Dear Sir/Madam

You are hereby invited to attend a meeting of the Environment Committee of the Ards and North Down Borough Council which will be held in the **Council Chamber**, **2 Church Street, Newtownards** on Wednesday 6 February 2019 commencing at 7.00pm.

**Tea, coffee and sandwiches will be available from 6.00pm.**

Yours faithfully

Stephen Reid
Chief Executive
Ards and North Down Borough Council

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**AGENDA**

1. Apologies

2. Declarations of Interest

3. Deputation
   3.1. Disposal of End of Life Fishing Vessels - DAERA and NIFHA

4. Environment Directorate Budgetary Control Report – December 2018 (Copy attached)

5. NI Local Authority Municipal Waste Management Statistics, July to September 2018 (Report attached)

6. Clips for Securing Lids of Wheeled Bins (Report attached)

7. Cloth Nappy Library (Report attached)

8. Call for Action on Single Use Plastics by Large Supermarket Retailers – Update Report (Report attached)


10. Performance Report re Neighbourhood Environment Team (Report attached)

12. Transfer of Entertainment Licences (Report attached)

13. Grant of Pavement Café Licences (Report attached)

14. Result of Court Proceedings (Report attached)

15. Result of Court Proceedings – Animal Welfare (Report attached)

16. Notice of Motion

16.1. Notice of Motion submitted by Councillors Adair, Edmund and Thompson

That this Council tasks officers to bring forward a report on the provision of disabled access to Cloughey Beach in order to ensure accessibility for all.

16.2. Notice of Motion submitted by Councillor Martin and Councillor McIlveen

Council asks Officers to bring back a report on the usefulness and availability of mobile phone apps that can be used by the general public to report dog fouling directly to Officers.

16.3. Notice of Motion submitted by Councillor Smith and Councillor Brooks

This Council brings back a report on providing a shelter or sheltered area near the slipway in Donaghadee which would provide cover for the growing numbers of open water swimmers that use the area on a daily basis. It is important that we recognise the many benefits that such activity brings to those that take part - enhancing peoples physical and mental well being. The fact is that a significant number of our residents are swimming in the waters around our coast - we as a Council should not be seeking to deter them in any way, instead we should be looking how we can assist them and in doing so encourage others to improve their lifestyles. As part of the report, the Council will engage with the community in Donaghadee to hear views and ideas on possible solutions.

16.4. Notice of Motion submitted by Councillor Woods and Councillor McKee

That this Council notes the recent IPCC report on the impacts of climate breakdown; agrees that drastic and far-reaching measures must be taken across society to try and mitigate the risks and declares a ‘Climate Emergency.’ It establishes a working group to assess the impact of the activities of Ards and North Down Borough Council on greenhouse gas emissions, exploring what mitigation measures can be put in place as a matter of urgency. This would include bringing the issues of climate breakdown to the fore in the local community and businesses, as well as formulating a climate adaptation plan.

*** IN CONFIDENCE ***

17. arc21 Organics Waste Treatment – Proposed Contract Variation (Report attached)

19. Tender for the Provision of Town Centre CCTV (Report attached)

20. Authorisation of Officers – Neighbourhood Environment Teams

21. Review of Fees Charged for Kennelling and Stray Dogs (Report attached)

22. Any Other Notified Business

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**MEMBERSHIP OF ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE (16 Members)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alderman Henry</th>
<th>Councillor Edmund</th>
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<tr>
<td>Alderman Fletcher</td>
<td>Councillor Ferguson (Chairman)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Councillor Armstrong-Cotter (Vice Chairman)</td>
<td>Councillor McKee</td>
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<td>Councillor Boyle</td>
<td>Councillor McAlpine</td>
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<td>Councillor Douglas</td>
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<td>Councillor Dunlop</td>
<td>Councillor Wilson</td>
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</tbody>
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Our ref: 65373

Your ref: 17 September 2018

Emailed to denis.mcmahon@daera-ni.gov.uk

Denis McMahon
Permanent Secretary,
DAERA,
Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs
Dundonald House
Upper Newtownards Road
Ballymiscaw
Belfast BT4 3SB

Dear Mr McMahon,

**Abandonment of End of Life Fishing Vessels**

I have been requested by Council to ask for an urgent review of arrangements surrounding the sale/transfer of fishing vessel licenses and the disposal of vessels associated with these licenses. Ards and North Down Borough Council is facing significant problems in recent times related to the ‘abandonment’ of end of life vessels in its harbours, in circumstances where tracing and holding a legally obligated owner to account for removal and lawful disposal is proving virtually impossible. The net result of this is significant disruption to normal use of the harbour facilities affected and ultimately the very significant expense of removal and disposal of the vessel falling to the ratepayers of the Borough.

A current situation relating to a former fishing vessel abandoned at Ballyhalbert Harbour arose after a fishing vessel licence for a boat based at Portavogie Harbour was sold/transferred to another party and the end of life vessel to which the licence related was then sold/transferred on to separate parties (presumably for salvage/scrap). However the vessel ended up under cover of darkness at Ballyhalbert Harbour, where it has been abandoned for a number of months, obstructing and inhibiting use of this facility by other legitimate users. The Council is now facing the prospect of removing and disposing of the vessel under strictly imposed NIEA controls, at an estimated cost of between £50K-£100K.

Council believes that the key issue lies in the lack of proper protocols and controls over the sale/disposal of fishing vessels, particularly at the point where the fishing vessel licence is sold/transferred by the current license holder to another party. We consider it totally unacceptable that under current administrative arrangements it would appear that a fishing vessel licence holder can sell that licence and DAERA will legally permit its transfer to another party, without any sanction/condition/restriction on what happens to the vessel to which the licence was previously attached.
It has been suggested during discussions between Council officers and officials from DAERA and the NI Fishery Harbour Authority that it may be possible, without need for new primary legislation, to amend the conditions attached to all existing and new fishing vessel licences. This could perhaps introduce specific conditions that will require the current licence holder to demonstrate that that the vessel to which the licence relates has been legally and lawfully disposed of, before DAERA will permit the transfer of the licence. In order to be most effective, it has been suggested that either the legal transfer of the licence should not become effective until proof of proper and lawful disposal of the vessel has been produced or alternatively a substantial bond should be sought by DAERA from the licence holder, that would only be released when proof of proper disposal has been produced. Where a vessel to which a licence is attached is to be separately ‘sold’ or ‘transferred’ to another party, Council would wish to see legally robust procedures being introduced to document and record the details of such sale/transfer, similar to arrangements in place for road vehicles. These arrangements should also include DAERA seeking evidence that the new owners have the permission of a harbour authority to keep the vessel or remove it from the water for works. In our opinion any measures that fall short of this will not be effective in addressing the root of the problem.

Council is led to understand by the NI Fishery Harbour Authority that there are a significant number of fishing vessels in Northern Ireland that are nearing ‘end of life’ and we are gravely concerned that the problem outlined above will escalate significantly in the near future. We would therefore call for urgent action to avoid the problem of further abandoned fishing vessels for which there is no mechanism to effectively and efficiently hold anyone legally accountable.

I look forward to your response on this important matter.

Yours sincerely,

David Lindsay
Director of Environment
Ards and North Down Borough Council

P: 0300 013 3333
www.ardsandnorthdown.gov.uk
Dear Mr Lindsay,

End of Life Fishing Vessels

Thank you for your letter of 17 September 2018 to the Permanent Secretary in which you describe the Council’s difficulties with an abandoned fishing vessel at Ballyhalbert and suggest administrative changes to the process of removing fishing licences. Dr McMahon has asked me to respond.

Firstly I would reassure you that the disposal of end of life fishing vessels is taken very seriously by the Departmental and we are aware of the potential difficulty these create for both harbours and the marine environment. There are currently limited options for disposal of redundant vessels locally.

You suggested reforming vessel licensing policy to prevent abandonment. The Department is considering a range of measures to deter this practice and this may include changes to licensing policy. However changing licensing policy is not straightforward. Removal of a licence from a fishing vessel is often desirable, such as when a licence holder wishes to replace a vessel with a larger or more modern vessel. In most of these cases the vessel will be licensed by another fisherman and continue fishing. Any restrictions introduced specifically in Northern Ireland could be considered controversial and have potentially negative impacts. Any significant change in licensing policy would normally require consultation and involve a Ministerial decision.

However there are other steps that we can take and have already taken to address this problem. The Northern Ireland Fishery Harbour Authority has undertaken to provide a temporary licensed waste disposal facility in Portavogie which would be suitable for breaking vessels. The NIFHA is currently working with ANDBC and DAERA to obtain the necessary planning permission and an appropriate waste licence. The facility should be available in the next few months.
In addition DAERA and NIEA have written to all fishing vessel owners to advise them of the law around the end of life vessels and the possible penalties for inappropriate disposal. The Department worked with the port and harbour authorities and DfI to produce Environmental Guidance for Ports and Harbours, and the link to this on-line document was also sent to fishing vessel owners. This educational approach is being supplemented by regular inspections of fishery ports and harbours by NIEA and DAERA staff.

I am sure you will agree that a multi-stranded collaborative approach is what is required to tackle the issue. I am pleased to note that the Council has approached DfI to introduce new harbour orders in your area, which will improve your powers as a harbour authority. DAERA is happy to continue to work with the Council in addressing the issues around end-of-life vessels.

Yours aye

HMC McCaughan
Chief Fisheries Officer
Ards and North Down Borough Council

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This Environment Budgetary Control Report covers the 9-month period 1 April to 31 December 2018 and is set out on page 4. The net cost of services is showing an over spend of £181,413 (1.3%).

**Explanation of Variance**

In addition, a Budgetary Control Report by Income and Expenditure for the Directorate is, also, shown on page 4 which analyses the overall adverse variance (£181,413) by expenditure (£39,982 adverse) and income (£141,431 adverse).

**Environment**

**Expenditure - £40.0k (0.2%) worse than budget to date.** This adverse variance is mainly made up of the following: -

1. Waste and Cleansing Services - £47.1k favourable.
   a. A combined summary of the main waste stream variances is set out in the table below.
## Landfill

<table>
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<th>Commentary</th>
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<td>Landfill</td>
<td>78.8</td>
<td>1,018 tonnes more than budget though this is partially offset by the gate fee being slightly less than budget (£0.75 per tonne less).</td>
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## Brown/Green bin waste

|          | (95.8) | 1,828 tonnes less than budget but gate fee is slightly higher than budget (£0.62 per tonne more). |

## Blue bin waste

|          | 89.6  | 508 tonnes less than budget but average gate fee is higher than budget (£15.83 per tonne more). |

## HRC waste

|          | (55.9) | Lower tonnage than budget |

## Total

|          | 16.7  |

Overall, the main waste stream budgets are over budget by £16.7k.

b. Payroll costs are £118.2k favourable to date. There are a significant number of posts being covered by agency staff.

c. Spend on refuse bins is £50.0k over budget to date due to a higher demand from residents for new and replacement green/brown bins.

### 2. Assets and Property Services - £172.4k adverse. This is explained by:

a. **Property Operations** are £115.7k over budget to date. This is mainly due to:

   i. Contractor costs are £132.1k over budget to date. There has been more property maintenance work carried out to date to try to address a backlog of outstanding jobs.

   ii. Payroll costs are £17.7k favourable. This is mainly due to reduced overtime costs.

b. **Technical Services** are £110.6k under budget to date. This is mainly due to:

   i. Payroll costs are £13.7k favourable. Two Technical Officer posts have been filled from 1 October. A vacant Plant Operative post is to be recruited.

   ii. Utility costs are £26.4k under budget to date.

   iii. Contractor costs are £72.5k under budget to date. This covers areas such as statutory compliance work, refurbishments, playgrounds, statutory upgrades and energy saving initiatives.
c. Fleet Management is £174.5k over budget to date. This is mainly due to:
   i. Payroll costs are £18.2k. There is a vacant mechanic’s post which is in the process of being filled.
   ii. Vehicle maintenance, materials, consumables and tyres costs are £111.3k over budget to date. This is partly due to significant price increases for some vehicle parts (up to 30% in some cases).
   iii. Vehicle fuel, lubricants and oil are £53.8k over budget to date. Higher than expected fuel prices have contributed to this adverse variance.
   iv. Other vehicle costs are £18.7k over budget to date. Vehicle tracking system costs are higher than budget to date.

3. Regulatory Services - £84.6k favourable. This is explained by:
   a. Payroll costs are £70.1k under budget year to date. There have been vacant posts in Building Control. Two have been filled with one still to be recruited. In addition, two vacant posts in Neighbourhood Environment Team are now being covered by agency.

Income - £141.4k (4.3%) worse than budget to date. This adverse variance comprises:

4. Waste & Cleansing Services - £103.7k adverse. This is mainly due to trade waste income (£103.5k) being worse than budget to date. Processes within this service are currently being reviewed with the aim of improving performance later in the year.

5. Assets and Property Services - £23.7k favourable. Wind turbine income is £25.4k better than budget to date.

6. Regulatory Services income - £61.4k adverse. This is mainly due to Building Control income being £43.1k behind budget to date. There has been a slowdown in both site commencements and applications particularly commercial works. In addition, car park income (£9.6k) and licensing income (£5.9k) are £15.5k behind target to date.
### BUDGETARY CONTROL REPORT

**By Directorate and Service**

**Period 9 - December 2018**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>Year to Date Actual £</th>
<th>Year to Date Budget £</th>
<th>Variance £</th>
<th>Annual Budget £</th>
<th>Variance %</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>200 Environment HQ</td>
<td>108,996</td>
<td>109,700</td>
<td>(704)</td>
<td>147,900</td>
<td>0.6</td>
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<td>210 Waste and Cleansing Services</td>
<td>9,455,141</td>
<td>9,398,600</td>
<td>56,541</td>
<td>12,608,600</td>
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<td>4,803,449</td>
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<td>6,537,400</td>
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<td>230 Regulatory Services</td>
<td>108,128</td>
<td>131,300</td>
<td>(23,172)</td>
<td>344,400</td>
<td>17.6</td>
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<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td><strong>14,475,713</strong></td>
<td><strong>14,294,300</strong></td>
<td><strong>181,413</strong></td>
<td><strong>19,638,300</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.3</strong></td>
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### BUDGETARY CONTROL REPORT

**By Income and Expenditure**

**Period 9 - December 2018**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>Expenditure Actual £</th>
<th>Expenditure Budget £</th>
<th>Variance £</th>
<th>Income Actual £</th>
<th>Income Budget £</th>
<th>Variance £</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>200 Environment HQ</td>
<td>108,996</td>
<td>109,700</td>
<td>(704)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>210 Waste and Cleansing Services</td>
<td>10,699,231</td>
<td>10,746,400</td>
<td>(47,169)</td>
<td>(1,244,091)</td>
<td>(1,347,800)</td>
<td>103,709</td>
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<tr>
<td>220 Assets and Property Services</td>
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<td>4,776,000</td>
<td>172,436</td>
<td>(144,987)</td>
<td>(121,300)</td>
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<td>230 Regulatory Services</td>
<td>1,824,819</td>
<td>1,909,400</td>
<td>(84,581)</td>
<td>(1,716,691)</td>
<td>(1,778,100)</td>
<td>61,409</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td><strong>17,581,482</strong></td>
<td><strong>17,541,500</strong></td>
<td><strong>39,982</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,105,769</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,247,200</strong></td>
<td><strong>141,431</strong></td>
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### RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the Committee notes this report.
The official waste management statistics for the second quarter of 2018/19 (July to September 2018) have recently been released by the Northern Ireland Environment Agency.

The significant headlines contained within this report show that:

i. Our household waste recycling rate actually fell by 1.4% compared to Q2 last year, from 56.8% to 55.4%. However, this was largely accounted for by the exceptionally dry summer weather, which saw a significant fall in the tonnage of organic garden waste generated/collected last year. Our Q2 household recycling rate was 12.5% higher than the rate achieved in Q2 of our 2015/16 strategy baseline year, compared to a NI wide rise of just 6.5% over the same period.
ii. Our household waste recycling rate of 55.4% was **3.6% higher** than the NI average of 51.8%.

iii. We moved from a ranking of joint 2\textsuperscript{nd} place to 3\textsuperscript{rd} place out of the 11 NI Councils for our household waste recycling rate.

iv. Our household waste composting rate fell by 2.5% - from 36.2% to 33.7%, accounted for by the exceptionally warm, dry summer and significant reductions in garden waste arisings. Our household waste dry recycling rate rose by 1.1% - from 20.4% to 21.5%.

v. Our household waste composting rate of 33.7% was 4.9% higher than the NI average of 28.8%.

vi. Our household waste dry recycling rate (i.e. recycling of items other than organic food and garden waste) of 21.5% was 1.3% lower than the N.I. average of 22.8%.

vii. Our kerbside recycling capture rate of 73% for household compostable waste materials was still far in excess of the NI Council average of 60%.

viii. We remained the highest performing council in relation to household waste composting rate.

ix. We were still at the lower end of the performance table for ‘dry’ recycling rate, ranking joint 8\textsuperscript{th} out of 11 Councils.

x. We received 18.8% more waste per capita at our HRCs compared to the average for other NI Councils, however this was a significant decrease from the 32% excess waste handled at the sites over the same period last year.
This is a reflection of the sustained impact of the new access permit system for vans and trailers entering HRCs.

xi. Despite the significant fall in the overall amount of waste handled at our HRCs, the recycling rate at these sites remained significantly lower than the average for other Councils – 59.8%, compared to an average rate of 71.9% for other Councils. This reflects the need for sustained examination and review of our HRC service to secure optimised recycling outcomes.

xii. We recorded a very significant 8.1% drop in the amount of total household waste generated per capita in our Borough, compared to a drop across NI of just 2.4%. This is very encouraging as it appears to point to signs of success in our overarching campaign to create a more sustainable Borough that not only achieves greater recycling but also a reduction in the amount of waste that is actually generated in the first instance.

This latest official Municipal Waste Management Statistics report provides continuing encouragement and further firm evidence of significant sustained success in the implementation of our Sustainable Waste Resource Management Strategy. Importantly, it also helps us to focus on issues of key significance for further recycling advancements. We are clearly still performing relatively poorly on ‘dry’ recycling, i.e. recycling of waste items that should be going into our blue bins and into relevant recycling containers at our HRCs.

Areas of focus over the next few months in pursuit of further recycling gains, will include:

- Implementation of our new Trade Waste service model to promote recycling.
- Ongoing examination and review of our HRC service model.
- Promotion of greater/more universal use of the kerbside glass recycling boxes.
- Further promotion of much more comprehensive use of the blue bin for the full range of dry recyclable waste items.
- Further promotion of food waste recycling in the green/brown bin.

Progress towards the key targets set out in our Strategy is summarised and illustrated in the following charts.
RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the above report be noted.
ITEM 6

Ards and North Down Borough Council

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Members will be aware that problems often arise (and complaints received) as a consequence of wheeled bins being blown over during periods of stormy weather, when set out for collection. The resultant spills can create a local litter problem and in the case of blue bins, the contents may become wet, leading to contamination issues if placed back in the blue bin for collection (paper and card products). Over the years, householders have used various adaptations to address the issue, however, in some cases these can create their own problems for the collection crews. With the series of storms experienced over the last 24 months, there has been a steady increase in requests from the public, for some type of device to secure bins closed and avoid accidental spillages.

SSI Schaefer, one of the largest wheeled bin suppliers in the UK has been conducting trials with a bin clip device and has provided the Council with a number of samples to trial. The device attaches to the handle on the lid and then clips under the rim at the top of the bin, stopping the lid from blowing open. The device is designed so that it can be easily released and if the waste collection operative forgets to release it when emptying the bin, the weight of the contents within the bin will cause it to release automatically (thereby avoiding any logistical problems with the bin emptying process).
Members of staff have trialled the device in recent weeks and have experienced no issues or problems using it. Consultation has also taken place with local Union Reps and employees and no issues have been raised regarding the potential use of the devices on householders’ bins.

The cost of the bin clip is £4 per unit. It is proposed that the Council purchases a batch of 1000 units for resale to the public at cost through reception at the main Council Offices (Town Hall, Bangor and Church Street, Newtownards).

It should be noted that the device can only be fitted to wheeled bins with a conventional handle. Officers are aware that there are wheeled bins in use that do not feature this type of handle (see photographs below).

**RECOMMENDATION**

That Council agrees to the purchase of bin clip devices for resale to the public at the cost price of £4.00 per unit.
Ards and North Down Borough Council

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Background

Nappy waste accounts for 3-4% of total household waste, resulting in the disposal of 8 million nappies per day in the UK. There is therefore a significant environmental impact and cost to the Council associated with disposable nappies. Landfilling disposable nappies costs the councils thousands of pounds a year.

Cloth nappies are an alternative to disposable nappies and the Council has been approached to show its support to those that are prepared to use cloth nappies as an alternative to disposable nappies. Many councils have adopted incentive schemes to support and encourage those wanting to use cloth nappies and thereby assist in promoting this practice on a wider scale basis across the community.

Proposal

Officers are proposing to introduce a small incentive scheme whereby 5 cloth nappy ‘trial kits’ would be purchased for the Nappy Advice Service NI (a cloth nappy library). These 5 kits will allow up to 30 people/year to hire a nappy trial kit from the Nappy Advice Service NI and this will in turn give insight into which cloth nappy style will suit the user before making their own personal financial commitment to buying cloth nappies for use as an alternative to disposable nappies. Access to information about the scheme and is available at:
nappyadviceservicenianslinglibraryni.myturn.com/library

The Nappy Advice Service NI offers trial packs which are supplied on a two-week basis so parents can “try before they buy” and see what is on offer in terms of styles and materials. This would also help to dispel the “old fashioned” myths surrounding cloth nappies and give parents the opportunity to decide if real nappies are suitable, before having to invest.

It is proposed that a budget of £1000 would be allocated to this scheme from the Recycling Community Investment Fund. The kits would only be available to loan to Ards and North Down residents. A full report on loans and conversion to using real nappies would be provided to Council officers on an annual basis by Nappy Advice Service NI. The administration of the kits would be the responsibility of the Nappy Advice Service NI.

The direct benefit to Council would be from avoided landfill costs should a user opt to use cloth nappies. It is also proposed that the scheme would be promoted and publicised as an element of our overall sustainable waste resource management communications campaign, helping to build upon the initial direct benefit by promoting wider awareness and use of real nappies as an alternative to disposable nappies among families across the Borough.

**Recommendation**

It is recommended that approval is granted for the above proposal.
Members may recall that in November it was agreed by Council that we should write to large supermarket retailers to call for action on the over reliance upon single use plastics in the market. The letter subsequently issued to the major supermarket companies is attached at Appendix 1. A letter was also sent to the UK Secretary of State for Environment calling for the actions asked of the supermarkets, to be enshrined in new statutory requirements which cover the whole of the UK (Appendix 2). We also wrote to each of the other NI Councils and to the 3 local government associations...
associations in NI, Scotland and England/Wales asking for their co-ordinated support in lobbying the large supermarket retailers and central government for action on this subject.

Our actions have drawn much attention from various stakeholders, and letters of response have been received as shown in Appendices 3 – 6. The Council has been commended for demonstrating its commitment to this vitally important sustainability issue and the leadership shown in seeking to accelerate the move towards a transformation in the recyclability of consumer packaging, in particular reversing the proliferation of single use and difficult to recycle plastics.

Officers will continue to monitor and review developments on this subject and keep Elected Members appraised of further opportunities for Council to play a value adding role in securing transformation of the approach to waste in the packaging industry.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that this report be noted.
Appendix 1

1. Letter to large retail supermarket HQs (Tesco, Sainsbury's, Asda, M&S, Lidl, Iceland & Henderson Wholesale Ltd)

Dear Chief Executive,

At a recent meeting, Ards and North Down Borough Council resolved to write to you and the Chief Executives of other main supermarket retailers around the subject of packaging waste and in particular the issue of single-use plastics which has now been exposed to the public at large as a global environmental emergency.

As a public authority that is statutorily charged with collecting and managing household waste and bearing the cost of doing so, we are effectively 'hostage' to the corporate decisions of manufacturers and retailers around the amount and nature of packaging materials they use to bring their consumer products to market. Our citizens all too frequently lament at the scale of packaging material that they are 'forced' to bring from the supermarket and then dispose of through the Council provided waste collection systems. As a Council, we are concerned about several key issues in this regard:

- The sheer volume/weight of packaging material that ends up in the household waste stream, and the cost of collecting and managing this (collection, transport, disposal/recycling).
- The recyclability of packaging materials, in particular the various plastic materials that now predominate consumer product packaging. Increasingly, it is becoming more challenging to source outlets for the recycling of many of these plastic packaging materials due to the nature of the plastic used and/or the composite design of the packaging. The financial burden upon the Council/local taxpayers of doing so, has increased in more recent times.
- Regardless of the level of our success at capturing (and recycling) plastic waste materials through our waste management systems, plastic 'litter' inevitably ends up being flushed into our river and marine environments where we now know it is wreaking environmental havoc.

Notwithstanding the initiatives that may be planned and/or already have been announced by your company to address these matters, Ards and North Down Borough Council is hereby writing to formally:

- Articulate the frustrations and anger of the residents of our Borough over the scale and type of plastic packaging waste that is being used to market your products to consumers.
- Indicate clearly that our citizens no longer wish to be 'hostages' to the environmentally irresponsible decisions of 'big business' in relation to plastic packaging materials.
- Petition on behalf of our citizens for:
  - The urgent implementation of a radical programme of measures to minimize if not eradicate altogether single use plastics from your product lines, over a clearly defined timescale. Whilst recognizing the need to ensure a workable, sustainable approach, this timescale should reflect the need for urgency regarding the worsening plastics pandemic.
  - Commitment to ensuring that plastic packaging which continues to be used across your stores at the end of your timescale for action is readily recyclable in recycling/reprocessors markets that can be readily accessed by UK local authorities in the context of current and emerging global waste trade limitations/restrictions.
Appendix 1

- A guarantee to your customers that all of the unavoidable plastic packaging that remains on your product ranges at the end of your defined timescale for action, can without equivocation or doubt, be placed in Council dry recycling collection containers.

- Commitment to ensuring that the recyclable quality of plastic packaging that continues to be used across your stores, is maximized - thereby minimizing the financial burden borne by Councils in securing value adding reprocessing of that waste.

- Periodic progress reporting/communication to your customers on fulfilment of commitments, providing details such as the proportion of single use/difficult to recycle plastics that have been eliminated from your product ranges, the proportion of products still containing single use/difficult to recycle plastics, any revision to your originally communicated timescales for action.

- Regular progress reporting to the UK wide local authority sector with responsibility for municipal waste management as a whole (for example, through the UK local government associations), providing updates on the above as a means of specific, positive affirmation that your company is facilitating these statutory authorities in the fulfilment of their aspirations and legal obligations to minimize waste and associated environmental degradation.

Ards and North Down Borough Council takes its civic leadership role, particularly in the realm of sustainable development, extremely seriously - and we are looking to big businesses such as ???(name of supermarket) to take bold and unprecedented steps to work in partnership with us on this extremely important subject. The time for mere acknowledgement of the problems and creative language around ‘aspirations’ of big business to make a difference, must be over; our Council believes that now is the time for unequivocal action to achieve the outcomes we all know are required. As a Borough Council we believe that the population at large and the customers that you serve are now calling clearly and loudly for that action, and will be highly supportive of it when it comes.

I would be most grateful if you could draw this letter to the attention of your Board and respond in due course to the requests that have been advanced by our Council.

Yours sincerely,
1. **Letter to Secretary of State for the Environment**

Dear Secretary of State for Environment,

Ards and North Down Borough Council has recently written to the main large supermarket retailers that operate in Northern Ireland (Tesco, Sainsburys, Asda, M&S, Lidl, Iceland and Co-Op) in a call for urgent action on single use plastics, as part of its efforts to provide strong civic leadership on sustainable development. A copy of our letters is attached.

The Council has also resolved to advise you of our petition to large supermarket retail companies, and to request that the measures requested of them be incorporated as part of any future UK wide legislation governing waste and recycling obligations for producers and retailers of consumer products. Furthermore, the Council would like to see specific legally binding targets being established for these plastics management controls as a matter of urgent priority.

Thank you for your attention in this matter and I look forward to your response.

Yours sincerely,
Your Sainsbury’s Case ID: ECM-63144

10th December 2018

Mr David Lindsay
Town Hall
The Castle
Bangor
County Down
BT20 4BT

Dear Mr Lindsay,

Thank you for your letter to Mike Coupe, I have been asked to respond on his behalf. We share your concern that sometimes plastic packaging is used unnecessarily in our industry and I welcome the opportunity to address your concerns.

We’re committed to ensuring our packaging is as recyclable as it can be and are one of few retailers to invest in recycling facilities at many of our supermarkets.

We’re also a member of the UK Plastics Pact and have committed to meeting the following collective targets by 2025:

- Eliminate problematic or unnecessary single-use plastic packaging through redesign, innovation or alternative (re-use) delivery models
- 100% of plastic packaging to be reusable, recyclable or compostable
- 70% of plastic packaging effectively recycled or composted
- 30% average recycled content across all plastic packaging

So far, we’ve already achieved the following:

- We’ve reduced our own brand packaging by 35% since 2005
- Nearly 40% of our packaging already uses recycled content
- 83% of our own packaging volume that’s sold is classed as widely recycled

Where we can’t offer a recyclable alternative for packaging, we’ll look to use as little of it as possible. However, it’s important to remember that the purpose of packaging is to protect products through our supply chain, in our stores and in customers’ homes to ensure that products don’t get damaged or contaminated. That said, when it comes to food packaging, we’re always looking at ways to package products that help reduce food waste, whether that’s introducing re-sealable packs, or making them lighter, thinner and more recyclable.
Cont..

We were instrumental in delivering the On Pack Recycling Labelling (OPRL) scheme. These logos help us understand what can be recycled. They are on all of our Sainsbury's branded products, where space allows.

Today when you shop with Sainsbury's you can recycle packaging like bread and frozen vegetables bags, and some fresh fruit and vegetables bags with our carrier bags at the front of stores or you can give them to our groceries on line delivery drivers along with your carrier bags.

We know there is still much more that can be done to increase recycling. Research shows that just over 40% of packaging produced in the UK is recycled so there is a huge opportunity to increase recycling rates across the whole country.

We look forward to playing our part and working with Government and industry in delivering a long term strategy to boost recycling, reduce littering and protect the environment.

I appreciate you taking the time to contact us and I hope this information has reassured you that we take these matters seriously and are already taking action to reduce excessive plastic packaging across our supply chain.

Yours sincerely,

Charmaine Nicholls
Executive Office
T: 0207 695 8900
E: charmaine.nicholls@sainsbury.co.uk
18 December 2018

I am replying on Malcolm’s and Tarsem’s behalf to say that we completely agree with you on the scale of the global environmental emergency caused by our industry’s over-reliance on single-use plastic packaging.

This is why we announced in January 2018 that we would become the first major retailer in the world to remove all plastic packaging from our own label range by 2023 – a move that has been warmly welcomed by politicians, the media and the public alike, and has stimulated debate and action by a number of our competitors.

Steps taken so far include the replacement of black plastic meal trays with board-based alternatives, which will be extended across our complete frozen meal range during 2019; the replacement of plastic packaging for eggs with pulp trays, also to be completed in 2019; the introduction of a recycled and recyclable paper band for bananas, which will replace 10 million plastic bags each year; and beginning the move of produce lines including mushrooms, strawberries and grapes out of plastic punnets into paper- and pulp-based moulded trays.

In May 2018 we became the first major retailer to commit to implementing the Plastic Free Trust Mark on our plastic-free packaging, to provide a clear indicator to shoppers and to mark the progress of our plastic removal process.

In October we ended the sale of single-use 5p carrier bags in our stores, removing 120 million a year from circulation, and we have also taken action to replace our till roll tubes with non-plastic alternatives.

As well as reducing plastic in our packaging, we have turned our attention to products which contain plastic themselves, and in August became the only supermarket chain in the UK to sell plastic-free chewing gum – a completely
biodegradable product which we hope will make some small positive impact on the £60m a year that local authorities like yours currently spend removing gum from pavements.

Despite all these efforts I have to acknowledge that you will still find a very considerable amount of plastic packaging in our stores today. We are also encountering regular technical challenges that underline the ground-breaking nature of our pledge and the many difficulties we will continue to face in seeking to replace a material that has become the food industry’s default packaging solution precisely because it is effective, versatile and cheap. However, we have a clear plan in place across our whole own label range to ensure that we can deliver on our commitment by 2023.

We decided to act because we had become convinced that the world could not recycle its way out of the plastic problem, and that the only answer is to turn down the tap of plastic production. In the meantime we are doing our utmost to ensure that both our remaining plastic packaging and its replacements are recyclable within the normal domestic waste stream. We are also strongly encouraging the Government to make separate food waste collections mandatory across the UK, as this would not only deliver environmental benefits in ensuring more effective utilisation of food waste, but also facilitate much wider use of compostable packaging, which we regard as one of the most promising plastic substitutes.

In addition, we strongly support the introduction of a UK-wide Deposit Return Scheme for plastic bottles to improve recycling rates, and have so far trialled Reverse Vending Machines in stores in England, Scotland and Wales.

We will provide a full update on our progress in a Plastics Annual Report which we will publish on the anniversary of our pledge next month.

I hope that I have answered your questions – but if you require more information on any point please feel free to contact me directly.

With my best wishes

[Signature]

Keith Hann
Director of Corporate Affairs
Our Ref: 190103-002647

Mr D Lindsay  
North Down Borough Council  
Town Hall  
The Castle  
Bangor  
BT20 4BT

03 January 2019

Dear Mr Lindsay

Thanks for contacting our CEO Roger Burnley. My name is Jonjo and as part of the Executive Relations Team I have been looking into this matter further for you.

I would like to assure you Asda is fully committed to reducing its plastic use and in February 2018 we were the first of the major supermarkets to announce detailed plans to do so, including removing single-use coffee cups, straws and plastic cutlery from our cafés and single-use carrier bags from our shops.

We’ve had some great success already; since we made our announcement we’ve identified just over 3200 tonnes of plastic to remove from our own brand packaging, which puts us well on the way to our target of reducing the amount of plastic used in our own-brand products by at least 10% within the next year. This will be a whopping 6,500 tonnes which is the equivalent weight of 3,500 cars or 10 of the largest passenger planes in the world.

We have removed single-use plastic from our Asda and George head offices which will eliminate 1.5 million single use coffee cups, cutlery, water cups and polystyrene takeaway containers every year. We have also removed the plastic wrap from swedes. We sell nearly 6 million swedes every year which means nearly 6 million less pieces of plastic. This is just one example and we are currently working line by line to identify where we can take plastic off more products without having any detriment to product quality or shelf life.

We are currently working to ensure all our own brand packaging is 100% recyclable and, as we work through this, we have updated our carrier bag recycling bins in-store so you can now bring back all your stretchy film to store and we will recycle this for you.

We’ve got lots of great plans in the pipeline to help us meet our plastic reduction and recyclability commitments, and we will be providing updates on our corporate website throughout the year. We’re also working with packaging experts at the Retail Institute at Leeds Beckett University on innovative ways to tackle these issues and our pledge is that we’ll share any solution we find with our competitors, so that everyone can benefit.

Thanks again for taking the time to get in touch.

Yours sincerely

Jonjo Wilkinson
Executive Relations
Dear Mr Lindsay,

Thank you for your letter dated 3rd December 2018. As a member-owned organisation we are completely aligned with your vision for the future. Our members have voted unanimously at our last 2 AGMs to make our packaging 100% recyclable, remove all single use plastics (those that can’t be recycled because of their size or material) and seek the introduction of recycled plastic within our packaging materials.

We recently published our recipe for sustainability, The Future of Food (copy enclosed), which sets out our ambition to remove single use plastic by 2023 (we define this as any plastic which is difficult to recycle), with an interim target of 80% recyclable packaging by the end of 2020. We measure recyclability by product line not by weight, which means that our current recyclability figure of 71%, would be the equivalent of 95% by weight if we measured in the same way as our competitors. We also have published targets to include at least 50% recycled content in all rigid plastic that it is possible to do so, to remove hard to recycle plastics like CPET and those containing carbon black additives and to remove single use plastics from our products including the plastic you didn’t know was there, like teabags. We publish our annual performance results in the Co-op Way report, which you will find available online (the 2018 report will be available in April 2019).

I would like to thank Ards and North Down council for the efforts you have made to collect food waste for composting. We have recently launched compostable carrier bags that break down in council composting facilities, and we plan to roll these out in more areas that accept them in food waste collections.

When building our packaging strategy, we extensively consulted the industry, to align our packaging materials with those that are desirable to reprocessors and recyclers. I can confirm that the rigid packaging materials we plan to use by 2023 (polypropylene, clear PET, HDPE, paper, glass, steel, aluminium) are in alignment with those collected by your council. Indeed, much of what we already use is in alignment, and we absolutely commend particularly your collection of plastic pots, tubs and trays. One difference remaining is the flexible plastics recycled in your area. We have a programme in place to replace the low value polypropylene films used for many food products with polyethylene, which is recycled in larger stores with carrier bags and is collected at kerbside by around 18% of local authorities. We would urge you to consider a separate collection of PE films in your council area.

Plastic pollution that is flushed into waterways is a particular area of concern, and we are finalising our strategy to minimise the impact of Co-op products that are disposed of or produced irresponsibly, including ensuring the companies that produce our plastics packaging are minimising plastic pellet loss, protecting our fish supply chain, and by labelling products that could be incorrectly flushed down the toilet as ‘bag and bin - don’t flush’.

Registered Office: Co-operative Group Limited
1 Angel Square, Manchester, M60 0AG. Reg No 525R

coop.co.uk
Citizens are, as you say, sometimes hostage to environmentally irresponsible decisions, which is why our approach is considered, long term and takes into account the views across the packaging and recycling industry. Where used and disposed of responsibly, and where it is designed for recyclability, plastic has very important benefits. It extends the shelf life of products to reduce food waste and minimise the carbon impact of food production. Many of the alternatives to plastic could have a detrimental effect on climate change. That is why we are so focussed on increasing the recyclability of our plastics, by removing single-use plastics and working across the industry to drive change together, which is the way we believe we can truly make a difference.

Assuring you of our best intentions,

Yours faithfully

Jo Whitfield
Retail Chief Executive
From: Barry, Mike <Mike.Barry@marksandspencer.com>
Sent: 21 January 2019 15:59
To: Enquiries <enquiries@ardsandnorthdown.gov.uk>
Subject: FAO: David Lindsay, Director of Environment

Dear Mr Lindsay

Thank you for writing to our CEO Steve Rowe on behalf of Ards and North Down Borough Council, Steve has asked me to respond on his behalf. We take your concerns seriously and we are acting upon them.

Plastic packaging plays an important role in our economy. It prevents waste, is light to transport and keeps costs down for consumers. However, we believe that we need to change profoundly our relationship with plastic, minimising its use, making it easier to reuse and easier to recycle. This requires us to take action both within our own business and in partnership with others.

As a business, we have been working for a number of years to reduce substantially our use of plastic across our business. We are pleased to say that this year we will have eliminated 1000 tonnes of plastic food packaging and we are on target to do the same again next year.

In addition, we appreciate that customers need to have things made as convenient as possible in order to ensure they properly dispose of plastic packaging. Therefore, we are committed to only use plastic that can be widely recycled and recovered through conventional waste management systems and infrastructure. We have focused particularly on replacing 1700 tonnes of non-recyclable black food trays with recyclable alternatives and we will have completed this switch by the spring.

We have also taken a number of steps to eliminate single-use plastics from our stores, including replacing the plastic cutlery with FSC certified wooden alternatives, removing plastic straws and replacing them with paper ones and replacing 5p single-use plastic carrier bags with a sturdier 10p reusable bag. Over 95% of the hot drinks served in our 400+ cafes are served in reusable china.

This year, we will also trial several major initiatives to recover plastics that local authorities do not currently collect, including flexible films. We are also working collaboratively with other retailers and manufacturers to improve the recycling of flexible plastic films.

We are a signatory to the UK Plastics Pact which is a voluntary agreement of over 80 organisations, both public and private, who have pledged to remove unnecessary plastics; ensure that all plastic is collected and recycled; and that recycled plastic is used in manufacturing processes rather than new material which might add to the waste stream. The date set for these targets is 2025 but M&S will be working hard to achieve them by 2022 and we will publicly report on our progress.
We recognise there is more to do, but I hope this response reassures you that M&S is committed to tackling the challenges caused by plastic and collaborating with customers and stakeholders more broadly to help secure a positive future for the environment.

Thank you again for taking the time to write to us.

Yours sincerely

Mike

MIKE BARRY
Director of Sustainable Business
Plan A

MY M&S FAVOURITE
Wild Salmon & Cucumber Sandwich
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Dear Mr Lindsay,

Thank you for your email of 3 December to the Secretary of State about packaging waste and recycling. I have been asked to reply and I apologise for the delay in doing so.

The Government is currently working with retailers and the Waste Resources Action Programme (WRAP) to encourage their efforts to reduce waste and to explore the introduction of plastic free supermarket initiatives in which fresh food is sold loose, giving consumers the choice. Packaging has an important and positive role to play in reducing product damage, increasing shelf-life, and reducing food waste. However, there are opportunities where offering food loose may help to reduce plastic waste whilst not impacting on shelf life. WRAP has published a technical report on the evidence for providing fresh produce loose. The purpose is to inform a dialogue for retailers on providing uncut fresh fruit and vegetables loose, without increasing food waste. This report will inform future published guidance.

Further to this work, we are working with Morrisons to evaluate their current trial of selling produce loose, to assess the impact of selling uncut fresh produce plastic-free or loose on food waste. The results will be used to inform further retailer and supplier action.

This Government wants to ensure UK households and businesses recycle as much as possible, where products cannot be re-used or waste prevented in the first instance – a key component of which is lending our continued support to the UK Plastics Pact. Our recently published Resources and Waste Strategy outlines a number of key changes we want to make that will significantly bolster UK recycling. An important part of this will be reforming current producer responsibility systems (including packaging waste regulations) to financially incentivise producers to take greater responsibility for the environmental impacts of their products. These reforms will incentivise better design and ensure better use of materials at the end of life. This could include making producers pay more if their products are not easily recyclable. These proposals will be subject to consultation shortly.

At Budget 2018, the Chancellor announced a world-leading new tax on produced or imported plastic packaging that does not include at least 30% recycled content, subject to
consultation, from April 2022. This will address the current issue of it often being cheaper to use new, non-recycled plastic material despite its greater environmental impact. More information can be found on the GOV.UK website.

While resources and waste policy is of course a devolved matter, the Government will continue to work closely with the devolved administrations to ensure that our approaches are aligned.

Yours sincerely,

Dimple Hirani
Ministerial Contact Unit
McErlean, Carole

From: Andrea Gillian <Andrea.Gillian@local.gov.uk>
Sent: 04 January 2019 18:18
To: McErlean, Carole
Subject: action on single use plastics
Attachments: LGA.docx; Asda.docx; Co-op.docx; Iceland.docx; Lidl.docx; Marks and Spencer.docx; Sainsbury's.docx; Tesco.docx

Dear Ms McErlean

Thank you for your letter to Mark Lloyd requesting support from the LGA. I am responding on his behalf.

The LGA is a membership organisation which represents councils in England and Wales. As the representative organisation for your council is the Northern Ireland LGA (NILGA), I would suggest that in the first instance your request should be directed to NILGA as they are able to provide support to your council.

Kind regards

Andrea Gillian
Executive Business Manager
Local Government Association

Phone: 020 7664 3016
Email: andrea.gillian@local.gov.uk
Mobile: 07768 270145
18 Smith Square, London, SW1P 3HZ
www.local.gov.uk

From: McErlean, Carole [mailto:Carole.McErlean@ardsandnorthdown.gov.uk]
Sent: 04 December 2018 09:58
To: Mark Lloyd <Mark.Lloyd@local.gov.uk>
Subject: action on single use plastics

Dear Chief Executive

Please find attached correspondence from David Lindsay, Director of Environment, re single use plastics.

Kind regards

Carole McErlean
PA to David Lindsay
Director of Environment
Ards and North Down Borough Council
Environmental Resource Centre
15a Balloo Drive
Bangor BT19 7QY

☎ 0300 013 3333 ext 40400
McErlean, Carole

From: Derek McCallan <d.mccallan@nilga.org>
Sent: 05 December 2018 14:45
To: McErlean, Carole
Cc: Sarah Little
Subject: RE: action on single use plastics

Received with thanks Carole.

For David's information, we (NILGA) will raise this at our All Council Meeting of 14th December.

Kind regards,

Derek McCallan
Chief Executive
Northern Ireland Local Government Association
Tel: 02890 798972
Mobile: 07989850706
Twitter: @NI_LGA

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From: McErlean, Carole <Carole.McErlean@ardsandnorthdown.gov.uk>
Sent: 04 December 2018 09:49
To: Derek McCallan <d.mccallan@nilga.org>
Subject: action on single use plastics

Dear Chief Executive,

Please find attached correspondence from David Lindsay, Director of Environment, re single use plastics.

Kind regards

Carole McErlean
PA to David Lindsay
Director of Environment
Ards and North Down Borough Council
Environmental Resource Centre
15a Ballico Drive
Bangor BT19 7QY

0300 013 3333 ext 40400

ardsandnorthdown.gov.uk

If you are requesting information under the Freedom Of Information Act, the Environmental Information Regulations or the Data Protection Act, please forward your enquiry to FOI@ardsandnorthdown.gov.uk. The Council will begin processing your request once it is received at that address.
Mr David Lindsay  
Director of Environment  
Ards and North Down Borough Council  
Town Hall  
The Castle  
Bangor  
BT20 4BT  

Dear Mr Lindsay  

Re: Call for Action by Large Supermarket Retailers for Action on Single Use Plastics  

I refer to your letter dated 3 December 2018, referred to me by Mr Liam Hannaway, Chief Executive, for attention. Please be advised that your letter has been considered by Full Council at a meeting held in January 2019.  

It was agreed that Newry, Mourne and Down District Council:—  

a) would support Ards and North Down Borough Council in a call for action, by large supermarket retailers, on single use plastics.  

b) would support Ards and North Down Borough Council in its petition to the Secretary of State for the Environment, concerning the incorporation of the measures requested by the large supermarket retailers into future legislation.  

c) authorise Council Officials to write to the supermarket retailers, as well as the Secretary of State for the Environment, confirming the Council’s support for Ards and North Down Borough Council.  

The Council has also noted that Spar and Eurospar supermarkets should be included in the call for action on single use plastics.  

Please do contact me should you require any further information.  

Yours sincerely  

Mr P W Dinsmore  
Head of Waste Processing and Disposal
Under Section 25 of the Northern Ireland (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2006, public authorities have a statutory duty to act in the way it considers best calculated to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development in Northern Ireland.

Members may recall that our Council recently worked in partnership with Sustainable Northern Ireland (SNI), NILGA and the Institute of Civil Engineers to host a conference on the UN’s sustainable development goals (SDGs), entitled ‘Global Goals, Local Action’. The conference was highly successful and attracted a wide range of delegates from across the public service, voluntary and business sectors. It provided a valuable platform upon which to highlight the key roles that each sector, not least local government, have to play in helping to achieve the 17 SDGs that were agreed by member states of the UN (including the UK) in September 2015.
Attached at Appendix 1 for information is a synopsis of the conference. Council will continue to work with Sustainable NI and other key partners to help advance the cause of the SDG agenda.

A guide entitled ‘The Sustainable Development Goals – What Local Governments Need to Know’ has been produced by the United Cities and Local Governments organisation, which represents and defends the interests of local governments on the world stage, regardless of the size of the communities they serve. Headquartered in Barcelona, the organisation’s stated mission is:

“To be the united voice and world advocate of democratic local self-government, promoting its values, objectives and interests, through cooperation between local governments, and within the wider international community.”

This valuable guidance document is being promoted to managers across our Council, who have been encouraged make reference to it in the routine planning, development and delivery of our services. A copy of the document is attached at Appendix 2 and can also be accessed using the following web link:

https://www.uclg.org/sites/default/files/the_sdgs_what_localgov_need_to_know_0.pdf

**RECOMMENDATION**

It is recommended that Council notes this information.
Moderator: Dr Cara Augustenborg

Speakers:
Andrew Cassells, Chair, Sustainable NI
Councillor Eddie Thompson, Deputy Mayor Ards & North Down Borough Council
David Lindsay, Director of Environment, Ards & North Down Borough Council
Dr Susann Power, Ulster University – Sustainable Tourism
Pete Gray, Arup/ICE -Planning & Resilience
Gillian McKee, BITCNI – Responsible Business
Alan McVicker, Strategic Investment Board/Circular Economy Steering Group – Resource Management
Tom Andrews, Sustainable Food Cities – Sustainable Food
Colin Jess, Social Enterprise NI – Responsible Procurement

All presentations will be available via Sustainable NI website (www.sustainableni.org) – under SD Forum, Resources. If you do not have login details please contact emma@sustainableni.org,
Background to the SDGs

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a call for action by all countries – poor, rich and middle-income – to promote prosperity while protecting the planet. They recognize that ending poverty must go hand-in-hand with strategies that build economic growth and address a range of social needs including education, health, social protection, and job opportunities, while tackling climate change and environmental protection.

On 1 January 2016, the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development — adopted by world leaders in September 2015 at an historic UN Summit — officially came into force. Over the next fifteen years, with these new Goals that universally apply to all, countries will mobilize efforts to end all forms of poverty, fight inequalities and tackle climate change, while ensuring that no one is left behind.

The SDGs build on the success of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and aim to go further to end all forms of poverty.

More information: www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/
Audience breakdown

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Summary of Presentations

All presentations will be available via Sustainable NI website ([www.sustainableni.org](http://www.sustainableni.org)) – under SD Forum, Resources. If you do not have log in details please contact [emma@sustainableni.org](mailto:emma@sustainableni.org)

The following report summarises these presentations, questions & answers and table discussions.

**Welcomes**

Dr Cara Augustenborg welcomed attendees to the event.

‘An honour to facilitate this event’.

#LocationActionNI
Andrews Cassells, Chair, Sustainable NI introduced Sustainable NI. One of the aims of the event was to develop an All Party Group on Sustainable Development comprising of elected members from all 11 councils to be Sustainable Development ‘Champions’.

Councillor Eddie Thompson, Deputy Mayor of Ards and North Down Borough Council welcomed attendees to the iconic venue, Coffee Cure and to Ards and North Down Borough Council region. He highlighted the importance of looking at the power Council’s have and how they can be used to make local changes which will influence the wider sustainability agenda.

David Lindsay, Director of Environment, Ards & North Down Borough Council introduced the audience to the on-going work on sustainability at Ards and North Down Borough Council.
Summary:

- Sustainable Development must begin with strategic intent
- Ards and North Down Borough Council have a comprehensive recycling service forming part of the Sustainable Waste Resource Strategy
- Sustainable procurement – tackling single use plastics and lobbying local organisations
- Sustainable Business – aim to be best in class. The Council already has the Environmental Management System ISO14001 & is an active participant in the Arena Benchmarking Survey
- Sustainable Lifestyles – expansion of greenways, ‘refill’ scheme, expansion of electric car charging network
- Empowering local communities – Live Here Love Here fund, Best Kept Awards
- Council members in Ards and North Down Borough Council are enthusiastic advocates of Sustainable Development

Michael Ewing, Coordinator of the Irish Environmental Network, Keynote speaker.

- Emphasised the need for Local government to adopt the UN Sustainable Development Goals
- Introduced the Coalition 2030 initiative.
- Human Society is entirely reliant on the natural environment and on its present course is destined to destroy the ecosystems on which it relies for its existence.
- Highlighted the aspiration to migrate to a circular economy
- Sustainable Development Goals – cross cutting objectives, integrated, inter-related and ‘leave no-one behind’
• For SDGs to be a success – look to partnership processes, working together, look at wellbeing, and integrate SDGs in local development plans and council work in a holistic way.
• The 5P’s – Planet, People, Prosperity, Peace & Partnership.

• Example – SDG 11 Sustainable Cities & Communities
  - protecting natural heritage
  - effects of water related disasters
  - waste collection

• What kind of world are we leaving for our children?
Showcasing local, practical action on the Sustainable Development Goals

Dr Susann Power, Ulster University – Sustainable Tourism

- Sustainable tourism serves as a means for wider sustainable development
- Creating a balance – unspoilt nature, economic health, subjective well being
- Talk to the people living in the tourist destination.
- Stakeholder participation
- Avoid eco-tokenism
- Vital to monitor and mitigate
- The Burren & Cliffs of Moher UNESCO Global Geopark – local businesses come together and share best practice

Pete Grey, Arup/ICE – Planning & Resilience

- Engineering is vital to SDGs
- Sustainable Development was already in Planning legislation but goals need to be established in local priorities in order to ensure they are taken forward
- Example – Welsh Water
• Example CLIMATE – Derry City and Strabane District Council
http://www.derrystrabane.com/Subsites/CLIMATE
• Arup are mapping the goals within their projects portfolio.
• ‘Living with Water’ project, Belfast City Council – protect from flooding, enhance the environment, facilitate city growth

Gillian McKee, Business in the Community – Responsible Business

• Business are a critical partner for achieving the SDGs
• SDGs are an opportunity for business led solutions, connect business strategies, offer a framework to shape and communicate their strategies and to stabilise societies and markets
• Top 5 Goals to business – Decent Work & Economic Growth; Climate Action; Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure; Quality Education; Good Health & Well-being
Example: Danske Bank – Quality Education (SDG4); to make people and businesses financially confident and secure by supporting entrepreneurs; Decent Work & Economic Growth (SDG8); Climate Action (SDG13) by aiming for Zero Net Carbon Economy

Example: Adams – produces a Carbon Neutral Beer by supporting Responsible Production & Consumption (SDG12) by using local barley and Climate Action (SDG13) by reducing the need for pesticides

Act together!

Alan McVicker, Strategic Investment Board, Circular Economy Steering Group – Resource Management

2010 – started thinking and talking about the Circular Economy
2014/15 amount of recycling overtook amount landfilled
Must maintain value within a product, value is lost through recycling
Traditional import materials and export waste – use some of the waste we produce
Example: Industrial Symbiosis matches the waste of one organisation with the raw material of another
Embedding Sustainability into Communities
Example: LIVE Smart – Causeway Coast & Glens Borough Council
The Circular Economy, SDGs and Programme for Government/Community Planning can be mapped together
Tom Andrews, Sustainable Food Cities – Sustainable Food

- Solving food and poverty does contribute to Sustainable Development
- Have to work at council level on food
- Lowest paid jobs are in the food industry
- Stopping food waste could feed 3 billion people per year
- Example: Sustainable Fish Cities Durham – a collective pledge by universities, restaurants, schools, hospitals and councils to only serve sustainably sourced fish
- Example: Sugar Smart – 1207 organisational pledges to reduce sugar
- Mapping and tackling food poverty & diet related ill health
• Social Value maximised what the public pound gets back
• Social Value is not just about financial transactions. It includes health, happiness, well-being, inclusion and empowerment
• Consider Social Value in Procurement
• Should be legislation for Social Value, eg The Public Services (Social Value) Act 2012 (England & Wales) – a Social Value Bill
• Example: Salford

Environmental Wellbeing

- Improving energy efficiency – reducing overall energy use and making sustainable energy choices
- Improving living conditions and housing
- Reducing waste and emissions
- Increasing recycling and reuse of resources
- Use of sustainable products
- Ethical purchasing e.g. Fairtrade products
- Improving the place – public spaces and parks

Economic wellbeing

- Reducing worklessness
- Workforce resilience – keeping people in work
- Quality local employment e.g. living wage
- Economic and social growth – creating a better place for business to grow facilitating good links between with local business
- Reducing poverty and increasing living standards

Community Empowerment

- Increased resilience and peoples ability to help themselves
- Reducing dependence on public services
- Improving personal aspirations – education, employment, living standards, social interactions
- Increasing positive role models
- Reducing health inequalities – closing the health gap in deprived areas
- Supporting equalities and cohesion

Social Wellbeing

- Increasing opportunities for volunteering
- Increased ownership and involvement of service users, wider community including work with C&V and SE
- Making services accessible and reach those most in need
- Reducing crime and disorder
- Improving family life

• Example: Belfast City Council – Leisure Transformation Programme incorporated a number of social value clauses including employing the unemployed/economically inactive and supply chain opportunities
• Meet the buyer events and encourage young entrepreneurs
• Fund resources for social projects
Summary of Q&A

Question: We are not doing enough so what else can we do? How do we move from Green Wash to Green Action?
Answers:

- Keep up the challenge on businesses
- Open and honest conversations
- Look at shareholder value – are businesses actually doing good?
- It’s not always about maximisation of profits but should be about optimisation
- Young people look more to the environmental & social issues so changes are coming – these are our future investors and shareholders
- Business can be a force for positive change
- Needs a cultural mind-shift
- Key to influence business is to work with educational services
- Personal influence – look at your pension funds – are they being invested in something sustainable?
- Look at Procurement Contracts & Strategies
- Needs to be embedded in legislation

Question: Should we be having a ‘knee-jerk’ reaction to banning plastics? Removing the plastics to make it easier to recycle?
Answer:

- 60% of plastics in the environment come from textiles and car tyres
- need to rethink plastics
- carbon ramifications on other materials for packaging

Question: How do we make tourism sustainable when by its nature it is not sustainable?
Answer:

- Need to change the language about sustainable tourism
- It should be about moral tourism
- more emphasis making transportation more efficient – efficient air and sea travel

Question: North/South similarities or differences?
Answer:

- opportunity for learning between the north and the south
- There is an SDG stakeholder forum in Ireland
- Lower Councillor participation in the south
- Shift in Ireland within the past 6-9 months within the media on sustainability
- There are some good cross border projects on going
- Cross border opportunity on food would be good
Table Discussions

Questions – How can individuals and organisations engage with the Sustainable Development Goals?

Table 1

- Links to Programme for Government
- Housing – right to live in a safe place
- Health & Well-being
  - Muddy boots – schools growing, health & nutrition, Eco-schools
  - Churches & youth groups
- NI Housing Executive – Community Asset Transfer, eg Peas Park, Belfast - £1.5m invested in Social
- NILGA – Education on Community Planning and equitable society

Table 2

- Geothermal – high capital cost/low running costs
- PV Panels – long payback period, linked to water heater
- Make renewable energy more affordable
- Higher building efficiency
- Link building efficiency to Building standards and planning approval
- Are the public aware of the fuel sources used to generate heat/electricity
• Transport system (EV’s)
  • Education – location of charging points, battery life, range anxiety
  • Whole life costs – damage to the environment
  • Power source to charge battery – is it renewable?
  • Public transport – accessibility & convenience
  • Cars – mind set, younger generation do not use cars, alternative transport options?

Table 3

• Real Living Wage - should be mandatory.
• Public Service wage freezes have an impact on in-work poverty
• Leadership to local economy – public sector should lead the way, private sector will follow. Social economy sector must also address
• Upskilling – smarter ways to do things, pathways to progress, opportunities to develop and grow
• Education is key – Goal 4
• Move away from zero hours contracts
• Social enterprises are bad at this. At odds with ethos.
• Agency workers – conditions not always as good as for directly employed workers
• Put a ‘local’ aspect on social clauses
• Put an economic value on volunteering
• Economic and social value being monitored on Antrim & Newtownabbey Borough Council
• Small/start-up businesses should be mentored by larger, established businesses
• Effective urban planning
• Create jobs and prosperity without straining land resources – how can this be mitigated?
• Issues – congestion, access to services, housing, infrastructure, pollution – how can this be mitigated?
• Impact of changing society and demographics, eg Aging population, Brexit, reduced investment
• What do we want to influence?
  - Community Planning - partnerships – covers all SD goals
  - Media (need positive champions)
  - Community Influence – partnership and grassroots around an issue
    - need to frame the debate around an issue they can own
    - Cultural shift – co-production and behavioural shift
  - Citizens Assembly – NI Voluntary/pilot
• Sustainable Development as a concept needs to be tangible
• How is national policy translated into local action? eg Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 (essentially Sustainable Development goals)
• Local Development Plan – LDP is key to developing sustainable cities
• Don’t always need to start with objective but we can push issues towards Sustainable Development goals
• Shareholders – the right letters to the right people
  • avoid investing in Fossil Fuels
  • disinvest/reinvest (Smartifications)
  • NI could be a leading example by supporting investment into the right shareholders
• Social enterprises – support these
  • remanufacture items (electrical items)
  • support circular economy
  • social local enterprises supports young people
  • target young people for employment, develop their skills
  • identify economic benefits – employment, affordable items
  • difficulty with space for expansion – options for satellite sites and council support
  • Social co-operatives
• Adaption
  • Councils’ responsibility to adapting and protecting communities and people and creating sustainable resilient societies, eg SUDs (Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems)
  • Implement sustainable & resilient measures
  • Find a way to report on adaptation & implementation – how can councils monitor and report progress, how can councils identify risks and vulnerabilities
  • Develop and encourage use of clean energy to reduce carbon emissions across councils & sectors within councils
THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
WHAT LOCAL GOVERNMENTS NEED TO KNOW
On 25 September 2015, the Member States of the United Nations agreed on the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the Post-2015 Development Agenda. The SDGs build on the Millennium Development Goals, the global agenda that was pursued from 2000 to 2015, and will guide global action on sustainable development until 2030.

The SDGs are a cause for celebration by local and regional governments the world over. Even before the confirmation of the final 17 goals, the inclusive nature of the Post-2015 process itself represented a major victory for all stakeholders.

The UN carried out the largest consultation in its history on the Post-2015 Agenda. Throughout the process, UCLG, facilitating the Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments, advocated for a stand-alone goal on sustainable urbanization and called for all goals and targets to take into account the different contexts, opportunities and challenges at sub-national level.

The inclusion of Goal 11 to “Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable” is, in large part, the fruit of the hard-fought campaign by local governments, their associations and the urban community. SDG11 marks a major step forward in the recognition of the transformative power of urbanization for development, and of the role of city leaders in driving global change from the bottom up.

However, the role of local administrations in the achievement of the Agenda goes far beyond Goal 11. All of the SDGs have targets that are directly or indirectly related to the daily work of local and regional governments. Local governments should not be seen as mere implementers of the agenda. Local governments are policy makers, catalysts of change and the level of government best-placed to link the global goals with local communities.

UCLG’s members are committed to actively contributing to a new global partnership between international institutions, national governments, civil society, the private sector and, of course, local and regional governments. We will continue to use global platforms to speak out for the potential of local action to drive development and to call for appropriate legal and financial frameworks to support all local and regional governments in playing our part in the achievement of this ambitious, integrated and universal agenda.
**SDG 01**

This goal is about raising the incomes of the poorest, but it’s also about ensuring access to basic services, and protecting everyone from human-caused and natural disasters

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### Why does SDG1 matter to local governments?

SDG 1 takes a multi-dimensional view of poverty and therefore requires multiple, coordinated responses. Local governments are in the ideal position to identify people living in poverty on the ground, and to target resources and services to help them escape it.

Our responsibilities for local basic services, such as water and sanitation, make us key partners in the achievement of SDG1.

We can also play a role by developing local economic development strategies to create jobs and raise incomes, and by building the resilience of our communities to shocks and disasters.

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**OTHER RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL AGENDAS**

- Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030
- Financing for Development
- Habitat III

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**RELEVANT TARGETS FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENTS**

1.1 by 2030, **ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY** for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day

1.2 by 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in **POVERTY IN ALL ITS DIMENSIONS** according to national definitions

1.4 by 2030 ensure that all men and women, particularly the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as **ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES**, ownership, and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology, and financial services including microfinance

1.5 by 2030 **BUILD THE RESILIENCE OF THE POOR** and those in vulnerable situations, and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters
Why does SDG2 matter to local governments?

Local and regional governments’ management of natural resources in rural areas, particularly land and water, underpins food security for the surrounding territory. Local governments can support agricultural production and local economic growth by strengthening transport infrastructure and markets to promote local food chains.

In urban areas, local governments must ensure that people are able to purchase and cook safe, affordable, nutritious food. Urban planning can play a major role in waste reduction and food security by facilitating effective food-related transport and storage, access to clean water and sanitation. They can also promote urban agriculture on both public and private land.

Local governments can use healthcare services and schools to identify and tackle child malnutrition.

Rural local governments can manage collective resources and reform land tenure in ways that protect the rights of the poorer groups, including secondary right holders.

OTHER RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL AGENDAS:
- Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030
- Financing for Development • Beijing +20 • Climate Change

RELEVANT TARGETS FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

2.1 by 2030 END HUNGER and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round

2.2 by 2030 END ALL FORMS OF MALNUTRITION, including achieving by 2025 the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under five years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent GIRLS, PREGNANT AND LACTATING WOMEN, and older persons

2.3 by 2030 double the agricultural productivity and the incomes of SMALL-SCALE FOOD PRODUCERS, particularly women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through SECURE AND EQUAL ACCESS TO LAND, other productive resources and inputs, KNOWLEDGE, financial services, MARKETS, and opportunities for value addition and NON-FARM EMPLOYMENT

2.4 by 2030 ensure SUSTAINABLE FOOD PRODUCTION SYSTEMS and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters, and that progressively improve land and soil quality
Why does SDG3 matter to local governments?

The provision of clean water and sanitation is essential to lowering infant, child and maternal mortality. Local governments in urban areas must be particularly vigilant as urban rates of child mortality areas are stagnating in many countries. Local governments can address this by slum improvement programmes and by increasing access to basic services for the urban poor.

HIV/AIDS are increasingly being understood as a local governance issue. Urban areas are often the nexus for the spread of HIV/AIDS because of their high population density, transport hubs, and prevalence of vulnerable groups. Local governments can play an important role in identifying local needs, mainstreaming HIV/AIDS activities across departments, and coordinating prevention and response activities. Many local governments provide education and information and services to prevent HIV/AIDS.

Local governments can use urban planning and public transport to reduce air pollution, foster healthy lifestyles and prevent deaths from road traffic accidents.

Local governments can contribute to the reduction of deaths caused by water and soil pollution through effective natural resource management and environmental protection.

OTHER RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL AGENDAS:
- Financing for Development
- Beijing +20
- Habitat III
- Climate Change

<table>
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<tr>
<th>RELEVANT TARGETS FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENTS</th>
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<td><strong>3.1</strong> by 2030 reduce the global MATERNAL MORTALITY ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births</td>
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<td><strong>3.2</strong> by 2030 end preventable deaths of newborns and under-five children</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>3.3</strong> by 2030 end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, WATER-BORNE DISEASES, and other communicable diseases</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>3.6</strong> by 2020 halve global deaths and injuries from ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3.7</strong> by 2030 ensure universal access to SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH CARE SERVICES, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3.9</strong> by 2030 substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water, and soil POLLUTION AND CONTAMINATION</td>
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Why does SDG4 matter to local governments?

Education, particularly at primary level, is a direct responsibility of local governments in many countries. This means local governments will be called on to help achieve SDG4.

Local governments are well-placed to identify and tackle the barriers to school attendance in our communities.

Local governments can integrate technical and vocational training programmes into local economic development strategies, making sure training is valuable to labour market opportunities into account.

Local governments are particularly well-placed to reach out to vulnerable and marginalized individuals and communities and to ensure they have access to education and training that meet their needs.

OTHER RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL AGENDAS:
  - Financing for Development • Beijing +20 • Habitat III

**RELEVANT TARGETS FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENTS**

4.1 by 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes

4.2 by 2030 ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT, CARE AND PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION so that they are ready for primary education

4.3 by 2030 ensure EQUAL ACCESS FOR ALL WOMEN AND MEN to affordable quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university

4.4 by 2030, increase by x% the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL SKILLS, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship

4.5 by 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure EQUAL ACCESS TO ALL LEVELS OF EDUCATION and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, and children in vulnerable situations

4.6 by 2030 ensure all learners acquire knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including among others through EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship, and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture’s contribution to sustainable development

4.a A BUILD AND UPGRADE EDUCATION FACILITIES that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all
Why does SDG5 matter to local governments?

Local governments can act as a model for gender equality and the empowerment of women through non-discriminatory service provision to citizens and fair employment practices.

Local governments are on the frontline of identifying and tackling violence and harmful practices against women. Urban planning (particularly the creation and maintenance of public spaces) and local policing are both essential tools in tackling these issues. Local governments also have a role to play in providing services to women affected by violence.

Regional and governments and rural municipalities can identify and tackle barriers to women’s equal access to land control and ownership.

Getting more women into elected office at local level is a top priority in terms of empowering women, both as a goal in its own right, and because local politics is often the first step to regional and national office. Female leaders in local government can challenge gender stereotypes and set an example to young girls.

Local governments can mainstream gender equality across all areas of their work in order to tackle the multiple barriers to women’s empowerment.

OTHER RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL AGENDAS:
- Financing for Development
- Beijing +20
- Habitat III
Why does SDG6 matter to local governments?

Ensuring access to clean water and sanitation is usually a responsibility of local governments, and relies on effective local governance, natural resource management, and urban planning.

The challenges involved can vary hugely at sub-national level, particularly between urban and rural areas.

In urban areas, the main challenge is often a lack of access to basic services in informal settlements, or high prices and a lack of quality control of water from private vendors. In rural areas, water may be free, but it may involve long journeys to and from the source, and may be contaminated.

Local governments have a role to play in improving water quality through environmental protection measures and sustainable solid waste management.

Integrated water resources management requires horizontal cooperation in planning and environmental policy between municipalities and regions across borders. Local governments are ideally placed to support participatory management of water and sanitation by communities, including slum-dwellers.

OTHER RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL AGENDAS:
- Financing for Development
- Climate Change
- Habitat III

RELEVANT TARGETS FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

6.1 by 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to SAFE AND AFFORDABLE DRINKING WATER for all

6.2 by 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable SANITATION and hygiene for all, and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations

6.3 by 2030, improve water quality by REDUCING POLLUTION, eliminating dumping and minimising release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater, and INCREASING RECYCLING AND SAFE REUSE by x% [to be decided] globally

6.4 by 2030, substantially increase WATER-USE EFFICIENCY across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity, and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity

6.5 by 2030 implement INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AT ALL LEVELS, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate

6.6 by 2020 protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes

6.b support and strengthen the PARTICIPATION OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES for improving water and sanitation management
**SDG 07**

This goal is about making sure everyone has access to green energy

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**ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL.**

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**Why does SDG7 matter to local governments?**

Local governments are often best placed to identify gaps in access to affordable energy among vulnerable groups in our communities.

Local governments can contribute to energy efficiency directly by investing in energy efficient buildings and green energy sources in public institutions (government offices, schools, etc.) and by introducing sustainability criteria into our procurement practices. Such initiatives can have the added advantage of reducing public spending on energy.

In cities, local transport and urban planning policies, as well as new ‘smart city’ technologies, can have a significant impact on energy efficiency and carbon emissions.

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**OTHER RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL AGENDAS:**

- Financing for Development
- Climate Change
- Habitat III

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**RELEVANT TARGETS FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENTS**

- **7.1** by 2030 ensure **UNIVERSAL ACCESS** to affordable, reliable, and modern energy services

- **7.2** increase substantially the share of **RENEWABLE ENERGY** in the global energy mix by 2030

- **7.3** double the global rate of improvement in **ENERGY EFFICIENCY** by 2030
**SDG 08**

This goal is about creating decent jobs and economic opportunities for everyone

**PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL.**

**Why does SDG8 matter to local governments?**

Local governments can generate growth and employment from the bottom up through local economic development strategies that harness the unique resources and opportunities in our territories.

Local governments can identify children at risk of child labour and work to ensure they attend school. We can also work in partnership with the informal sector to improve their working conditions and social protections, and to encourage formalisation where appropriate.

Local governments can act as an example in providing safe and secure working environments, and in guaranteeing equal pay for equal work. We can also include these practices as part of our procurement criteria when working with the private and third sectors.

Local governments are best placed to work with communities to assess the benefits and costs of tourism in our areas and to develop strategic plans to ensure activity in this sector is sustainable.

**OTHER RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL AGENDAS:**

- Financing for Development
- Beijing +20
- Habitat III
- Agenda 21 for Culture

**RELEVANT TARGETS FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENTS**

- **8.3** promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, DECENT JOB CREATION, entrepreneurship, CREATIVITY AND INNOVATION, and encourage FORMALISATION and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises including through access to financial services

- **8.5** by 2030 achieve full and productive employment and DECENT WORK FOR ALL WOMEN AND MEN, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and EQUAL PAY FOR WORK OF EQUAL VALUE

- **8.6** by 2020 substantially reduce the proportion of YOUTH not in employment, education or training

- **8.7** take immediate and effective measures to secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of CHILD LABOUR, eradicate FORCED LABOUR, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms including recruitment and use of child soldiers

- **8.8** protect labour rights and promote SAFE AND SECURE WORKING ENVIRONMENTS of all workers, including migrant workers, particularly women migrants, and those in precarious employment

- **8.9** by 2030 devise and implement policies to promote SUSTAINABLE TOURISM WHICH CREATES JOBS, PROMOTES LOCAL CULTURE AND PRODUCTS
Why does SDG9 matter to local governments?

Regional and metropolitan governments are particularly important in developing and maintaining infrastructure to serve urban areas and to link them up with their surrounding territories.

Local governments can include the promotion of small-scale industry and start-ups in their local economic development strategies, taking into account local resources, needs and markets.

We can identify gaps in access to ICT and the internet in our communities and take steps to bridge them, particularly through provision in public spaces such as libraries.

OTHER RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL AGENDAS:

- Financing for Development
- Habitat III
- Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030
- Climate Change
Why does SDG10 matter to local governments?

Local governments are essential to the reduction of inequality within countries. It will be vital to channel resources to local governments in the most deprived areas, and to build our capacities to identify and tackle poverty and exclusion.

Local governments have a particular role to play in political inclusion at local level. We can promote the participation of minority and traditionally underrepresented groups in public consultation processes, and in standing for elected office.

Local governments can implement best practices in terms of equality and non-discrimination in our own institutions and operations, as well as making these criteria in our procurement of goods and services. We also have the responsibility to provide public services in a non-discriminatory way.

Local governments can include progressive local taxation in our fiscal policy and dedicate local budgets to boosting the employment opportunities and income of the poorest households in our communities.

OTHER RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL AGENDAS:

• Financing for Development • Habitat III • Beijing +20
Why does SDG11 matter to local governments?

This goal directly calls on mayors and city governments to play our role in the Post-2015 Agenda.

The rapid urbanization of many cities in the global south has led to the growth of slums. City governments must develop strategic urban plans to prevent their growth and work with slum-dwellers to improve conditions and provide basic services where slums already exist. Access to affordable housing is also an issue in many of the richest cities in the world; city governments must regulate land and housing markets to guarantee the right to housing to their poorest residents.

City governments have responsibility for promoting the use of public transport in urban areas in order to improve road safety and reduce emissions. It is also our job to provide citizens with safe, green public spaces, such as parks, squares and gardens.

In the context of rapid global urbanization, participatory urban planning is more important than ever if we are to prevent urban sprawl, tackle segregation, and reduce carbon emissions in cities. Sustainable solid waste management, with an emphasis on reuse and recycling, is also vital to the reduction of cities’ environmental impact. Many cities are treasure troves of cultural heritage. Local governments are vital in defining, identifying and protecting tangible and intangible urban cultural heritage for future generations.

Cities, particularly coastal cities, are already facing the impact of climate change. It is vital that local governments take action to mitigate the effects of climate change and to protect the most vulnerable in our communities from the effects of natural disasters.

Finally, we know that no city is an island. Urban governments must cooperate with our rural and regional counterparts to make sure that cities work in harmony with the rural areas on which they depend for food and natural resources.

OTHER RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL AGENDAS:
- Financing for Development • Habitat III • Climate Change
- Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030
- Agenda 21 for Culture
**RELEVANT TARGETS FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENTS**

11.1 by 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable **HOUSING AND BASIC SERVICES**, and upgrade slums

11.2 by 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding **PUBLIC TRANSPORT**, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons

11.3 by 2030 enhance inclusive and sustainable **URBANIZATION** and capacities for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement **PLANNING** and management in all countries

11.4 strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world’s **CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE**

11.5 by 2030 significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of affected people and decrease by y% the economic losses relative to GDP caused by disasters, including water-related **DISASTERS**, with the focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations

11.6 by 2030, reduce the adverse per capita **ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF CITIES**, including by paying special attention to **AIR QUALITY**, municipal and other **WASTE MANAGEMENT**

11.7 by 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, **GREEN AND PUBLIC SPACES**, particularly for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities

11.a support positive economic, social and environmental **LINKS BETWEEN URBAN, PERI-URBAN AND RURAL AREAS** by strengthening national and regional development planning

11.b by 2020, increase by x% the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to **CLIMATE CHANGE, RESILIENCE TO DISASTERS**, develop and implement in line with the forthcoming Hyogo Framework holistic **DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT** at all levels

11.c support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, for sustainable and resilient **BUILDINGS UTILIZING LOCAL MATERIALS**
Why does SDG12 matter to local governments?

Local and regional governments can support short supply chains, thereby reducing transport and carbon emissions, through land management, infrastructure, urban planning, education and training, and public markets.

We have a particular role to play in fostering the sustainable consumption and production of energy and water, which we can do using a wide variety of tools, from urban planning to the use of block unit pricing mechanisms.

As consumers of goods and services, local and regional governments can establish procurement criteria that take waste and carbon emissions from potential providers into account.

As the level of government closest to the people, we are well-placed to raise citizens’ awareness of the importance of sustainable production and consumption and to equip them with the knowledge and tools to reduce their environmental footprint.

Local and regional governments should be key partners in developing and implementing tools to monitor the impact of tourism in our jurisdictions, and in working to make sure tourism creates jobs and promotes local culture while limiting waste and carbon emissions.

OTHER RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL AGENDAS:
• Financing for Development, Habitat III • Climate Change • Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030
Why does SDG13 matter to local governments?

Local and regional governments, especially in cities, are often on the frontline of dealing with the effects of climate change. It is vital that our capacities to deal with climate related hazards and natural disasters are strengthened so that we can protect our communities, particularly the most vulnerable.

Local leaders have a history of leading from the bottom up in combatting climate change and of raising awareness at local level.

It is essential that local governments, particularly in the most vulnerable cities, integrate climate change adaptation and mitigation into urban and regional planning to reduce the emissions of our cities and increase their resilience to environmental shocks.

OTHER RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL AGENDAS:
• Financing for Development • Habitat III • Climate Change
• Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030
• carbonn Cities Climate Registry (cCCR) • Compact of Mayors
This goal is about protecting our coasts and oceans

Why does SDG14 matter to local governments?

Almost 80 per cent of the pollution in the oceans comes from land-based activities, both in coastal areas and further inland.

Many of the world’s largest cities are located on the coast and many coastal cities discharge sewage, industrial effluent and other wastewater directly into their surrounding seas.

However, protecting our oceans and coasts is not just the responsibility of coastal cities. Any urban activity within river basins can affect the oceans, such as the discharge of sewage or industrial wastes into rivers.

Worldwide, two-thirds of the sewage from urban areas is discharged untreated into lakes, rivers and coastal waters. Urban sanitation and solid waste management are essential to reducing coastal zone pollution, as is collaboration between municipalities and at regional level.

Coastal cities must develop and implement planning and building regulations to prevent construction in unsuitable areas of the coast.

OTHER RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL AGENDAS:
* Financing for Development, Habitat III • Climate Change
* Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

RELEVANT TARGETS FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

14.1 by 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, particularly from LAND-BASED ACTIVITIES, including marine debris and nutrient pollution

14.2 by 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and COASTAL ECOSYSTEMS to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration, to achieve healthy and productive oceans

14.5 by 2020, CONSERVE AT LEAST 10 PER CENT OF COASTAL AND MARINE AREAS, consistent with national and international law and based on best available scientific information

14.b provide access of SMALL-SCALE ARTISANAL FISHERS to marine resources and markets
Why does SDG15 matter to local governments?

Local governments’ role as service providers (especially of water, sanitation, and solid waste management), coupled with our ability to incentivize behavioural change in our communities, puts us in a unique position to protect natural resources and habitats.

We are in a unique position to coordinate the partnerships with the private sector and communities that are necessary at local level for the complex task of integrated water resources management.

Local and regional governments should ensure that biodiversity conservation is an integral part of urban planning and development strategy. We should also use our local knowledge to help to implement the ‘polluter pays’ principle on the ground.

Biodiversity conservation often requires cooperation between municipalities across their borders, for example in the creation of transboundary, biodiversity and wildlife corridors.

Community-based participation and management, facilitated by local governments, is a powerful tool to halt biodiversity loss and prevent extinction.

OTHER RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL AGENDAS:
- Financing for Development
- Climate Change
- Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

RELEVANT TARGETS FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

15.1 by 2020 ensure conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland FRESHWATER ECOSYSTEMS and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

15.2 by 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded FORESTS, and increase afforestation and reforestation by x% globally

15.5 take urgent and significant action to reduce degradation of natural habitat, halt the loss of BIODIVERSITY, and by 2020 protect and prevent the EXTINCTION of threatened species

15.9 by 2020, integrate ecosystems and biodiversity values into national and LOCAL PLANNING, development processes and poverty reduction strategies, and accounts

15.6 mobilize significantly RESOURCES FROM ALL SOURCES AND AT ALL LEVELS to finance sustainable forest management, and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance sustainable forest management, including for conservation and reforestation
Why does SDG16 matter to local governments?

This goal calls on local governments to become more effective and accountable to our citizens. This requires us to tackle corruption and increase the public’s access to information.

For decades, local governments have led the way in experimenting with new forms of participatory decision-making, such as participatory budgeting and planning. This goal calls on us to expand these efforts and become even more responsive to our communities, making sure no group is excluded.

In an increasingly urbanizing world, reducing violence in urban areas will be increasingly important in the quest for global peace and security.

OTHER RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL AGENDAS:
- Financing for Development
- Habitat III
Why does SDG17 matter to local governments?

Local tax and revenue generation must play its part in financing sustainable development.

It is at the local level that coherent policies can be developed to address the multiple challenges of poverty reduction and sustainable development.

Local governments are in the ideal position to encourage and facilitate partnerships between public bodies, the private sector and civil society in our communities.

Local governments have been collaborating internationally for over one hundred years as part of the international municipal movement. We are ready and willing to take a seat at the global table.

Reliable local data will be an essential tool to monitor sub-national variations in progress and in targeting resources to make sure that no-one is left behind.

OTHER RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL AGENDAS:

- Financing for Development
- Habitat III

RELEVANT TARGETS FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

17.1 strengthen domestic resource mobilisation, including through international support to developing countries to improve domestic capacity for TAX AND OTHER REVENUE COLLECTION

17.14 enhance POLICY COHERENCE for sustainable development

17.16 enhance the GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP for sustainable development complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilise and share knowledge, expertise, technologies and financial resources to support the achievement of sustainable development goals in all countries, particularly developing countries

17.17 encourage and promote effective public, public-private, and civil society PARTNERSHIPS, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships

17.18 by 2020, enhance capacity building support to developing countries, including for LDCs and SIDS, to increase significantly the availability of HIGH-QUALITY, TIMELY AND RELIABLE DATA disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts

17.19 by 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement GDP, and support STATISTICAL CAPACITY BUILDING in developing countries
ALL SDGs ARE LOCAL: TOWARDS AN ACTION AGENDA IN HABITAT III

NEW YORK 27 SEPTEMBER 2015

STATEMENT DELIVERED BY REPRESENTATIVES OF LOCAL AND REGIONAL GOVERNMENT NETWORKS GATHERED AROUND THE GLOBAL TASKFORCE
Recalling the statements of the Global Taskforce from 2012 to 2015, in particular our joint statement with all Major Groups on the need for stand-alone goal on sustainable urbanization, the recommendations of the Global Consultation on Localization, our work together under the Urban Campaign, and the Lyon Declaration on Climate and Territories,

We want to share with you, the citizens we serve, the international community, our partners and our governments, the following commitments and convictions:

Territories are where livelihoods are guaranteed
We emphasize that cities and territories are where women and men, girls and boys, live, where they work to create their livelihoods and where dreams are made. They are where poverty and inequalities are tackled, where health and education services are provided, where ecosystems are protected, and human rights must be guaranteed.

The achievement of all SDGs requires local action
We, local and regional leaders the world round, are convinced that, by giving specific attention to the localization of all goals, particularly to sustainable urbanization in SDG 11 and building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions under SDG 16, the new agenda is triggering the type of transformation in our joint action that will lead to the world we want.

All the SDGs have a local dimension that is essential to their achievement. We, as political leaders, with a direct mandate from citizens, have a responsibility to contribute to the achievement of all of the SDGs.

The 2030 Agenda is a product of unprecedented global consultation and dialogue, in which local and regional governments have actively participated. Acknowledging the vital role of local and regional governments in the achievement of the Agenda will enable us to mobilize local stakeholders and to create new partnerships, based on a common understanding of our shared humanity.

Local governments and their associations need to be strengthened to engage in the implementation process, both in the definition and implementation. All local governments need to have the means and the capacity to improve administration, anticipate demands, plan and implement solutions. Peer-to-peer review among local governments has proven to be a very effective way of achieving strengthened local governments. The challenges faced are universal and need to be addressed together by all territories big and small and in all countries, including small island developing states (SIDS).

Citizens in the driver’s seat
We will need to ensure that citizens are involved in the decisions that affect their future. “Effective, accountable and transparent institutions” and “responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels” require a clear institutional framework, reinforced management and planning capacities, participatory mechanisms and regular financial negotiations between all levels of government and local communities to define priorities and move to action. Subsidiarity must be promoted as a vehicle to strengthen democracy and territorial cohesion in strong partnership with civil society and other stakeholders, including the private sector.

No success without a fairer distribution of resources and investment
We know that massive public and private investments will be necessary to improve resilient infrastructures and access to basic services in cities and territories, address inequalities, support local economies, promote culture as driver of development, cope with the impact of climate change, and build the cities that will host 2.5 billion new urban residents over the next three decades, mostly in developing countries. The “city must be able to better finance the city” through the mobilization of endogenous resources and improved access to financing. This includes the need for all residents, including local and international businesses paying their fair share of national and local taxes. This includes also access for local governments to new financing mechanisms, in partnership with private sector and local communities. However, public financing will continue to play a critical
role in financing basic services and infrastructures, particularly in less developed countries. This implies **finally as well** a fairer distribution of national resources between territories and a better targeting of ODA to support basic services in less developed countries.

We accordingly welcome the commitment to scaling up international cooperation to strengthen capacities of municipalities and other local authorities and the strong focus on sub-national financing mechanism in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, which forms the means of implementation of the 2030 Agenda. We look forward to governments, at national and international level, giving concrete effect to this commitment.

**Solidarity, dignity and peace**

We believe the 2030 Agenda should enable individuals to live and be what they choose, and encourage them to be mindful of the consequences of their actions and their responsibility towards the commons. This will only be possible if we bridge the distance between citizens and their governments, building **trust between people and government**, through a dialogue that leads to tolerance, understanding and sustainable peace.

Citizens understand that the cities and territories they live in do not exist in isolation, but are influenced by global phenomena, particularly environmental challenges. There is a new understanding of citizenship with a strong global dimension that links our destinies and needs to be anchored locally. Constructing societies based on cultural diversity, solidarity, equality and accountability from the bottom up will be a guarantee of resilience and sustainability. It will help us face humanitarian crises that will need to be addressed all over the world if the sustainable development goals are to be met.

**From goals to actions; localizing the agenda**

We need to transform the 2030 Agendas into policies and concrete actions at local level. We will tirelessly work to improve the management of our territories, and we will continue innovating and learning from one another. This will also be critical in the follow-up and review process to the 2030 Agenda, and the envisaged review of progress at sub-national level. We will bring the lessons we have learned to the Climate Negotiations in COP 21 and to the Habitat III Conference in Quito, through the Second World Assembly of Local and Regional Governments.

**The Second World Assembly of Local and Regional Governments**

We, the inheritors of the hundred-year-old international municipal movement, created by and for local governments, are organizing the Second World Assembly of Local and Regional Governments in 2016. The Assembly will build on the capacity of cities with longstanding international traditions of decentralized cooperation, and on the independent national, continental and global associations of local governments. The Assembly will be organized through our democratic structures of representation and will be a joined-up platform where local voices can be transmitted and where recommendations and decisions will be made on relevant global agendas.

**New partnerships with local leadership**

We call for the national governments, international institutions, the academic world and our development partners, to join us and to foster new partnerships with local political leaders and civil society in decision-making.

**We, local and regional government leaders**

**gathered in New York today, are fully committed to the success of the 2030 Agenda and, call for a new Global Governance Architecture under a renewed United Nations System with enhanced participation of stakeholders in general, and the recognition of local and regional governments as governmental stakeholders in particular.**
## Ards and North Down Borough Council

<table>
<thead>
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<td><strong>Council/Committee</strong></td>
<td>Environment Committee</td>
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<td><strong>Date of Meeting</strong></td>
<td>13 February 2019</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Responsible Director</strong></td>
<td>Director of Environment</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Responsible Head of Service</strong></td>
<td>Head of Regulatory Services</td>
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<td><strong>Subject</strong></td>
<td>Performance Report - Neighbourhood Environment Team (NET)</td>
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<td><strong>Attachments</strong></td>
<td>Appendices 1 - 2 Fixed penalty notice locations by month.</td>
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### 1.0 Introduction

The information provided in this report covers, unless otherwise stated, the period 1\textsuperscript{st} October 2018 to 31\textsuperscript{st} December 2018. The aim of the report is to provide members with details of some of the key activities of the NET, the range of services it provides along with details of level of performance.
2.0 Fixed Penalty Notices Issued

In addition to cases being prosecuted through the court as detailed above, 179 fixed penalties have been issued in respect of various matters. This continues to demonstrate a sustained Council focus upon detecting and punishing those who persist in committing environmental offences in the Borough. Members will note that the external contract for the provision of Environmental Wardens ended in November and recruitment is ongoing for new Neighbourhood Environment Support Officers who will undertake patrol duties. A detailed breakdown as to the locations of offences dealt with by way of fixed penalties, appears in the appendices to this report.

The following graphs demonstrate:

1. the total number of fixed penalties issued by the Neighbourhood Environment Team each month since April 2016,
2. the fixed penalties issued during the period of report by type and
3. the fixed penalties issued during the period of report by location.
Fixed Penalties issued by Type
October - December 2018

- Fouling
- Litter
- No licence
- Straying
- Control con
- Off lead
- Excluded area

Fixed Penalties Issued October - December 2018

- Bangor
- N’Ards
- D’Dee
- Comber
- Portaferry
- Portavogie
- B’Gowan
- B’Walter
- B’Halbert
- Millisle
- Carrowdore
- Groomsport
- Crawfordsburn
- Helens
- Bay
- Holywood
- Killinchy
- Kircubbin
- Greyabbey
- Cloohey
- Conlig
3.0 Dog Licences

In the period October to December 2018, a total of 4533 dog licences have been issued.

4.0 Service Requests

The Neighbourhood Environment Team received 617 requests for service between 1st October and 31st December 2018 in the following categories.
5.0 Customer Satisfaction Surveys

Following completion of a service request, a customer satisfaction survey is often issued, of which 11 have been returned during the period of report. A summary of percentage level of satisfaction from those returns against key questions is provided below. The key questions seek information on the customer’s level of satisfaction around:

Customer Service
- Quality of Service
- Courteousness & Professionalism
- Kept informed

Scoring - Previous reporting period 83.5% This reporting period 83%

Service Request Outcome
- Resolving the issue
- Meeting expectations
- Timeliness of response

Scoring – Previous reporting period 84% This reporting period 76%
The return rate of surveys for the period of report was 20%.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the Committee notes the report.

Appendices

Appendix 1

Fixed Penalties Issued During October 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Offence</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Town</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fouling</td>
<td>Sandylands</td>
<td>Ballyhalbert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Litter</td>
<td>Ballyhalbert Harbour car park Ballyhalbert</td>
<td>Bangor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fouling</td>
<td>Crawfordsburn Country Park Bangor</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Fouling</td>
<td>Kerr's Wood Bangor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Litter</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Ed. Auh car park, Balloo Road Bangor</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Issue</td>
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<td>-----------------------</td>
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### Fixed Penalties Issued During November 2018

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Fixed Penalties Issued During December 2018
ITEM 11

Ards and North Down Borough Council

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<td>If other, please add comment below:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Subject</td>
<td>RCIF Roll Over of 2018/19 Allocated Funding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</table>

Members will be aware of ongoing delivery of a diverse range of projects funded through the Recycling Community Investment Fund, summarised in the table below:
Each project is at different stages of implementation and are all on course to deliver on the RCIF aims and objectives. Due to timing of allocations, Council has already agreed to the carry-over of unutilised funds in relation to project numbers 14 and 15 in the table above, to be earmarked for the designated purposes in the new financial year. Due to scheduling issues, it is also proposed that similar approval is granted for the following projects:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Approx. £ roll over</th>
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<tr>
<td>4. Summer Scheme Support</td>
<td>10K</td>
<td>Delivered in July/August</td>
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<tr>
<td>10. Primary Schools Eco Champs Campaign</td>
<td>5K</td>
<td>Delivered in line with School Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. RCIF PR Campaign</td>
<td>20K</td>
<td>To facilitate PR focus on RCIF full projects completion</td>
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**Recommendation**

It is recommended that Council agrees to roll over of the allocated RCIF funds for named projects into 19/20.
Ards and North Down Borough Council

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<td>The Local Governmnet (Miscellaneous Provisions) (NI) Order 1985</td>
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<tr>
<td>Subject</td>
<td>Transfer of Entertainment Licences</td>
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</table>

The following applications for the transfer of licence to a new licensee have been received:

1. **Betty’s, 57 Main Street, Holywood, BT18 9AQ**

**Applicant:** Mr Ben Stewart, 80 Belfast Road, Antrim BT41 1PQ

Day and hours of use: Monday to Sunday during the permitted hours when alcohol may be sold or consumed under the Licensing (NI) Order 1986.

Monday to Sunday: **Type of Entertainment:**

- Dancing, singing or music or any other entertainment of a like kind
2. **Roma’s, 4 – 6 Main Street, Newtownards, BT23 4LH**

**Applicant:** Mr Andrew Gedge, 39 Coastguard Lane, Orlock, Groomsport BT19 6LR

Day and hours of use: Monday to Sunday during the permitted hours when alcohol may be sold or consumed under the Licensing (NI) Order 1986.

Monday to Sunday: **Type of Entertainment:**

- billiards, pool, snooker or any similar game
- darts
- dancing, singing or music or any other entertainment of a like kind
- machines for entertainment and amusement

No objections have been received to any of these applications.

**RECOMMENDATION**

That the licenses are transferred.
Ards and North Down Borough Council

The following applications have been received to place furniture on the pavement for the serving of food and drink:

1. **Loganberry, 18 Shore Street, Holywood, BT18 9HX**

   **Applicant:** Suzanne Logan, Flat 3, 24 Croft Road, Holywood
   
   Day and hours of use:  Monday – Sunday  8am – 6pm

2. **Nugelato Ice Cream Boutique, 62 High Street, Bangor, BT20 5AZ**

   **Applicant:** Nicky Pell, 1 Glenbank, Seacourt Lane, Bangor
   
   Day and hours of use:  Monday – Friday  1pm – 10pm  
                          Saturday / Sunday  12pm – 10pm
3. **Brazilia BT18, 45 High Street, Holywood, BT18 9AB**

**Applicant:** Martin Gilmore, 41 Ballycrochan Avenue, Bangor

Day and hours of use:  
Monday – Saturday 8am – 5pm  
Sunday 10am – 5pm

No objections have been received to any of these applications.

**RECOMMENDATION**

That the licences are approved.
Ards and North Down Borough Council

The following cases were heard at Newtownards Magistrates Court between 1st October and 31st December 2018.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>File Ref</th>
<th>Defendant</th>
<th>Offence</th>
<th>Court Date</th>
<th>Outcome</th>
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<tr>
<td>2017/67590</td>
<td>Mr James Morley</td>
<td>4 x Unpaid FPN’s – Dog Straying on 4 occasions</td>
<td>19/10/2018</td>
<td>Fine £100 on each of 4 charges; Costs £350; Service Fees £41</td>
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<tr>
<td>2017/73848</td>
<td>David Keenan</td>
<td>Failure to Comply with Article 20 Information Request Notice &amp; Littering</td>
<td>16/11/2018</td>
<td>Fine £50 on each of the 2 charges; Costs £150; Service Fees £24; Levy £15</td>
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### Recommendation

It is recommended that the Committee notes the report.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Offence Description</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Costs/Levy/Fines</th>
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<td>2018/108763</td>
<td>Alan Gardner</td>
<td>Dog Fouling; No Licence &amp; Provision of Giving of False Details to an Authorised Officer</td>
<td>16/11/2018</td>
<td>£180; £150; £28</td>
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<tr>
<td>2018/98149</td>
<td>Clare Cully</td>
<td>Unpaid FPN Straying and No Licence</td>
<td>21/12/2018</td>
<td>£100 on each case; £150; £36</td>
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**Ards and North Down Borough Council**

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If other, please add comment below:

- If other, please add comment below:

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**The following animal welfare case was heard at Newtownards Magistrates Court on 18th January 2019 and resulted in a lifetime ban from keeping any animal.**

Mr Jonathan Elliott was convicted in his absence. He was found guilty of causing unnecessary suffering to his 2 dogs, which is an offence under the Welfare of Animals Act (NI) 2011. Mr Elliott was also found guilty of not meeting the needs of his dogs, which was a separate offence under the same legislation.

The offences date back to March 2018 and relate to both of the dogs being seized from the address where Mr Elliott was living at that time; The Willows, Newtownards. A veterinary surgeon certified that both of the dogs, which were elderly, were suffering and commented on their “extreme skinniness” along with the fact that they lived
outside without any bedding or coats to protect them from the cold. When seized and taken into the Council’s care, one of the dogs put on 40% bodyweight in just 18 days when being returned back to health. The dogs have both since been rehomed.

Mr Elliott received a lifetime ban from keeping any animals or having any involvement with the keeping of any animals. He received a £200 fine for each of the 2 guilty charges and was ordered to pay all costs including boarding and veterinary costs relating to the case. The total figure for this was £3,689.44; which is separate from the fines totaling a further £400.

An image of one of the dogs is shown below, showing the extremely poor body condition of the animal.

The Council gives a high priority to the welfare of domestic pets and horses and operates a rigorous enforcement policy to ensure full compliance of regulatory requirements. Complaints are investigated thoroughly and, where necessary, offenders are prosecuted as in this instance.

**Recommendation**

It is recommended that the Committee notes the report.