

November 14th, 2019

Notice Of Meeting

You are invited to attend the Neighbourhood Services Committee Meeting to be held on Wednesday, 20th November 2019 at 6:00 pm in Boardroom, District Council Offices, Monaghan Row, Newry.

Committee Membership:

- Councillor K Owen (Chair)
- Councillor G Stokes (Deputy Chair)
- Councillor T Andrews
- Councillor D Curran
- Councillor W Clarke
- Councillor V Harte
- Councillor T Hearty
- Councillor L Kimmins
- Councillor O Magennis
- Councillor G Malone
- Councillor C Mason
- Councillor H McKee
- Councillor K McKevitt
- Councillor D Taylor
- Councillor J Tinnelly

Agenda

- 1.0 Apologies and Chairperson's remarks.
- 2.0 Declarations of "Conflicts of Interest".
- 3.0 Action Sheet of the Neighbourhood Services Committee Meeting held on 23 October 2019. (Attached).
 - NS Action Sheet 23 October 2019 ks.pdf

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For Consideration and/or Decision

4.0 To consider the following Notice of Motion in the name of Councillor Patrick Brown re: use of herbicides containing Glyphosate:-

"Council will cease from using the week killer Glyphosate and request that all sub-contractors employed by Council also cease the use of Glyphos and all products containing Glyphosate in this Council district, in favour of a more environmentally friendly product and approach"

The Motion was referred to the Neighbourhood Services Committee in accordance with Standing Order 16.1.6 from the Council Meeting held on 2 September 2019.

5.0 Report on use of herbicides containing Glyphosate. (Attached).

☐ Report re. Notice of Motion regarding use of herbicides containing Gly ... e.pdf

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6.0 To consider the following Notice of Motion in the name of Councillor Lewis re: fly-tipping:-

"This Council agrees that fly-tipping is an unwanted blight on our District which creates an unnecessary burden on public resources. We request that Neighbourhood Services utilise the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act (Northern Ireland) 2011 to actively identify, pursue and issue fixed penalty notices to those responsible. Furthermore, we agreed that Council should issue a press release advising of a no nonsense, proactive approach to illegal dumping using local press to publicise our public amenity centres and their opening times. We collectively agree that as a designated area of natural beauty this Council should be doing all within its power to detect and deter those responsible".

The Motion was referred to the Neighbourhood Services Committee in accordance with Standing Order 16.1.6 from the Council Meeting held on 4 November 2019.

Neighbourhood Services

	2019-2020. (Attached). © Report re. Update Neighbourhood Services Mid Year Assessment Business 0.pdf	Page 13
	Facilities Management and Maintenance	
8.0	Report on Christmas Illuminations and Celebrations Group Meeting held on 5 November 2019. (Attached). Begort re. Christmas Illuminations and Celebrations Group Meeting.pdf	Page 20
9.0	Verbal update on Rostrevor Public Conveniences.	
	Waste Management	
10.0	Report on Litter Bin Policy and Procedures. (Attached). • Report re. Litter bin policy.pdf	Page 25
11.0	Report on DAERA Consultation on the Waste Management Plan Ni. (Attached). Beart re. DAERA Consultation on Waste Management Plan NI.pdf	Page 33
12.0	Report on Christmas and New Year holiday arrangements - refuse collection and household recycling centres. (Attached). • Report re. Holiday arrangements - Refuse and HRC sites.pdf	Page 84
	For Noting	
13.0	Arc21 Joint Committee Minutes 26 September 2019. (Attached).	Page 87
14.0	Arc21 Members' Monthly Bulletin 31 October 2019. (Attached).	Page 93
15.0	Arc21 Paper on Consultation on Science Strategy Framework. (Attached). DAERA Science Strategy Framework Doc.pdf	Page 98

7.0 Neighbourhood Services Mid-Year Assessment Business Plan

Exempt Information Items

16.0 In Committee items Arc21 Joint Committee 26 August 2019. (Attached).

This item is deemed to be restricted by virtue of Paragraph 3 of Part 1 of Schedule 6 of the Local Government Act (NI) 2014 - information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the Council holding that information) and the public may, by resolution, be excluded during this item of business.

arc21 JC Sept In Comm Minutes.pdf

Not included

ACTION SHEET ARISING FROM NS MEETING HELD ON WEDNESDAY 23 OCTOBER 2019

Minute Ref	Subject	Decision	Lead Officer	Actions taken/ Progress to date	Remove from Action Sheet Y/N
NS/069/2019	Monthly Action Sheet	Noted and actions removed as marked	R Moore/RTS- PA	Noted	Y
		FOR CONSIDERATION AND/OR DECISION			
NS/070/2019	Notice of Motion – Memory Gardens	Approve the Notice of Motion and that Officers identify two locations for Memorial Gardens in the district, one in each Health Trust area and Officers to develop designs for such locations to include plants, materials requirements and costs to establish and maintain Further report to be brought back to the December Meeting of the NS Committee	K Scullion	In Progress	N
NS/071/2019	Memorandum of Understanding Partnering Arrangements for the removal of snow and ice from Town Centre footways and pedestrian areas	Agreed to review the Agreement and Schedule of the Memorandum of Understanding Partnering Arrangements for the Removal of Snow and Ice from Town Centre Footways and Pedestrian areas during prolonged winter weather and the Agreement would be extended for a further 12 months	R Moore	Letter sent to DFI to meet with officials to review priority list.	N

Minute Ref	Subject	Decision	Lead Officer	Actions taken/ Progress to date	Remove from Action Sheet Y/N
		in accordance with the "Scope of the Agreement" Clause 3 and Appendix 1 as amended. Also agreed officials meet with representatives from Dfi to review the priority list of locations, with a view to adding towns/villages that had increased in population and other relevant factors and also to raise the provision of grit to local communities by Dfi, for spreading themselves, in extreme weather situations.			
		NEIGHBOURHOOD SERVICES			
NS/072/2019	Neighbourhood Transformation Project	Approve the Action Sheet of the Neighbourhood Services Working Group held on 17 September 2019	R Moore	For Noting	Y
NS/073/2019	Proposed Property Maintenance Policy and Strategy 2019 to 2023	Council's Facilities Management and Maintenance Department develop for agreement with the NS Committee a Property Maintenance Policy and Strategy for the Council to cover the term of this Council 2019 to 2023.	K Scullion	In Progress	N

Minute Ref	Subject	Decision	Lead Officer	Actions taken/ Progress to date	Remove from Action Sheet Y/N
		If required to assist officers in the development of this Strategy, external support to be procured in accordance with Council Procurement Procedures.			
NS/074/2019	Provision of new bus shelter in Jonesborough Village	Agreed Council remove the bus shelter located at the junction of Finnegans Road and Edenappa Road, Jonesborough, and replace it with a Council cantilever type bus shelter with the addition of two side panels and a seat. At the request of Councillor Harte it was agreed Officials investigate the removal of the stone wall sides of the bus shelter on the Old Warrenpoint Road, Newry and their replacement with transparent side panels.	K Scullion	In Progress	N

Minute Ref	Subject	Decision	Lead Officer	Actions taken/ Progress to date	Remove from Action Sheet Y/N
		WASTE MANAGEMENT			
NS/075/2019	Household Recycling Centres (HRC) Update	Implementation of HRC sites continue as planned: Official opening for new site	J Parkes	New site opened Official opening held on 229 October 2019	Y
		Extension of entrance procedures to sites at Castlewellan and Ballynahinch		In Progress. Anticipate Press Release early Dec 2019	N
		Introduction of Permit system		In Progress, Roll out during December 2019	N
		Refreshment of site signage		Current Signage to be completed by end-November	Y
		To further illustrate changes at the new HRC site at Downpatrick, an HRC competition to be promoted at all primary schools at Downpatrick.		Currently underway. Prizegiving scheduled for 6 December.	N
		The success of the competition to be reviewed with proposal to run		Intent to extend to both Castlewellan	N

Minute Ref	Subject	Decision	Lead Officer	Actions taken/ Progress to date	Remove from Action Sheet Y/N
		similar at both Castlewellan and Ballynahinch if deemed worthwhile.		and Ballynahinch areas,	
		Photocalls to be arranged to further publicise initiatives e.g. Official Opening, changes in procedures of sites at Castlewellan and at Ballynahinch and commencement of Permit System.		Meeting scheduled with Marketing Officers to agree Comms. Meeting scheduled for 15 Nov.	N
		Reference FAQ'S to be drawn up relating to Permit System and placed on Web-site.		Currently being developed to coincide with launch	N
		Translations to be sought for recommended languages relating to communities recommended by Projects Co-Ordinator (Diversity and Inclusion).		Translations available	Ý
		Investigation to be made through WRAP Capital Fund for grant-aid toward additional container capacity at selected sites.		Currently underway/ Ongoing	N

Minute Ref	Subject	Decision	Lead Officer	Actions taken/ Progress to date	Remove from Action Sheet Y/N
		Also agreed Officers review the wording in relation to the Site Permit System to allow all domestic property owners to access the HRC sites with double axle trailers rather than single axle trailers.		Amendment incorporated into Procedures, as per Council direction.	Y
NS/076/2019	Illegal tyre disposal	Agreed to endorse and support the interagency groups in addressing illegal fly tipping of tyres and the use of them on bonfires. Also agreed to invite representatives from NIEA to a future meeting of the NS Committee to discuss issues relating to fly tipping and in particular illegal tyre disposal.	J Parkes	Letter of invitation sent to NIEA(Attn:Mr Mark-Cherry)	N
NS/077/2019	Enforcement Improvement Plan Update	Agreed to note and endorse the Enforcement Plan Update and to agree to the Council taking part in the Dogs Trust Partnership Award 2019/2020	J Parkes	In Progress	N
NS/078/2019	Fly Tipping Revised Shared Protocol	Agreed to approve the proposed Fly Tipping Protocol between the Council and the NIEA subject to	J Parkes	In Progress	N

Minute Ref	Subject	Decision	Lead Officer	Actions taken/ Progress to date	Remove from Action Sheet Y/N
		the following:- The Technical Advisory Group (TAG) be consulted to ensure a uniform approach and reply from the 11 Councils. The Agreement to be reviewed at the end of a 12-month period as provided for in the Agreement. The Protocol would also commence amendments to the Waste Contaminated Land (Amendment) Act (Northern Ireland) 2011, with a Commencement Order scheduled to be implemented end-February 2020 therefore: Officers from relevant Departments meet to review the operational arrangements and responsibilities arising from the commencement of the Order. This would involve a number of Directorates across the Council.		In Progress. Convening meeting with relevant AHC and NS Officers having received response from TAG,	N

Minute Ref	Subject	Decision	Lead Officer	Actions taken/ Progress to date	Remove from Action Sheet Y/N
NS/079/2019	Council Strategic Waste Management Arrangement Update	Agreed to note the contents of this report and to endorse the actions of Officers to date and to receive future updates in due course.	R Moore	In progress	Y
NS/080/2019	Action Sheet from Strategic Waste Working Group 20 March 2019	Agreed to approve the Action Sheet from the Strategic Waste Working Group Meeting held on 20 March 2019.	J Parkes	Complete	Y
		IN CLOSED SESSION			
NS/081/2019	In Committee Items from Arc 21 Joint Committee Minutes 15 August 2019	Note the In-Committee Items from the Arc21Joint Committee Minutes of 15 August 2019	R Moore	For Noting	Y
NS/084/2019	Mutual Granting of Easement for Visibility Splays at Daisy Hill, Newry	Agreed to note the content of the report dated 23 October 2019 and that the Council grant an easement of visibility splay for an adjacent landowner for their property located adjacent to Council property at Daisy Hill, Newry, subject to the landowner granting the Council an easement of visibility splay for its property at Daisy Hill, Newry.	K Scullion	In Progress	N
NS/085/2019	Business case for development of car park at Strangford Road Depot, Downpatrick	Accept the conclusion of the Business Case that Option 3 was chosen as the preferred option. Option 3 would see the	K Scullion	In Progress	N

Minute Ref	Subject	Decision	Lead Officer	Actions taken/ Progress to date	Remove from Action Sheet Y/N
		appointment, through a tender process, of a competent contractor to develop a car park facility at the Council's depot site in Downpatrick in accordance with agreed planning approval. It would also see a licence agreement set up for the provision of off-site parking for staff vehicles pending completion of construction phase of car park. Current Capital budget for works was £100,000 and this will be reviewed as part of Rates Estimates Process. If project was to proceed it was intended that works would begin in the current Financial year 2019/20. Permission is sought to bring part of this agreed capital spend forward into this current year for works completed in 2019/20 and to increase capital provision to complete the project to £152,070 as part of rates estimates process. That the replacement of Strangford Road Depot should be			

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Minute Ref	Subject	Decision	Lead Officer	Actions taken/ Progress to date	Remove from Action Sheet Y/N
		considered through the Strategic Project Working Group.			

Report to:	Neighbourhood Services Committee	
Date of Meeting:	20 th November 2019	
Subject:	Notice of Motion regarding use of herbicides containing Glyphosate	
Reporting Officer	Kevin Scullion, Assistant Director Facilities Management & Maintenance	
Contact Officer	Aidan Mallon, Head of Maintenance	
	Jonathan Ellis, Grounds Maintenance Manager	

Conf	rm how this Report should be treated by placing an x in either: -					
	For decision x For noting only					
1.0	Purpose and Background					
1.1	The purpose of this paper is to consider the motion presented below. Notice of Motion received from Councillor Patrick Brown and was initially raised at the Council Monthly Meeting on Monday 2 September 2019. "Council will cease from using the weed killer Glyphosate and request that all subcontractors employed by Council also cease the use of Glyphos and all products containing Glyphosate in this Council district, in favour of a more environmentally friendly product and approach" Councillor Gibbons seconded the motion. The Chairperson advised that in accordance with Standing Order 16.1.6 the motion would be referred to the Neighbourhood Services Committee.					
2.0	Key Issues					
2.1	The notice of motion and issues contained therein will require officers to investigate and consider the implications of ceasing to use herbicides containing glyphosate across the Council Estate.					
3.0	Recommendations					
3.1	 Officers to undertake research into the implications of ceasing the use herbicides containing glyphosate across the Council Estate as a means of controlling weeds and invasive species. Officers to bring back a report to the NS Committee with recommendations for its consideration at its January 2020 meeting. 					
4.0	Resource implications					
4.1	Officer Time.					
5.0	Equality and good relations implications					
5.1	It is not anticipated that the proposal will have an adverse impact upon equality of opportunity and good relations.					

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6.0	Rural Proofing implications
6.1	Due regard to rural needs has been considered.
7.0	Appendices
7.1	None
8.0	Background Documents
	These are documents on which the report, or an important part of the report, is based upon and have been relied upon to a material extent in preparing the report.
8.1	None

Neighbourhood Services

Mid-Year Assessment Business Plan 2019-20



Introduction

This report provides an overview of progress in delivering the Neighbourhood Services Business Plan 2019-20, between April-September 2019, across the following service areas:

Waste Management

- Refuse Collection
- Environmental Cleansing
- Waste Processing
- Recycling
- Enforcement
- Fleet Management

Facilities Management & Maintenance

- Grounds Maintenance
- Buildings Maintenance
- Cemeteries & Public Conveniences
- Civic Centre Domestic Services (Receptions, Canteens, Caretakers/Security)

The delivery of the Neighbourhood Services Business Plan 2019-20 supports the achievement of the following corporate priorities, and performance has been tracked using the legend below.

Protect our Natural and Built Environment

through our work in managing waste, litter and in maintaining our own estate

Transform and modernise the Council, providing accessible as well as value for money services

as the majority of our services are directly delivered to the rate payers of the district. Over the planning period we will seek to streamline and optimise many of those services

Empower and Improve the Capacity of Our Communities

as a number of our services will directly assist in increasing the empowerment of the communities we serve

Legend

Statu	5
0	Target or objective achieved / on track to be achieved
(4)	Target or objective partially achieved / likely to be achieved / subject to delay
	Target or objective not achieved / unlikely to be achieved

Progress at a glance

Finalise detailed vision for new Neighbourhood Services Directorate.	(2)
Identify Overall Project Timeline and Key Work Packages for Neighbourhood Services Transformation.	(2)
Establish Project Team to progress the Departmental capital projects for 2019 to 2022 to be implemented by FM&M Department.	(5)
Commence Delivery of agreed Key Capital projects	<u></u>
Through the Councils Inter Department Study Group formulate a Development Strategy for the Council's Public Convenience Service.	(2)
Submit statutory approvals applications for Phase 3 extension to Monkshill Cemetery and Phase 2 extension to Rostrevor Cemetery.	9
Development of Facility Management contracts across Council Estate to achieve economies of scale.	<u>@</u>
Extend Online Maintenance System across Council on reactive and planned building maintenance activities.	(4)
Participate in Ulster in Bloom and Tidy Town Competitions.	(1)
Develop and progress the Circular Economy agenda in the Council.	0
Develop and deliver "Cleaner, Greener Communities Initiative" alongside the Active and Healthy Communities Directorate to include a recognition event for participating groups.	0
New Household Recycling Centre (Downpatrick).	0
Complete Review of Household Recycling Centres (HRCs).	(2)
Implementation of Re-Use schemes, including Mattress Recycling.	(2)
Enforcement Improvement Plan (in support of Dog Fouling Strategy, Littering & Fly-Tipping).	3
Implement Cross-Border Anti-Dumping Project with Louth County Council.	(3)
Review Waste Management Strategy through arc21.	(4)
Complete Business Case for Refuse Collection Fleet.	0
Litter Bin Provision Policy.	(4)
Complete Review of Refuse Collection Routes.	<u>@</u>

Finalise Annual Vehicle Replacement Plan.	\(\text{\ti}\xitit}\\ \text{\texi{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\ti}}}}\text{\tin}}\\ \text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\ti}\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\texi
New Fleet Management Policy & Procedures.	(2)

	Supporting action	When	Status	ervices Actions Progress
Services	Finalise detailed vision for new Neighbourhood Services Directorate.	Q2	<u></u>	Work on OBC ongoing, to be presented to NSWG in Q3.
Neighbourhood Transforma	Identify Overall Project Timeline and Key Work Packages for Neighbourhood Services Transformation.	Q2	a	Work on OBC ongoing, to be presented to NSWG in Q3. Timeline to be developed Q4.
	Establish Project Team to progress the Departmental capital projects for 2019 to 2022 to be implemented by FM&M Department.	Q1	0	Project Team established – projects or elements of projects assigned to Officers to progress. Monthly meeting take place to monitor progress.
	Commence Delivery of agreed Key Capital projects	Q2	a	No works on the ground as yet but required support for each project to progress has now been procured. Within Q3 we will establish expected timetable to complete each project.
Maintenance	Through the Councils Inter Department Study Group formulate a Development Strategy for the Council's Public Convenience Service.	Q1	<u></u>	Development Strategy not complete at end of Q1. Expected to be complete by end of Q3.
Facilities Management and	Submit statutory approvals applications for Phase 3 extension to Monkshill Cemetery and Phase 2 extension to Rostrevor Cemetery.	Q4	<u>e</u>	Design Team appointed to progress these projects in early November. Unlikely at this stage that statutory approvals applications will be submitted by end of Q4.
Facilities M	Development of Facility Management contracts across Council Estate to achieve economies of scale.	Q3	(a)	Project Team set up to progress contracts. 5 areas to focus on currently: 1.Intruder alarms and monitoring

				2.Lifts and escalators maintenance 3.Fire extinguishers and firefighting equipment 4.Fire alarm systems and monitoring Gas boiler maintenance. Complete these by end of Q4.
	Extend Online Maintenance System across Council on reactive and planned building maintenance activities.	Q2	©	Some delay in progressing this but extension now expected by end of Q3.
	Participate in Ulster in Bloom and Tidy Town Competitions.	Q2	0	Council submitted 18 entries to 2019 UIB. Newcastle town won third prize in small town category.
	Develop and progress the Circular Economy agenda in the Council.	Q4	0	Working towards Circular Economy Plan, with action date Q4
ent	Develop and deliver "Cleaner, Greener Communities Initiative" alongside the Active and Healthy Communities Directorate to include a recognition event for participating groups.	Q1	•	Have met with AHC to develop "Cleaner, Greener Communities Initiative" Group event awards took place in September
fanagem	New Household Recycling Centre (Downpatrick).	Q2	•	Official Opening Tuesday 29/10/19. Still some snagging works to be addressed
Waste Manage	Complete Review of Household Recycling Centres (HRCs).	Q2	a	Phase 1 of review completed with update report to Council. Phase 2 now being progressed addressing opening hours etc.
	Implementation of Re- Use schemes, including Mattress Recycling.	Q2	©	Reuse scheme has been agreed with a number of groups showing interest in the scheme. Working with agreed groups to confirm usage at HRCs.
	Enforcement Improvement Plan (in support of Dog Fouling Strategy, Littering & Fly-Tipping).	Q2	0	Enforcement Improvement Plan has been agreed with update report to NS Committee in October.

Implement Cross-Border Anti-Dumping Project with Louth County Council.	Q2-Q3	©	The Louth CC & NMDDC Cross-Border Anti-Dumping Project Working Group have been working in partnership, with agreed action. Update has been provided to the main Cross-Border Group.
Review Waste Management Strategy through arc21.	Q4	<u></u>	Management are working with arc21 to develop with action date Q4
Complete Business Case for Refuse Collection Fleet.	Q1	0	Completed. Now working on actions
Litter Bin Provision Policy.	Q2	<u>@</u>	Litter Bin Provision Policy & Procedures Report going to NS Committee in Q3 for decision
Complete Review of Refuse Collection Routes.	Q4	(a)	Action date Q4. Now a priority for NSPT, however may still be delayed.
Finalise Annual Vehicle Replacement Plan.	Q1	<u></u>	Annual Vehicle Replacement Plan has been completed, but still need to finalise. Completion date Q3.
New Fleet Management Policy & Procedures.	Q1	(2)	Draft version has been completed, with final version to be ready for end of Q3.

	Measures of Success					
Measure	Target	YTD Actual	Status	Explanation		
Percentage of household waste collected that is sent for recycling	50% by 2020	57,8%	©	Please note- Only Q1 figures are used as Q2 has not yet been submitted/validated. However, the rate of recycling continues to increase, and the Council has exceeded the statutory standard of 50% by 2020. The Q1 rate of recycling is well above the regional average of 54.8%, and the Council is ranked 4/11 across Northern Ireland. This represents a 2.2% increase in the rate of recycling (from 55.6%) when compared to Q1 2018-19.		
Amount of biodegradable municipal waste that is landfilled	20,954 tonnes	444 tonnes	•	During Q1 2019-20, the Council used 2.1% of its total landfill allocation, which was the second lowest across Northern Ireland. However, this represents an increase of 13.3% in the amount of waste landfilled (from 392 tonnes), when compared to Q1 2019-20.		

Amount of Local Authority Collected Municipal Waste arisings	9-	21,937 tonnes	0	When compared to Q1 2018-19, the amount of local authority collected municipal waste arisings decreased by 1.9%, from 22,373 tonnes.
Reduction in black bin waste collected		YTD actual 15,101 tonnes	0	There has been a 1% reduction in black bin waste when compared to April-September 2018.
Increase in mixed dry recyclables collected		6,400 tonnes	0	There has been an 11% increase in blue bin waste when compared to April-September 2018.
Increase in brown bin waste collected		10,518 tonnes	•	There has been a 10% increase in brown bin waste when compared to April-September 2018. This may be attributed to an increase in the level of garden waste produced due to the weather conditions and the longer growing season.
Reduction in general waste arisings at civic amenity sites	Target to be established			The data is not currently available and will be reported through the Assessment of Performance 2019-20.
Refuse Collection Completion Rate	Target and baseline to be established			The data is not currently available and will be reported through the Assessment of Performance 2019-20.
Level of street cleanliness across the district	-	72	3	Through the Cleaner, Greener Neighbourhood Surveys, the LEAMS score for the District has remained at 72, and is above the regional average of 71. However, the LEAMS score had dipped slightly in August 2018, largely due to increased levels of littering and dog fouling, and the improvement may be attributed to the continued implementation of the Dog Fouling Strategy.

^{*}YTD actuals for waste and recycling remain provisional and will be finalised when DAERA published the 2019-20 Annual Report in November 2020.

Report to:	Neighbourhood Services Committee
Date of Meeting:	20 th November 2019
Subject:	Report of Christmas Illuminations and Celebrations Group Meeting 5 th November 2019.
Reporting Officer (Including Job Title):	Kevin Scullion, Assistant Director: Facility Management & Maintenance Department
Contact Officer (Including Job Title):	Kevin Scullion, Assistant Director: Facility Management & Maintenance Department

For decis	sion X For noting only
1.0	Purpose and Background
1.1	The purpose of this report is to provide Councillors an opportunity to review the Actions Sheet (see Appendix 1) from the Councils Christmas Illuminations and Celebrations Group which took place on the 5 th November 2019 and consider the recommendations from this Meeting. The Committee is also requested to consider a request to provide Christmas lights to five planted trees in Duke Street, Warrenpoint.
1.2	
2.0	Key issues
	 The Councils Christmas Illuminations and Celebrations Group was set up to agree on how Council will help local communities across the district celebrate Christmas. In 2018 work arising from this Group led to rolling out of the Christmas Tree Pilot Project which saw the planting of 6 real Christmas trees for local groups who agreed to participate.
	 This was generally considered successful and Council agreed to extend this programme. Fourteen additional sites have been approved and Officers are currently working with the agreed groups to have their trees planted in time for this seasons festivities.
	 A request has been received to light up five planted trees in Duke Street, Warrenpoint, which had been lit up some years past but not in the most recent Christmas periods. The cost of meeting this request is estimated to be £3000. This cost is not part of the current tender agreement with the

-	contractor who provides this service for the Council and would be an additional cost.	
	 There is no current budget for lighting these five trees and this and would be an overspend from the revenue budget for Christmas Illuminations. To continue to do this in future years would also be a recurring cost. The recurring cost for each year will depend on the level of work required to ensure that the lights are working. 	
3.0	Recommendations	
3.1	 Note the contents of this report and the report of the Christmas Illuminations Group Meeting held on 5th November 2019. 	
	 Consider the request to light up five planted trees in Duke Street, Warrenpoint, for this year and future years. Cost for this year would be £3000. If agreed, then Officers be permitted to proceed with this work prior to full Council approval so as to allow the trees to be lit for the Warrenpoint "Switch On" which takes place on Saturday 30th November 2019. 	
	 Endorse the actions detailed in the report of the Christmas Illuminations Group Meeting held on 5th November 2019. 	
4.0	Resource implications	
4.1	 Cost to light five planted trees in Duke Street, Warrenpoint, is £3000 which would be an overspend on current budget. 	
5.0	Equality and good relations implications	
5.1	It is not anticipated that the proposal will have an adverse impact upon equality of opportunity and good relations.	
6.0	Rural Proofing implications	
6.1	Due regard to rural needs has been considered.	
7.0	Appendices	
7.0	Appendix 1: Action Sheet – Christmas Illuminations and Celebrations Group Meeting 5 th November 2019.	
8.0	Background Documents	
	These are documents on which the report, or an important part of the report, is based upon and have been relied upon to a material extent in preparing the report.	
8.1	RTS Committee Report March 2019 and NS Committee Report September 2019. Action Sheet – Christmas Illuminations and Celebrations Group Meeting 5 th November 2019.	

Appendix 1: Report of Christmas Illuminations and Celebrations Group Meeting 5th November 2019

Action Sheet

Christmas Illuminations: Tuesday 5th November 2019

Councillors in Attendance: J Tinnelly - Chair

Officials in Attendance: Ms J Hillen, Ms A Rennick, Ms T McDonald, K Scullion, A

Sweeney, A McGill, S Rice, J Ellis & C O'Neill (Admin)

Apologies: Cllr C Casey, Cllr M Ruane, Cllr T Andrews, Cllr H McKee, Cllr B Walker, Cllr K McKevitt, Cllr J Trainor, A Mallon, C Moffett, A Patterson, C Burns

Subject	Actions and Updates	Officer Responsible
Welcome, Introduction & Apologies	In the absence of Cllr Casey, Cllr J Tinnelly chaired the meeting.	
Declarations of Interest	There were no declarations of interest.	
Review of Action Sheet 8 th August 2019	Ex-Hire Stock: Stock has been purchased and additional lighting will be put in place for this year.	
	Marketing: Speak to Marketing regarding the launch of Sustainable Tree Initiative 2019	A Rennick
	Sustainable Tree from 2018 – Has been planted in Drumaroad however there is an issue with NIE power supply. Programmes Unit has issued agreement. DEA to follow up with group.	A Rennick
	Budget: Because trees have been sourced directly, costs are reduced this year. Purchasing 15 Sustainable Trees this year (13 required but extra 1 in case of damage and 1 for Newry Hospice) at a total cost of £11,900. Purchasing 20 Cut Trees (19 required) at a total cost of £7,500 (24 purchased last	
	year) Financial Assistance Requests:	C Burns

Appendix 1: Report of Christmas Illuminations and Celebrations Group Meeting $\mathbf{5}^{\text{th}}$ November 2019

Agenda Item 4 Update on Local	Continue the analysis between who received funding this year and who applies next year.	
Agreements with Groups	Expressions of Interest Exercise: Groups have received their Letters of Offer however some have not responded. DEA co-ordinators to follow up with these Groups.	A Rennick A Rennick
	Ardglass: Have pulled out as the initial site unsuitable – DEA to contact group to discuss alternative site. DEA co-ordinators to revisit last years' groups to carry out evaluations. Suzanne Rice has agreed to provide assistance to review equality and rural proofing implications.	S, Rice
Agenda Item 5 Sustainable Tree Planting Update	Trees to arrive next week and will be planted as soon as possible. Dates are required as to when the Christmas events are to take place in order to prioritise planting. DEAs to find out dates and send information to K Scullion/J Ellis	A Rennick
Agenda Item 6 Financial Assistance Update	A list of amounts awarded to groups was provided by C Burns. Kilkeel area have been awarded several amounts from across different departments in Council. A Rennick to forward total amount of assistance to K Scullion for him to bring to a meeting with Kilkeel Chamber & Councillors	A Rennick
Agenda Item 7 ERT Christmas Update	A McGill confirmed £5k has been awarded to 5 community Groups to run their own events. It was proposed Aisleain set up a meeting with Programmes Unit to discuss SLAs	AMcGill

Appendix 1: Report of Christmas Illuminations and Celebrations Group Meeting $\mathbf{5}^{\text{th}}$ November 2019

Agenda Item 8 Council Christmas Trees & Illuminations Update	Paper to be tabled at November NS Committee for action sheet approval. Paper to include request for additional lighting of 5 trees in Duke Street Warrenpoint.	K Scullion
Agenda Item 9 Any other Business	Proposals for next year. Consider the possibility of replacing large cut trees with artificial trees. Possibly replace small cut trees with sustainable trees. Maybe change the application criteria slightly next year. Consider replanting the remaining 1 potted tree (19/20) replacing smaller tree in Crossgar or Castlewellan, if not required.	K.Scullion
Date of Next meeting	Thursday 13 th February 2020 15:00 – 16:00 Venue: Conference Room Monaghan Row	

Report to:	Neighbourhood Services Committee
Date of Meeting:	20 th November 2019
Subject:	Litter Bin Policy & Procedure
Reporting Officer (Including Job Title):	Joe Parkes, Assistant Director – Waste Management
Contact Officer (Including Job Title):	Peter Whyte, Head of Refuse and Cleansing

For decision	x For noting only
1.0	Purpose and Background
1.1	The purpose of this report is to consider the adoption of a draft Litter Bin Policy and Procedure.
1,2	Council does not currently have a policy with respect to the provision of litter bins in the district.
1,3	The purpose of the policy and procedure is to ensure a consistent approach with regard to the provision, replacement, relocation or removal of litter bins.
1.4	There are approximately 1,400 litter bins in the district currently. This includes litter bins and dog litter bins.
2.0	Key issues
2.1	The lack of a formal policy and procedure about litter bins can lead to inconsistency in decision making with regard to litter bins.
2.2	The draft Litter Bin Policy and Procedure provides a robust policy and procedure that will provide clarity and consistency to decisions made with regard to litter bins.
3.0	Recommendations
3.1	Councillors are asked to consider and approve the draft Litter Bin Policy and Procedure.
4.0	Resource implications
4.1	Staff & Bins from existing revenue budgets
5.0	Equality and good relations implications
5.1	Equality screening completed and found not be subject to an EQIA (with no mitigating measures required)

6.0	Rural Proofing implications
6.1	Rural needs impact assessment completed.
7.0	Appendices
	Appendix 1: Litter Bin Policy Appendix 2: Litter Bin Procedure (Incl. litter bin survey form)
8.0	Background Documents
8.0 8.1	None



Newry, Mourne and Down District Council Litter Bin Policy

1. Title

Newry, Mourne and Down District Council's (NMDDC) Litter Bin Policy

Statement

NMDDC endorses the Litter Bin Policy as key component in ensuring compliance with NMDDC's legal duty controlling litter on Council owned land and public highways as contained within the Litter (Northern Ireland) Order 1994 and the Code of Practice on Litter 2012.

3. Aim

The aim of the Litter Bin Policy is to ensure a consistent approach to the provision, replacement, relocation or removal of litter bins in the district.

4. Scope

The Litter Bin Policy will apply to all requests in relation to the provision, replacement, relocation or removal of litter bins in the district.

The Litter Bin Policy must be complied with by all Council staff and Elected Members who request the provision, replacement, relocation or removal of litter bins in the district.

Policy Owner

Assistant Director – Waste Management

Contact details in regard of this policy are:

Head of Refuse and Cleansing

7.	Policy	y Aut	horisation
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	Neighbourhood Services Approved on	
	Council Authorised on	-
10.	Policy Effective Date	

11. Policy Review Date

The policy will be reviewed after a 12 month period and then in line with the Council's agreed policy review cycle i.e. every 4 years (as per Council's Equality Scheme commitment 4.31), or sooner to ensure it remains reflective of legislative developments.

12. Procedures and arrangements for monitoring the implementation and impact of the policy

A procedure has been developed to support the litter Bin Policy and all records in relation to the Litter Bin Policy will be kept for a two year period for monitoring and assessment purposes.

13. Equality Screening

The Litter Bin Policy has been equality screened and has been deemed:

1. Not be subject to an EQIA (with no mitigating measures required)

14. Rural Impact Assessment

The Litter Bin Policy has been subject to rural need impact assessment.

Litter Bin Procedure

Version: 0.1

Date Reviewed:

Next Review:



1. Introduction

Newry, Mourne and Down District Council has no legal duty to provide litter bins but it does have a duty to keep Council owned land and public highways, for which it is responsible, clear of litter as far as practicable.

Litter bins are provided, maintained and emptied as a method of controlling litter. There are approximately 1,400 litter and dog litter bins throughout the district.

Whilst the Council is committed to providing sufficient litter bins there is no agreed procedure regarding the provision, replacement, relocation or removal of litter bins.

Litter bin provision and replacement has also had to work within set revenue budgets.

2. Aim

The aim of the litter bin procedure is to detail how the Council will:

- Consider requests for the provision, replacement, relocation or removal of bins
- Empty and maintain existing bins
- Deal with dual dog and litter bins
- Consider requests for the provision of recycling bins

3. Requests for the provision, replacement, relocation or removal of a bin

Requests for the provision, replacement, relocation or removal of a litter bin are received from three main sources:

- Requests from the public; or
- Requests from Councillors; or
- Recognition from Council staff that bin provision needs altered.

To ensure a consistent approach is taken to any requests regarding litter bins the following procedure will apply:

- All requests regarding litter bins will be addressed by officers in the Refuse and Cleansing section.
- A survey, or a number of surveys, will be completed for each request to determine the need for a litter bin, optimal bin type, possible alternatives and risks associated (See appendix one).
- As part of the survey a clear rationale will be identified for any decisions with regards to litter bins.
- The party making the request will be advised of any decision and the rationale behind the decision within an agreed timescale.
- Should the party making the request not be satisfied with the outcome of their request an appeal should be made, in writing, within 5 days to the Head of Refuse and Cleansing detailing the grounds for appeal.
- Bins will only be placed in areas for which NMDDC has responsibility for, such as adopted roads and areas that NMDDC clean.

4. Empty and maintain existing bins

Only those bins installed by the Council will be emptied and maintained by the Council. Bins will be emptied to a frequency that will prevent them overflowing. All bins will be maintained to a standard that is fit for purpose.

A database detailing the location of litter bins will be developed and maintained.

5. Budgets & Grant Aid

The provision of litter bins will be provided within set revenue budgets, however where grant aid is available and public realm schemes allow additional funding, NMDDC will avail of this.

6. Dual dog and litter bins

Council empties and maintains both litter bins and dog litter bins. Given that both types of bins are collected by the same crew and are disposed of at the same point it makes no sense for the waste to be split prior to collection. Council will phase out dog litter bins through natural wastage. Dog owners will be advised that dog waste may be placed into a litter bin as part of the Enforcement Improvement Plan. All new litter bins ordered will feature both litter and dog fouling logos.

7. Recycling litter bins

Much of the waste collected in litter bins can be recycled. When evaluating options for the provision or replacement of a litter bin consideration will be given to the installation of a recycling litter bin.



Survey completed by:

Litter Bin Request Survey

		Day	Time
Location:			
Area			
High intensi	ty	Busy public area (town centres etc.)	
Medium int	ensity	Everyday area with medium traffic	
Low intensit	y	Lightly trafficked areas	
Additional information			i etc., litter bins in area currently, how ralk), accessibility for public and staff,
Standard of	cleanlin	ness (Photographs should be taken to co	nfirm level of cleanliness)
Grade A	No I	itter	
Grade B	Pred	dominantly free of litter, apart from som	ne small items
Grade C	Wid	espread distribution of litter with some	minor accumulations
		m forcer emiliar	eum ulations
Grade D	Hear	vily affected by litter with significant acc	umulations
Grade D Summary	Hear	vily affected by litter with significant acc	cumulations
	Hear	vily affected by litter with significant acc	Lumulations
		vily affected by litter with significant acc	Lumulations

Report to:	rt to: Neighbourhood Services Committee (NS)	
Date of Meeting:	20 th November 2019	
Subject:	DAERA Consultation on the Waste Management Plan NI	
Reporting Officer (Including Job Title):	Roland Moore, Director of Neighbourhood Services	
Contact Officer (Including Job Title):	Joe Parkes, Assistant Director – Waste Management	

Decisions	required:		
Confirm ho	w this Report should be treated by placing an x in either:-		
For decision x For noting only			
1.0	Purpose and Background:		
1.1	To advise Members on the Department of Agriculture, Environment & Rura Affairs (DAERA) consultation on the Waste Management Plan for Northern Ireland and to provide a Newry, Mourne and Down District Council response to the consultation.		
1.2	DAERA issued a consultation on 16 October 2019 in relation to the Waste Management Plan for Northern Ireland (WMPNI). The consultation is open for eight weeks until 4pm on Wednesday 11 December 2019.		
1.3	The revised Waste Framework Directive 20081 (rWFD) requires Member States to produce one or more waste management plans which cover, alone or in combination, the geographical territory of the Member State concerned. As waste is a devolved matter, the other UK devolved administrations and Gibraltar are preparing their own waste management plans which cover their geographical territories and which, together with this plan, are needed to meet the requirements of the rWFD.		
1.4	This consultation is on a Waste Management Plan for Northern Ireland (WMPNI). On 1 May 2019 the Board of the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA) agreed to consult on a waste management plan for Northern Ireland by 31 December 2019.		
1.5	Appendix 1 encloses a copy of the letter to Consultees from DAERA and dated October 2019 whilst Appendix 2 encloses a copy of the Waste Management P for Northern Ireland.		
2.0	Key issues:		
2.1	The content of the WMPNI is determined by the requirements of the rWFD especially Article 28 of the Directive.		
2.2	The mandatory requirements of Article 28 of the rWFD specify that the WMPNI should be established in accordance with Articles 1 (Subject matter and scope), 4 (Waste hierarchy), 13 (Protection of human health and		

environment) and 16 (Principles of self-sufficiency and proximity) of the rWFD and should contain the following information:

An analysis of the current waste management situation in the geographical entity concerned, as well as the measures to be taken to improve environmentally sound preparing for re-use, recycling, recovery and disposal of waste and an evaluation of how the plan will support the implementation of the objectives and provisions of this rWFD.

As appropriate, take account the geographical level and coverage of the planning area:

- the type, quantity and source of waste generated within the territory, the waste likely to be shipped from or to the national territory, and an evaluation of the development of waste streams in the future;
- existing waste collection schemes and major disposal and recovery installations, including any special arrangements for waste oils, hazardous waste or waste streams addressed by specific Community legislation;
- an assessment of the need for new collection schemes, the closure of existing waste installations, additional waste installation infrastructure in accordance with Article 16 (on the proximity principle), and, if necessary, the investments related thereto;
- sufficient information on the location criteria for site identification and on the capacity of future disposal or major recovery installations, if necessary;
- general waste management policies, including planned waste management technologies and methods, or policies for waste posing specific management problems.

In addition, Schedule 3 to the Waste and Contaminated Land (Northern Ireland) Order 1997, as amended, sets out other obligations for the WMPNI which have been transposed from the rWFD. These other obligations include:

- a chapter on the management of packaging and packaging waste, including measures taken pursuant to Articles 4 (prevention) and 5 (re-use) of the Packaging Waste Directive2;
- measures to promote high quality recycling including the setting up of separate collections of waste where technically, environmentally and economically practicable;
- measures to encourage the separate collection of bio-waste with a view to the composting and digestion of bio-waste;

- measures to be taken to promote the re-use of products and preparation for reuse activities, in particular—
 - measures to encourage the establishment and support of re-use and repair networks; the use of economic instruments;
 - o the use of procurement criteria; and
 - the setting of quantitative objectives.
- Policies in relation to preparing for re-use, recovery and recycling targets including—
 - measures to be taken to ensure that by 2020, at least 50% by weight of waste from households is prepared for re-use or recycled;
 - measures to be taken to ensure that by 2020, at least 70% by weight of construction and demolition waste excluding—
 - · hazardous waste; and

2.4

2.6

- [F2naturally occurring material falling within code 17 05 04 in the Annex to the List of Wastes,] is subjected to material recovery.
- 2.3 Officer discussions have taken place on the consultation of the WMPNI through the Technical Advisors Group for Northern Ireland.
 - As the WMPNI clearly sets out the core aim of the Plan is to bring current waste management policies under the umbrella of one national plan; it is not the intention of the WMPNI to introduce new policies or to change the landscape of how waste is managed in Northern Ireland.
- As such the officer view is that this is essentially a technical consultation as can be seen from the Consultation Question posed by the Department and one which is necessitated merely by compliance with EU timescales;

Will the Waste Management Plan for Northern Ireland (WMPNI), including its constituent parts (detailed on page 5 of the WMPNI), when combined with the location specific guidance in the waste planning policy - meet the requirements of Article 28 of the revised Waste Framework Directive and the additional requirements as detailed in Schedule 3 to the Waste and Contaminated Land (Northern Ireland) Order 1997 (see Appendix 1)? If not, what else is, in your view, needed?

- As a consequence, the considered Officer View is that while the WMPNI does appear to meet the requirements of Article 28 of the rWFD it is merely delaying the process for review of the Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy; "Delivering Resource Efficiency".
- 2.7 The Consultation Response attached express concerns that the Department has yet to publish a timescale for the review of the Waste Management Strategy for Northern Ireland as it is believed that the review and update of "Delivering Resource Efficiency" is critical to setting the overall strategy which should then underpin the Councils Waste Management Plan.

3.0	Recommendations:	
3.1	Members are requested to approve to Council the Draft Response (as set out at Appendix 3) of this report to the DAERA Waste Management Plan for Northern Ireland	
4.0	Resource implications	
4.1	None	
5.0	Equality and good relations implications:	
5.1	Not at this juncture.	
6.0	Appendices	
6.1	Appendix 1: Letter to Consultees of 16th October 2019 Appendix 2: Waste Management Plan for Northern Ireland Appendix 3: Proposed Newry, Mourne and Down District Council response to the	
	DAERA Waste Management Plan for Northern Ireland	

Group



www.daera-nl.gov.uk

Environmental Policy Division Klondyke Building Cromac Avenue Gasworks Business Park Malone Lower BELFAST BT7 2JA

Telephone: 028 905 69372 Email: wslpr@daera-ni.gov.uk

16 October 2019

Dear Consultee,

RE: CONSULTATION ON THE WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR NORTHERN IRELAND

This letter seeks your views on a draft Waste Management Plan for Northern Ireland.

The revised Waste Framework Directive 2008¹ (rWFD) requires Member States to produce one or more waste management plans which cover, alone or in combination, the geographical territory of the Member State concerned. As waste is a devolved matter, the other UK devolved administrations and Gibraltar are preparing their own waste management plans which cover their geographical territories and which, together with this plan, are needed to meet the requirements of the rWFD.

This consultation is on a Waste Management Plan for Northern Ireland (WMPNI). On 1 May 2019 the Board of the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA) agreed to consult on a waste management plan for Northern Ireland by 31 December 2019. The content of the WMPNI is determined by the requirements of the rWFD (which are attached in Appendix 1 to this letter), especially Article 28 of the Directive.

There are waste management policies in Northern Ireland which taken together deliver the objectives of the rWFD: to protect the environment and human health by preventing or reducing the adverse impacts of the generation and management of waste and by reducing overall impacts of resource use and improving the efficiency of such use. It is not, therefore, the intention of the WMPNI to introduce new policies or to change the landscape of how waste is managed in Northern Ireland. Its core aim is to bring current waste management policies under the umbrella of one national plan.

OJ L 312, 22.11.2008, p. 3-30

The WMPNI is a compilation of existing waste management information, plans and policies, including "Delivering Resource Efficiency" – Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy and the three council waste management plans.

The WMPNI is complemented by waste planning policy, including the PPS 11 Planning and Waste Management which sets out considerations relating to the location of waste infrastructure.

The WMPNI does not introduce new waste management measures. The purpose of this consultation, therefore, is to seek views on whether the WMPNI – when combined with waste planning policy– will fulfil the obligations of the rWFD, especially Article 28 of the Directive, as far as Northern Ireland is concerned.

The WMPNI and waste planning policy will be used by planning authorities who must have regard to these documents when deciding waste planning applications under the Planning Act (Northern Ireland) 2011. Local councils must also have regard to the WMPNI when producing local council waste management plans that establish how they will manage waste within their areas.

In line with the approach outlined, the Department will make a technical amendment to the Waste and Contaminated Land (Northern Ireland) Order 1997: substituting the references to "strategy" with "plan"; aligning Northern Ireland with European legislation and the rest of the UK.

This consultation is presented by the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA). It can be found on the DAERA website: https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/consultations/Waste-Management-Plan-for-Northern-Ireland

We should be grateful for your views on the following question:-

Question:

Will the Waste Management Plan for Northern Ireland (WMPNI), including its constituent parts (detailed on page 5 of the WMPNI), when combined with the location specific guidance in the waste planning policy - meet the requirements of Article 28 of the revised Waste Framework Directive and the additional requirements as detailed in Schedule 3 to the Waste and Contaminated Land (Northern Ireland) Order 1997 (see Appendix 1)? If not, what else is, in your view, needed?

The following documents relating to this consultation can be found on DAERA's website at: https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/consultations/Waste-Management-Plan-for-Northern-Ireland

- a copy of this letter
- the draft Waste Management Plan for Northern Ireland

Responding to the consultation

The consultation will start on 16 October 2019 and run for 8 weeks. If you would like to comment on this consultation, please reply by the closing date/time of 4.00pm on Wednesday 11 December 2019. You may respond by e-mail to wslpr@daera-ni.gov.uk or alternatively you can post your response for receipt by the closing date/time to:

Waste Strategy, Landfill and Producer Responsibility Team
Environmental Policy Division
Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA)
2nd Floor, Klondyke Building
Cromac Avenue
Gasworks Business Park
Malone Lower
Belfast
BT7 2JA

Tel: 028 905 69372

Email: wslpr@daera-ni.gov.uk

Please make sure that any responses are clearly marked:-

Waste Management Plan for Northern Ireland consultation response.

In your response, please explain who you are and, where relevant, whom you represent and give your name and appropriate contact details. Please feel free to draw this consultation to the attention of others who you feel should be offered the opportunity to comment.

The Department will publish a synopsis of responses to this consultation and the Departmental response on the DAERA website.

Freedom of Information

Members of the public may ask for a copy of a response under freedom of information legislation. If you do not want your name, contact details and any other personal information – to be publicly available, please say so clearly in writing when you send your response. Please note, if your computer automatically includes a confidentiality disclaimer, that won't count as a confidentiality request.

Please explain why you need to keep your details confidential. We will take your reasons into account if someone asks for this information under freedom of information legislation. But, because of the law, we cannot promise that we will always be able to keep those details confidential.

For further information about confidentiality of responses, please contact the Information Commissioner's Office: Tel: (028) 9027 8757; Email: ni@ico.org.uk;

Website: https://ico.org.uk/

Impact Assessments

The assessment of the need for a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) was carried out. The assessment concluded that the proposals in this consultation do not require a SEA (see the SEA section in the Waste Management Plan for Northern Ireland).

The findings of a Habitats Regulation Assessment screening exercise indicate that the proposals in this consultation are unlikely to have any significant [detrimental] effects (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects) on Natura 2000 sites. On the basis of this screening it can be objectively concluded that the introduction of the Waste Management Plan for Northern Ireland is not likely to have significant effects on the site selection features of any Natura 2000 site.

Equality screening of the proposals in this consultation has concluded that it does not impact on equality of opportunity on any of the groups specified in Section 75. The Equality Commission will receive copies of the consultation documents as part of this consultation exercise and any comments received from the Commission will be taken into account.

A Rural Needs Impact Assessment has also been carried out as part of this consultation and has not identified any differential impact on rural areas.

The Human Rights Act 1998 implements the European Convention on Human Rights. The 1998 Act makes it unlawful for any public authority to act in a way that is incompatible with these rights. We believe that the proposals in this consultation are compatible with the Human Rights Act, but would welcome any views that you might have. The Human Rights Commission will receive copies of the consultation document as part of this consultation exercise and any comments received from the Commission will be taken into account.

Regulatory Impact Assessment screening has been carried out and concluded that the proposals in this consultation will not have a direct or indirect impact on businesses, the voluntary sector or community sector (including charities and social economy sector).

Copies of this consultation can be requested by telephone (028 905 69372), or in writing from the above address.

Yours faithfully

Wendy Lindsay

Wendy Lindsay Environmental Policy Division

Appendix 1

This Waste Management Plan for Northern Ireland (WMPNI) provides an overview of waste management in Northern Ireland and fulfils the requirements of Article 28 (mandatory requirements) of the revised Waste Framework Directive (rWFD), and other required content as set out in Schedule 3 to the Waste and Contaminated Land (Northern Ireland) Order 1997.

The mandatory requirements of Article 28 of the rWFD specify that the WMPNI should be established in accordance with Articles 1 (Subject matter and scope), 4 (Waste hierarchy), 13 (Protection of human health and environment) and 16 (Principles of self-sufficiency and proximity) of the rWFD and should contain the following information:

- An analysis of the current waste management situation in the geographical entity concerned, as well as the measures to be taken to improve environmentally sound preparing for re-use, recycling, recovery and disposal of waste and an evaluation of how the plan will support the implementation of the objectives and provisions of this rWFD.
- As appropriate, take account the geographical level and coverage of the planning area:
 - the type, quantity and source of waste generated within the territory, the waste likely to be shipped from or to the national territory, and an evaluation of the development of waste streams in the future;
 - existing waste collection schemes and major disposal and recovery installations, including any special arrangements for waste oils, hazardous waste or waste streams addressed by specific Community legislation;
 - an assessment of the need for new collection schemes, the closure of existing waste installations, additional waste installation infrastructure in accordance with Article 16 (on the proximity principle), and, if necessary, the investments related thereto:
 - sufficient information on the location criteria for site identification and on the capacity of future disposal or major recovery installations, if necessary;
 - general waste management policies, including planned waste management technologies and methods, or policies for waste posing specific management problems.

In addition, Schedule 3 to the Waste and Contaminated Land (Northern Ireland) Order 1997, as amended, sets out other obligations for the WMPNI which have been transposed from the rWFD. These other obligations include:

- a chapter on the management of packaging and packaging waste, including measures taken pursuant to Articles 4 (prevention) and 5 (re-use) of the Packaging Waste Directive²;
- measures to promote high quality recycling including the setting up of separate collections of waste where technically, environmentally and economically practicable;
- measures to encourage the separate collection of bio-waste with a view to the composting and digestion of bio-waste;
- measures to be taken to promote the re-use of products and preparation for re-use activities, in particular—
 - measures to encourage the establishment and support of re-use and repair networks:
 - the use of economic instruments;
 - the use of procurement criteria; and
 - the setting of quantitative objectives.
- Policies in relation to preparing for re-use, recovery and recycling targets including—
 - measures to be taken to ensure that by 2020, at least 50% by weight of waste from households is prepared for re-use or recycled;
 - measures to be taken to ensure that by 2020, at least 70% by weight of construction and demolition waste excluding—
 - hazardous waste; and
 - [F2naturally occurring material falling within code 17 05 04 in the Annex to the List of Wastes,] is subjected to material recovery.

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OLL 365, 31.12,1994, p. 10

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Waste Management Plan for Northern Ireland

2019

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Glossary

AD	Anaerobic Digestion	
CEP	Circular Economy Package of Directives	
CEP WFD (2018)	Circular Economy Package of Directives, Waste Framework Directive (2018/851)	
C&I	Commercial and Industrial	
CDE	Construction, Demolition and Excavation	
DAERA	Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs	
DOE	Department of the Environment	
EC	European Commission	
EDOC	Electronic Duty of Care	
ELVs	End-of-Life Vehicles	
GES	Good Environmental Status	
HMRC	Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs	
LDPs	Local Development Plans	
MCAA	Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009	
NIEA	Northern Ireland Environment Agency	
NISRA	Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency	
NED	Natural Environment Division (NIEA)	
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's	
OSPAR	Oil Spill Prevention, Administration and Response	
PfG	Programme for Government	
PPS	Planning Policy Statement	
RDF	Refuse Derived Fuel	
rWFD	revised Waste Framework Directive (2008/98)	
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment	
SPPS	Strategic Planning Policy Statement	
The Order	The Waste and Contaminated Land (Northern Ireland) Order 1997	
WEEE	Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment	
WfH	Waste from Households	
WMPNI	Waste Management Plan for Northern Ireland	
WRAP	Waste and Resources Action Programme	
UK	United Kingdom	

Waste Management Plan for Northern Ireland

The production of waste is a natural result of economic and social activity by businesses and consumers. There are costs and benefits involved – the resources used in the production process and the benefits gained from consuming goods and services. The key is to ensure that the value extracted from resources is not exceeded by the costs of using them, and therefore that Northern Ireland does not produce excessive amounts of waste. It is also important to make sure that waste is optimally managed, so that the costs to society of dealing with waste, including the environmental costs, are minimised.

The way in which waste is managed has changed dramatically over the last twenty years in Northern Ireland, as have attitudes towards waste management. There has been a major decrease in waste being disposed of to landfill and an increase in recycling. The key aim of the Waste Management Plan for Northern Ireland is to set Northern Ireland's intentions to work towards a sustainable and circular economy. In particular, this means using the "waste hierarchy" (waste prevention, preparing for re-use, recycling, recovery and finally disposal as a last option) as a guide to sustainable waste management.

Northern Ireland is currently developing its Environment Strategy¹, which is a long term plan for environmental protection in Northern Ireland. Scotland too has been developing an Environment Strategy for Scotland². England and Wales have already published their environmental long term plans: England has the 25 Year Environment Plan³ and Wales has the Environment Strategy for Wales⁴. It will include key themes such as, climate change, environment quality (air, water, neighbourhood), resource efficiency, natural environment, marine and fisheries (inland, sea and aquaculture). It will be the overarching environment strategy, with more specific strategies pertaining to the environment stemming from it, such as Northern Ireland's "Delivering Resource Efficiency" - Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy⁵. It is Northern Ireland's intention to revise "Delivering Resource Efficiency" to include fundamentals of the Circular Economy Package of Directives (CEP)⁶, in due course. This is without prejudice to the views of incoming Ministers.

Over the past few years, there has been significant progress with waste and resource management in Northern Ireland. Recycling and composting of household waste has increased to 48.1% in 2017/18, with waste from households rising to 47.1% in 2017/18. The waste from households recycling rate is an European Union Directive target, whilst the household waste recycling rate is also an indicator in the draft Programme for Government

¹ https://consultations.nidirect.gov.uk/daera-neg/esni/

https://www.gov.scot/publications/analysis-report-responses-online-discussion-developing-environment-strategy-scotland/pages/3/

³ https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/25-year-environment-plan

⁴ https://gweddill.gov.wales/docs/desh/publications/060517environmentstrategyen.pdf

https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/delivering-resource-efficiency-northern-ireland-waste-management-strategy

⁶ https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=OJ:L:2018:150;FULL&from=EN

(PfG) framework 2016-21⁷. Local councils, who cover all household waste and some commercial and industrial waste, have reduced the amount of waste they send to landfill by about 40% since 2010.

This progress has been driven by a range of policies, including Northern Ireland Landfill Allowance Scheme. The landfill tax escalator has created a strong incentive to divert waste from landfill. Additional funding for local councils, has led to the development of new collection infrastructure.

Three Northern Ireland waste management strategies have been published to date. Each strategy required extensive scoping and review to ensure that the waste management policies included in each strategy assisted Northern Ireland in progressing waste management and met all legislative requirements.

This Waste Management Plan for Northern Ireland (WMPNI) and associated documents (detailed on page 5), combined with equivalent plans being produced by the devolved administrations in England, Scotland, and Wales, and Gibraltar, together with local council waste management plans will fulfil the requirement in Article 28 of the revised Waste Framework Directive⁸ (rWFD). Article 28 requires that Member States ensure that they establish one or more waste management plans covering all of their territory.

The WMPNI is a high level document which is non-site specific. It provides an analysis of the current waste management situation in Northern Ireland, and evaluates how it will support implementation of the objectives and provisions of the rWFD. Northern Ireland's regional planning policies seek to enable local councils to put planning strategies in place which shape the type of waste facilities in their areas and where they should go. All of these measures are helping to drive waste to be managed further up the waste hierarchy.

The WMPNI is subject to review as required by Article 30 of the rWFD and Article 19 of the Waste and Contaminated Land (Northern Ireland) Order 1997⁹ (as amended).

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⁷ https://www.northernireland.gov.uk/consultations/draft-programme-government-framework-2016-21-and-questionnaire

в ОЛ L 312, 22.11.2008, р. 3-30

^{9 1997} No. 2778 (N.I. 19)

Objectives and Scope of the Plan

This WMPNI updates the previous waste management plan for Northern Ireland, which was a collection of a series of documents. It provides an overview of waste management in Northern Ireland and fulfils the requirements of Article 28 (mandatory requirements) of the rWFD, and other required content as set out in Schedule 3 to the Waste and Contaminated Land (Northern Ireland) Order 1997 (the Order).

The mandatory requirements of Article 28 of the rWFD specify that the WMPNI should be established in accordance with Articles 1 (Subject matter and scope), 4 (Waste hierarchy), 13 (Protection of human health and environment) and 16 (Principles of self-sufficiency and proximity) of the rWFD and should contain the following information:

- An analysis of the current waste management situation in the geographical entity concerned, as well as the measures to be taken to improve environmentally sound preparing for re-use, recycling, recovery and disposal of waste and an evaluation of how the plan will support the implementation of the objectives and provisions of this rWFD.
- As appropriate, take account the geographical level and coverage of the planning area:
 - the type, quantity and source of waste generated within the territory, the waste likely to be shipped from or to the national territory, and an evaluation of the development of waste streams in the future;
 - existing waste collection schemes and major disposal and recovery installations, including any special arrangements for waste oils, hazardous waste or waste streams addressed by specific Community legislation;
 - an assessment of the need for new collection schemes, the closure of existing waste installations, additional waste installation infrastructure in accordance with Article 16 (on the proximity principle), and, if necessary, the investments related thereto;
 - sufficient information on the location criteria for site identification and on the capacity of future disposal or major recovery installations, if necessary;
 - general waste management policies, including planned waste management technologies and methods, or policies for waste posing specific management problems.

In addition, Schedule 3 to the Order, as amended, sets out other obligations for the WMPNI which have been transposed from the rWFD. These other obligations include:

- a chapter on the management of packaging and packaging waste, including measures taken pursuant to Articles 4 and 5 of the Packaging Waste Directive;
- measures to promote high quality recycling including the setting up of separate collections of waste where technically, environmentally and economically practicable;
- measures to encourage the separate collection of bio-waste with a view to the composting and digestion of bio-waste;

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- measures to be taken to promote the re-use of products and preparation for re-use activities, in particular—
 - measures to encourage the establishment and support of re-use and repair networks;
 - the use of economic instruments;
 - the use of procurement criteria; and
 - the setting of quantitative objectives.
- · Policies in relation to preparing for re-use, recovery and recycling targets including-
 - measures to be taken to ensure that by 2020, at least 50% by weight of waste from households is prepared for re-use or recycled;
 - measures to be taken to ensure that by 2020, at least 70% by weight of construction and demolition waste excluding—
 - hazardous waste; and
 - [F2naturally occurring material falling within code 17 05 04 in the Annex to the List of Wastes,] is subjected to material recovery.

It is not the intention of the WMPNI to introduce any new policies or to change the landscape of how waste is managed in Northern Ireland. Its core aim is to comply with the requirements of the rWFD, bringing current policies under the umbrella of a WMPNI, with a forward look at policies being considered for future waste management in Northern Ireland. The WMPNI will therefore incorporate current waste policies, including those as detailed in the current Northern Ireland Strategy, "Delivering Resource Efficiency" - Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy under the umbrella of one WMPNI.

The Waste Management Plan and the objectives of the Waste Framework Directive

There are waste management policies in Northern Ireland which taken together deliver the objectives of the rWFD: to protect the environment and human health by preventing or reducing the adverse impacts of the generation and management of waste and by reducing overall impacts of resource use and improving the efficiency of such use. It is not, therefore, the intention of the WMPNI to introduce new policies or to change the landscape of how waste is managed in Northern Ireland. Its core aim is to bring current waste management policies under the umbrella of one national plan.

"Delivering Resource Efficiency" – Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy details the main policies which fall under the WMPNI umbrella. In addition, the following documents contain significant plans and policies that contribute to the WMPNI:-

- arc21 Waste Management Plan
- North West Region Waste Management Plan
- Joint Waste Management Plan
- the UK Plan for Shipments of Wastes

National waste planning policy is an important part of delivering the objectives of the rWFD. Current planning should be taken into account by local councils: in assessing the suitability of areas and sites for waste development within local development plans and in determining planning applications.

- Strategic Planning Policy Statement for Northern Ireland (SPPS): Planning for Sustainable Development, September 2015
- Regional Development Strategy 2035
- PPS 11 Planning and Waste Management
- PPS 18 Renewable Energy
- DAERA Standing Advice NED Anaerobic Digestion

In preparing the WMPNI Northern Ireland has also drawn on a number of other sources which are referenced in this document.

Within the WMPNI, the chapter on the "Current Waste Management Situation in Northern Ireland" summarises how the Waste Hierarchy is applied in Northern Ireland. This chapter also explains how waste management is regulated by the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA) to prevent harm to human health and the environment.

The chapter on "Waste Arisings" summarises information on the extent, nature and sources of waste which is necessary to underpin decisions on waste management. Subsequent chapters provide further detail on actions to deliver the objectives of the rWFD

by promoting better quality recycling and, where required, new collections and infrastructure. Finally the WMPNI considers the future development of waste streams in the light of current policies and those being considered.

The WMPNI recognises that the objectives of the rWFD cannot be delivered by Government alone. It requires action by businesses, consumers, householders and local councils. The policies summarised in the WMPNI provide a framework for action by such groups.

At the local council level, waste planning authorities are responsible for producing local waste management plans that cover the land use planning aspect of waste management for their areas. Waste planning authorities should have regard to detailed planning policy on waste in Planning Policy Statement 11 and other planning policy contained on the Planning Portal¹⁰ alongside this WMPNI - in drawing up, or revising, their existing local waste management plans.

Geographic scope of the plan

This WMPNI covers the region of Northern Ireland as far as the seaward boundary of the territorial sea¹¹.

Devolved Administrations

As waste is a devolved matter, devolved administrations and Gibraltar are responsible for producing a waste management plan for their areas. Together with the WMPNI those waste management plans will collectively cover the geographical territory of the United Kingdom (UK), meeting the requirements of the UK as a Member State under Article 28(1) of the rWFD.

Wastes covered by the Plan

The legal definition of waste is set out in the rWFD. It is defined as "any substance or object which the holder discards or intends or is required to discard".

Within this definition, waste streams are employed to categorise particular types of waste which may be produced by individuals or organisations. Primarily these are:

- Municipal waste household waste and commercial waste similar to household waste
- 2. Industrial (including agricultural) and commercial waste
- Construction and demolition waste

¹⁰ https://www.planningni.gov.uk/index/policy.htm

¹¹ http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2009/23/section/322

4. Hazardous waste

Article 2 of the rWFD details the exclusions from the scope of the directive. Article 2 also details the exclusions from the scope of the directive to the extent that they are covered by other Community legislation. For example, radioactive waste and waste waters, are outside the scope of the rWFD and are, therefore, not covered by this Plan.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

What is SEA?

Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2004¹² introduced a requirement for an SEA to be produced for a number of statutory plans and programmes.

SEA is a process which seeks to look at whether a plan or programme is likely to have significant effects on the environment, (positive and negative) and where these effects are negative, to try to identify ways by which these might be avoided or mitigated.

The Assessment of the need for a SEA for the WMPNI was carried out with reference to all relevant legislation and guidance, including using, A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive¹³, and with specific reference to the Provisions on screening and exemptions section.

The WMPNI does not include site specific information, nor does it include any new framework for future development consent for future sites. The WMPNI will not set strategic direction (e.g. introduce new policy measures), but rather provides a moment-intime review of waste management in Northern Ireland, with a forward look at future policies being considered. The framework for future development consent has already been set under already published planning policies, Regional Development Strategy, council Local Development Plans and local council waste management plans, which have previously been subject to public consultation and/or SEA assessment.

Therefore, the assessment concluded that the WMPNI does not require a SEA.

¹² http://www.legislation.gov.uk/nisr/2004/280/contents/made

¹³ A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/strategic-environmental-assessment-directive-guidance

Current Waste Management Situation

How citizens view and deal with their waste is important for society. There are environmental and economic benefits in reducing the amount of waste produced and ensuring that all material resources are fully valued both during their productive life and at 'end of life' as waste.

Current waste policies in Northern Ireland are set out in the "Delivering Resource Efficiency" – Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy. However, it is Northern Ireland's intention to revise this strategy to include fundamentals of the CEP, in due course, when governance arrangements allow. A more circular economy will see us keeping resources in use for as long as possible. It will allow us to extract maximum value from them, then recover and regenerate products and materials at the end of their lifespan. Initial UK-wide consultations on Reforming the Packaging Producer Responsibility Scheme, introducing a Deposit Return Scheme and a Plastic Packaging Tax have already taken place.

Waste management is defined by the rWFD as "the collection, transport, recovery and disposal of waste, including the supervision of such operations and the after-care of disposal sites, and including actions taken as a dealer or broker". The way waste is managed in Northern Ireland (and the UK) is continually evolving with the move away from landfilling the majority of waste to a more circular economy where products and materials are recovered and regenerated, whenever possible.

At the turn of the century the vast majority of waste produced in the UK had been landfilled, at a minimal (financial) cost and recycling was in its relative infancy. For example only 5% of household waste was recycled in Northern Ireland in 2000. Since that time the rate of recycling of household waste has risen rapidly to 39.7% in 2012/13 and to just over 48% on the most recent figures (2017/18).

Northern Ireland has already met its landfill diversion target to reduce the tonnage of biodegradable municipal waste to landfill to no greater than 35% of the 1995 baseline by 2020 (429,000 tonnes). Statistics indicate that Northern Ireland has met this target year on year since 2012¹⁴.

This progress has been driven by a combination of regulatory, policy and financial measures such as recycling targets, Northern Ireland Landfill Allowance Scheme, landfill tax, and targeted financial support. In 2013 the UK, including Northern Ireland, had reached a comparable level of performance with many countries in the European Union and that performance has continued to improve. For example, in 2014 the UK had reached a municipal recycling and composting rate of 44%, the same as Denmark (44%), and more than Norway (42%) and France (39%)¹⁵. The most recent data on waste arisings are detailed below.

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¹⁴ https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-waste-data

¹⁵ https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/indicutors/waste-recycling-1/assessment

The Waste Hierarchy

In Northern Ireland, the waste hierarchy is both a guide to sustainable waste management and a legal requirement, enshrined in law through the Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2011¹⁶. The hierarchy gives top priority to waste prevention, followed by preparing for reuse, then recycling, other types of recovery (including energy recovery), and last of all disposal (e.g. landfill). "Delivering Resource Efficiency" – Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy includes a section on each of the stages of the hierarchy.

The dividends of applying the waste hierarchy will not just be environmental. Northern Ireland can save money by making products with fewer natural resources, and can reduce the costs of waste treatment and disposal.



The 2011 Regulations require everyone involved in waste management and waste producers in Northern Ireland to take, on the transfer of waste, all reasonable measures to apply the waste hierarchy except where, for specific waste streams, departing from the hierarchy is justified by lifecycle thinking on the overall effects of generating and managing the waste. Regulators, for example, under the Pollution Prevention and Control (Industrial Emissions) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2013¹⁷ must exercise functions (such as granting environmental permits) for the purpose of ensuring that the waste hierarchy is applied to the generation of waste by a waste operation. To aid people to apply the waste hierarchy, DAERA has produced guidance on its application¹⁸.

¹⁶ SR 2011 No. 127

¹⁷ SR 2013 No.160

¹⁸ https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/waste-hierarchy-guidance

Prevention

The current Waste Prevention Programme for Northern Ireland – The Road to Zero Waste¹⁹ is designed to have a favourable impact on the Northern Ireland economy, helping to promote and support 'green jobs', and for the protection of the environment and conservation of resources. The current Waste Prevention Programme is under review and will be revised in due course in line with the requirements of the CEP, specifically the European Union Directive on waste²⁰ which requires a much greater emphasis on prevention of waste. An interim Waste Prevention Programme – Stopping Waste in its Tracks fulfilling the requirements of the current rWFD has been drafted and will be published by end of 2019. In addition, the introduction of legislative interventions, such as the food waste regulations (discussed in later sections) and carrier bag levy²¹ support waste prevention.

Preparing for Re-use

The current Waste Prevention Programme includes re-use activity as one of the key areas for action. Action 11 – Reuse and Repair Network details, "The Department of the Environment will work with partners to develop a re-use and repair network throughout Northern Ireland, supporting re-use and preparing for re-use infrastructure".

Recycling

The most recent statistics²² show that the rate of recycling for waste from households in Northern Ireland continues to increase, with the current policy measures, towards the European Union target of recycling 50% of household waste by 2020. DAERA keeps progress towards the targets under review by monitoring actual recycling rates and by modelling future recycling. In 2009/10 Northern Ireland met the 70% target for recovering construction and demolition waste²³. It is estimated that commercial and industrial waste reached a recycled reused or composted rate of 49.1% in 2009.

There is draft supplementary planning guidance for Anaerobic Digestion (AD). AD is a technology which is used to treat waste products, or with purpose grown crops to provide energy. It can play an important role in recycling organic waste, with energy recovery and producing nutrients. AD is not widely used in Northern Ireland for the recycling of waste. DAERA has produced Standing Advice on AD²⁴. This WMPNI sets out a number of other initiatives that are under way to boost recycling.

¹⁹ https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/waste-prevention-programme-northern-ireland-road-zero-waste

²⁰ Directive EU 2018/851

²¹ https://www.nidirect.gov.uk/articles/carrier-bag-levy

²² https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/daera/ni-environmental-statistics-report-2019 0.pdf

²³ https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/doe/waste-report-2009-2010-construction-demolition-excavation-waste-arisings-use-disposal-Northern-Ireland-2012.pdf

²⁴ https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/daera/Standing%20Advice%2020%20-%20Anaerobic%20Digestion%20-%20final.pdf

Other Recovery

Efficient energy recovery from residual waste – of materials which cannot be reused or recycled - to deliver environmental benefits, reduce carbon impact and provide economic opportunities. The aim is to get the most energy out of waste, not to get the most waste into energy recovery. The Department of the Environment (DOE)²⁵ published a Planning Policy Statement, PPS 18 'Renewable Energy²⁶ which sets out planning policy for development that generates energy from renewable resources and that requires the submission of a planning application.

It is for the NIEA to determine on a case by case basis whether an application for an environmental authorisation constitutes a waste recovery or a disposal operation. Inert waste can and should be recovered or recycled whenever possible. However, the disposal of inert waste in or on land i.e. landfill, remains a valid way of restoring quarries where this is a planning requirement.

Disposal

Landfill or incineration without energy recovery should usually be the last resort for waste, particularly biodegradable waste. (Incineration may be classed as recovery or disposal depending on the circumstances).

Northern Ireland Landfill Allowance Scheme, and the landfill tax is the key driver to divert waste from landfill to ensure that Northern Ireland meets European Union targets under the Landfill Directive²⁷. That does not mean that all wastes will be diverted from landfill by 2020. There are some wastes for which landfill remains the best or least worst option; these may include: some hazardous wastes – such as asbestos; certain process residues, such as pre-treated industrial wastes from which no further resources can be recovered; and waste for which the alternatives to landfill are not justified on cost or environmental and resource efficiency grounds.

Waste Regulation

Waste legislation exists to ensure that the environment and human health is protected. Effective regulation provides a level playing field in which legitimate businesses can operate and invest with confidence and thus help to create markets. However, waste regulation can impose significant burdens on business: it is therefore important that regulation is proportionate to the risk posed by waste management operations and targeted against those with poor standards of compliance or who cause a nuisance or harm, and those who deliberately flout the law.

²⁵ In 2016, the number of Departments in Northern Ireland was reduced from 12 to 9 and the strategic planning function of the Department of the Environment moved to the Department for Infrastructure.

https://www.planningm.gov.uk/index/policy/planning_statements_and_supplementary_planning_guidance/planning_policy_statement_18_renewable_energy-2.htm

²⁷ OJ L 182, 16.7, 1999, p. 1-19

NIEA is the main regulator of waste management in Northern Ireland. Among its responsibilities are the determination of applications for authorisations (permits, licences and exemptions) required under Articles 23 and 24 of the rWFD; and carrying out inspections and other compliance assessment activities.

Northern Ireland still operates a three tier system for authorisations including, environmental permitting, the waste management licensing system and exemptions from waste management licensing for smaller scale, lower risk waste treatment operations. The Environmental Better Regulation Act²⁸ was introduced in 2016, and set out a regulatory transformation programme which aims to provide a more streamlined and effective regulatory system for businesses and regulators. Since its introduction, Northern Ireland has been in the process of introducing an integrated system of environmental permitting. In a number of areas, the NIEA and other regulators have been able to reduce burdens on business by improving the clarity of application forms and guidance and by reducing the inspection of those who are already demonstrating that they are meeting standards.

Polluter pays principle

The waste producer and the waste holder should manage waste in a way that guarantees a high level of protection of the environment and human health. In accordance with the polluter-pays principle, the costs of waste management should be borne by the original waste producer or by the current or previous waste holders. The distributors of products potentially share these costs. The polluter-pays principle ensures that those responsible for producing and holding waste are incentivised to reduce and/or manage their waste in a way that reduces impacts on the environment and human health.

^{28 2016} c. 13

Waste Arisings

Data on household waste and similar wastes managed by local councils is collected through WasteDataFlow²⁹. The most recent annual statistics on household waste and local council waste management are for 2017/18 (see below). Data on other types of waste (commercial and industrial waste and construction and demolition waste) are available from a variety of sources. The latest estimates of total arisings of waste in Northern Ireland from households, commercial and industrial businesses and the construction sector were 6.7 million in 2016. This figure is up from waste arisings estimated in 2009, which was 5.9 million tonnes.

Data on waste collected by local councils, which includes both household waste and waste from households, has greatly improved through the creation of WasteDataFlow. Following on from the UK developing the voluntary national electronic duty of care (EDOC) system³⁰, Northern Ireland is participating in the UK Waste Tracking Service project to transform waste tracking in the UK by overhauling the digital and paper systems for waste tracking, in order to meet regulatory requirements under the CEP, support wider industry innovation and a more circular resource efficient economy.

Household waste

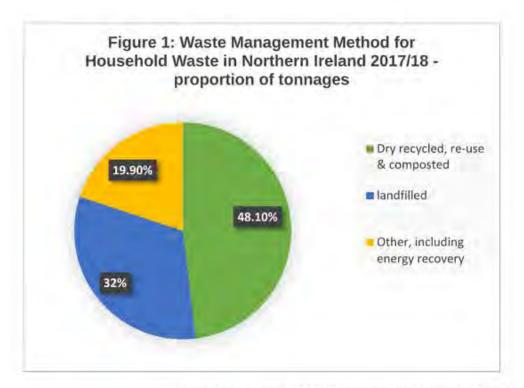
There were 874,257 tonnes of household waste collected in Northern Ireland in 2017/18, a decrease of 0.2% on the amount collected in 2016/17 (875,965 tonnes), (see breakdown in Figure 1)³¹. It is estimated that the percentage of household waste that undergoes energy recovery is approximately 16.6%³². Since 2006/07, total household waste arisings in Northern Ireland have fallen by 6.9%. In 2017/18, 48.1%, of household waste generated was recycled, re-used or composted. This is an increase of 6.0% from 42% in 2014/15. Household waste per capita has fallen 11.3% since 2007/08, with 467 kilograms collected in 2017/18 of which approximately 220 kilograms was recycled, composted or re-used. The landfill rate for household waste has recorded a new low of 32.0% in 2017/18, a drop of 4.7 percentage points on the 2016/17 rate of 36.7% and a fall from a high of 72.3% in 2006/07.

²⁹ http://www.wastedatallow.org/

³⁰ https://www.edoconline.co.uk/

³¹ https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/daera/ni-environmental-statistics-report-2019_0.pdf

³²Using the Data Tables: https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/northern-ireland-local-authority-collected-municipal-waste-management-statistics-2017



Based on just over 874,257 tonnes of total household waste arisings - 2017/18

UK data³³ shows that for Northern Ireland the waste from households recycling rate has steadily been increasing since 2012, except for the year 2015. The most recent published waste from households recycling figure was 47.1% in 2017/18.

Waste from households is a slightly different measure which, in Northern Ireland, gives a lower recycling rate when compared to that for household waste. Waste from households uses a different definition than household waste. This new waste from households (WfH) recycling rate was introduced for statistical purposes to provide a harmonised UK indicator with a comparable calculation in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland). The main differences are summarised in the following web link:

https://www.wastedataflow.org/documents/guidancenotes/NorthernIreland/OtherGuidance Notes/WfHrecyclingguidanceNI v3.pdf

The quarterly differences in the two measures can be seen from 2013/14 onwards in the following web linked data: https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/northern-ireland-local-authority-collected-municipal-waste-management-statistics-time-series-data.

Commercial and Industrial Waste

In 2009, 1.3 million tonnes of waste were generated by businesses³⁴. The industrial sector accounted for 0.8 million tonnes and the commercial sector 0.5 million tonnes.

³³ https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-waste-data

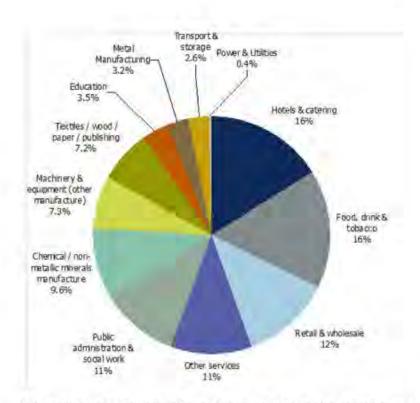
³⁴http://www.wrapni.org.uk/sites/files/wrap/Northern_Ireland_CI_waste_estimates_2009_v4_1.4bb45bd7.11553%5B1 %5D.pdf

The report estimated that 49.1% of commercial and industrial waste was recycled, reused or composted in 2009 and 23% was sent to landfill. The report also provided indicative figures of the percentage of landfilled waste that has the potential to be reused or recovered by sector (Figure 2). Larger enterprises, with more than 50 employees, produced 0.89 million tonnes of commercial and industrial waste in 2009, or 68.8% of total commercial and industrial waste.

Comparison with previous Northern Ireland commercial and industrial surveys to ascertain trends in waste arisings and waste management methods is problematic, due to the different methodologies used and the relatively large uncertainty around estimates. Therefore, no assertions on waste arising trends are included. However, more up to date data and trends can be seen at a UK level³⁵.

It is recognised that development of improved data collection is important to understand waste arisings and waste management methods, and trends. See the section – "Evaluation of the development of waste streams in the future".

Figure 2: Landfilled Commercial and Industrial waste that is potentially reusable or recoverable by sector in 2009 (Indicative)



Source: WRAP

The latest estimates of combined C&I waste tonnages come from the Northern Ireland component of the 2016 Waste Statistics Regulations data (based on factors derived from the 2009 study) and amount to c 1.1 million tonnes.

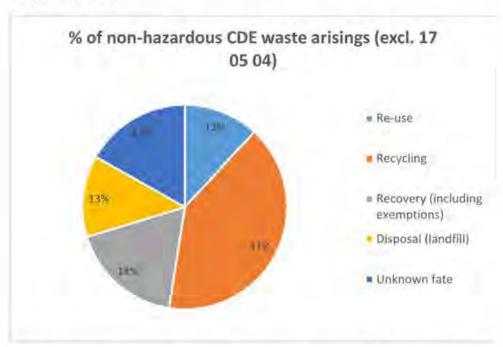
16

³⁵ https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-waste-data

Construction Waste

The construction, demolition and excavation (CDE) sector in Northern Ireland is the largest contributing sector to the total waste generation. It generated 3.55 million tonnes of waste in 2009/10³⁶. Figure 3 shows the percentage of non-hazardous CDE waste arisings (excl. 17 05 04) subject to the rWFD target by waste management method for 2009/10. The assessments indicate that Northern Ireland just met the rWFD target in 2009/10, recycling or recovering approximately 70% of non-hazardous construction and demolition waste (excluding soils and stones). Estimates for 2016 suggest that this figure increased to 79.4%. More up to date data and trends can be seen at a UK level³⁷. The UK recovery rate from non-hazardous C&D waste has remained at similar levels from 2010 to 2016 and has been comfortably above the minimum target of 70%, which the UK must meet in 2020.

Figure 3: Waste Management Method of non-hazardous waste subject to the rWFD target 2009/10



Based on total non hazardoous CDE waste arisings (exc. 17 05 04) of 1,212,000 tonnes Source: RPS Planning & Development

Hazardous waste

In Northern Ireland, hazardous waste controls have been put in place by way of the Hazardous Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2005³⁸ (as amended). The purpose of these regulations is to provide an effective system of control for hazardous wastes and to make sure that they are soundly managed from their point of production to their final destination for disposal or recovery. A standard coding system has been introduced

³⁶ https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/doe/waste-report-2009-2010-construction-demolition-excavation-waste-arisings-use-disposal-Northern-Ireland-2012.pdf

³⁷ https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-waste-data

³⁸ S.R. 2005 No. 300 http://www.legislation.gov.uk/nisr/2005/300/contents/made

whereby a consignment note with a unique code must be used for a particular movement of hazardous waste. NIEA dispense, control and administer these notes. At present, Northern Ireland has very limited disposal facilities for hazardous waste but does have storage and treatment facilities. Due to economy of scale the majority of hazardous waste disposal and treatment does not take place in Northern Ireland. However, all movements of waste occur with a uniquely coded consignment note.

Waste: imports and exports

The UK imports around 167 million tonnes of goods and raw materials from abroad each year, including food, electrical items, clothing and a range of other products³⁹. This allows the UK to access goods which can be made more cheaply elsewhere or from materials not available in the UK.

In March 2019, Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) published a slide pack aimed at providing an overview of Northern Ireland trade, from various data sources (in monetary terms)⁴⁰. The NISRA website includes details of imports and exports at a Northern Ireland level, and other sources of data and information. It also includes an interactive trade in goods map developed to allow users to explore official trade in goods data by country and world region using data from HMRC's Regional Trade Statistics.

In turn, as well as importing and exporting goods, the UK imports nearly 930 thousand tonnes of waste materials and exports approximately 16.3 million tonnes of materials for recycling per year.

This ensures that much of the recyclable waste collected by local councils and waste management companies is ultimately recycled.

The materials that the UK exports for recovery include glass, paper, plastic and scrap metal which are all traded on the international market. The largest volume of materials exported for recovery is metals, followed by paper and cardboard. Plastics and glass are also exported for recovery in significant volumes. The UK's principal trading partners are the European Union and European Free Trade Association countries, but also include countries as diverse as Turkey, India, and China (which is the main export destination for paper recycling). However, restrictions on plastic exports have changed the markets the UK export to, with countries such as Malaysia and Turkey becoming more prominent.

Northern Ireland, also exports refuse derived fuel (RDF) mainly to continental Europe and Scandinavia for energy recovery. RDF is mixed solid waste that has been pre-treated so it consists largely of combustible components such as plastic and biodegradable waste which is unsuitable for recycling. As much as possible of any recyclable material has already been removed and sent to be recycled as part of pre-treatment. Exports of RDF from Northern Ireland have remained relatively stable for the years from 2014 to 2018, with 139 thousand tonnes in 2014; a peak of 155 thousand tonnes in 2017; and most

^{39 2017} HMRC trade data, all commodity codes

https://www.uktradeinfo.com/statistics/BuildYourOwnTubles/Pages/Home.aspx

⁴⁰ https://www.nisra.gov.uk/statistics/eu-exit-analysis/eu-exit-trade-analysis

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recently 129 thousand tonnes in 2018⁴¹. Exports of wood/biomass for energy recovery are not included within the RDF data.

Waste shipment controls

There are strict controls on what waste can be exported and to which countries. These controls stem from the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their disposal. The Convention provides a global system for controlling the export of hazardous wastes and wastes collected from households. In addition, Council Decision C(2001)107 (as amended)42 established the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD) Control System for the control of movement of wastes destined for recovery operations⁴³. These requirements have been implemented in the UK law by the European Union Waste Shipment Regulations and the UK Transfrontier Shipment of Waste Regulations 200744. The legislation requires that those involved in the shipment of waste take all necessary steps to ensure waste is managed in an environmentally sound manner throughout its shipment and during its recycling and recovery. These controls prohibit any waste exports from the UK and European Union for disposal such as landfill or incineration and no hazardous waste may be exported from the UK and European Union to developing countries. They also require that waste should only be exported to developing countries for recovery when the country of destination has indicated that it wishes to accept it and when it will be treated in facilities that operate to a broadly equivalent standard to those in the UK and European Union.

These European Union controls are also supplemented by the UK Plan for Shipments of Waste⁴⁵, which generally prohibits the import to and export of waste from the UK destined for disposal. The UK Plan for Shipments of Waste implements principles of self-sufficiency in waste disposal, as defined by the Basel Convention and the objectives set out in the Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2011⁴⁶.

Enforcement of waste shipments legislation

International Shipment of Waste is a reserved matter. The Environment Agency is the competent authority for transit in the UK, whilst NIEA is the competent authority for destination and despatch in Northern Ireland. Inspection of waste shipments will help to prevent and disrupt illegal shipment of waste. In taking this work forward, NIEA works closely with UK customs authorities and other environmental agencies, the shipping lines and overseas regulators.

Waste producers also have an important role to play in ensuring the waste they produce, or are responsible for collecting, is treated in a responsible manner throughout the chain of management and the risk of subsequent illegal export minimised.

⁴¹ https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/export-records-rdf-shipped-northern-freland

⁴² http://www.oecd.org/env/waste/30654501.pdf

⁴³ https://www.oecd.org/env/waste/guidance-manual-control-transboundary-movements-recoverable-wastes.pdf

⁴⁴ SI 2007 No. 1711

⁴⁵ https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-plan-for-shipments-of-waste

⁴⁶ SR 2011 No. 127

Waste Services

Managing waste further up the waste hierarchy has required a change in Northern Ireland's waste management practices. As waste is increasingly treated as a resource it has led to more complex waste management services. Waste services, more specifically waste collection schemes and major disposal and recovery installations for municipal waste, are a matter for local councils to develop fit for purpose local solutions within the context of the Waste and Contaminated Land (Northern Ireland) Order 1997 and subsequent Regulations. Waste management services managed by local councils have a level of consistency across Northern Ireland. Waste services for business waste are largely provided by the private sector.

Measures to promote high quality recycling

From 1 January 2015⁴⁷, local councils have been required to collect waste paper, metal, plastic or glass by way of separate collection where this is necessary to ensure that waste undergoes recovery operations in accordance with Articles 4 and 13 of the rWFD and to facilitate or improve recovery; and where such separate collection is technically, environmentally and economically practicable. In addition, the Food Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015⁴⁸, placed duties on obligated food businesses and collectors to separately collect food waste to improve recycling.

DAERA has been working with local councils to increase the frequency and quality of waste collections and make it easier to recycle. Between 2014 and 2018, DAERA (prior to 2016 the DOE) provided assistance to local councils through Rethink Waste Funding to improve recycling services. See "Need for additional infrastructure" and "Collection infrastructure" sections for more details.

Local council waste collection schemes have developed significantly since 2013. All local councils now operate a 3 bin/box kerbside waste collection scheme, with collection predominantly on a fortnightly basis. Although there are inconsistencies in bin colours across local councils, the majority use a brown bin for food waste and garden waste, a blue bin for mixed dry recyclables and a black/grey bin for residual waste. All local councils are required to collect waste paper, metal, plastic or glass and food waste, but most councils actually collect a wider selection of household wastes e.g. garden waste, cardboard, drinks cartons. In addition, to kerbside collections local councils offer additional recycling facilities at 97 recycling centres and in excess of 350 council operated bring banks⁴⁹ for the recycling of separate wastes such as glass, cans, textiles and clothing.

⁴⁷ SR 2011 No. 127

⁴⁸ SR 2015 No. 14

⁴⁹ https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/topics/waste/public-registers

To enhance resource efficiency throughout Northern Ireland, DAERA funds work by the Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP), which advises local councils and others, including on best practice in collections. WRAP's current programme includes:

- Support to local councils to assist in increasing recycling in low recycling rate areas, including urban areas and low performing schemes (including technical, and communications support and campaigns);
- · Provision of recycling market information to the waste sector; and,
- Provision of developed options for potential future policy to meet municipal waste recycling targets from 2021, as specified in the CEP.

Separate collection of biowaste

Local council's commenced separate kerbside collection of biowaste from 2006 onwards⁵⁰. Following the introduction of separate biowaste collection, the Food Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015⁵¹, were introduced, which, placed a duty:

- on food businesses, producing in excess of 5kg of food waste per week to present food waste for separate collection;
- on any person who produces food waste (other than a householder) to ensure that food waste is not deposited in a lateral drain or public sewer;
- on collectors of waste to ensure that separately collected food waste is not mixed with other waste to the extent that would hamper future recycling; and,
- on an operator of a landfill to not accept separately collected food waste.

All local councils now collect food waste either on its own or with garden waste, usually on a fortnightly basis throughout the year, providing quality feedstocks for composting, with a small percentage going to anaerobic digestion.

⁵⁰ https://www.wastedataflow.org/

⁵¹ SR 2015 No. 14

Arrangements for Hazardous Waste

The Hazardous Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2005, as amended⁵² apply to those who produce, broker/deal, carry and receive hazardous waste to keep, treat or dispose of it. Hazardous wastes are those which are dangerous and difficult to handle. Hazardous waste, as defined in the rWFD, means waste which displays one or more of the hazardous properties listed in Annex III to the Directive e.g. corrosive, flammable, toxic etc. NIEA is the regulator of hazardous waste in Northern Ireland. The NIEA, together with the Environment Agency, Natural Resource Wales and the Scottish Environment Protection Agency produced a detailed technical guidance document called 'Technical Guidance WM3, Waste Classification - Guidance on the classification and assessment of waste'⁵³ to assist with the definition and classification of hazardous waste.

The purpose of the above regulations is to provide an effective system of control for hazardous wastes and to make sure that they are soundly managed from their point of production to their final destination for disposal or recovery. These regulations include restrictions on the mixing of wastes, revised requirements for record keeping, periodic inspections of waste producers' facilities by NIEA and fixed penalty notices for certain offences. A standard coding system has been introduced whereby a consignment note with a unique code must be used for a particular movement of hazardous waste. NIEA dispense, control and administer these notes. A guide to consigning hazardous waste has been produced by NIEA⁵⁴.

At present, Northern Ireland has very limited disposal facilities for hazardous waste but does have storage and treatment facilities. Due to economy of scale the majority of hazardous waste disposal and treatment does not take place in Northern Ireland. PPS11: Planning and Waste Management includes hazardous waste planning policy under section WM2. This includes the requirement for an Environmental Impact Assessment when a specific site for a hazardous waste facility is being sought.

Arrangements for Construction and Demolition Waste

The UK is committed to meeting its target under the rWFD of recovering at least 70% by weight, of non-hazardous construction and demolition waste⁵⁵ by 2020.

UK estimates for recovery rate from non-hazardous C&D waste have been calculated and reported in accordance with the rWFD. The methodology for England, which constitutes just over 90% of this type of waste generated in the UK, was originally devised in conjunction with industry, and although not identical, efforts have been made to

⁵² SR 2005 No. 300

⁵³ https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/articles/hazardous-waste

⁵⁴ https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/guide-consigning-hazardous-waste

⁵⁵ This is construction and demolition waste, excluding hazardous waste and naturally occurring material falling within code 17 05 04 in the Schedule to the List of Wastes (Northern Ireland) Regulations 2005
SR 2005 No. 301

synchronise approaches and methodologies across the rest of the UK devolved administrations.

The UK has been comfortably meeting the 2020 target of recovering at least 70% of nonhazardous C&D waste throughout the calculated time series, with recovery rates of 90% and above since 2010. The latest data for 2016 indicates a recovery rate of 91.0% for the UK as a whole.

Table 1: Recovery rate from non-hazardous Construction and Demolition Waste, UK, 2010 - 2016⁵⁶

Year	Percentage
2010	89.7%
2011	91.4%
2012	91.1%
2013	91.2%
2014	91.5%
2015	91.1%
2016	91.0%

Source: Defra Statistics

Arrangements for Marine Waste

Marine waste can have environmental impacts through accidental pollution from ships in the course of navigation or lawful operations, pollution caused by unlawful operational discharges by ships, such as oil, waste or sewage, or physical damage caused by groundings or collisions.

Marine waste is regulated by both domestic law and international conventions to which the UK is a signatory. These are the OSPAR Convention 1992; the London Convention 1996; and the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 (MCAA)⁵⁷, Marine Licensing legislation and guidance in Northern Ireland⁵⁸ plus the Merchant Shipping (Prevention of Pollution by Sewage and Garbage from Ships) Regulations 2008⁵⁹ which provides domestic regulation.

A Marine Plan for Northern Ireland shall set out general and sectoral policies for future sustainable development in the marine area, help marine users understand factors to ensure co-existence with other marine activities, and set out issues to be considered, including in relation to natural heritage, water quality and litter. Public authorities must take authorisation or enforcement decisions that might affect the UK marine area in accordance with the UK Marine Policy Statement⁶⁰ and relevant marine plans.

⁵⁶ https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-waste-data

^{57 2009} c. 23

⁵⁸ https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/articles/marine-licensing

⁵⁹ SI 2008 No. 3257 & SI 2010 No. 895

⁶⁰ https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-marine-policy-statement

Northern Ireland recently consulted on its draft marine plan. The draft Marine Plan is made up of two plans, one for the inshore region⁶¹ under the Marine Act (Northern Ireland) 2013⁶² and one for the offshore region⁶³ under the MCAA. The draft Marine Plan, therefore, combines the plans for both the inshore and offshore regions into one document and will be collectively known as the Marine Plan for Northern Ireland once adopted⁶⁴.

Since 1998, in compliance with international obligations, the UK Administrations have, with some minor exceptions, only licensed the disposal at sea of capital and maintenance dredging and small amounts of fish waste. Most marine dredging and disposal is for the purposes of navigation and existing and future port development, though other works can take place to facilitate the construction of pipelines, outfalls and tunnels.

Disposal of dredged material at sea is regulated by DAERA under the licensing provisions of the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009. The licensing provisions are applied so as to conform with the requirements of the rWFD. Those wishing to dispose of marine waste must demonstrate that appropriate consideration has been given to the internationally agreed hierarchy of waste management options for sea disposal. Waste is not accepted for disposal where appropriate opportunities exist to re-use, recycle or treat the waste without undue risks to either human health or the environment, or disproportionate costs.

Regulators undertake a detailed evaluation of the potential adverse effects of any dredging activity or deposit on the marine ecosystem and others using the sea. This has to take account of any accompanying environmental statement or additional data that may be requested in support of the application and international obligations under the OSPAR Convention and London Convention, as well as any other available guidance. DAERA considers the potential adverse effects on the marine environment, habitats and wildlife from dredging activity and helps meet statutory obligations in relation to European Sites.

Fish waste from processing of fish at sea may be disposed in the marine environment but this is subject to the marine licensing provisions of the Marine and Coastal Access Act.

Burial of waste at sea is generally discouraged but is allowed in some circumstances, subject to licensing. There are no designated sites where burials may take place in Northern Ireland.

Marine Litter Pollution

Marine litter is regulated through the above laws and conventions and also the Litter Order (Northern Ireland) 1994⁶⁵, Strategic direction is provided through the UK Marine Strategy⁶⁶,

⁶¹ http://www.legislation.gov.uk/nia/2013/10/section/2/enacted

^{62 2013} c.10

⁶³ http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2009/23/section/322

⁶⁴ https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/consultations/consultation-proposed-marine-plan

⁶⁵ http://www.legislation.gov.uk/nisi/1994/1896/contents/made

⁶⁶ https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/marine-strategy-part-one-uk-initial-assessment-and-good-environmental-status

the Marine Policy Statement⁶⁷, the Marine Plan when adopted and the Northern Ireland Marine Litter Strategy⁶⁸.

The UK Marine Strategy Part Three sets out the UK programme of measures that contribute to the achievement and maintenance of Good Environmental Status (GES) in UK seas by 2020. This fulfils the requirement in the Marine Strategy Framework Directive to identify the measures which need to be taken in order to achieve or maintain GES. In terms of marine litter GES is reached when the amount of litter and its degradation products on coastlines and in the marine environment is reducing and levels do not pose a significant risk to the environment and marine life.

The Northern Ireland Marine Litter Strategy has been in existence since 2013. It aims to address marine litter pollution by limiting the amount of litter entering the sea and by removing some of the litter already present.

Northern Ireland has monitored marine litter since 2012 by carrying out regular marine litter surveys on specific beaches these surveys suggest the vast majority of marine litter is plastics.

Business Waste

Business waste incorporates commercial waste and industrial waste. Generally, businesses are expected to make their own arrangements for the collection, treatment and disposal of their wastes. Waste from smaller shops and trading estates where local council waste collection agreements are in place will generally be treated as municipal waste (this is waste similar to household waste i.e. paper, card, etc).

All business, from the micro-business to the multi-nationals should have access to regular, efficient and affordable waste collection and recycling services, whether provided by the private sector or their local council.

Waste prevention sits at the top of the waste hierarchy as preventing waste has the best environmental outcome. It can save businesses and consumers money, and avoids costs to businesses and local councils of dealing with the waste that would otherwise be produced. Northern Ireland's interim Waste Prevention Programme – Stopping Waste in its Tracks provides details of waste prevention initiatives in the business sector, including measures to prevent food waste and water refill initiatives.

The Courtauld Commitment 2025⁶⁹ is a voluntary agreement with organisations across the food system to make food & drink production and consumption more sustainable. At its heart is a ten-year commitment to identify priorities, develop solutions and implement changes to cut the carbon, water and waste associated with food and drink by at least

⁶⁷ https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-marine-policy-statement

⁶⁸ https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/northern-ireland-marine-litter-strategy

⁶⁹ http://www.wrap.org.uk/food-drink/business-food-waste/courtanld-2025

one-fifth in 10 years. This agreement will help the UK deliver its part in Sustainable Development Goal 12.3, to halve food waste by 2030⁷⁰.

The CEP Waste Framework Directive (WFD 2018)⁷¹ introduced a municipal rather than solely household focus to include waste similar in nature to household waste and, also introduced challenging municipal waste recycling targets from 2025 onwards. The municipal waste definition now includes waste similar to household waste from businesses, such as: the education, hospitality, food manufacturing, retail and wholesale, healthcare and transport sectors, and offices.

DAERA recently commissioned WRAP to review current collections and recycling figures in Northern Ireland and to make recommendations as to how Northern Ireland can meet these future municipal recycling targets. This review will help to inform future decisions on collection schemes that are needed to help Northern Ireland meet its obligations under the CEP WFD 2018 to recycle 65% of municipal waste by 2035. Other policies will be considered for business waste as necessary. This is without prejudice to the views of incoming Ministers.

Packaging and Producer Responsibility

Packaging fulfils an important role. It protects food and other goods on the journey from where they are made to where they are used. Its key role is to avoid spoilage and damage, which create waste, in the supply system and in the home. However, reducing packaging, without harming functionality, as well as using refillable and reusable packaging, can save businesses money, reduce waste for them and deliver environmental benefits.

The UK, including Northern Ireland transposed the requirements of the Packaging and Packaging Waste (94/62/EC, amended by EC Directives 1882/2003, 2004/12, and 2005/20, and EC Regulation 219/2009/EC) through the Packaging (Essential Requirements) Regulations 2003⁷² (as amended) which implements the single market and optimisation aspects of the Packaging Directive and the Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2007⁷³ (as amended), (using the enabling powers of the Producer Responsibility Obligations (Northern Ireland) Order 1998⁷⁴) which establishes a 'producer responsibility' regime and set targets for the recycling and recovery of packaging waste.

The Producer Responsibility Regulations make producers (i.e. businesses that manufacture, import and sell certain products) responsible for ensuring a proportion of their products are recycled and recovered once they have reached the end of their life.

⁷⁰ https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/

⁷¹ OJ L 150, 14.6,2018, p. 109-140

⁷² SI 2003 No. 1941

⁷³ SR 2007 No. 198

^{74 1998} No. 1762 (N.I. 16)

Targets are in place until 2020, which will mean an increase in recycling for plastics, aluminium and split targets for glass based on the end use (i.e. remelt or aggregate). The targets will deliver environmental and economic benefits as well as ensure the UK continues to meet the rWFD targets.

Northern Ireland has recently joined with other devolved administrations in consulting on extending producer responsibility for packaging. This would extend producer responsibility for a product to the post-use stage. This incentivises producers to design their products to make it easier for them to be re-used, dismantled and/or recycled at end of life. In addition, Northern Ireland has also jointly consulted on the introduction of a Deposit Return Scheme, to help reduce litter and increase recycling. Further consultations on these policy changes are expected, and Northern Ireland will decide how to take these measures forward in due course. This is without prejudice to the views of incoming Ministers.

Waste electrical and electronic equipment, batteries and vehicles

Statutory producer responsibility regimes in the UK also cover waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE), batteries and end-of-life vehicles (ELVs). These regimes all provide for producers to bear the financial costs of collecting, treating and recycling / recovering a proportion of their waste products/packaging to meet legal targets and minimum standards. For batteries there is a 45% collection requirement for portable batteries, with a landfill disposal and incineration ban in place for industrial and automotive batteries. For ELVs, there is a 95% reuse, recycling and recovery requirement. From 2019, the collection rate for WEEE is 65%. The regimes achieve this is a number of ways, but typically through administrative processes such as producer registration, approvals of compliance schemes and the authorisation of treatment facilities. Northern Ireland will review these three schemes along with the rest of the UK during 2020 -2021. This is without prejudice to the views of incoming Ministers.

Assessment of need for new collection schemes and infrastructure/closure of waste infrastructure

Infrastructure

DAERA recognises the importance of supporting the right waste management infrastructure at the right time and in the right location. Northern Ireland aims to have the appropriate waste reprocessing and treatment infrastructure constructed and operated effectively at all levels of the waste hierarchy to enable the most efficient treatment of Northern Ireland's waste and resources.

NIEA regulates the closure of authorised waste operations through a surrender process (except exemptions from waste management⁷⁵). Operators of regulated facilities must make an application to the regulator as required under regulations 22 and 23 of the Pollution Prevention and Control (Industrial Emissions) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2013⁷⁶ for an environmental permit or Article 13 of the Order for a waste management licence. It is also possible to surrender part of an Environmental Permit, for example, if the operator is reducing the extent of a permitted site. Where there is a partial surrender, the regulator may need to vary the permit conditions to reflect this. Specific provisions apply to the closure of landfill sites when an operator ceases accepting waste for disposal and their site enters the aftercare phase. Closed landfill sites fall into three categories:

- sites that closed after 16 July 2001 and are regulated in accordance with the requirements of the Landfill Directive,
- (ii) sites that are permitted but closed before 16 July 2001; and
- (iii) historic closed landfills.

When the waste in the landfill has stabilised physically and chemically, the operator may apply to the regulator to surrender their permit.⁷⁷.

Proximity principle

The rWFD establishes the principle of 'proximity'. This is within the context of the requirement on Member States to establish an integrated and adequate network of waste disposal installations for recovery of mixed municipal waste collected from private households. The requirement includes where such collection also covers waste from other producers.

⁷⁵ SR 2003 No. 493

⁷⁶ SR 2013 No.160

n https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/landfill-epr-502-and-other-permanent-deposits-of-waste-how-to-surrender-your-environmental-permit

The network must enable waste to be disposed of, or be recovered, in one of the nearest appropriate installations, by means of the most appropriate methods and technologies, in order to ensure a high level of protection for the environment and public health.

The rWFD also requires that the network shall be designed in such a way as to enable Member States to move towards the aim of self-sufficiency in waste disposal and the recovery of waste. However, Member States must take into account geographical circumstances or the need for specialised installations for certain types of waste and the rWFD makes it clear that each Member State does not have to possess the full range of final recovery facilities.

This principle must be applied when decisions are taken on the location of appropriate waste facilities.

Waste Planning

The planning system in Northern Ireland was reformed and restructured in 2015 from a unitary system where all planning powers rested with, the Department of the Environment (DOE), to a new two-tier model of delivery whereby local councils have primary responsibility for the implementation of the following key planning functions:

- local plan-making;
- development management (excluding regionally significant applications); and
- planning enforcement.

The Department for Infrastructure retained responsibility for regional planning policy, the determination of regionally significant and called-in applications, and planning legislation. It also provides oversight, guidance for local councils, governance and performance management functions.

The <u>Strategic Planning Policy Statement for Northern Ireland (SPPS): Planning for Sustainable Development, September 2015</u>⁷⁸ is a statement of policy on important planning matters that should be addressed across Northern Ireland. It has a statutory basis under Part 1 of the Planning Act (Northern Ireland) 2011. The provisions of the SPPS apply to the whole of Northern Ireland and they must be taken into account in the preparation of a Local Development Plan (LDP) by local councils e.g. Belfast City Council LDP⁷⁹. Supplementing the SPPS are a number of Planning Policy Statements (PPSs) which set out the policies on particular aspects of land-use planning and apply to the whole of Northern Ireland. Their contents must be taken into account in preparing development plans and are also material to individual planning applications and appeals.

⁷⁸ https://www.planningni.gov.uk/index/policy/spps 28 september 2015-3.pdf

⁷⁹ https://www.belfastcity.gov.uk/buildingcontrol-environment/Planning/ldp-plan-strategy.aspx#ldp

PPS 11 Planning and Waste Management⁸⁰ sets out planning policies for the development of waste management facilities.

The provision of waste facilities and infrastructure can make a valuable contribution towards sustainable development. The aim of the SPPS in relation to waste management is to support wider government policy focused on the sustainable management of waste, and a move towards resource efficiency.

The SPPS has been agreed by the Northern Ireland Executive and it is judged to be in general conformity with the Regional Development Strategy 2035⁸¹ which sets out strategic guidance which is used in the preparation of development plans, planning policy statements and urban regeneration initiatives. It, like the SPPS, includes requirements for managing waste sustainably, including application of the Waste Hierarchy principles and Proximity Principle.

Councils should set out policies and proposals in their LDPs that support the SPPS Waste Management Regional Strategic Objectives and Policy, tailored to the local circumstances of the plan area. Local councils must assess the likely extent of future waste management facilities for the plan area. Specific sites for the development of waste management facilities should be identified in the LDP together with key site requirements. In deciding which sites and areas to identify for such facilities, councils should assess their suitability against the criteria set out in the policy. This includes the physical and environmental constraints on development, existing and proposed neighbouring land uses, and any significant adverse impacts on the quality of the local environment.

Local councils remain responsible for developing local council waste management plans as part of their wider strategic planning responsibilities, in support of the WMPNI.

Location

Key statistics on waste management infrastructure (numbers, locations and capacities of operational waste management sites including major disposal and recovery installations) are held on the NIEA's public registers⁸².

Following local government reform in Northern Ireland in 2015 the revised local council groups reviewed their waste management plans:

arc21 Waste Management Plan comprises of 6 councils: Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council; Ards and North Down Borough Council; Belfast City Council; Lisburn and Castlereagh City Council; Mid and East Antrim Borough Council (formerly: Ballymena Borough Council, Carrickfergus Borough Council and, Larne Borough Council); and, Newry, Mourne and Down District Council.

⁸⁰https://www.planningni.gov.uk/index/policy/planning_statements_and_supplementary_planning_guidance/pps11.htm

⁸¹ https://www.planningni.gov.uk/index/policy/rds2035.pdf

⁸² https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/topics/waste/public-registers

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North West Region Waste Management Plan comprises of 2 councils: Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council (formerly: Ballymoney Borough Council, Coleraine Borough Council, Limavady Borough Council, and Moyle District Council); and, Derry City and Strabane District Council.

Joint Waste Management Plan, comprises 3 councils: Armagh City, Banbridge and Craigavon Borough Council; Fermanagh and Omagh District Council; and, Mid Ulster District Council (formerly: Cookstown District Council, Dungannon and South Tyrone Borough Council and Magherafelt District Council).

Each of the three local council waste management plans provide key details regarding waste management infrastructure in their geographical area, including major disposal and recovery installations. They also cover the types and quantities of waste (household, commercial and industrial, including construction and demolition, hazardous, packaging etc.) managed in the area. The three local council waste management plans can be viewed at the links on page 5.

Need for additional infrastructure

Planning framework (as detailed in "Waste Planning" section) is in place to enable district councils to put forward, through their local council LDP and waste management plan, strategies that identify sites and areas suitable for new or enhanced facilities to meet the waste management needs of their areas.

DAERA (and formerly the DOE), has supported local councils to facilitate the provision of necessary waste infrastructure. Since 2010, DAERA has and will invest £40 million into council recycling services and infrastructure and helped increase the recycling rates by 35% equating to over 100,000 additional tonnes of recycling per year from Northern Ireland households⁸³. Between 2014 and 2018, this investment included Rethink Waste Funding which supported 95 projects by local council and third sector organisations. DAERA has recently set aside £23 million capital programme through the Household Waste Recycling Collaborative Change Programme. This funding covers the period of 2019/20 to 2021/22 and will provide financial assistance to local councils to improve recycling services and infrastructure, including making recycling easier and improving the quality and quantity of material being recycled.

DAERA recently commissioned WRAP to review current collections and recycling figures in Northern Ireland and to make recommendations as to how Northern Ireland can meet the future municipal waste recycling targets. This review will help to inform future decisions on infrastructure that is necessary.

Further information on waste infrastructure, including installations can be found in the three local council waste management plans, which can be viewed at the links on page 5.

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⁸³ https://www.northernireland.gov.uk/node/35526

As part of monitoring progress towards meeting Landfill Directive targets – it is estimated that Northern Ireland will have sufficient residual waste treatment infrastructure, on reasonable assumptions, to meet the Landfill Directive obligations. However, DAERA is considering policy development for landfill diversion in order to meet the CEP requirements. This is without prejudice to the views of incoming Ministers.

Collection infrastructure

Local councils in Northern Ireland are under a legal obligation under the Waste and Contaminated Land (Northern Ireland) Order 1997 to provide waste collections to households. From 1 January 2015⁸⁴, local councils are required to collect waste paper, metal, plastic or glass by way of separate collection where this is necessary to ensure that waste undergoes recovery operations in accordance with Articles 4 and 13 of the rWFD and to facilitate or improve recovery; and where such separate collection is technically, environmentally and economically practicable. In addition, the Food Waste Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015⁸⁵, require obligated food businesses and collectors to separately collect food waste to improve recycling. These regulations prevented the landfill of food waste.

Central and local Government have worked in collaboration through Strategic Waste Partnership Meetings and the Government Waste Working Group. The focus of collaboration has been on increasing recycling, improving waste management services and developing infrastructure. Actions include looking at consistency in collection systems and common messaging on, for example, separate food waste collection.

Local council waste collection schemes have developed significantly since 2013. In general, there is a level of collection consistency already in place across Northern Ireland councils. As noted in the section on "Measures to promote high quality recycling" and the section on "Additional infrastructure", DAERA, through funding in the Household Waste Recycling Collaborative Change Programme is supporting local council projects to make recycling easier and improve the quality and quantity of material being recycled.

Within Northern Ireland, local councils assess the need for any changes to collection arrangements that best fit their local circumstances and meet the legal obligations to collect waste set out above. The WRAP review (see the section on "Need for additional infrastructure") of current collections and recycling figures in Northern Ireland will assist local councils make future collection and infrastructure decisions.

⁸⁴ SR 2011 No. 127

⁸⁵ SR 2015 No. 14

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Technologies for managing residual waste

Efficient energy recovery from residual waste can deliver environmental benefits, reduce carbon impacts and provide economic opportunities. Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 18⁸⁶ sets out the planning policy for development that generates energy from renewable resources, including biodegradable waste. The PPS aims to facilitate the siting of renewable energy generating facilities in appropriate locations within the built and natural environments.

⁸⁶https://www.planningni.gov.uk/index/policy/planning_statements_and_supplementary_planning_guidance/planning_p
olicy_statement_18__renewable_energy.pdf

Evaluation of the development of waste streams in the future

The policies that are summarised in this document are designed to achieve the aims of the rWFD, which is to protect the environment and human health by preventing or reducing the adverse impacts of the generation and management of waste and by reducing overall impacts of resource use and improving the efficiency of such use.

Northern Ireland is committed to taking a more sustainable approach to the use of materials, delivering environmental benefits and supporting economic growth. The aim is to achieve this through prioritising efforts to manage waste in line with the waste hierarchy and reduce the carbon impact of waste, whilst also developing a range of measures to encourage waste prevention and reuse, supporting greater resource efficiency. The introduction of resource efficiency requirements, and labelling and information for products could support greater resource efficiency, including increased recycling of products.

The policies directly affect the extent, nature and treatment of waste streams in the future. It is expected that this will include a continuing reduction in the amount of waste sent to landfill and an increase in the products and material that are reused, recycled or recovered. If the last 20 years have been about waste management and diverting waste from landfill then the next 20 years will be about the circular economy and supplying materials to the economy.

Looking ahead, DAERA has commissioned the Strategic Investment Board to carry out an analysis and forecast of the anticipated annual tonnages of residual waste in Northern Ireland from 2020 and to consider the factors that may need to be taken into account when determining how to manage the treatment or disposal of residual waste in the period 2020 to 2035.

A recent Waste Composition study of kerbside collected waste⁸⁷, commissioned by DAERA would suggest that although there is separate kerbside food waste collection, just under 25% of the residual waste bin is food waste. Indeed, 55% of the residual bin waste is potentially recyclable material e.g. just over 15% is paper and cardboard and 7% is glass. Therefore, this potentially provides an opportunity to further reduce waste to landfill and increase recycling in Northern Ireland.

DAERA recently commissioned WRAP to carry out an analysis on how Northern Ireland could achieve the CEP 65% municipal recycling rate target by 2035. It includes an analysis of the projected waste arisings from households and from the business sectors, that are now included in the revised municipal waste definition, and how to achieve a

⁸⁷ https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/northern-ireland-kerbside-waste-composition-2017-summary-report-volume-1

[&]amp; https://www.daera-ni.gov.uk/publications/northern-ireland-kerbside-waste-composition-2017-volume-2-local-authority-waste-composition-analysis

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balance (contribution, performance and cost burden) between recycling in the household and non-household sectors.

The above studies will assist in shaping the strategic direction of travel with regards to policies, collection, and infrastructure in the future. It is Northern Ireland's intention to revise, in due course, the current Northern Ireland Strategy, "Delivering Resource Efficiency" - Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy to include fundamentals of the CEP. The intention is the revised strategy would include Northern Ireland's intentions on: meeting the revised municipal waste targets for recycling and landfill, extended producer responsibility arrangements, potential introduction of a Deposit Return Scheme, meeting packaging recycling targets and measures in relation to all forms of littering. Indeed, initial UK wide consultations on Reforming the Packaging Producer Responsibility Scheme, and introducing a Deposit Return Scheme and a Single Use Plastic Packaging Tax have already taken place.

Currently Northern Ireland, like the rest of the UK has no single or comprehensive way of tracking waste. Multiple IT systems collect elements of waste tracking data, there are significant gaps as well as duplications of data. Work on electronic waste tracking is being taken forward in a collaborative approach across the four devolved administrations. This presents the opportunity to integrate and simplify the recording of all waste movements, improve the quality and accuracy of data on waste movements and realise efficiencies and resource savings and remove risks associated with existing paper based systems which can make it difficult to see which organisations are failing to keep the appropriate records.

All of the actions outlined above will affect future waste streams. It is anticipated that waste prevention measures will ensure that the progress that has been made in decoupling growth and waste arisings will continue. The landfill tax will continue to be the main driver for diversion of wastes from landfill, with the last Northern Ireland Landfill Allowance Scheme year being 2020. It is anticipated that the measures outlined in this plan will achieve continued growth in recycling of key materials such as glass, metals, plastics and paper.

Appendix 3

Consultation on the Waste Management Plan for Northern Ireland

Closing Date 11 December 2019

Response from Newry, Mourne and Down District Council

Question:

Will the Waste Management Plan for Northern Ireland (WMPNI), including its constituent parts (detailed on page 5 of the WMPNI), when combined with the location specific guidance in the waste planning policy - meet the requirements of Article 28 of the revised Waste Framework Directive and the additional requirements as detailed in Schedule 3 to the Waste and Contaminated Land (Northern Ireland) Order 1997 (see Appendix 1)? If not, what else is, in your view, needed?

The mandatory requirements of Article 28 of the rWFD specify that the WMPNI should be established in accordance with Articles 1 (Subject matter and scope), 4 (Waste hierarchy), 13 (Protection of human health and environment) and 16 (Principles of self-sufficiency and proximity) of the rWFD and should contain the following information:

- An analysis of the current waste management situation in the geographical entity concerned, as well as the measures to be taken to improve environmentally sound preparing for re-use, recycling, recovery and disposal of waste and an evaluation of how the plan will support the implementation of the objectives and provisions of this rWFD.
- As appropriate, take account the geographical level and coverage of the planning area:
 - the type, quantity and source of waste generated within the territory, the waste likely to be shipped from or to the national territory, and an evaluation of the development of waste streams in the future;
 - existing waste collection schemes and major disposal and recovery installations, including any special arrangements for waste oils, hazardous waste or waste streams addressed by specific Community legislation;
 - an assessment of the need for new collection schemes, the closure of existing waste installations, additional waste installation infrastructure in accordance with Article 16 (on the proximity principle), and, if necessary, the investments related thereto:
 - sufficient information on the location criteria for site identification and on the capacity of future disposal or major recovery installations, if necessary;

 general waste management policies, including planned waste management technologies and methods, or policies for waste posing specific management problems.

In addition, Schedule 3 to the Waste and Contaminated Land (Northern Ireland)
Order 1997, as amended, sets out other obligations for the WMPNI which have been transposed from the rWFD. These other obligations include:

- a chapter on the management of packaging and packaging waste, including measures taken pursuant to Articles 4 (prevention) and 5 (re-use) of the Packaging Waste Directive2;
- measures to promote high quality recycling including the setting up of separate collections of waste where technically, environmentally and economically practicable;
- measures to encourage the separate collection of bio-waste with a view to the composting and digestion of bio-waste;
- measures to be taken to promote the re-use of products and preparation for reuse activities, in particular—
 - measures to encourage the establishment and support of re-use and repair networks; the use of economic instruments;
 - the use of procurement criteria; and
 - the setting of quantitative objectives.
- Policies in relation to preparing for re-use, recovery and recycling targets including—
 - measures to be taken to ensure that by 2020, at least 50% by weight of waste from households is prepared for re-use or recycled;
 - measures to be taken to ensure that by 2020, at least 70% by weight of construction and demolition waste excluding—
 - · hazardous waste; and
 - [F2naturally occurring material falling within code 17 05 04 in the Annex to the List of Wastes,] is subjected to material recovery.

The core aim of the Waste Management Plan for Northern Ireland as set out at Page 6 of the Plan is:

"to bring current waste management policies under the umbrella of one national plan".

The Plan therefore essentially provides only a review of the current position in relation to waste management arrangements (plans and policies) within Northern Ireland and as it states (again at P6);

"It is not, therefore the intention of the WMPNI to introduce new policies or to change the landscape of how waste is managed in Northern Ireland".

The consultation question posed by the Department seeks consultees to comment on whether the Plan meets the requirements of Article 28 of the revised Waste Framework Directive.

Technically and on the basis of the core aims of the Plan and the references to other Plans and Policies within the Plan it is believed that the WMPNI does meet the requirements of Article 28.

However, in terms of progressing the strategic management of waste within Northern Ireland the WMPNI provides little or no strategic direction. Waste Management within Northern Ireland, in particular municipal waste, has developed significantly since "Delivering Resource Efficiency" (Northern Ireland Waste Management Strategy) was published over six years ago in October 2013. With regards to the two key drivers of Landfill Diversion as set out in the Northern Ireland Landfill Allowance Scheme and the 50% EU composting and recycling target; both of these are now in their final target years of 2019/2020 and both are set to be exceeded.

The lead in times in achieving these significant milestones are probably better measured in decades than in months and years; changes in public attitudes to waste, as set out in the wider environmental, circular economy and sustainable development agenda take time to change as do the required changes in waste reduction, collection, treatment and disposal approaches. As recent history has demonstrated these changes can be achieved but only through strong central government leadership backed up and supported by appropriate legislation and levels of subvention.

Given the level of change that has taken place since "Delivering Resource Efficiency" was published in 2013 what is now required is a new Waste Management Strategy for Northern Ireland rather than a gathering together of pre-existing and to some extent outdated plans and policies under the umbrella of a WMPNI.

It is therefore of concern that the Department have chosen to adopted this approach of an umbrella document and whilst there may be mitigating circumstances related the lack of a sitting Assembly, Brexit and EU timelines it is surely incumbent on the Department to at the very least set out its timetable for the production of a new Waste Management Strategy for Northern Ireland. If Councils are to produce meaningful Waste Management Plans then these need to be developed against the background of a revised and updated Waste Management Strategy for Northern Ireland.

Report to:	Neighbourhood Services Committee
Date of Meeting:	20 th November 2019
Subject:	Christmas & New Year Arrangements – Refuse Collection & Household Recycling Centres
Reporting Officer (Including Job Title):	Mr Joe Parkes, Assistant Director – Waste Management
Contact Officer (Including Job Title):	Mr Liam Dinsmore, Head of Waste Processing, Enforcement and Business Support.

For decis	ion For noting on	ly x	
1.0	Purpose and Back	ground	
1,1	Purpose of this Report is to inform Councillors of holiday arrangements: (a) Alternative collection arrangements for key holidays eg Christmas Eve, Christmas Day, Boxing Day and New Year's Day. (b) Household Recycling Centres, dates and opening times across the Council District. Details on refuse collection arrangements have already been provided to affected householders by way of a 'Recycle Right' Calendar.		
2.0	Key issues		
2.1	Details on Refuse Collection arrangements have already been informed to affected householders by way of a calendar and are available on the Council's Web-site. It is however important that details relating to the alternative collections and opening hours for the Household Recycling Centres may be viewed at the Council Web-site, also made available on social media and the Council's 'out of hours messaging'. Details on the opening hours for the Household Recycling Centres will also be displayed at the HRC sites, from 11 December 2019.		
3.0	Recommendations		
3.1	(a)Refuse Collection Services Collection arrangements have already been publicised by calendar:		
	Public Holiday	Date of Public Holiday	Alternative collection arrangement

Christmas Day	Wednesday 25/12/19	Saturday 21/12/19
Boxing Day	Thursday 26/12/19	Sunday 22/12/19
New Year's Day	Wednesday 1/1/20	Saturday 28/12/19

(b)Proposed Arrangements at Household Recycling Centres

DAY/DATE	Comment/Recommendation	
Tuesday 24 th Dec	Recommend close all sites at 16:00	Christmas Eve
Wednesday 25 th December	Closed	Christmas Day
Thursday 26 th December	Closed	Boxing Day
Wednesday 1 st January	Closed	New Year's Day

It is recommended:

- (a) Arrangements for Refuse Collection confirmed as per calendar
- -Details to be highlighted on Council's web-site
- -Details to be circulated on social media
- -Details to be recorded on 'out-of-hours' messaging.
- (b) It is recommended that opening hours be confirmed as above:
- -Details to be highlighted on Council's web-site
- -Details to circulated on social media

currently being undertaken.

- -Details to be recorded on 'out -of -hours' messaging.
- -Opening hours to be prominently displayed at HRC sites from 11th December 2019.

4.0 Resource implications 4.1 Staffing costs will be covered at agreed rates, for service provision during this period. 5.0 Equality and good relations implications 5.1 It is not considered that any equality or good relations issues apply but matter will be revisited as part of an overall review for Household Recycling Centres as is

6.0	Rural Proofing implications	
6.1	It is not considered that any issues apply.	
7.0	Appendices	
	None	
8.0	Background Documents	
	Annual Refuse Calendar	

ITEM 3

ARC21 JOINT COMMITTEE

Meeting No 044

Hosted by Newry, Mourne and Down District Council MINUTES

Thursday 26 September 2019

Members Present:

Alderman R Gibson (Chair) Ards and North Down Borough Council Alderman A Carson Ards and North Down Borough Council Ards and North Down Borough Council Councillor G Walker Councillor M Gregg Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council Alderman D Drysdale Councillor S Lee Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council Councillor M Burnside Mid and East Antrim Borough Council Newry, Mourne and Down District Council Councillor W Clarke (Deputy Chair)

Newry, Mourne and Down District Council

Councillor H McKee

Members' Apologies:

Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council Councillor A Bennington Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council Councillor N Kelly Councillor T McGrann Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council Belfast City Council Councillor F Ferguson Belfast City Council Councillor JJ Magee

Mid and East Antrim Borough Council Councillor I Friary Mid and East Antrim Borough Council Councillor M Armstrong

Officers Present:

arc21 G Craig (Secretary) arc21 H Campbell arc21 J Green K Boal arc21

Ards and North Down Borough Council D Lindsay

Belfast City Council T Walker

Lisburn and Castlereagh Borough Council H Moore Mid and East Antrim Borough Council S Holgate Newry, Mourne and Down District Council R Moore

Officers' Apologies:

Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council G Girvan Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council M Laverty

Belfast City Council N Grimshaw

Mid and East Antrim Borough Council P Thompson

The Chair welcomed Mr Owen Lyttle, Head of Waste Policy, Environmental Policy Division, DAERA, to the meeting who was there to deliver a presentation to the Committee.



Item 1 - Presentation on Waste Policy Presentation

Mr Lyttle provided a PowerPoint presentation on Waste Policy from the DAERA perspective including an update on key challenges including financial costs of waste management, climate change, Brexit, policy changes, EU targets, circular economy, packaging consultations, economic opportunities and the need for change.

Following a Q&A session the Chair thanked Mr Lyttle for such an informative presentation and taking the time to present to the Committee.

Members requested that a copy of the presentation be circulated for their information which was agreed.

Action: arc21

Mr Lyttle left the meeting.

Item 2 - Conflicts of Interest Statement

The Chair read out the Conflicts of Interest Statement. There were no conflicts noted.

Action: Noted

Item 3 - Apologies

Apologies were noted.

Action: Noted

The Chair advised that Councillors Nicola Verner and Harry Harvey had resigned from the Committee due to other commitments and replacements would be advised in due course.

The Chair noted that Councillor Harvey had taken up a position as an MLA which required him to resign his post as a Councillor and wished him every success in his new political role.

Action: Noted

Item 4 - Minutes

The minutes of the Joint Committee meeting 043 held on 15 August 2019 were agreed.

Action: Agreed

Item 5 - Matters Arising

There were no matters arising from the minutes.

Action: Noted

The Chair advised Members that the meeting would now go In Committee, which was proposed and seconded accordingly.



In Committee

Matters of a confidential and commercially sensitive nature were discussed under these agenda items.

Following discussion on the commercially sensitive matters, the Chair advised Members that the briefing would now return to the main agenda but whilst 'in committee' there were four matters discussed as follows:

Item 6 - Minutes of Joint Committee Meeting 043 held on 15 August 2019 'in committee' Action: Agreed

Item 7 - Matters Arising

Action: Noted

Item 8 - Residual Waste Treatment Project

Action: Agreed

Item 9 - Commercially Sensitive Procurement and Contracts Issues Act

Action: Agreed

Out of Committee

The Chair advised Members that the meeting would now return to the main agenda, which was agreed.

Item 10 - Contracts and Performance Update

Ms Boal presented a report to advise Members on the prevailing monthly situation pertinent to the operational performance of the service and supply contracts.

A summary of the key discussions is replicated as follows:

The organic waste tonnages for July 2019 were the second highest since the start of the contract and reflected a significant increase in Type 1 tonnages delivered.

In respect of the MRF contract the tonnages delivered to Bryson Recycling are broadly similar to the same period last year however there has been an increase in tonnage delivered into the ReGen facility largerly due to the inclusion of glass into the dry material kerbside collection system across the whole of the Newry Mourne and Down District Council administrative area.

The contract for the receipt, storage and transfer of Mixed Dry Recylables for material collected by Newry Mourne and Down District Council commenced on 10 September 2019.

Following discussion Members agreed to note the report.

Action: Noted



Item 11 - Revenue Estimates 2020/21 to 2022/23

Mr Craig presented the Joint Committee with the proposed Revenue Estimates of arc21 setting out the costs of the Joint Committee in terms of its Establishment, Procurement and Operational activities and Waste Contract Services, Waste Contract Supplies and the Education Vehicle Services.

Mr Craig outlined the process which involved estimating the costs of operating the various activities arc21 plan to undertake for the next three years (2020/21 to 2022/23) so that each Constituent Council could take into account their share of the arc21 costs within their own budgeting processes.

Mr Craig stated that the current cost projections represented an increase below the current inflation level with 2,29% proposed for the 2020/21 year compared to inflation of 2.8%. He also stated that discussions with Councils indicated that any increase in costs would preferably be within the current levels of inflation.

In terms of significant operational activities Mr Craig pointed out that there were a number of major waste policy changes coming from DAERA and Central Government that would have a substantial impact on the resources and operations within arc21 over the coming years, particularly in the 2020/21 year. Mr Craig confirmed that financial provision had been made within the estimates for additional resources to be obtained to deal with the impact on the organisation in terms of both waste management policy and any associated impact on operational services.

In addition, Mr Craig informed Members that the Education Vehicle was coming to the end of its useful economic life and plans to replace it in 2020/21 were provided for within the Revenue Estimates.

Following discussion Members agreed to approve the Revenue Estimates for the three-year period commencing in April 2020.

Action: Agreed

Item 12 - The Local Government Pension Scheme (Amendment) Regulations (NI) 2019

Mr Craig presented the Joint Committee with the draft response to the Department for Communities consultation on the Local Government Pension Scheme (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2019, for consideration and approval.

Mr Craig reported that the update in the pension regulations arose out of a decision by the Supreme Court in relation to the Pension Scheme not awarding a survivors pension to a cohabiting partner from a pension scheme member who himself was entitled to benefits following his death. The court concluded that the decision not to award a survivors pension had given rise to an unjustified difference in treatment and that she was entitled to receive a survivor's pension under the Local Government Pensions Scheme (Northern Ireland).

Accordingly, the Department for Communities had taken the opportunity to amend the Regulations in accordance with the Supreme Court Judgment and also introduce a number of other amendments.



As a consultee, arc21 had received information regarding the proposed changes to the Regulations and have provided a draft response to the consultation for the Joint Committee to consider.

Members were asked to consider and approve the draft consultation response in order that it can be issued to the Department by the deadline of 30 September 2019.

Following discussion Members agreed to approve the Consultation response.

Action: Agreed

Item 13 - Audit Committee Update

Mr Craig presented a report to provide the Joint Committee with a copy of the Executive Summary of the Audit Committee showing the business that was conducted at the meeting on Thursday the 19th September 2019.

Mr Craig highlighted the main topic under discussion at the Audit Committee, the approval by the Local Government Auditor of the accounts of arc21 for the year to March 2019, unqualified.

Mr Craig took the opportunity to praise the efforts and support of all the arc21 staff in achieving this successful outcome and in particular thanked Brian McKeown, the Principal Financial Accountant, for the excellent running of the day-to-day financial operations of the organisation which enabled an unqualified certification of the accounts to be achieved, once again.

Following discussion Members agreed to note the report.

Action: Noted

Mr Craig reported that Councillor Harry Harvey had resigned from the Audit Committee due to becoming an MLA and sought nominations for his replacement. Councillor Clarke proposed Councillor McKee, which was seconded by Alderman Carson, and unanimously agreed.

Action: Agreed

Alderman Drysdale thanked the Audit Committee for their work and support.

The Chair also thanked the members of the Audit Committee for the seamless operation of the processes as well as the staff form arc21 in providing the strong level of support needed to enable the Committee to function effectively.

Action: Noted

Item 14 - AOB

The Chair advised the Committee that Mr Tim Walker would be taking up the position of Acting Chief Executive on 1 October and wished him every success.

He thanked Mr Craig for providing cover to the Joint Committee pending the arrival of Mr Walker and also took the opportunity to thank all the other arc21 staff for their efforts including carrying out extra duties over the past year due to resource issues.

Action: Noted



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Item 15 - Next Meeting

The Chair advised that the next scheduled meeting of the Joint Committee was due to be held on Thursday 31 October at 10.30am and hosted by Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council.

Action: Noted

Date:	Chairman:
Date.	Chair man.



MEMBERS' MONTHLY BULLETIN

The purpose of this Bulletin is to provide Members with an executive summary of the various agenda items which will be considered by the Joint Committee at its forthcoming meeting.

The titles highlighted in blue relate to the various agenda items.

Item 1 - Conflicts of Interest

The Joint Committee are reminded of their personal responsibilities and asked to declare any conflicts of interest that might arise during the meeting.

Item 2 - Apologies

Item 3 - Minutes of Joint Committee Meeting JC044 held on 26 September 2019

For approval

The Joint Committee's approval is sought for the minutes of the meeting JC044 held on 26 September 2019.

Item 4 - Matters Arising

'IN COMMITTEE' ITEMS - COMMERCIALLY CONFIDENTIAL

Item 5 - Minutes of Joint Committee Meeting JC044 held on 26 September 2019 held 'in committee'

For approval

The Joint Committee's approval is sought for the minutes of the meeting JC044 held on 26 September 2019 'in committee'.

Item 6 - Matters Arising



Item 7 - Residual Waste Treatment Project

For noting

Planning Application - All consultee responses to the voluntary further environmental information (FEI) submissions have been returned. The Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) by Shared Environmental Services (SES) is the last task related to considering the FEI to be completed before the professional planners in DfI can compile the development management report and formulate a recommendation. Legislative developments in relation to vires for NI government departments' decision making continue to be monitored.

Community Liaison - No-arc21 Residents Group Presentation is scheduled for Tuesday 19th November at Belfast Castle starting at 4.30pm. Members are asked to be in attendance at 3.45pm for a briefing prior to the event.

Capacity Building - The visit to **Indaver's** Energy from Waste Facility at Duleek, Co. Meath is scheduled for **Tuesday 5th November** and the visit **Covanta's** Energy from Waste Facility in Poolbeg, Dublin is scheduled for **Tuesday 3rd December**. Members/Councillors wishing to attend should notify arc21 as soon as possible.

Decarbonisation Opportunities - Possibilities for additional decarbonisation opportunities presented by the Project, continue to be monitored by arc21 Officers.

The Joint Committee is asked to note the report.

Item 8 - Commercially Sensitive Procurement and Contract Issues

For noting

A verbal report will be presented to the meeting.

OUT OF COMMITTEE & RETURN TO MAIN AGENDA

Item 9 - Contracts and Performance Update

For noting

In September 2019 the Organic Waste tonnage was up by 9.5% on same month in the previous year, with a significant increase in Type 1 material.



The MRF Lot 1 Contract awarded to Bryson Recycling commenced on 30th September 2019.

There were fire incidents at McQuillans MRF and Bryson MRF with the likely cause due to presence of lithium batteries arising from arc21 material.

In September rejected loads were received at Bryson Recycling and NWP.

The Joint Committee is asked to note the report.

Item 10 - DAERA Science Strategy Framework Document Consultation

For approval

The consultation for the DAERA Science Strategy Framework Consultation was issued on 27 August 2019 and stakeholders were asked to submit their responses by 22 October 2019. The deadline was subsequently extended to Friday 25 October.

A draft response has been submitted by the deadline and the Joint Committee is asked to consider and provide retrospective approval accordingly.

Item 11 - Waste Management Plan for Northern Ireland Consultation

For noting

A verbal report will be presented to the meeting.

Item 12 - Corporate Plan 2020-2024

For approval

The current Corporate Plan covers the period from April 2018 and expires on 31 March 2020.

A new Corporate Plan, setting out the strategic direction for the Joint Committee beyond March 2020 is now required to be developed in order to continue supporting the needs of Constituent Councils and, given the lead in time involved in developing a new longer-term plan, it is proposed that the process commence as soon as possible.

It is recommended that the Joint Committee approve the commencement of the development of a new Corporate Plan that will become effective from April 2020.



It is also recommended that the next Corporate Plan be for a four-year period from April 2020 to March 2024.

Item 13 - Education Vehicle 2018-2019

For noting

Information to provide a synopsis on the utilisation of the education vehicle during the period April 2018 to March 2019.

Types and locations of visits were as follow: Schools - 79%; Summer Schemes - 6%; Community, evening and Weekend Events - 14%; Shopping Centres - 1%.

The Joint Committee is asked to note the report.

Item 14 - CIWM Trustee Application

For approval

The Chartered Institution of Wastes Management is a professional body for the waste management industry in the United Kingdom and other countries.

The Institution is governed by a Board of Trustees and our Acting Chief Executive, Mr Tim Walker, has been invited to attend the next General Council meeting to be held on 13 November 2019 at which the New Trustee Board Members will be approved.

Trustee Board Members are nominated to serve for a three-year term and this prestigious appointment could provide representation on the national stage for arc21.

The Joint Committee is asked to note the report and approve the attendance by Mr Walker at relevant CIWM meetings should he be successfully appointed.

Item 15 - Schedule of Meetings 2020

For approval

The Joint Committee is presented with a proposed schedule of meetings for the year January to December 2020 and is asked to consider and approve.



Item 16 - AOB

Item 17 - Next Meeting: Thursday 5 December to be hosted by Ards and North Down Borough Council in Ards Business Centre, Sketrick House, Jubilee Road, Newtownards

ITEM 10 DAERA Science Strategy Framework Document Consultation

Purpose of Report

The Joint Committee is presented with the response to the DAERA Science Strategy: Framework Consultation for consideration and approval.

Executive Summary

The consultation for the DAERA Science Strategy Framework Consultation was issued on 27 August 2019 and stakeholders were asked to submit their responses by 22 October 2019. The deadline was subsequently extended to Friday 25 October.

A response has been submitted by the deadline and the Joint Committee is asked to consider and provide retrospective approval accordingly.

Report

DAERA has responsibility for certain aspects of food, farming, environmental, fisheries, forestry and sustainability policy and regulation and the development of the rural sector in Northern Ireland.

DAERA uses science as a key enabler for informing policy development, meeting statutory obligations, measuring outcomes, providing advice and information, promoting innovation, managing risks to society and the environment and supporting rural areas.

As the Government competent authority, the DAERA Science Strategy will underpin trade in NI agri-food products, through assuring the health and compliance with export standards of NI animal, plant and derivative products. DAERA is also the Government competent authority for the environment and nature conservation and protection under a range of NI legislation. Consequently, it is important that DAERA has a coherent strategy and policies for how it will use science to further its aims and optimise the value it achieves from its investment in science, to deliver positive impacts for the agri-food industry and its sectors, the wider rural economy and the environment as a whole.

Following an initial engagement with a number of stakeholders representing all areas for which DAERA has responsibility for, as well as local Universities, the Department is now seeking views from across a much broader range of stakeholders and the public on what their Science Strategy Framework should be to meet current and future needs.

At the end of the engagement, the Department intends to publish a summary of responses following the closing date for receipt of views.

The deadline for responses was originally given as 22 October however this deadline was extended to Friday 25 October. An arc21 response was submitted accordingly. A copy of the response is attached at Appendix B.

Members may care to note that DAERA and other Government Departments both here and in London are increasingly seeking views and responses on a number of matters and other consultations, for example on:

- 1. An Environmental Strategy (DAERA);
- 2. A Waste Plan (DAERA);
- 3. An Innovation Strategy (DAERA);
- 4. Extended Producer Responsibility (DEFRA);
- 5. WEEE (DEFRA); and
- 6. Deposit Return Scheme (DEFRA)

These are either underway or due within the next six months, are increasingly being considered at a regional level and may well be explored further as part of a piece of work taking into account how greater collaboration can be delivered across Northern Ireland.

Recommendation

The Joint Committee is asked to consider the draft response and provide retrospective approval.

Action to be Taken

The Joint Committee is asked to approve the recommendation and note the rest of the report.

Officer to Contact

Tim Walker Acting Chief Executive

Tel: 028 90373000 Ext: 6671 Email: tim.walker@arc21.org.uk



Consultation on Science Strategy Framework

Introduction

arc21 is a local government sector organization consisting of the six councils located along eastern NI, covering 33% (approx.) of the land base, populated by 59% (approx.) of the national population and accounting for 60% (approx.) of the local government controlled Municipal Waste arisings.

The establishment of arc21 together with its functionality has been enshrined in legislation, the most recent being The Local Government (Constituting a Joint Committee a Body Corporate) Order (NI) 2015. It is primarily responsible for activities associated with the production, development and implementation of a Waste Management Plan for the arc21 area.

The constituent councils of arc21 are Antrim & Newtownabbey Borough Council, Ards & North Down Borough Council, Belfast City Council, Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council, Mid & East Antrim Borough Council and Newry, Mourne & Down District Council.

Report

arc21 welcomes the opportunity to respond to this consultation and have done so from the perspective of the increasing urgency being recognized as needed to address the unfolding climate crisis. In that regard, the World Economic Forum recognised that the climate crisis could not be achieved without putting a Circular Economy at the heart of our societies. From this perspective, arc21 would offer the following responses.

Questions: arc21 has not responded to the individual questions but has collated a number of thoughts which could help inform the development of the Science Strategy Framework

The central focus of the arc21 response to the DAERA Science Strategy Framework is the apparent lack of inclusion of the Department's emerging Circular Economy and Resource Efficiency thinking and approaches — particularly relating to waste management. In light of unsustainable global consumption and production, and the climate crisis issues currently becoming acutely recognised, these policy items should be key as they are fundamental to EU and OECD mitigation initiatives around Climate Change.

arc21 are therefore of the opinion that these policies should be included as a priority in any DAERA Science Strategy Framework.

arc21 and its constituent councils, as key agents in the delivery of Municipal Waste collection, reuse, recycling and disposal services, play a pivotal role in implementing these policies – we actively support a stronger market for recycling and reuse through promotion and procurement as well as by encouraging behavior and culture change that values resources and waste financially, socially and environmentally.

UK Government have already introduced the Environment Bill (October 2019) which will, at some stage, become law in NI. The Bill proposes to transform "the way England manages its waste". As drafted, the Bill applies only to England but more than half of its measures – such as those dealing with waste – are designed to apply UK-wide with the consent of the Devolved Administrations.

Key waste policies contained in the Bill again focus on the Circular Economy and Resource Efficiency agendas going forward which reinforces the need for inclusion of these key policies in any post Brexit frameworks.

Due to a variety of factors, managing Municipal Waste in arc21 makes up a significant and increasing proportion of councils' district rates. In order to stem these increases and reduce waste arisings, it is imperative that better valorization of the materials and energy is achieved by minimising waste generation and resource use.

arc21 and its constituent councils ultimately seek to reduce waste arisings by taking steps to reduce consumption and better manage waste generation, and by default to consequently minimize waste expenditure by accelerating the adoption of Circular Economy policies and practices.

In order to assist us deliver these objectives, we would ask that DAERA reflect upon how the Science Strategy framework could assist by recognizing the opportunities that the Circular Economy and Resource Efficiency policies and initiatives provided by including them as a priority within the framework, along with appropriate levels of project funding to research items such as Chemical and Biological Recycling (clearer reference to funding opportunities beyond that on page 23 would be welcome, outlining the role of Innovate UK, the KTN network of companies and how KTP arrangements could work, &c). This could then read across to the DAERA Innovation Strategy being prepared and potentially the DAERA Environment Strategy currently out to consultation.

arc21 believes that there are a variety of areas where further scientific research & innovation on the Circular Economy & Resource Efficiency initiatives within the context of the Science Strategy Framework could greatly assist the promotion and development of this agenda in NI

- Promote the extraction of greater value from materials by funding research into Municipal Waste materials (biogenic and plastic wastes are two areas where research in QUB is currently underway, is there scope to expand and enhance this work?)
- 2. Explore where responsibilities for waste generation lie across the lifecycle of products and determine if there are opportunities to intervene at design stage. Likewise the targets used to date have been poorly designed by placing an undue focus on waste generated (particularly Municipal Waste) and do not conform with Circular Economy thinking as they apply "after the fact" when the waste has been generated.

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- 3. Explore where costs arise in the lifecycle of products and determine if there are opportunities to intervene. To date, financing waste has occurred at its final stage. Adopting a more interrogative approach to determine where these costs arise before the end of product stage would also inform the Extended Producer Responsibility agenda as outlined under Article 8 of the revised Waste Framework Directive (EU 2018/851) which requires a national reassessment of roles and responsibilities. This review of the supply chain will help inform the re-apportionment of costs to producers, importers, exporters, &c which to date have disproportionally benefited from the current arrangements thereby stimulating greater Resource Efficiency.
- 4. Determine the impacts for NI should new technology and infrastructure not be developed. The councils' Waste Plans focus primarily upon Municipal Waste but there is an infrastructural deficit in NI for many waste streams and with diminishing landfill capacity this should prompt (i) better data gathering and analysis to inform (ii) the development of new facilities and approaches. How could the Science Strategy tie into the Infrastructure Strategy to identify and promote more progressive thinking and investment in this area?
- 5. Much of the waste generated is driven by poor consumer behavior (from the householder to the industrial level). Could the Science Strategy add to the research currently underway in QUB considering how to affect behavior change thereby limiting waste generation, facilitating better awareness and segregation of materials for recycling and leading to greater support for the Circular Economy (this is beginning to be recognized and reported, see https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-northern-ireland-50172020)? Are there parallels available in the other waste streams being generated in NI? Failure to promote and embed revised actions will lead to valuable materials leaking out of supply chains to treatment/disposal options further down the waste hierarchy.
- 6. Given the geographic constraints on waste disposal by landfill, and the need to valorize waste better to minimize carbon emissions and maximize energy production, the Science Strategy could identify research opportunities around non-recyclable, residual wastes from multiple streams (e.g. agriculture, clinical, &c) and how these could support a transition to Net Zero Carbon emissions by 2050 (or earlier).
- 7. Working with industry, the Science Strategy could identify how DAERA would aspire to improve the design and reusability of products for sustainable use and re-use under the banner of "producer responsibility" and recognize that additional resources should be secured to assess "End of Waste" determinations and support the reintroduction of these materials into the supply chain.
- 8. Greater recognition of food, resource and/or energy security should be made within the Science Strategy framework, and the inherent benefits which could be achieved from adopting Circular Economy and Resource Efficiency thinking for NI should be explicitly stated. This is notwithstanding that the present structural systems do not easily place a value on the adoption of a Circular Economy approach (e.g. the most apparent savings are frequently those associated with avoided landfill costs see items 2 and 3) and is something, in itself, which needs to be addressed.

arc21 would therefore suggest that the priority for developing a Circular Economy should be to implement policies such as these along the supply chain system before material is discarded or disposed of and use the opportunity accorded by the Science Strategy to propose NI as a sandbox space to research and implement new and novel approaches at scale which could foster and promote the development of intellectual capital which could then capitalized in foreign markets.

The Science Strategy framework provides an opportunity to develop & drive forward transformational waste treatment technologies in NI

For example, an emerging area ripe for research and innovation is Chemical Recycling of plastics – both residual waste plastics and potentially plastics mined from landfills

A backlash against single-use plastics is accelerating waste plastics recycling into intermediate high value products and fuels which has resulted in the chemicals industry developing solutions along with the oil refining and waste management industries – which has led to the commercialization of several long-standing technologies to address the issue. Science, research and innovation are crucial to explore further possibilities and to progress these and similar new technologies up the Technology Readiness Level pipeline from pure to applied research and into to mainstream industrial practice in NI.

From a local government perspective, arc21 considers that the research and development needed to realise a Circular Economy provides a genuine opportunity to refresh how waste is perceived and shift it from being considered a consequence of society to being a feedstock for future materials and resources. This shift in emphasis cannot be overstated. This is imperative if we are going to wean society off the current linear model of dig and sump to a more sustainable use of materials. The Science Strategy could start to articulate the opportunities not just to valorize wastes but also to identify the emerging employment sectors and skills which will be needed in this future. By focusing on the quality of materials available in the waste streams (rather than solely the quantity), a greater proportion of the inherent value could be maintained leading to rebalancing of the financial expenditure and income which could assist in offsetting or minimizing the costs councils experience when managing wastes.

Another example is nutrient recovery from bio wastes

- Science and technology can be deployed in order to transform certain kinds of waste and high value products or feedstocks - thus hopefully developing a waste-based, high value bio economy.
- Increased focus on high value nutrients in waste streams such as food waste that are
 lost within existing waste treatments. Recovery of valuable nutrients from waste result
 in a reduced need to use fossil fuel-based fertilisers by producing value-added
 materials while simultaneously diversifying into these markets.
- Research is required to ensure that barriers are removed to facilitate the growth of this
 industry sector. Reducing the risk of investment in this emerging industry is also
 essential. Permanent demonstration facilities a spec for experimentation at locations
 such as AFBI would be useful in this regard.

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- Science and research are required into the technology underpinning the transformation of carbon-containing waste into useful and high value products along with assessing the economic and environmental opportunities for the NI bioeconomy.
- A clear, long-term strategy and stable policy environment is needed to encourage and stimulate the waste-based bio economy.
- Waste must collected and treated in a way that maximises its value as a resource.
- While our primary focus is on reducing waste, we want an increasing proportion of biological wastes to be used for production of high value materials and chemicals, maximising environmental and economic benefits and replacing non-renewable chemical feedstocks.
- NI agri food / food and drink sector is a major user of biological resources and also produces significant quantities of biological waste and by-products which could potentially generate significant value. We need to retain the highest value in these resources throughout the supply chain.
- To realise the full value from biological resources, we also need to develop new technologies; explore new markets and stimulate demand; and collaborate through supply chains and across sectors.
- By way of example there are important bio energy circular economy opportunities in the bakery, beer, whisky and fish sectors that are valued in other UK regions (Scotland) at £500 million to £800 million pounds each year, through better utilisation of waste and by-products.
- The next step in exploring this opportunity would be to investigate the potential for local biorefining hubs; and looking at how best to support investment in research, development and innovation to address technical barriers for the use of biological waste.
- It is important to note that some waste has valid existing uses and should not necessarily be diverted into a high value bioeconomy; the spreading of manure to land, for example, is an important way of returning nutrients to the soil. When high value uses have been exhausted, we want to see increased production of renewable fuels, heat, and fertiliser products.

arc21 would welcome the opportunity to engage with the Department further in this matter.

arc21

25 October 2019