

The Planning (Hazardous Substances) (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015

Consultation Document

April 2015



Department of the
Environment

www.doeni.gov.uk

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 This consultation paper sets out the Department of the Environment's proposals for amending the Planning (Hazardous Substances) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015¹, ("the 2015 Regulations"). The proposed amendment is necessary to implement Council Directive 2012/18/EU² ("the Seveso III Directive") in respect of land-use planning in Northern Ireland.

1.2 Prior to 1st April 2015 the Department had sole responsibility for planning functions and met its obligations in respect of the previous (Seveso II) Directive 96/82/EC³ on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances through the Planning (Hazardous Substances) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 1993⁴ as amended ("the 1993 Regulations"). Under the transfer of functions to local government, responsibility for planning functions largely rests with councils from 1st April 2015. The 2015 Regulations replace the 1993 Regulations and enable councils to carry out their new role. The Seveso III Directive will replace the Seveso II Directive in June 2015, so the 2015 Regulations will require amendment.

2. RESPONDING TO THIS CONSULTATION DOCUMENT

How to Respond

You are invited to send your views on this consultation document. Comments should reflect the structure of the document as far as possible with references to paragraph numbers where relevant.

Please bear in mind that we are not seeking comments on the terms of the European Directive. The Directive has already been adopted so its provisions are no longer subject to negotiation. The consultation is restricted to comments on whether the

¹ S.R. 2015 No. 61. <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/nisr/2015/61/contents/made> These Regulations came into operation on 1st April 2015.

² O.J. L.197, 24.7.2012, p1 <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:197:0001:0037:EN:PDF>

³ O.J. L.10, 14.1.1997,p.13 Directive 96/82/EC was amended by Directive 2003/105/EC O.J L 345, 31.12.2003, p.97

⁴ S.R. 1993 No. 275 as amended by S.R. 2000 No. 101, S.R. 2005 No. 320, S.R. 2006 No. 218, S.R. 2006 No. 276, S.R. 2009 No. 399 and S.R. 2010 No. 329

measures contained in the proposals are appropriate to transpose the land-use planning elements of the Directive into domestic law and on the conclusions in the Impact Assessments at Annexes A and B of the document.

All responses should be made in writing and submitted to the Department no later than 11 June 2015 in one of the following ways:

1. By post to:

Hazardous Substances (Amendment) Regulations 2015
Consultation
Planning Policy Division
Department of the Environment
Level 6 Causeway Exchange
1-7 Bedford Street
Town Parks
Belfast
BT2 7EG

2. By e-mail to: hazardoussubstances.planning@doeni.gov.uk

We look forward to receiving responses on the proposed amendments.

This document may be made available in alternative formats, please contact us to discuss your requirements.

Contact us at the address above, Telephone on (028) 90823498 or by Textphone (028) 90540642

Additional copies of the consultation document are available on request. The Consultation Paper is also available in Adobe Acrobat format for downloading from the PlanningNI website at

<http://www.planningni.gov.uk>. The Adobe Acrobat Reader XI can be freely downloaded from <http://www.adobe.com/uk/products/reader.html>

Viewers with visual difficulties may find it useful to investigate services provided to improve the accessibility of Acrobat documents

<http://www.adobe.com/uk/accessibility/products/acrobat.html>

A free online PDF to HTML or text conversion service is also available at:

http://www.adobe.com/products/acrobat/access_onlinetools.html

In keeping with government policy on openness, responses to this consultation may be made available on request or published on the Department's website at www.planningni.gov.uk . Before you submit your response please read Annex C, 'Freedom of Information Act 2000 – Confidentiality of Consultations'.

If you have any comments or complaints about the consultation process (rather than the content of the document) these should be directed to the postal or e-mail addresses given above.

IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

Government bodies are required to screen the impact of new policies and legislation against a wide range of criteria, including equality and human rights.

Equality Impact Assessment Screening and a Partial Regulatory Impact Assessment have been undertaken and are set out at Annexes A and B to this consultation paper. The Department believes that there would be no differential impact in rural areas or on rural communities.

The Department considers that the proposals laid out in this document are fully compliant with the Human Rights Act 1998.

The Department welcomes views and comments on whether the conclusions contained in the above assessments are correct.

3. BACKGROUND

The Seveso III Directive

3.1 The Seveso III Directive (2012/18/EU) became European law in August 2012. The stated intention is to prevent on-shore major accidents involving hazardous substances and limit the consequences to people and/or the environment. It replaces the Seveso II Directive which since 1996 had included land-use planning requirements.

3.2 The Seveso III Directive requires implementation by 1 June 2015. The Health and Safety Executive (HSE) lead on transposing the bulk of the Directive's requirements in Great Britain and the Health and Safety Executive Northern Ireland (HSENI) carry out this responsibility in Northern Ireland. HSENI consulted on new control of major accident hazards regulations⁵ ("COMAH") from 2nd February to 30th March 2015. The HSENI consultation was closely based on that carried out by HSE and HSENI propose to use the HSE guidance.

3.3 The Department of the Environment, when solely responsible for land-use planning in Northern Ireland, had implemented the Seveso II Directive and subsequent amendments. This was chiefly done through amendment of the hazardous substances consent procedures that already existed under the 1993 Regulations so that in effect, an establishment falling within the scope of the Seveso II Directive also needed to obtain hazardous substances consent for the dangerous substances present there. From 1st April 2015 responsibility for land-use planning largely rests with councils and the 2015 Regulations enable councils to carry out their new role with regard to the hazardous substances regime.

3.4 The main reason for the new version of this Directive is that there are changes in the European chemical classification system, also to be implemented by 1 June 2015. New public participation requirements have also been included in the Directive to bring it into line with the Aarhus Convention⁶ The land-use planning elements relate to taking

⁵ <http://www.hseni.gov.uk/news/consultations.htm?id=17377&proposals-for-new-comah-regulations-northern-ireland-2015-to-implement-the-seveso-iii-directive-2012-18eu-on-the-control-of-major-accident-hazards-involving-dangerous-substances>

⁶ United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) **Convention** on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters, known as the "Aarhus Convention".

account of the aims of the Directive in planning policies and decisions, including maintaining appropriate safety distances between major hazard sites (referred to as “establishments”) and other development and protecting areas of natural sensitivity.

3.5 There is no requirement in the Directive to fundamentally change the existing land-use planning framework regarding hazardous substances consent.

3.6 The main changes being made in implementing the Directive include:

- A new schedule of substances and thresholds requiring hazardous substances consent and related transitional arrangements regarding consents.
- Amendment of application and appeal procedures for hazardous substances consent and for other planning decisions within scope of the Directive to reflect public participation requirements.

3.7 The proposals for amendment to legislation referred to in this consultation paper will apply to Northern Ireland only. Separate legislation will be introduced in England, Scotland and Wales.

3.8 It has not been possible to include a draft statutory rule setting out the transposing regulations as the changes will require amendments to the 2015 Regulations, The Planning (General Development Procedure) Order (NI) 2015⁷ and The Planning (Local Development Plan) Regulations (NI) 2015⁸ all of which were introduced following the transfer of functions to local government and came into operation on 1st April 2015.

4. DELIVERING SEVESO III OBJECTIVES THROUGH LAND- USE PLANNING POLICIES

4.1 The Directive, Article 13(1), requires the objectives of preventing major accidents and limiting the consequences of such accidents for human health and the environment to be taken into account in planning and other relevant policies. The Directive also requires controls to deliver those objectives. Article 13(2) sets out additional matters that

⁷ The Planning (General Development Procedure) Order (Northern Ireland) 2015 S.R. 2015 No. 72

⁸ The Planning (Local Development Plan) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015 S.R. 2015 No. 62

need to be taken into account, including separating hazardous establishments and other land uses. The previous (Seveso II) Directive (Article 12) included similar requirements, which were reflected in former development plan regulations and are now found in their replacement The Planning (Local Development Plan) Regulations (NI) 2015.

4.2 We propose to transpose the Directive in the same way, and therefore minor amendments, to reflect the slightly altered wording of the Directive, will be made to the Local Development Plan Regulations.

4.3 However, in addition to updating the objectives in the Local Development Plan Regulations, we will expressly apply the updated Regulations to planning policy issued by the Department in due course.

4.4 The controls and procedures the Directive requires in order to implement the objectives it sets out are considered in Sections 5 and 6 of this consultation.

<p>Q1. Do you agree with the proposed approach to delivering the Directive's objectives through land- use planning polices and amendment to the Local Development Plan Regulations?</p>
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5. PLANNING CONTROLS ON HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

Controls on the siting of new Hazardous Substances establishments

5.1 The Directive, Article 13(1)(a), requires controls on the siting of new establishments. The previous Directive (Seveso II) contained a similar obligation, but there are a number of changes that need to be transposed.

5.2 Existing controls on the siting of new hazardous establishments are delivered primarily by the hazardous substances consent regime. Operators are required to apply for consent for the presence of hazardous substances on their site, when they would be present above certain quantities. The hazardous substances authority will consider the suitability of the location, consulting HSENI and other consultees as required. The controls are also delivered by the development

management regime when planning permission for new establishments is sought.

Aligning controlled hazardous substances with European standards

5.3 Annex 1 of the Seveso III Directive lists both named and generic categories of hazardous substances and sets quantities at or above which a hazardous substance should be controlled. This list is new and is intended to reflect international standards⁹. Moving to this list will mean proportionate controls and benefits in alignment with the COMAH regime for on-site safety measures.

5.4 The amendment Regulations will copy the Schedule of substances and thresholds as specified in the Directive with three exceptions.

5.5 There is a drive towards alternative clean transport fuels, away from diesel and petrol. The main alternative fuels are Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) and Hydrogen. HSE advise that these three substances may as a result be present in the UK in quantities below the thresholds in the Directive but in locations which could constitute a major accident hazard. Consequently, the amendment Regulations will propose lower thresholds than those in the Directive for these substances for triggering a requirement for hazardous substances consent. HSENI support this proposal.

5.6 For other substances, when the 1993 Regulations were introduced to implement the first Seveso Directive, where the previous control system specified lower threshold quantities than the Seveso Directive, the lower threshold was retained for the substances in question.

5.7 We propose to move from these lower thresholds to those in the Directive for the substances in question as HSE have confirmed there are no known major hazard implications in doing so.

Q2. Are you content with the approach to copying out the substances and thresholds in the Directive subject to the exceptions mentioned for LPG, LNG and Hydrogen? If not,

⁹ The Globally Harmonised System as implemented by European Regulation (EC) No. 1272.2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures

please explain your answer.

5.8 We are also aware of particular concerns about the classification of flammable aerosols. HSE have advised that the Directive is not intended to classify aerosols containing liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) under the named substance entry of LPG (in Part 2 of the Schedule) – these would instead be classified as P3a flammable aerosols in Part 1 of the Schedule. HSE are working with industry to clarify the approach to be taken with a view to reflecting this in guidance.

5.9 The 2015 Regulations also set out how substances that could be generated by the loss of control of an industrial chemical process should be controlled. Because of a change introduced by the Directive we propose these controls will apply where it is reasonable to foresee that a hazardous substance may be generated during loss of control. HSE will prepare further guidance on when it is reasonable to foresee that a hazardous substance may be generated.

Changes to exemptions

5.10 The Directive, Article 2, provides a number of exemptions to its requirements which can be applied. We are proposing to apply these in full by amending the exemptions for when hazardous substances consent will be required. This maximises the flexibility allowed by the Directive and provides a better alignment with the proposed COMAH regulations.

Establishments changing tier

5.11 Seveso III categorises establishments as upper or lower tier establishments based on the quantity of substances present. This categorisation affects the way establishments are managed under the control of major accident hazards regime. Seveso III requires land-use planning controls on tier changes as a result of modifications to installations or activities affecting inventories, but there is no difference in the land-use planning requirements to be applied to upper and lower tier establishments.

5.12 Although the hazardous substances consents regime does not currently make any distinction between upper and lower tier establishments, we believe it already delivers the objectives of Seveso

III in an effective way and additional regulation relating to movement between tiers should not be necessary. This is because, for example:

- i. hazardous substances consent sets the maximum amount of substances that can be present at an establishment and it is this maximum amount that underpins the consultation distances, notified by HSENI. These consultation distances and the allied controls ensure the Directive's objective for long term separation of establishments and other land-uses is delivered;
- ii. the assessment of an application for hazardous substances consent will consider the implications for land-use up to the maximum amount of substances applied for and in doing so assume that within these parameters the inventory will not be static (as establishments respond flexibly to business needs);
- iii. where an establishment wants to update the consented amount of a substance that can be present (i.e. change the terms of their consent) a new consent will be required, including where the change would be to hold a smaller amount of substances and move the establishment from upper to lower tier.

Businesses coming into scope of the directive for the first time

5.13 Because of changes to the list of hazardous substances controlled by the Directive, a small number of establishments¹⁰ may come into its scope for the first time. The Seveso III definitions (Article 3) categorise these establishments as either an 'other establishment'¹¹ (if the establishment is already operational and simply comes into scope on or after 1 June 2015) or as a 'new establishment' (if it is constructed or comes into operation or is the subject of certain modifications on or after 1 June 2015). The Directive requires controls on 'new establishments'.

¹⁰ Health and Safety Executive estimates are that between 5 and 17 sites across Great Britain will come into scope of the directive (estimates for Northern Ireland only are not available) – see Annex 2, Table 2 of the Health and Safety Executive's consultation at <http://www.hse.gov.uk/consult/condocs/cd266.htm>

¹¹ See Seveso III, Article 3(7) of which defines other establishments as those falling within the scope of the directive on or after 1 June 2015 which are not constructed or entering operation after this date, or falling in scope as a result of modifications.

5.14 We will apply the existing approach for requiring hazardous substances consent to 'new establishments'. Establishments operating lawfully and which simply come into scope on 1 June 2015 (the Directive's 'other establishments'), will not be required to apply for a consent and this will be included in a transitional provision in our new regulations.

Establishments with an existing consent

5.15 Seveso III does not require establishments which already have consent to apply for a new consent simply because, for example, there have been changes to the way a hazardous substance is classified in the Directive. We propose to make this clear in the new regulations, setting out the circumstances in which operators with an existing consent can continue to operate in the same way without needing to apply for a new consent. To avoid any ambiguity, we will also make it clear that operators with an existing consent, where there has been no change to the way the Directive requires the consented substances to be controlled, can continue to operate in the same way using their existing consent.

Q3. Do you agree with the approach to transitional arrangements for sites currently not requiring consent (but which would from 1 June 2015) and those with consents? If not, please explain your answer.

Controls on modifications to establishments

5.16 A further exemption in respect of minor modifications to establishments is proposed as set out below.

5.17 Seveso III, Article 13(1)(b), requires controls on modifications to establishments. Modifications are defined in Article 11 of the Directive as changes between tiers (see paragraphs 5.11-5.12) and modifications which "could have significant consequences for major accident hazards". Modifications are currently controlled by requiring a new hazardous substances consent (and, where appropriate, planning permission).

5.18 We therefore propose to align the new regulations with Seveso III and only require an operator to apply for a new consent when a

modification to an existing consent could have significant consequences for major accident hazards (or involve a tier change).

5.19 Operators will be expected to confirm with the control of major accident hazards competent authority that the proposed modification would not have significant consequences for major-accident hazards. The test would be that there would be no extension of the consultation zones associated with the existing hazardous substances consent. Operators would also be expected to inform the hazardous substances authority of their proposed modifications. Further details on how operators obtain confirmation from the control of major accident hazards competent authority, and the kind of minor modifications for which this process is likely to apply, will be set out in guidance.

Changes on how to apply for consent

5.20 The Directive, Article 6(3), requires competent authorities to accept equivalent information from operators submitted to meet a requirement set out in other EU legislation. To deliver this we propose to make amendments to how operators make an application for hazardous substances consent.

5.21 The 2015 Regulations include prescribed forms for the submission of applications for hazardous substances consent. We propose to replace the prescribed form for making an application for consent with a list of the essential information required – and make clear that applicants can refer to information provided for other purposes, provided the information was provided for purposes consistent with the Directive.

5.22 We will provide further advice in guidance on what information is needed for the most common types of application. We will also encourage operators to apply using the electronic “smart form” being developed by HSE and industry representatives. The form design will ensure essential information is not accidentally omitted when making an application for consent. Alongside these reforms, HSENI will offer a pre-application advice service for operators.

5.23 Part of the aim is that the numbers of invalid applications and requests for additional information following submission of applications are reduced. This should enable HSENI to respond to consultations on

applications more quickly and speed up the processing of applications by planning authorities.

Q4. Do you agree with the approach to the content of applications for hazardous substances consent? If not, please explain your answer.

Taking additional technical measures into account

5.24 The Directive, Article 13(2)(c), includes a requirement to take into account the need for additional technical measures so as not to increase the risks to human health and the environment. The previous (Seveso II) Directive requirement on technical measures focussed on not increasing the "risk to persons".

5.25 Technical measures are currently applied in a number of ways, in particular through conditions on a hazardous substances consent. Examples may include limiting the size of a storage vessel, or fitting additional technical infrastructure to reduce the risk of an accident occurring. At present councils are required to consult both HSENI and the Department before determining an application for hazardous substances consent. HSENI's role is to advise on conditions on a consent about how substances are kept or used. We are therefore not proposing any regulatory change to transpose the new requirements for technical measures relating to the environment as we consider that we already comply with the new requirements of the Directive.

Q5. Do you agree with the approach to taking additional technical measures into account? If not, please explain your answer.

6 PROTECTING AREAS AROUND HAZARDOUS ESTABLISHMENTS

Controlling development in the vicinity of establishments

6.1 The Directive, Article 13(1)(c), requires controls on certain new developments in the vicinity of establishments which hold controlled amounts of hazardous substances. The previous (Seveso II) Directive contained a similar obligation, which has been implemented through controls on the location of development (through development plan and development management procedures).

6.2 We propose to retain the existing approach, but because of the way the controls are described in the new Directive we will need to expand the consultation arrangements to include “developments that may be the source of a major accident” and some other amendments to legislation.

6.3 Additionally, because there will be a small number of existing establishments coming into the Directive’s scope for the first time as “other establishments” (see paragraph 5.13 and 5.14 above), we will need a mechanism to draw them to the attention of the planning system. Otherwise there is a risk that the presence of the establishment will not be taken into account when considering proposals for development in the vicinity until they are notified under control of major accident hazard regulations.

6.4 Our aim, if possible, is to avoid specific requirements in regulation relating to this interim period and therefore we do not propose to include specific provision in our regulations. We would welcome views on appropriate mechanisms, but, in any event, we will, through planning guidance, encourage operators of these establishments to advise planning authorities that they have come within scope. We will also work with the industry and HSENI to reach these establishments, bearing in mind that it is in their interest to make themselves known to the planning authority so as to avoid the encroachment of incompatible development (potentially increasing their on-site safety costs under the COMAH regime).

Protecting areas of natural sensitivity

6.5 The Directive, Article 13(2)(b), requires member states to take account of the need, in the long term, to protect areas of particular natural sensitivity or interest in the vicinity of establishments. The requirement in the previous (Seveso II) Directive relating to areas of natural sensitivity was to maintain appropriate distances when considering new establishments. That is currently given effect in the Planning (Local Development Plan) Regulations (NI) 2015 which will be amended to reflect the new requirement.

6.6 In addition, the Planning (General Development Procedure) Order (NI) 2015 (the GDPO) , includes requirements for consultation with

HSENI on “new establishments” and modifications to establishments which allows areas of natural sensitivity and their level of protection to be identified and handled appropriately in planning decisions. The GDPO also requires councils to consult the Department before determining applications for planning permission in a variety of circumstances which also offer environmental protection. The requirements in the Planning (Hazardous Substances) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015¹² for councils to consult with the Department before determining applications for hazardous substances consent also afford environmental protection.

Q6. Do you agree with the approach to protecting the area around establishments? If not, please explain your answer.

7. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND ACCESS TO JUSTICE

Public participation on decisions relating to hazardous establishments and nearby developments

7.1 Seveso III, Article 15, adds consultation and participation requirements which are more extensive than those in Seveso II. These new requirements are intended to bring the Directive into line with the Aarhus Convention.

7.2 Existing domestic legislation already provides for public participation in planning decisions. In certain cases that public participation is enhanced, for example where a project is subject to the environmental impact assessment directive. In a similar way to developments requiring environmental impact assessment, Article 15 contains specific public participation requirements for projects where hazardous sites are involved or affected. For example, there are specific things the public must be informed about both before and after a decision is taken.

7.3 We are proposing to integrate these detailed requirements into the hazardous substances consent regime. For other relevant planning decisions, we are proposing generic provisions ensuring that these obligations are complied with in appropriate cases.

¹² S.R. 2015 No. 61. <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/nisr/2015/61/contents/made> These Regulations came into operation on 1st April 2015.

Public participation on plans and programmes

7.4 Seveso III, (Article 15(6)), sets out public participation requirements in relation to plans and programmes in line with the strategic environmental assessment directive¹³. We propose a new regulation to address this obligation although most relevant plans and programmes will already meet these obligations because of existing requirements for strategic environmental assessment¹⁴.

Access to justice

7.5 The Directive, Article 23(b), requires member states to ensure the public have access to the review procedures required by the Environmental Impact Assessment Directive (Article 11 of Directive 2011/92/EU) for relevant projects. This is delivered through judicial review and statutory review procedures.

Q7. Do you agree with the approach to implementing the public participation elements of the Directive with regard to decisions on individual projects and plans and programmes? If not, please explain your answer.

8. Other issues and General questions

8.1 The proposals in this consultation document cover the implementation of Seveso III and no further amendment is being considered at this time. We are aware however that consultations carried out in the other UK jurisdictions sought views on issues arising from:

- **Unimplemented consents:** Consents that have not been implemented;
- **Redundant consents:** sites that are permanently closed or decommissioned, or abandoned.

¹³ Article 2(2) of Directive 2003/35/EC

¹⁴ Regulation 12 of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations (NI) 2004. See <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/nisr/2004/280/regulation/12/made>

8.2 We would like to gain evidence on the scale of unimplemented consents, and the consequences of these consents on development potential in their vicinity.

8.3 Redundant consents can exist when sites are decommissioned, permanently closed or abandoned.

Q. 8

(a) Do you have any information about unimplemented hazardous substances consents, and any views on or evidence of their effects?

(b) Do you have any views on dealing with redundant consents?

Q.9 Do you have any additional comments on any issues mentioned in this consultation paper?

Q.10 Do you have any comments on or information to help inform the Regulatory Impact Assessment?

DOE SECTION 75 EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY SCREENING ANALYSIS FORM

Under Section 75 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998, the Department is required to have due regard to the need to promote equality of opportunity between the groups listed at **Appendix 1**. In addition, without prejudice to its obligations above, the Department is also required, in carrying out its functions relating to Northern Ireland, to have regard to the desirability of promoting good relations between persons of different religious beliefs, political opinion or racial group.

This form is intended to help you to consider whether a new or revised policy (either internal or external) or legislation will require a full equality impact assessment (EQIA). Those policies identified as having significant implications for equality of opportunity must be subject to full EQIA.

The form will provide a record of the factors taken into account if a policy is screened out, or excluded for EQIA. It will provide a basis for consultation on the outcome of the screening exercise and will be referenced in the Annual Report to the Equality Commission. Reference should be made to the outcome of the screening exercise and subsequent consultation in any submission made to the Minister.

It is important that this screening form is completed carefully and thoughtfully. Your business area's Equality Representative and the Department's Equality Team (ext 54991/37061) will be happy to assist with all aspects of the screening process and will help with the completion of the form, if required.

All screening forms should be signed off by the policy maker, approved by a senior manager responsible for the policy and sent to the Equality Team who will arrange to have them posted on the Department's website.

Policy Title:	The Planning (Hazardous Substances) (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015
Business Area:	Planning Policy Division
Contact:	Joe Torney

Screening flowchart and template

Introduction

Part 1. Policy scoping – asks the Department to provide details about the policy, procedure, practice and/or decision being screened and what available evidence has been gathered to help make an assessment of the likely impact on equality of opportunity and good relations.

Part 2. Screening questions – asks about the extent of the likely impact of the policy on groups of people within each of the Section 75 categories. Details of the groups consulted and the level of assessment of the likely impact. This includes consideration of multiple identity and good relations issues.

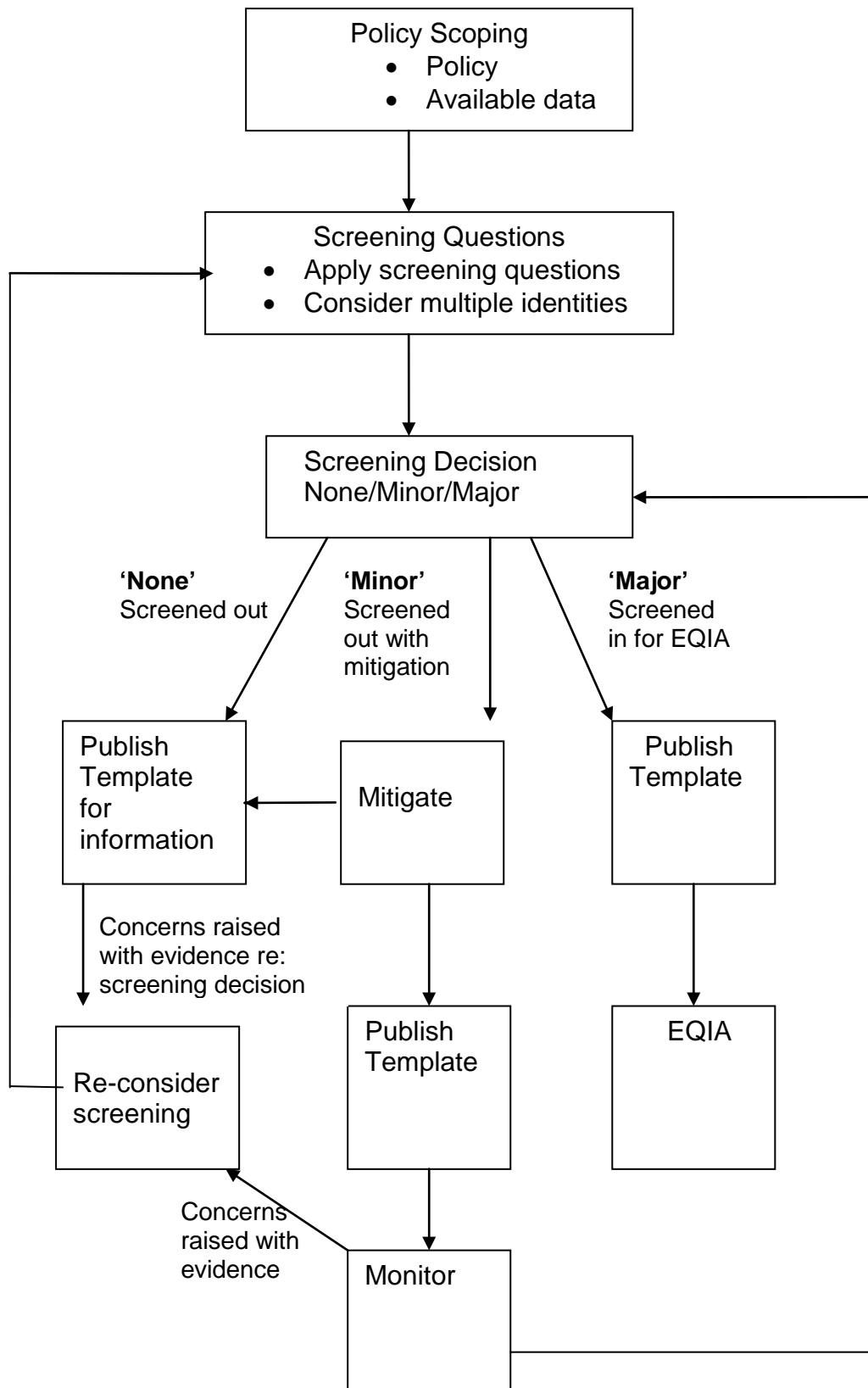
Part 3. Screening decision – guides the Department to reach a screening decision as to whether or not there is a need to carry out an equality impact assessment (EQIA), or to introduce measures to mitigate the likely impact, or the introduction of an alternative policy to better promote equality of opportunity and/or good relations.

Part 4. Monitoring – provides guidance on monitoring for adverse impact and broader monitoring.

Part 5. Approval and authorisation – verifies the Department's approval of a screening decision by a senior manager responsible for the policy. All screening templates must be signed off by the relevant policy maker, approved by a senior manager responsible for the policy and forwarded to the Department's Equality Team for quality assurance, approval and publication on the Department's website.

Part 6. Submission to the Departmental Equality Team – Contact details for the Equality Team can be found in this section.

SCREENING FLOWCHART



Part 1. Policy scoping

The first stage of the screening process involves scoping the policy under consideration. The purpose of policy scoping is to help prepare the background and context and set out the aims and objectives for the policy, being screened. At this stage, scoping the policy will help identify potential constraints as well as opportunities and will help the policy maker work through the screening process on a step by step basis.

Policy makers should remember that the Section 75 statutory duties apply to internal policies (relating to the Department's staff), as well as external policies (relating to those who are, or could be, served by the Department).

Information about the policy

Name of the policy
The Planning (Hazardous Substances) (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015 ("The Hazardous Substances (Amendment) Regulations")
Is this an existing, revised or a new policy?
Revised. The original Regulations were made in 1993 and since amended. They were used as a means of transposition of Directive 96/82 EC ("the Seveso Directive") on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances in respect of land-use planning in Northern Ireland and its amendments. They are being replaced from 1st April 2015 by The Planning (Hazardous Substances) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015 ("the 2015 Regulations") to facilitate the transfer of powers to councils under The Planning Act (NI) 2011, ("The 2011 Act"). The 2015 Regulations require amendment to give effect to the new Seveso Directive 2012/18/EU ("the Seveso III Directive") which requires transposition by 1st June 2015.
What is it trying to achieve? (intended aims/outcomes) (Please give clear explanation of policy aims/outcomes)
The objective is to transpose Directive 2012/18/EU in respect of land-use planning in NI (with the exception of Article 30 which was transposed in June 2014).
Are there any Section 75 categories which might be expected to benefit from the intended policy? If so, explain how.
No, as it applies to all citizens equally.
Who initiated or wrote the policy?
The policy with regard to the Seveso III Directive originated with the European Union and is delivered via the transposition of Directive 2012/18/EU in each Member State. In NI this process is undertaken by

the Department of the Environment in respect of land-use planning.

Who owns and who implements the policy?

The Department owns the policy. It will be implemented as appropriate by the Department and councils on transfer of planning powers in 2015.

Implementation factors

Are there any factors which could contribute to/detract from the intended aim/outcome of the policy/decision?

Yes

No

If yes, are they

financial

legislative

other, please specify:

Main stakeholders affected

Who are the internal and external stakeholders (actual or potential) that the policy will impact upon?

staff

service users

other public sector organisations

voluntary/community/trade unions

other, please specify:

Other policies with a bearing on this policy

- what are they?
Planning Reform and Transfer of Functions
- who owns them?
DOE Planning and Councils

Available evidence

Evidence to help inform the screening process may take many forms. Policy makers should ensure that their screening decision is informed by relevant data.

What evidence/information (both qualitative and quantitative) have you gathered to inform this policy? Please specify details for each of the Section 75 categories. For further advice please contact Analytical Services Branch (ASB), (Gary Ewing, ext 40245) or the Equality Team (Angela Starkey, ext 54991 or Jeff Johnston, ext 37061).

Section 75 category	Details of evidence/information
Religious belief	As hazardous substances consent relates to all users equally there is very limited opportunity to obtain qualitative and quantitative evidence on the possible impact of these proposals on Section 75 groups. The Department does not consider that there are likely to be any major negative impacts associated with this policy, which is of a purely technical nature. Consultation on the policy proposals will include groups representing all Section 75 categories and analysis of responses should indicate whether the policy will have any specific impact on any Section 75 group.
Political opinion	As above
Racial group	As above
Age	As above
Marital status	As above
Sexual orientation	As above

Men and women generally	As above
Disability	As above
Dependants	As above

Needs, experiences and priorities

Taking into account the information referred to above, what are the different needs, experiences and priorities of each of the following categories, in relation to the particular policy/decision? Specify details for each of the Section 75 categories.

Section 75 category	Details of needs/experiences/priorities
Religious belief	None - no equality issues identified. The policy proposals are of a purely technical nature.
Political opinion	As above
Racial group	As above
Age	As above
Marital status	As above
Sexual orientation	As above
Men and women generally	As above

Disability	As above
Dependants	As above

Part 2. Screening questions

Introduction

In making a decision as to whether or not there is a need to carry out an equality impact assessment, policy makers should consider the answers to the four screening questions.

If your conclusion is **none** in respect of all of the Section 75 equality of opportunity and/or good relations categories, then you may decide to screen the policy out. If a policy is 'screened out' as having no relevance to equality of opportunity or good relations, you should give details of the reasons for the decision taken.

If your conclusion is **major** in respect of one or more of the Section 75 equality of opportunity and/or good relations categories, then consideration should be given to subjecting the policy to the equality impact assessment procedure.

If your conclusion is **minor** in respect of one or more of the Section 75 equality categories and/or good relations categories, then consideration should still be given to proceeding with an equality impact assessment, or to:-

- measures to mitigate the adverse impact; or
- the introduction of an alternative policy to better promote equality of opportunity and/or good relations.

In favour of a 'major' impact

- a) The policy is significant in terms of its strategic importance;
- b) Potential equality impacts are unknown, because, for example, there is insufficient data upon which to make an assessment or because they are complex, and it would be appropriate to conduct an equality impact assessment in order to better assess them;

- c) Potential equality and/or good relations impacts are likely to be adverse or are likely to be experienced disproportionately by groups of people including those who are marginalised or disadvantaged;
- d) Further assessment offers a valuable way to examine the evidence and develop recommendations in respect of a policy about which there are concerns amongst affected individuals and representative groups, for example in respect of multiple identities;
- e) The policy is likely to be challenged by way of judicial review;
- f) The policy is significant in terms of expenditure.

In favour of 'minor' impact

- a) The policy is not unlawfully discriminatory and any residual potential impacts on people are judged to be negligible;
- b) The policy, or certain proposals within it, are potentially unlawfully discriminatory, but this possibility can readily and easily be eliminated by making appropriate changes to the policy or by adopting appropriate mitigating measures;
- c) Any asymmetrical equality impacts caused by the policy are intentional because they are specifically designed to promote equality of opportunity for particular groups of disadvantaged people;
- d) By amending the policy there are better opportunities to better promote equality of opportunity and/or good relations.

In favour of none

- a) The policy has no relevance to equality of opportunity or good relations.
- b) The policy is purely technical in nature and will have no bearing in terms of its likely impact on equality of opportunity or good relations for people within the equality and good relations categories.

Taking into account the evidence presented above, consider and comment on the likely impact on equality of opportunity and good relations for those affected by this policy, in any way, for each of the equality and good relations categories, by applying the screening questions given overleaf and indicate the level of impact on the group i.e. minor, major or none.

Screening questions

1 What is the likely impact on equality of opportunity for those affected by this policy, for each of the Section 75 equality categories? minor/major/none		
Section 75 category	Details of policy impact	Level of impact? minor/major/none
Religious belief	The policy will apply equally to all citizens irrespective of section 75 and there are no implications for equality of opportunity.	None
Political opinion	As above	None
Racial group	As above	None
Age	As above	None
Marital status	As above	None
Sexual orientation	As above	None
Men and women generally	As above	None
Disability	As above	None
Dependants	As above	None

2 Are there opportunities to better promote equality of opportunity for people within the Section 75 equalities categories?		
Section 75 category	If Yes , provide details	If No , provide reasons
Religious belief		The Department believes that this policy will apply equally to all users of the planning system including all Section 75 groups.
Political opinion		As above
Racial group		As above
Age		As above
Marital status		As above
Sexual orientation		As above
Men and women generally		As above
Disability		As above
Dependants		As above

3 To what extent is the policy likely to impact on good relations between people of different religious belief, political opinion or racial group? minor/major/none		
Good relations category	Details of policy impact	Level of impact minor/major/none
Religious belief	The Department believes that this policy will apply equally to all users of the planning system including all Section 75 groups.	None
Political opinion	As above	None
Racial group	As above	None

4 Are there opportunities to better promote good relations between people of different religious belief, political opinion or racial group?		
Good relations category	If Yes , provide details	If No , provide reasons
Religious belief	As above	The Department believes that the requirements to comply with the Seveso III Directive apply equally to all Section 75 groups and that there is therefore no need or means to promote better equality of opportunity or good relations
Political opinion	As above	As above

Racial group	As above	As above
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Multiple identity

Generally speaking, people can fall into more than one Section 75 category. Taking this into consideration, are there any potential impacts of the policy/decision on people with multiple identities?

(For example; disabled minority ethnic people; disabled women; young Protestant men; and young lesbians, gay and bisexual people).

Yes No

Provide details of data on the impact of the policy on people with multiple identities. Specify relevant Section 75 categories concerned.

Part 3. Screening decision

If the decision is not to conduct an equality impact assessment, please provide details of the reasons.

Implementation of the policy will not disproportionately affect any S75 group. There is no evidence at this stage that the policy has any impact in terms of equality of opportunity or good relations, as it is of a purely technical nature. The need for an equality impact assessment will be considered further, if necessary, following analysis of responses to the public consultation.

If the decision is not to conduct an equality impact assessment the policy maker should consider if the policy should be mitigated or an alternative policy be introduced.

There is no evidence to suggest that the introduction of this legislation will have a differential impact on any Section 75 group and therefore it is not considered necessary to either mitigate it or to introduce an alternative.

If the decision is to subject the policy to an equality impact assessment, please provide details of the reasons.

Not applicable

All public authorities' equality schemes must state the authority's arrangements for assessing and consulting on the likely impact of policies adopted or proposed to be adopted by the authority on the promotion of equality of opportunity. The Commission recommends screening and equality impact assessment as the tools to be utilised for

such assessments. Further advice on equality impact assessment may be found in a separate Commission publication: Practical Guidance on Equality Impact Assessment.

Mitigation

When you conclude that the likely impact is 'minor' and an equality impact assessment is not to be conducted, you may consider mitigation to lessen the severity of any equality impact, or the introduction of an alternative policy to better promote equality of opportunity or good relations.

Can the policy/decision be amended or changed or an alternative policy introduced to better promote equality of opportunity and/or good relations?

If so, give the **reasons** to support your decision, together with the proposed changes/amendments or alternative policy.

Not applicable

Timetabling and prioritising

Factors to be considered in timetabling and prioritising policies for equality impact assessment.

If the policy has been '**screened in**' for equality impact assessment, then please answer the following questions to determine its priority for timetabling the equality impact assessment:-

On a scale of 1-3, with 1 being the lowest priority and 3 being the highest, assess the policy in terms of its priority for equality impact assessment.

Priority criterion	Rating (1-3)
Effect on equality of opportunity and good relations	N/A
Social need	N/A
Effect on people's daily lives	N/A
Relevance to a public authority's functions	N/A

Note: The Total Rating Score should be used to prioritise the policy in rank order with other policies screened in for equality impact assessment.

Is the policy affected by timetables established by other relevant public authorities?

Yes No

If yes, please provide details.

Part 4 - Monitoring

You should consider the guidance contained in the Commission's Monitoring Guidance for Use by Public Authorities (July 2007).

The Commission recommends that where the policy has been amended or an alternative policy introduced, the Department should monitor more broadly than for adverse impact.

Effective monitoring will help you to identify any future adverse impact arising from the policy which may lead to completion of an equality impact assessment, as well as help with future planning and policy development.

Part 5 - Approval and authorisation

Screened by:	Position/Job Title	Date
Margaret Garrett	Staff Officer	19/03/15
Approved by:		
Joe Torney	Grade 7	01/04/15

Note: A copy of the Screening Template, for each policy screened should be 'signed off' by the policy maker, approved by a senior manager responsible for the policy and forwarded to the Department's Equality Team who will make the form available on the Department's website. Business areas should ensure that the form is made available on request.

Part 6 – Submission to Departmental Equality Team

PLEASE FORWARD AN ELECTRONIC COPY OF THE COMPLETED FORM TO: equality@doeni.gov.uk

QUERIES TO: DOE EQUALITY TEAM
8th FLOOR
GOODWOOD HOUSE **44-58 MAY STREET**
BELFAST
BT1 4NN

Angela Starkey, Ext. 54991 angela.starkey@doeni.gov.uk
Jeff Johnston, Ext. 37061 jeff.johnston@doeni.gov.uk

Appendix 1

Main Groups Relevant to the Section 75 Categories	
Category	Main Groups
Religious belief	Protestants; Catholics; people of non-Christian faiths; people of no religious belief
Political opinion	Unionists generally; Nationalists generally; members/supporters of any political party
Racial Group	White people; Chinese; Irish Travellers; Indians; Pakistanis; Bangladeshis; Black Africans; Black Caribbean people; people with mixed ethnic group
“Men and women generally”	Men (including boys); women (including girls); trans-gendered people
Marital status	Married people; unmarried people; divorced or separated people; widowed people
Age	For most purposes, the main categories are: children under 18, people aged between 18-65, and people over 65. However, the definition of age groups will need to be sensitive to the policy under consideration
“Persons with a disability”	Disability is defined as: A physical or mental impairment, which has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on a person’s ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities as defined in Sections 1 and 2 and Schedules 1 and 2 of the Disability Discrimination Act 1995
“Persons with dependants”	Persons with personal responsibility for the care of a child; persons with personal responsibility for the care of a person with an incapacitating disability; persons with personal responsibility for the care of a dependant elderly person
Sexual orientation	Heterosexuals; bi-sexuals; gays; lesbians

Partial Regulatory Impact Assessment

1. Title of Proposal

The Planning (Hazardous Substances) (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015.

2. Purpose and Intended Effect

(i) The Objective

The objective is to amend the Planning (Hazardous Substances) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015 ("the 2015 Regulations") to transpose Directive 2012/18/EU¹ ("the Seveso III Directive") on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances in respect of land-use planning in Northern Ireland. The Seveso III Directive is to be transposed by 1st June 2015, replacing Directive 96/82/EC² ("the Seveso II Directive"). The main aim of the Seveso III Directive is the prevention of major accidents which might result from certain industrial activities and the limitation of their consequences for human health and the environment.

(ii) The Background

The 2015 Regulations ensure the continuation of the planning hazardous substances consent regime under the new two-tier planning system which transfers planning powers to councils from 1st April 2015. They will require amendment in respect of the requirements of the Seveso III Directive.

(iii) The proposed change

The changes that are being proposed are:

- A new schedule of substances and thresholds requiring hazardous substances consent and related transitional arrangements regarding consents.

¹ O.J. L.197, 24.7.2012, p1

² O.J. L.10, 14.1.1997,p.13 Directive 96/82/EC was amended by Directive 2003/105/EC O.J L 345, 31.12.2003, p.97

- Amendment of application and appeal procedures for hazardous substances consent and for other planning decisions within scope of the Directive to reflect public participation requirements.

(iv) Risk assessment

Failure to amend the legislation would mean that the current hazardous substances consent regime would not be fully compliant with the Seveso III Directive from 1st June 2015.

3. Options

Option 1: Do Nothing

This is not a realistic option. Failure to make the amendment would mean that NI planning legislation would not comply with Directive 2012/18/EU. The UK as the Member State could then be subject to infraction proceedings by the EU and ultimately by the European Court of Justice which could result in financial penalties on the UK to be met by the NI Executive.

Option 2: Amend the Regulations

This is the preferred option because it will ensure that the Seveso III Directive is transposed in respect of land-use planning in Northern Ireland.

4. Costs & Benefits

Option 1: Do Nothing

There are no benefits to this option. Costs could be substantial as failure to amend the Regulations would eventually result in infraction proceedings and subsequent heavy fines by the EU for non-compliance.

Option 2: Amend the Regulations

This is the preferred option. Making the necessary amendments will avoid EU infraction fines.

5. Business Sectors Affected

These regulations will affect all businesses which currently hold or propose to hold hazardous substances at or over the thresholds defined in the Directive. However establishments which already have consent will not have to apply for a new consent simply because, for example, there have been changes to the way a hazardous substance is classified in the Directive. Operators with an existing consent, where there has been no change to the way the Directive requires the consented substances to be controlled, can continue to operate in the same way using their existing consent.

6. Small Firms Impact Test

The Regulatory Impact to the 2015 Regulations indicated that they are unlikely to apply to small firms due to the nature of the substances that are subject to control. There is no reason to conclude that this would differ in respect of any amendment arising from the Seveso III Directive. Neither HSENI nor DOE have specific information on the number of sites in Northern Ireland that are likely to be affected by the Seveso III Directive, but HSE research estimated that across the UK 13 establishments might come into the scope of the Directive for the first time and HSENI consider that this research can apply proportionately to Northern Ireland. The Directive's requirements apply equally to all affected businesses.

7. Enforcement and Sanctions

Part 4 of the Planning (Hazardous Substances) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2015 and Part V (section 117) of the Planning Act (Northern Ireland) 2011 have provisions for enforcement and sanctions.

8. Equality Impact Assessment

An Equality Impact Assessment screening carried out in respect of this proposal found no evidence of any additional impact on any of the Section 75 categories.

9. Health Impact

DOE does not anticipate any change in risk to health.

10. Human Rights Assessment

The Department considers that the proposed amendments are fully compliant with the Human Rights Act 1998.

11. Monitoring and Review

The 2015 Regulations will be monitored along with the other subordinate legislation introduced to facilitate the transfer of planning functions to councils in April 2015. The amendments proposed in respect of the Seveso III Directive will be encompassed in that review.

12. Consultation

(i) Within Government

These proposals have been drawn up in discussion with the HSENI and colleagues from the other UK planning administrations in England, Scotland and Wales

(ii) Public Consultation

A full public consultation on the policy to deliver option 2 is being initiated and this draft Regulatory Impact Assessment forms part of it.

13. Summary and Recommendation

Option 2 is the recommended option as it is the only option which ensures full compliance with the Seveso III Directive.

Freedom of Information Act 2000 – Confidentiality of Consultations

1. Please note that the Department may publish responses to this Consultation Document or a summary of responses. Your response, and all other responses to the consultation, may be disclosed on request. The Department can only refuse to disclose information in exceptional circumstances. Before you submit your response, please read the paragraphs below on the confidentiality of consultations and they will give you guidance on the legal position about any information given by you in response to this consultation.

2. The Freedom of Information Act gives the public a right of access to any information held by a public authority, namely the Department in this case. This right of access to information includes information provided in response to a consultation. The Department cannot automatically consider as confidential information supplied to it in response to a consultation. However, it does have the responsibility to decide whether any information provided by you in response to this consultation, including information about your identity should be made public or be treated as confidential. If you do not wish information about your identity to be made public please include an explanation in your response.

3. This means that information provided by you in response to the consultation is unlikely to be treated as confidential, except in very particular circumstances. The Lord Chancellor's Code of Practice on the Freedom of Information Act provides that:
 - the Department should only accept information from third parties in confidence if it is necessary to obtain that information in connection with the exercise of any of the Department's functions and it would not otherwise be provided;

 - the Department should not agree to hold information received from third parties 'in confidence' which is not confidential in nature; and

- acceptance by the Department of confidentiality provisions must be for good reasons, capable of being justified to the Information Commissioner.
4. For further information about confidentiality of responses please contact the Information Commissioner's Office (or see web site at: <http://www.informationcommissioner.gov.uk/>).

List of Consultees

20:20 Architects
Action on Hearing Loss
AES Ballylumford
Age NI
Archbishop of Armagh & Primate of All Ireland
Arcus Architects
Arqiva
Atlas Communications
B9 Energy Services Ltd
Bar Library
BBC Engineering Information Department
Belfast Civic Trust
Belfast Harbour Commissioners
Belfast Healthy Cities
Belfast Hills Partnership
Belfast International Airport
Belfast Metropolitan College
Belfast Metropolitan Residents Group
Belfast Solicitors Association
Bishop of Down and Connor
BOC Gases Belfast
BP Oil (U.K.) Ltd
Brennen Associates
British Telecom (N.I.)
Bryson House
Building Design Partnership
Cable & Wireless
Calcast Ltd.
Calor Gas Ltd.
Carers Northern Ireland
Carey Consulting
Catholic Bishops of NI
Chartered Institute of Architectural Technologists
Chartered Institute of Environmental Health
Chartered Institute of Housing
Chief Executive of the NI Judicial Appointments Commission
Chinese Welfare Association
City of Derry Airport
Civil Law Reform Division

Cloghan Point Terminal
Coleraine Harbour Commissioners
Committee for the Administration of Justice
Community Places
Community Relations Council
Confederation of British Industry, NI Branch
Construction Employers Federation
Coolkeeragh ESB Limited
Council for Catholic Maintained Schools
Countryside Access & Activities Network for NI
Courts and Tribunal Services
Crown Castle UK Ltd
DCC Energy Ltd
Derryhale Residents' Association
Development Planning Partnerships
Disability Action
Education Authority Northern Ireland
Enniskillen Aerodrome
Environment and Planning Law Association of NI
Environmental Health Services Department
Esso Fuel Dealers
Equality Commission for NI
Federation of Small Businesses
Ferguson & McIlveen
Fisher German LLP
Flogas
Food Standards Agency
NI Friends of the Earth
Geological Survey of Northern Ireland
George Best Belfast City Airport
Gingerbread Northern Ireland
Gouldings (NI) Ltd
Greenfield Fertilisers Ltd
Health and Safety Executive Northern Ireland
Health and Social Services Boards and Trusts
HM Council of County Court Judges
HM Revenue & Customs
Huhtamaki (Lurgan) Limited
Human Rights Commission
I-Document Systems
Information Commissioners Office
Institute of Professional Legal Studies
Institute Of Directors

Institute of Historic Building Conservation
Institution of Civil Engineers (NI Association)
International Tree Foundation
Kelgar Haulage
Kemira (NI) Ltd
Lagan Valley Regional Park Officer
Landscape Institute NI
Larne Harbour Commissioners
LCC Ltd
Law Centre (NI)
Liz Fawcett Consulting
Londonderry Port & Harbour Commissioners
Lord Chief Justice Office
Lough Neagh and Lower Bann Management Committees
LPG Association
LSS Limited
Magistrates Court
Marks and Spencer
Maxol Direct (N.I.) Ltd
McClelland/Salter Estate Agents
Men's Action Network
Methodist Church in Ireland
Michelin PLC
Ministerial Advisory Group for Architecture and the Built Environment
in Northern Ireland
Ministry of Defence
Mobile Operators Association
Mono Consultants Limited
Mourne Heritage Trust
NACCO Materials Handling (NI) Ltd.
National Coal Co.
National Trust
Newtownards Aerodrome
NI Association of Citizens Advice Bureau
NI Chamber of Commerce and Industry
NI Chamber of Trade
NI Women's European Platform
NIACRO
NIC/ICTU
NICARE
NICOD
NIPSA
North West Architectural Association

Northern Builder
Northern Ireland 2000
Northern Ireland Agricultural Producers Association
Northern Ireland Ambulance Service
Northern Ireland Amenity Council
Northern Ireland Association Engineering Employer's Federation
Northern Ireland Blood Transfusion Service Agency
Northern Ireland Council for Ethnic Minorities
Northern Ireland Court Service
Northern Ireland District Councils
Northern Ireland Economic Council
Northern Ireland Environment Committee
Northern Ireland Environment Link
Northern Ireland Federation of Housing Associations
Northern Ireland Fire and Rescue Service
Northern Ireland Government Departments
Northern Ireland Health Promotion Agency
Northern Ireland Housing Council
Northern Ireland Housing Executive
Northern Ireland Law Commission
Northern Ireland Local Government Association
Northern Ireland Members of the House of Lords
Northern Ireland MPs, MEPs, Political Parties and MLAs
Northern Ireland Quarry Products Association
Northern Ireland Quarry Owners Association
Northern Ireland Regional Medical Physics Agency
Northern Ireland Tourist Board
Northern Ireland Water Ltd
NuStar Terminals Ltd.
O2
OFCOM
Office of Attorney General for Northern Ireland
Old Bushmills Distillery Ltd
EE
Orica Blast and Quarry Surveys
Ostick and Williams
Participation & the Practice of Rights Project
Participation Network NI
Phoenix Natural Gas Ltd
Planning Appeals Commission
Planning Magazine
Playboard N.I. Ltd.
POBAL

Policing Board of Northern Ireland
Power NI
Pragma Planning
Premier Power Ltd
Presbyterian Church in Ireland
PSNI
Queen's University
Quinn Glass
Redland Brick & Tile Ltd.
Renewable UK
RICS NI
Robert Turley Associates
Royal National Institute of Blind People (RNIB)
Royal Society for Protection of Birds
Royal Society of Ulster Architects
Royal Town Planning Institute
Royal Town Planning Institute (Irish Branch, Northern Section)
RPS Group PLC
Rural Community Network
Rural Development Council for Northern Ireland
School of Law
Society of Local Authority Chief Executives
Southern Waste Management Partnership
Sport NI
Statutory Advisory Councils (including Historic Buildings Council,
Historic Monuments Council and Council for Nature Conservation and
the Countryside)
Strangford Lough Advisory Council
Strangford Lough Management Committee
Sustrans
Tennants Textile Colours Ltd.
The Executive Council of the Inn of Court of NI
The General Consumer Council for NI
The Law Society of Northern Ireland
The NI Council for Voluntary Action
The Utility Regulator
Three
Todd Planning
Topaz
Training for Women Network Ltd
Translink
Travellers Movement NI
TSO Bibliographic Department

Tyrone Brick
Tyrone Crystal
Ulster Angling Federation
Ulster Architectural Heritage Society
Ulster Farmers' Union
Ulster Industrial Explosives Limited
Ulster Society for the Protection of the Countryside
Ulster Wildlife Trust
University of Ulster
Urban and Rural Planning Associates
UTV Engineering Information Department
Virgin Media
Vodafone Ltd
Warrenpoint Harbour Authority
WDR & RT Taggart
Western Group Environmental Health Committee
Wildfowl and Wetland Trust
Women's Forum NI
Woodland Trust
World Wildlife Fund (NI)
Youth Council for Northern Ireland