveGullion



1.5 Purpose of the DEAs will be to:

To ensure local accountability by engaging with local communities on Newry, Mourne and Down District Council's (NMDDC) Community Plan.

To assist in ensuring delivery of service reflects the involvement, views and priorities of local communities; thereby enabling communities to have ownership of and participate in, the sharing and designing of policies and services.

To provide input and encourage key stakeholders to provide input into Council information management systems in order to inform local delivery and dissemination of services.

To assist in prioritising of local issues defined within a particular geographical area and initiating the implementation of an agreed multi-agency plan of action.

To provide an environment for facilitated joint working by the community, voluntary, business and statutory sectors across identified issues and to assist in the development of sustainable communities.

To assist in developing community capacity and social enterprise within the defined DEA area.

To operate as a mechanism for communication between the Council, community, business and relevant statutory and voluntary partners.

To maximise funding opportunities for local groups/bodies to self-deliver programmes and initiatives.

To monitor and review progress against the objectives contained with the Community Plan and report to the Council on advancement.

Each DEA will meet bi-monthly and have a membership of:

- Up to 8 representatives from the business, community & voluntary sector networks
- Ward Councillors
- service providers reflecting the 4Thematic Delivery Groups

The Chair and Vice-Chair of each DEA Forum shall be appointed by the Fora from amongst the elected Members.

All resident members will be invited to join through a formal application process, identifying their skills and relevance to the local priorities.

The DEA should ensure that as far as possible resident members are broadly reflective of residents of the area. This means that the DEA should have regard to gender, age and ethnicity of resident members as well as ensuring that the different wards that make up the DEA are reflected in a reasonably equitable manner.

Each DEA will be expected to work with the Thematic Delivery Groups to agree a set of priority projects/activities for their local area to help deliver the Community Plan objectives. This link will be provided through Elected Members who also participate on the Thematic Delivery Groups, Partner representatives, the DEA Coordinators and other Council Officials.

These will be developed in consultation with the Thematic Delivery Partnerships and based on robust data including:

- Performance and statistical data
- Financial data
- The views of local residents

The Chair of the DEA Fora will be permitted to attend the Thematic Delivery Partnership for a specific agenda item to enable them to raise relevant issues on behalf of their DEA and to ensure local issues are heard at a strategic level.

DEA Coordinators will also ensure an ongoing communication of issues with the Thematic Delivery Groups.

2.0 Partners Agreement

2.1 This agreement is made between:

- Newry, Mourne and Down District Council
- Council for Catholic Maintained Schools
- The Education Authority
- Health and Social Care Board
- The Health and Social Care Trusts
- Invest Northern Ireland
- Libraries NI
- Police Service of Northern Ireland
- Public Health Agency
- Northern Ireland Fire and Rescue Service
- Northern Ireland Housing Executive
- Sport NI
- South Eastern Regional College
- Southern Regional College
- Tourism NI
- Transport NI
- Rivers NI
- Water NI
- NIE
- [this list is not exhaustive]

referred to as **"the partners"**. It sets out the basis upon which we will collaborate to develop, agree and achieve the objectives of the DEA Fora in their contribution to Community Planning in Newry, Mourne and Down . The agreement applies to any future partners who join the Newry, Mourne and Down Strategic Community Planning Partnership, herein referred to as **"the partnership"**.

- 2.1 Community Planning ensures people and communities are genuinely engaged in the decisions which affect them; allied to a commitment from organisations to work together, not separately, in providing better public services.
- 2.2 The Local Government Act (Northern Ireland) 2014 places a duty on local authorities to initiate, facilitate and maintain community planning in their area and on the partners to fully engage with the process. The Act also places a duty on statutory organisations to have regard for the Community Plan in the organisation and delivery of their functions. Guidance has been developed on the operation of community planning. This is currently in draft form.

2.3 Principles to be observed at DEA meetings

- 1) Day to day issues will be dealt with via each Partners existing systems and procedures and referred through appropriate channels rather than raising issues at the DEA Forum meeting.
- 2) Each Partner will nominate a single point of contact for ongoing referral of issues from DEAs/Coordinators.
- 3) The needs and expectations of stakeholders should be clearly recognised by all partners in the interests of their continuing support.
- 4) All partners shall have sufficient authority to make commitments to the fora on behalf of their own organisations.
- 5) In reaching corporate decisions each partner should be aware of how each decision may affect their own organisation.
- 6) Appraisal of joint working approaches takes into account wider policy issues, current local agendas and the potential impact on equal opportunities and sustainable development.
- 7) All partners shall work to an agreed vision, objectives on performance management and reporting mechanisms.
- 8) All partners will share information appropriately and develop data compatibility with other partners.
- 9) There is respect for the roles of partner organisations and for the role of some partners for service delivery.
- 10) There is a regular cycle of review in which representatives assess how well the arrangement is fulfilling its purpose, and decide on action to improve if appropriate.
- 11) The review and evaluation is reported publicly in a clear and accessible manner.

2.5 Role of Statutory Partners

- Provide a point of contact between the partner organisation and the DEA Fora.
- Support and promote partnership working with the partner organisation and the DEA Fora.
- Facilitate the partner organisation's input at DEA level.
- Review performance annually against agreed activities and targets.
- Actively participate in an annual evaluation of the partnership's activity and make recommendations about actions required.

Summary of Partner commitment outlined in table below:

Partner	Day to day issues	Engagement with DEA For a	Council Update	Thematic Group Representation
NIHE	Issues to be referred through existing arrangement Meet with Councillors and Coordinators as required	As and when required	Annual	Safety and Good Relations Environmental and Spatial Development
Transport NI	Day to day issues to be referred via existing channels	Meet each DEA For a in advance of meetings with Full Council	Twice per Annum meetings with Council	Environmental and Spatial Development
PSNI	Issues reported through existing channels 101/999	As and when required representation at Inspector/Sergeant/ Constable level	Ongoing via PCSP	Safety and Good Relations Health and Wellbeing
NI Water	Dedicated Councillor hotline	As and when required	Annual update	Environmental and Spatial Development
NIE	Issues reported directly via existing channels	Feed into DEAs via Council sub groups such as the Emergency and Flood Resilience Group	Input via Community Planning Thematic Group	Environmental and Spatial Development
Rivers Agency	Issues reported directly via existing channels	Feed into DEAs via Council sub groups such as the Emergency and Flood Resilience Group. Attend as and when required where possible	Input via Community Planning Thematic Group	Environmental and Spatial Development
SEHSCT SHSCT	Liaise with identified point of contact on specific issues	As and when required	Input via Community Planning Thematic Group	Health and Wellbeing

2.6 Role of Council

Council commit to forward Fora action sheets in a timely manner to relevant Statutory Partners to allow work to be planned and delivered.

This is a working document and as such is subject to change.

Signed: _____

On behalf of: _____

Date: _____

Report to:	Strategic Policy & Resources Committee
Date of Meeting:	11 August 2016
Subject:	Community Planning Emerging Needs Discussion with MPs and MLAs
Reporting Officer (Including Job Title):	Eddy Curtis Director Strategic Planning and Performance
Contact Officer (Including Job Title):	Heather McKee Assistant Director Community Planning

Decisions required:	
Approval	
1.0	Purpose and Background:
1.1	<p>A meeting of the Party Representatives Forum with MPs and MLAs representing the District was held on Friday 1 July 2016.</p> <p>The aim of the meeting was to discuss emergency community planning priorities and their connection with the Programme for Government.</p>
2.0	Key issues:
2.1	<p>Issues discussed included Connectivity, roads, broadband, power and the impact on wellbeing Tourism Jobs and the fishing industry Mental Health facilities and GPs</p> <p>It was agreed the discussion was useful and that regular meetings should be held to ensure all elected representatives understand the issues in the District and represent the needs of the community.</p>
3.0	Recommendations:
3.1	Twice yearly meetings to be held with MPs and MLAs
4.0	Resource implications
4.1	N/A
5.0	Equality and good relations implications:
5.1	N/A
6.0	Appendices
	Appendix I: Report of the Community Plan Emerging Needs Discussion with MPs and MLAs

NEWRY, MOURNE AND DOWN DISTRICT COUNCIL

REPORT of Community Plan Emerging Needs Discussion held on Friday 1 July 2016 at 10.30 am in the Commedagh Room, Downshire Civic Centre

In attendance:

Mickey Brady MP	Jim Shannon MP
Kellie Armstrong MLA	Danny Kennedy MLA
Justin McNulty MLA	Philip Smith MLA
Michael Vaughan	Councillor D Curran
Councillor C Enright	Councillor G Fitzpatrick
Councillor T Hearty	

In attendance

(Officials)

Mr L Hannaway, Chief Executive
 Mr E Curtis, Director of Strategic Planning and Performance
 Mr C O'Rourke, Director of Regulatory and Technical Services
 Mr M Lipsett, Director of Active and Healthy Communities
 Ms M Ward, Director of Enterprise, Regeneration & Tourism
 Ms H McKee, Assistant Director, Community Planning
 Miss S Taggart, Democratic Services Officer
 Mrs C Taylor, Democratic Services Officer

Apologies:

Margaret Ritchie MP	Jonathan Bell MLA
Sinead Bradley MLA	Conor Murphy MLA
Mike Nesbit MLA	Jim Wells MLA
Councillor G Craig	Councillor G Stokes
Councillor D Taylor	

INTRODUCTION

NOTED: Mr Hannaway welcomed all of the attendees to the meeting. He said that Newry, Mourne and Down District Council had been undertaking a consultation on their Community Plan over the past few months and was aware that MPs and MLAs were creating a Programme for Government at Assembly level, with the MPs representing issues for Northern Ireland at Westminster. He said it was useful to engage in conversations at local, regional and Westminster level.

PRESENTATION – NEWRY, MOURNE AND DOWN EMERGING COMMUNITY PLAN PRIORITIES AND PROGRAMME FOR GOVERNMENT

Mrs H McKee, Assistant Director of Community Planning, made an informative presentation on Newry, Mourne and Down District Council's emerging Community Plan Priorities and

Programme for Government. A copy of the presentation can be found at **Appendix 1**.

The following points were highlighted:

- The economy of the District was predominantly reliant on industries that were not that well paid ie. farming, construction, forestry and fishing.
- There had been a decline in construction jobs across the District between the 2 consensus periods which had a big impact on the citizens.
- The decline in milk prices and income of citizens in the District was linked to quality of life, ability to socialise and people's wellbeing.
- There was an estimated increase of 7% in the number of young people in the District by 2020, but measures needed to be taken to increase jobs for young people.
- The Ballynahinch bypass plans were advanced, and its development could reduce chronic respiratory problems due to traffic through the town.
- Warrenpoint Port was a big economic driver, but there would be increased tourism, job creation and increased wellbeing of the citizens if the time from the port to the Dublin Road could be shortened, with the development of the Southern Relief Road.
- Broadband was intermittent in the District which was impacting businesses growth and education.
- Electricity connections were also intermittent in the District.
- Access via public transport to the 2 hospitals in the District was poor leading to missed appointments.
- An increasing number of Primary 1 children were obese. Improvements were required to access play facilities and the District's natural assets, including access to the 3 AONB areas: Slieve Gullion, the Mourne and Strangford Lough.
- There were concerns over EU funding with the recent Brexit vote to Leave and Mr Hannaway called on the MPs and MLAs to find out whether funding would be forthcoming from the EU.
- Ballyhornan lacked pure basic services – roads, sewage and water. Council had been successful in securing funding for a 3G pitch in the area, but the service issues would require an integrated approach, working with central government.
- The Silent Valley and the Binnian Tunnel held great potential for the District and NI Water were open to working with Council on tourism and these initiatives would be progressed further.

- The number of overnight stays in the District needed to be increased and this was currently being included as part of the Tourism Strategy.
- It was hoped that central government would help Council to take a joined up approach to natural assets which could be used for their primary purpose, but then maximised for well-being too.

NOTED: **Mr Hannaway advised the presentation would be emailed to attendees.**

Comments made by Jim Shannon MP were as follows:

- There would be opportunities for the fishing industry on the back of the Brexit decision to leave the EU. The fishing industry had been devastated by European laws. There were no fish factories any more.
- Prior to RPA, fishing was being looked at on a tri-council level: Ards, Down and Newry & Mourne Councils; this could now be looked at on a dual level scale: North Down and Ards Council and Newry, Mourne and Down District Council.
- The foreign boats would no longer be fishing the UK seas, so there was an opportunity to grow once again.

Mrs Ward confirmed fishing was a big priority for Council and officers were working actively to ensure the proposal with DFP was finalised.

Mr Hannaway advised that the big fishing boats were so large they could only get into Belfast port or Killybegs port, and he had spoken to Seasource Co-operative regarding expanding the ports. He said the infrastructure on the island needed to be investigated to bring the larger boats into the ports in the District as jobs were being lost due to this.

Comments made by Councillor Curran were as follows:

- The harbours were not deep enough to allow the larger fishing boats in, so they go to Belfast port and a cost factor was being placed on processors.
- The idea of the tri-fisheries working group should be brought back into play.
- A potential agreement could be looked at which would keep the cost of the bigger boats going into Belfast port and Killybegs down.
- The Statutory Bodies must have buy in to the Community Planning process and MPs and MLAs could help with this.

NOTED: Mr Hannaway said Brexit had thrown a spanner in the works regarding EU funding and called on those present to help to influence the Ministers.

Comments made by Danny Kennedy MLA, were as follows:

- Greater connectivity in accessing the area and in the area was the most important issue.
- Some progress had been made on the Ballynahinch bypass and Southern Relief Road, and roads needed to be improved as they were the central points from which people could access the area for work, tourism and services.
- The Brexit decision was important and it would be important to sustain manufacturing jobs and the big employers in the area, rather than expect foreign direct investment at this time. Maintaining jobs in the area was important and support would be needed by the smaller indigenous employers in the District.
- Key relationships needed to be developed with government departments over tourism in the silent valley and in the forests as the primary function were for water and timber.
- Greater emphasis should be placed on tourism and well-being.
- Whilst it was important to access the District via the main routes, many parts of the District were rural and excessive tar was not what was wanted by tourists.
- Improved co-ordination should be brought forward from central government.
- Broadband connectivity in the District, particularly in the County Armagh side, was bad.

Mr Hannaway said that he appreciated NI Water and the Forestry Service had a primary role, but accessibility to tourism in these areas had a lot of potential. He also said if broadband connectivity was improved it would enable people to access flexible working and working from home, thus improving well-being.

Comments made by Kellie Armstrong MLA, were as follows:

- Public transport in the area was atrocious. Not enough people were using public transport. The opportunity to talk directly to Translink about issues would be welcomed.
- NI Water was keen to change and interact with the community going forward.
- £10m investment had been committed to the roads, but whilst the Ballynahinch bypass was proceeding, other roads were not, which was concerning.
- A constructive and strategic way forward was being looked at by the Department of Infrastructure and the Committees at the Assembly and this would be pushed forward.
- The Minister had been asked to review the speed of broadband across Northern Ireland.
- Businesses needed to be convinced that home working was the way forward.
- Broadband was damaging education as children could not undertake projects online.
- The Integrated Transport Strategy would be coming forward from the Department – looking at how to transport people to hospital and using taxis and buses.

- Guidance would be out from CPD regarding Procurement on Contracts and Grants and this may change how government goes out to contract. This could create solutions and jobs.
-

Mrs Ward welcomed Ms Armstrong's comments regarding NI Water, saying the natural assets were essential to the development of Northern Ireland to make it more open and the agencies would be required to be open to that thought process. Mrs Ward also called on the MPs and MLAs to change the approach regarding the Southern Relief Road as she said it was an essential driver for the Northern Ireland economy.

Mrs McKee advised that a piece of work had been undertaken looking at the number of people in the Mourne area missing outpatient appointments, which was high.

Comments made by Mickey Brady MP were as follows:

- Health and equality continued to be big issues. There was an increasing older population, but they were not necessarily healthier.
- Access to health facilities from rural areas in particular were poor and needed to be addressed.
- Mental health facilities were lacking. An increasing number of young people had mental health issues and were having to travel to England and Scotland for treatment. There were no beds in Daisy Hill for mental health patients.
- There was a lack of GPs across the north of Ireland. Students qualified at Queens University Belfast and then travelled to other countries for work. The Councils needed to work in conjunction with other bodies to prevent this drain.
- Joined up government should take place now the new Departments were in place. It was important to bring the Statutory bodies on board.
- Lack of social housing was a big issue for Council and the Assembly.
- Councils should be responsible for the registration of landlords as they could currently charge whatever they wanted to and were under no obligation to provide housing.

Mr Hannaway said the registration of landlords would be investigated.

Comments made by Councillor Enright were as follows:

- Connectivity to the electricity and to broadband, especially along the coastline of the District was very poor and industries were using diesel generators.
- The Downpatrick ring road needed to be developed further, as it currently stopped at the Downe hospital, and it stymied the development of the area.
- A dual carriageway was required from Downpatrick to Newry.
- The road network between Downpatrick and Newry was not sufficient to take the number of cars each day and homeworking needed to be investigated.

Comments made by Philip Smith MLA were as follows:

- Brexit had increased the threat level for Northern Ireland which was a key issue.
- The big impact on this District would be the cross border which would be hardened for trade purposes.
- There would be a tightening of the revenue funding for the Northern Ireland budget as a result of Brexit.
- There would be implications for Daisy Hill and the Downe Hospitals on the back of the Brexit vote.
- Migrant labour could become more of a challenge.
- Flexibility around rates could be looked at by the Finance Minister to encourage investment.
- Equality of investment across the District was important and prioritisation was key.
- Devolution of power from Stormont to the Councils needed to be challenged as it was not happening.

Mr Hannaway said there were issues over health and preventative measures needed to be looked at through the use of the leisure centres. Advice needed to be given to children about preventative measures for obesity and diabetes and holiday times when some children would not avail of school meals also needed to be considered with joined up working with supermarkets and summer schemes.

Comments made by Councillor Hearty were as follows:-

- Tourism was the top priority for Council.
- There was serious concerns and panic over Brexit among the business communities.

Comments made by Justin McNulty MLA were as follows:-

- Opportunities should be sought regarding Brexit, especially given the District's location to the border and an integrated approach would be required.

In response to questions from Justin McNulty, Mr Curtis provided an update in relation to the plans for the development of a park in the Albert Basin, Newry.

Mr O'Rourke provided an update on the planning application backlog and the measures undertaken to speed up the process.

Danny Kennedy MLA said there were huge issues in the rural areas where planning permission modest dwellings was being refused. Councillor Hearty concurred with these comments.

Mr Hannaway said it was important as the Community Planning process evolved that regular engagement took place.

Danny Kennedy, MLA suggested twice yearly meetings for the entire group and quarterly constituency area meetings.

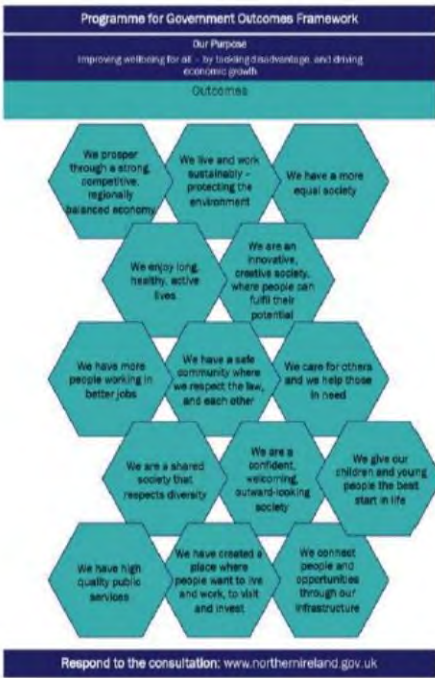
There being no further business, the meeting finished at 12:15pm.

APPENDIX 1

Newry, Mourne and Down

Emerging Community Plan priorities and Programme for Government





All people in Northern Ireland:

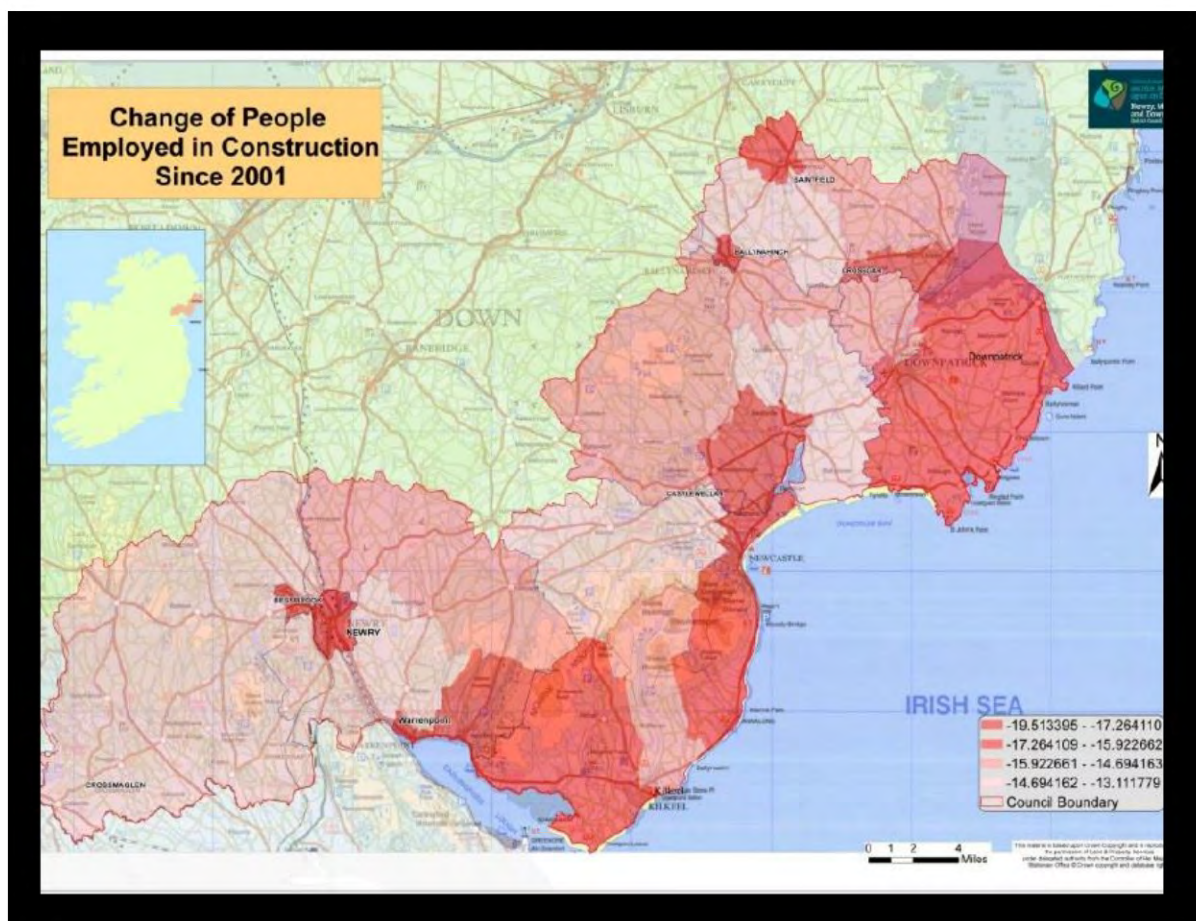
- Get the best start in life and fulfil their potential
- Enjoy healthy and active lives
- Live in respectful and safe communities
- Prosper from a strong economy
- Benefit from a sustainable environment

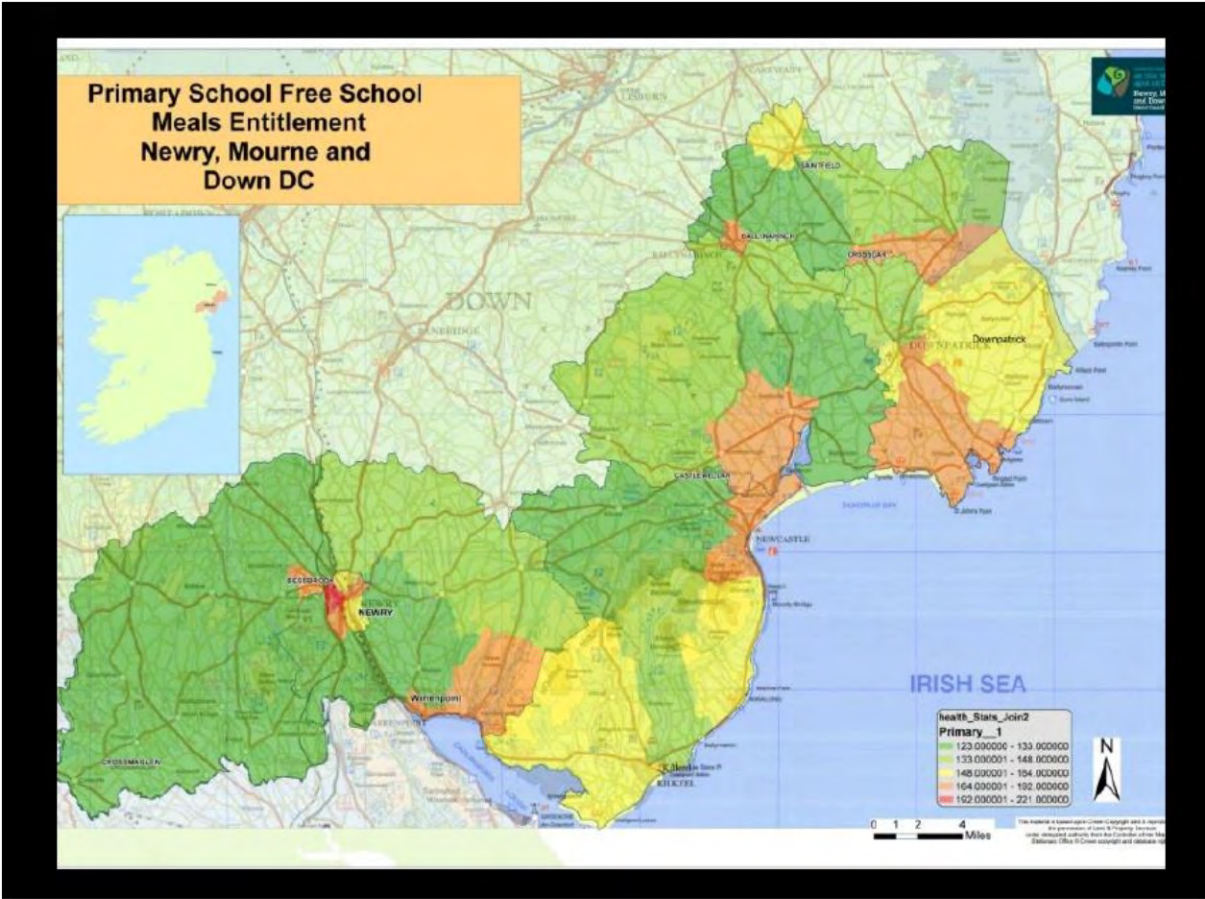
Best Start in Life & Fulfil Potential	Healthy and Active Lives	Respectful & Safe Communities	Strong Economy	Sustainable Environment
(2/3/7) Healthy life expectancy at birth (11/12) % of school leavers achieving at level 2 or above including English and Maths (15) % of children who are at the appropriate stage of development in their immediate pre-school year (41) Proportion of local graduates from local institutions in work or further study six months after graduation	(4) Preventable Mortality (6) % of population with GHQ12 scores ≥4 (27) % engaging with arts/cultural activities in the past year (28) Self-Efficacy (Scale?) (42) Average life satisfaction score of people with disabilities	1) Prevalence rate – number of victims of any Crime (26) 'Respect Index' (31) % who think leisure centres, parks, libraries and shopping centres in their areas are 'shared and open' to both Protestants and Catholics (35) % of the population who believe their cultural identity is respected by society	14) The proportion of the workforce in employment qualified to levels 1, 2, 3, 4 and above (16/32/34) Seasonally adjusted employment rate (age 16-64) (17) Economic inactivity rate excluding students (18) 'Good Jobs Index' (19) % of population living in Poverty (BHC) (20) Private Sector NICEI (21) External sales (22) Regional Innovation Ranking (23) Average journey time on key economic corridors (24) Proportion of N.I. premises with access to broadband services in excess of 30 Mbps (30) Total spend by external visitors (33) % of people working part time who would like to work more hours	8) The number of households in housing stress (25) % of all journeys which are made by walking/cycling/public transport (29) Greenhouse gas emissions (36) % of household waste that is recycled or composted (37) Nitrogen dioxide concentration

Economy

- Newry, Mourne and Down employs most people in NI in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing industry
- 73% of farms in the area are in Less Favoured areas of these 41% designated severely disadvantaged
- Construction industry still major employer but some wards showed a 19% loss of jobs in this sector
- Growing ageing population dependent on a decreasing working population







Infrastructure



- The majority of total Northern Irish traffic came through the Belfast Port (67.0%), while Warrenpoint Port accounts for the second highest level of total traffic (11.4%), followed by 9.5% coming through the port of Larne – Warrenpoint port provides 1200 jobs.

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



Health and Wellbeing

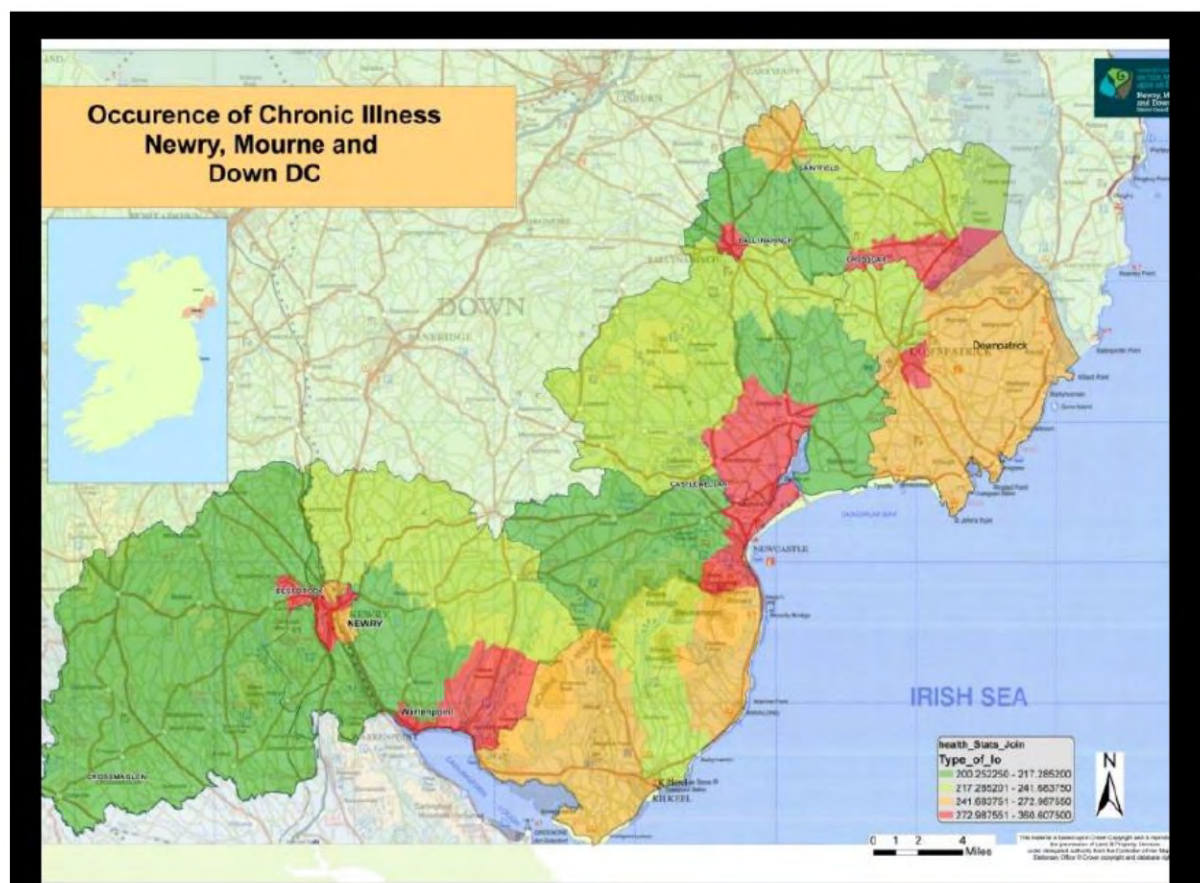
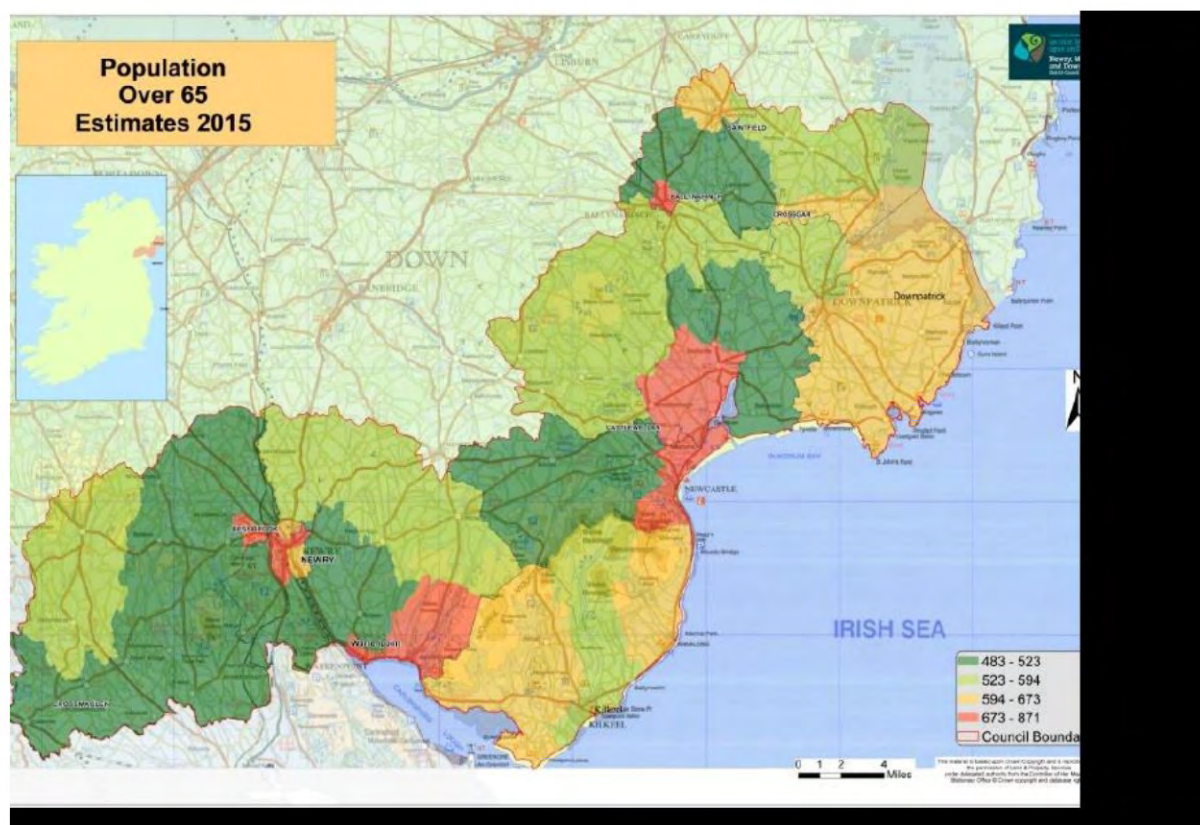
- Increasing older population mirrored with increasing levels of attendance allowance claims.
- Higher levels of respiratory illness in more deprived areas – health inequality gap 36%
- Proportion of P1 children that are obese in the most deprived wards is 5.4% (above NI average)
- Rurality of District inhibits access to services

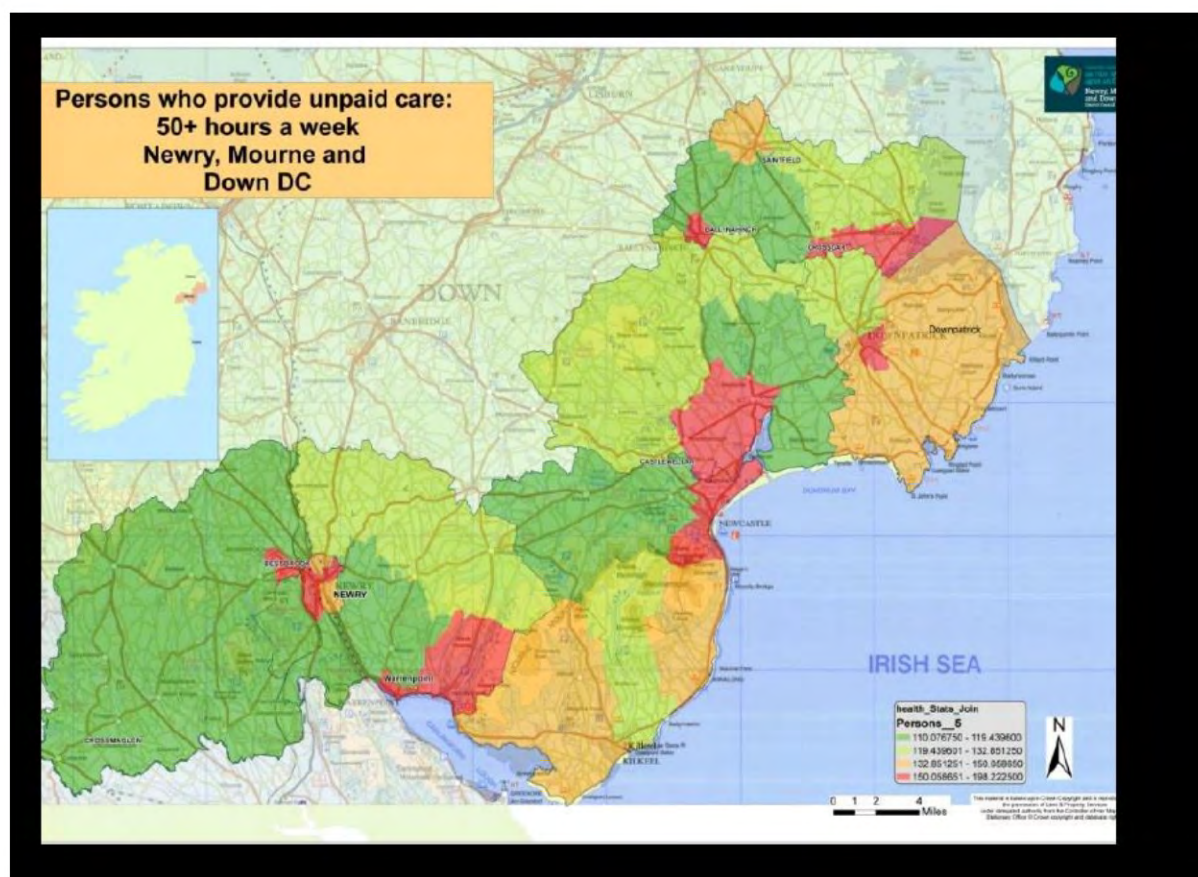
Ballyhornan

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





Environment

- Balanced protection and development of ANOBs and Coastline
- Capitalise on our natural assets
- Increase visitor spend in order to create more jobs and enhance quality of life for citizens.
- Connect individuals from deprived areas to benefits of environment

Silent Valley and the Binnian Tunnel



Community Planning Engagement Feedback

Most satisfied with

- Libraries
- Recycling and refuse collection
- Schools
- Public Realm/Regeneration schemes
- Parks/Outdoor activities

Less satisfied with

- Employment Opportunities
- Infrastructure and connectivity
- Sport and Leisure Facilities
- Public Transport
- Support for the most vulnerable
- Availability of social / affordable housing

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agus an Dúin**
**Newry, Mourne
and Down**
District Council

Indicators

Measures which help quantify the achievement of an outcomes

All people in Newry Mourne and Down ...

Enjoy good health & wellbeing

- People living with long term chronic illness
- % alcohol related A&E admissions
- Obesity rates
- Mental health diagnoses/suicide

Benefit from a clean, quality and sustainable environment

- Air quality index
- Community recycling rates
- % Energy from sustainable sources
- Ratio of housing need to stock etc

Benefit from prosperous communities

- Local Gross Domestic Product
- £ inward investment
- Unemployment rates
- £ tourism revenue

Live in respectful, safe & vibrant communities

- Crime rate (all offences)
- Incidences of anti-social behaviour
- Incidents of public disorder
- Volunteering rates

Get a good start in life and fulfil their lifelong potential

- Healthy life expectancy at birth
- GCSE attainment
- Higher level NVQ Qualifications

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agus an Dún**
**Newry, Mourne
and Down**
District Council

Newry, Mourne and Down would therefore recommend that successful delivery of the outcomes in the Programme for Government requires investment in the following key underpinning projects at Newry, Mourne and Down District level:

Wellbeing/Economic - Connectivity and Infrastructure initiatives

- Ballynahinch Bypass (improving air quality)
- Southern Relief Road (improving air quality in Newry)
- Rural road network enhancement
- Enhanced broadband connectivity
- Enhanced electric connectivity

Education - Skills and employability Initiative

Health - Coordinated Care Services – discussion on future role of hospitals in the area

Environment – Balanced protection and development of ANOBs and Coastline

Develop Coastline Strategy and Action Plan

Employment – Continued decentralisation of public sector jobs to Newry and Downpatrick

Economic – Maximise potential of Invest NI holdings in our area

Report to:	Strategy, Policy and Resources Committee
Date of Meeting:	11 August 2016
Subject:	Section 75 Policy Screening Report – Quarterly Report for period April – June 2016
Reporting Officer (Including Job Title):	Colin Moffett, Equality Officer
Contact Officer (Including Job Title):	Colin Moffett, Equality Officer

Decisions required:

Members are asked to note the contents of the report and to give consideration to agreement to the following:

- To note the Section 75 Policy Screening Report – Quarterly Report for period April – June 2016.

1.0 Purpose and Background:

- 1.1 In line with Council's Section 75 statutory duties and commitments within our approved Equality Scheme, policy screening reports are published quarterly.
- The Quarterly Report for the period April – June 2016, including screening reports, is available on Council's website www.newrymournedown.org. This information has also been forwarded to all equality consultees.

2.0 Key issues:

- 2.1 As per the Council's approved Equality Scheme:
- All policies Council proposes to adopt must be equality screened, prior to implementation, to assess the likely impact of the policy on the promotion of equality of opportunity and/or good relations.
 - Council must publish quarterly reports on equality screening which are available on Council's website and forwarded to equality scheme consultees.

3.0 Recommendations:

- 3.1 To note the Section 75 Policy Screening Report – Quarterly Report for period April - June 2016.

4.0 Resource implications

- 4.1 No financial or resources implications are anticipated.

5.0 Equality and good relations implications:

- 5.1 No equality and good relations implications are anticipated.
- Publishing quarterly reports, including screening reports, making them available on Council's website www.newrymournedown.org, and forwarding this information to all equality consultees is in accordance with the commitments contained within the Council's approved Equality Scheme.

6.0 Appendices

- Section 75 Policy Screening Report – Quarterly Report for period April - June 2016.

Newry, Mourne and Down District Council Section 75 Policy Screening Report
Quarterly Report April – June 2016

Policy Number	Policy	Details of policy	Screening Outcome
	Newry, Mourne and Down District Council Performance Improvement Objectives for 2016-17	<p>This sets out the recommended approach and timetable for the publication of a Performance Improvement Plan for 2016-17; and the selection of the performance improvement objectives as the Council's in-scope performance improvement areas for 2016-17:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Improved the provision of leisure and recreation facilities across the District. (It is anticipated this objective will be achieved via the capital build of two new Leisure Centres and other facilities as a means of supporting improved health & well-being outcomes across the District); and ii. Improved the performance of the Council's Development Management (Planning) service. (It is anticipated this objective will be achieved via the implementation of various improvements arising from the recent J MacKinnon Review. Planning was used for the purposes of the 2015-16 Performance Improvement Plan and therefore provides a baseline); and iii. Established local structures in support of the development and implementation of the District's Community Plan. (It is anticipated this objective will be 	No EQIA considered necessary

		achieved via the establishment and operation of key fora such as DEA structures, the Community Planning Partnership & Thematic Working Groups, as well as the Health Forum).	
130	Policy on Unacceptable Actions or Behaviour by Complainants Policy on Unacceptable Actions or Behaviour by Complainants	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To deal fairly, honestly, consistently and appropriately with all complainants, including those whose actions or behaviour it considers to be unacceptable. 2. All complainants have the right to be heard, understood and respected. However, Council also believes that it must balance the rights of an individual to register a complaint with the rights of the staff of the Council not to be subjected to unacceptable actions or behaviour. 3. Where it considers a complainant's actions or behaviour to be unacceptable, to restrict or change access to service. 4. To ensure that complainants by their behaviour or conduct do not disadvantage other complainants or Council staff. 	No EQIA considered necessary

Report to:	Strategy, Policy and Resources Committee
Date of Meeting:	11 August 2016
Subject:	Newry, Mourne and Down District Council Public Authority Statutory Equality and Good Relations Duties Annual Progress Report 2015-16
Reporting Officer (Including Job Title):	Colin Moffett, Equality Officer
Contact Officer (Including Job Title):	Colin Moffett, Equality Officer

Decisions required:	
Members are asked to note the contents of the report and to give consideration to agreement to submission of Newry, Mourne and Down District Council's Public Authority Statutory Equality and Good Relations Duties Annual Progress Report for the period 2015-16 to the Equality Commission for Northern Ireland by 31 August 2016.	
1.0	Purpose and Background:
1.1	The report is in line with Council's Section 75 statutory duties and commitments within our approved Equality Scheme, wherein Council will prepare an annual report on the progress made on implementing the arrangements set out in its equality scheme to discharge its Section 75 statutory duties.
2.0	Key issues:
2.1	As per the Council's approved Equality Scheme: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Section 75 annual progress report should be sent to the Equality Commission for Northern Ireland by 31 August each year and will follow any guidance on annual reporting issued by the Equality Commission. The latest Section 75 annual progress report should be available on Council's website.
3.0	Recommendations:
3.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To note Newry, Mourne and Down District Council's Public Authority Statutory Equality and Good Relations Duties Annual Progress Report for the period 2015-16 for submission to the Equality Commission for Northern Ireland by 31 August 2016.
4.0	Resource implications
4.1	Associated financial and resource implications relate to the implementation of commitments within the Council's approved equality scheme, including those related to an audit of inequalities, developing an action measures plan, consultation, monitoring and training.
5.0	Equality and good relations implications:
5.1	No equality and good relations implications are anticipated. The report is in line with Council's Section 75 statutory duties and commitments within our approved Equality Scheme, wherein Council will prepare an annual report on the progress made on implementing the arrangements set out in its equality scheme to discharge its Section 75 statutory duties.
6.0	Appendices
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Newry, Mourne and Down District Council Public Authority Statutory Equality and Good Relations Duties Annual Progress Report 2015-16