

Northern Ireland Greenhouse Gas Emissions 2019



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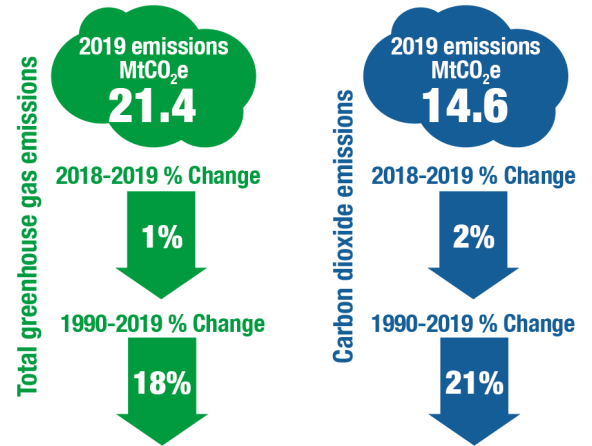
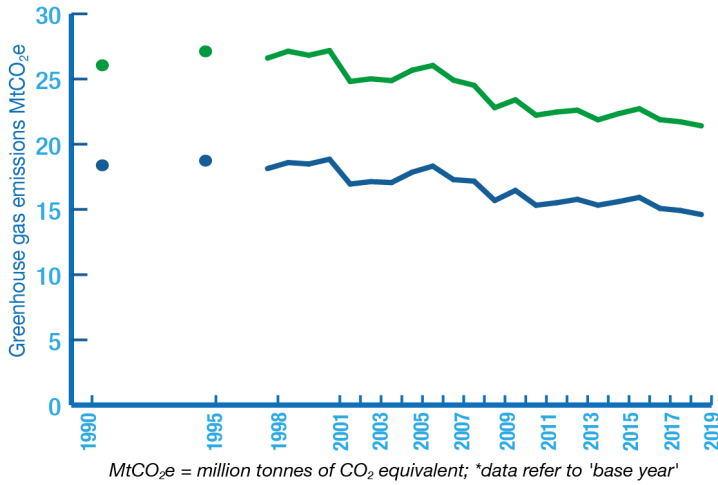
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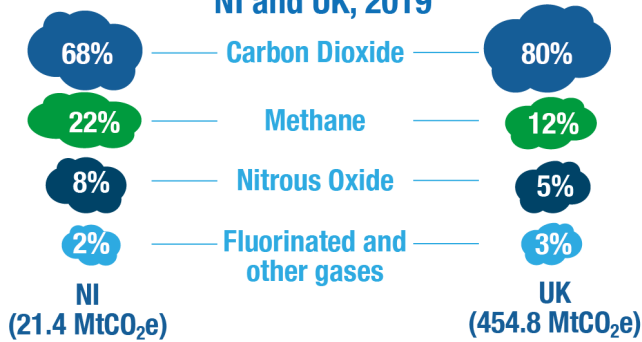
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NI Greenhouse Gas Statistics 1990-2019

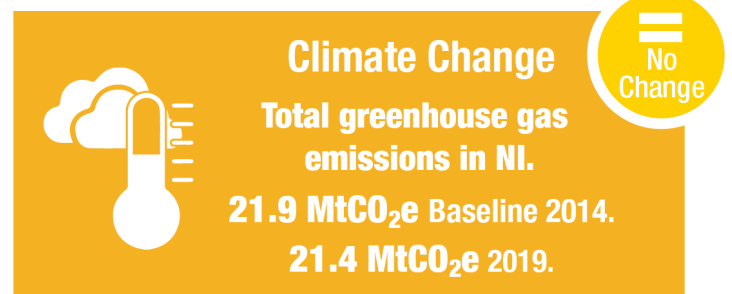
2019 NI greenhouse gas emissions have decreased by 18% since 1990*



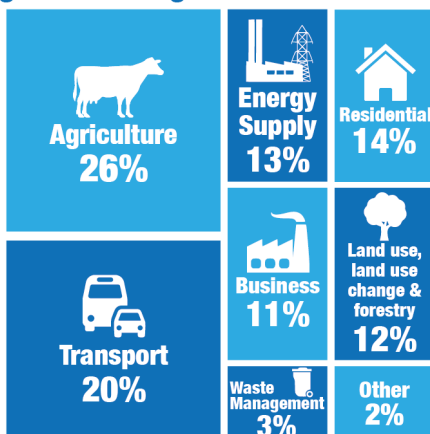
Composition of greenhouse gas emissions (%), NI and UK, 2019



Progress against Programme for Government indicator



Agriculture was the largest emitting sector of NI greenhouse gas emissions in 2019



Numbers are rounded and may not add to 100.

Energy Supply delivered the largest reduction in emissions from 1990 to 2019 (-2.5 MtCO₂e)



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Northern Ireland greenhouse gas inventory 1990-2019

Key points:

- In 2019, Northern Ireland's greenhouse gas emissions were estimated to be 21.4 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent. This was a decrease of 1% compared with 2018. The longer term trend showed a decrease of 18% compared with the base year¹.
- The largest sectors in terms of emissions in 2019 were agriculture (26%), transport (20%) and residential (14%). Most sectors showed a decreasing trend since the base year.
- The largest decreases, in terms of tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent, were in the energy supply, waste management and residential sectors. These were driven by the energy sector fuel switching from coal to natural gas, a move replicated within the residential sector and the introduction of methane capture and oxidation systems in landfill management.
- Northern Ireland accounted for 4.7% of UK greenhouse gas emissions in 2019. In total, the UK reduced emissions by 44% between the base year and 2019. Scotland and England reduced emissions by 45% and 44% respectively. Wales and Northern Ireland reduced emissions by 31% and 18% respectively.
- A major revision of the measurement of UK emissions has been included in this year's greenhouse gas inventory. The inclusion of the recommendations of the 'wetlands supplement' has resulted in an upward shift in the overall emissions recorded from 1990 – 2019 from that previously reported. Further details are available in Appendix A.

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¹ See background notes for base year definition

Contents

Introduction	5
Northern Ireland Summary	5
Emissions by Sector	7
Emissions by Gas	10
Performance towards targets	11
End user emissions	12
Uncertainty	13
Background information	14
Overview of National Communication sectors	16
Appendix A: Revision of peatland emissions consistent with the 2013 IPCC Wetlands Supplement	17

Introduction

The purpose of this statistical bulletin is to summarise the latest published estimates of greenhouse gas emissions for Northern Ireland. The tables from which these estimates are sourced is available from the National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory website [Devolved Administrations - Greenhouse Gas Reports](#).

The focus of this report is on 'by source' emissions, which are allocated to the source sector in which they occur. 'End user' emissions, where energy supply emissions are allocated to energy users, are also available.

Northern Ireland Summary

- In 2019, Northern Ireland's greenhouse gas emissions were estimated to be 21.4 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (MtCO₂e). This was a decrease of 1.4% compared to 2018 (Figure 1).
- The longer term trend showed a decrease of 17.9% compared to 26.1 MtCO₂e in the base year (Figure 1). The base year is 1990 for carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide, and 1995 for the fluorinated gases.

Figure 1: Greenhouse gas emissions
Northern Ireland, 1990, 1995, 1998-2019
MtCO₂e

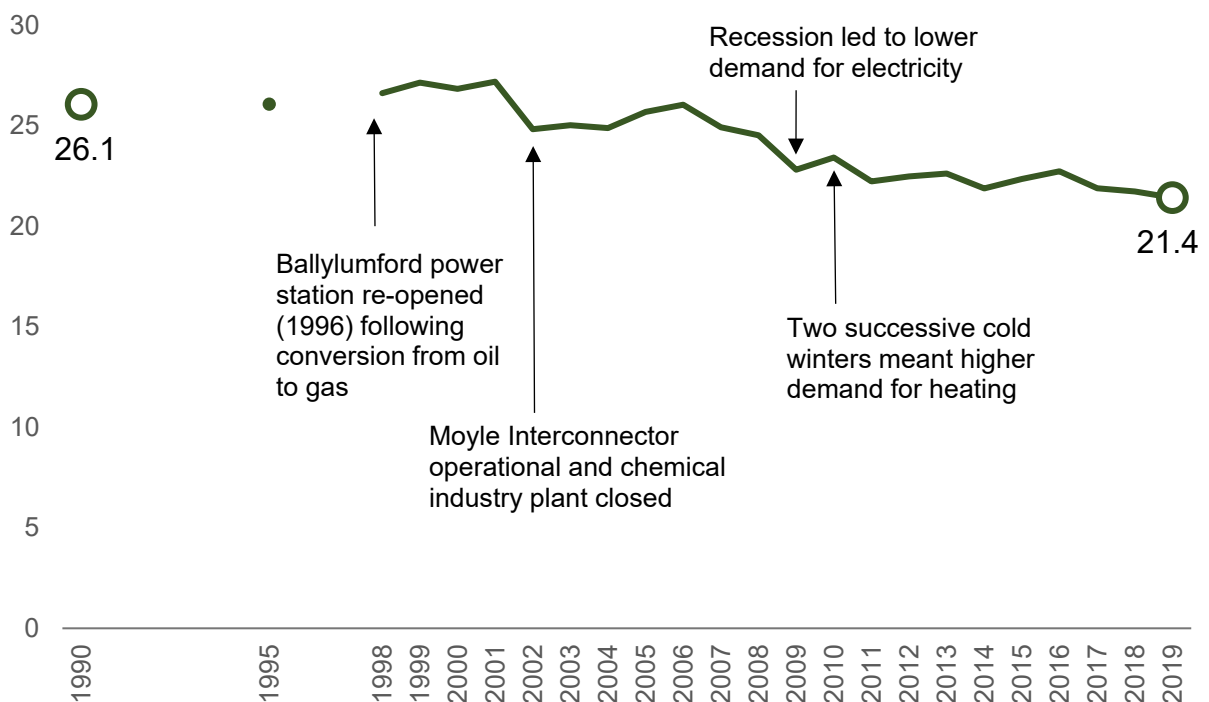
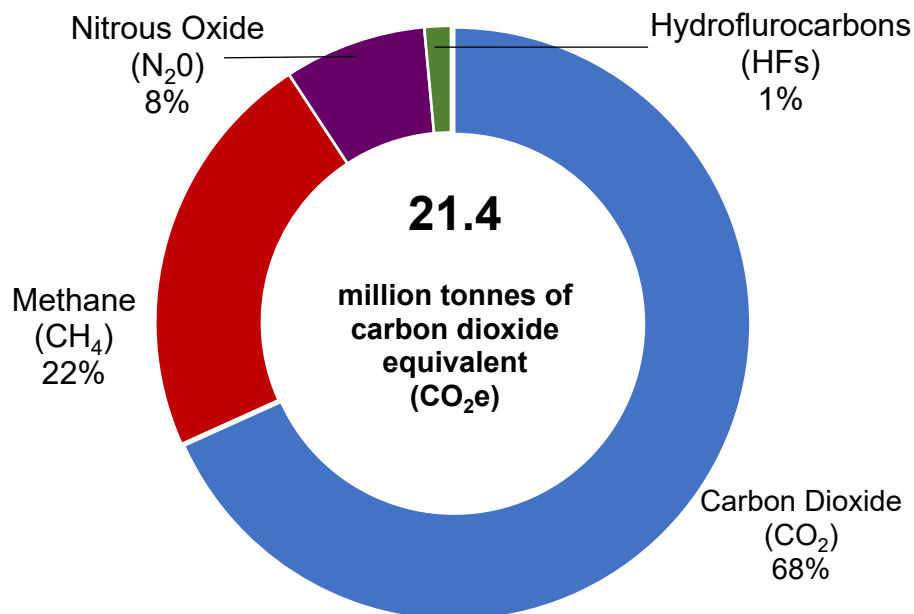


Figure 2: Greenhouse gas emissions by gas type²
Northern Ireland, 2019



- Carbon dioxide accounted for 68% of all greenhouse gas emissions in Northern Ireland (14.6 MtCO₂e) in 2019. The proportions for other greenhouse gases were methane 22%, nitrous oxide 8% and hydrofluorocarbons 1% (Figure 2).
- Northern Ireland accounted for 4.7% of total UK greenhouse gas emissions in 2019, whilst accounting for 2.8% of the UK's population and 2.2% of UK's economic output (Gross Value Added) in 2019.
- In terms of emissions per capita, Northern Ireland produced the equivalent of 11.3 tonnes of CO₂ per person compared with a UK figure of 6.8 tonnes of CO₂ per person.
- Northern Ireland contributed a total of 4.7% of the UK greenhouse gas emissions but both methane (8.9%) and nitrous oxide (7.5%) contributed proportionately higher amounts to their respective UK totals.
- Agricultural sources (26.1%) accounted for a higher proportion of emissions in Northern Ireland than other parts of the UK due to the greater relative importance of agriculture to the Northern Ireland economy. In England the proportion stood at 8.4%; for Wales it stood at 13.8% and for Scotland the proportion of emissions, due to agriculture, stood at 16.3%.

² There are zero amounts of PFC and NF₃ as well as a minimal amount of SF₆ recorded in NI and, as such, these gases are not included in the chart above.

Emissions by Sector

Figure 3: Greenhouse gas emissions by sector (%)³
Northern Ireland, 2019

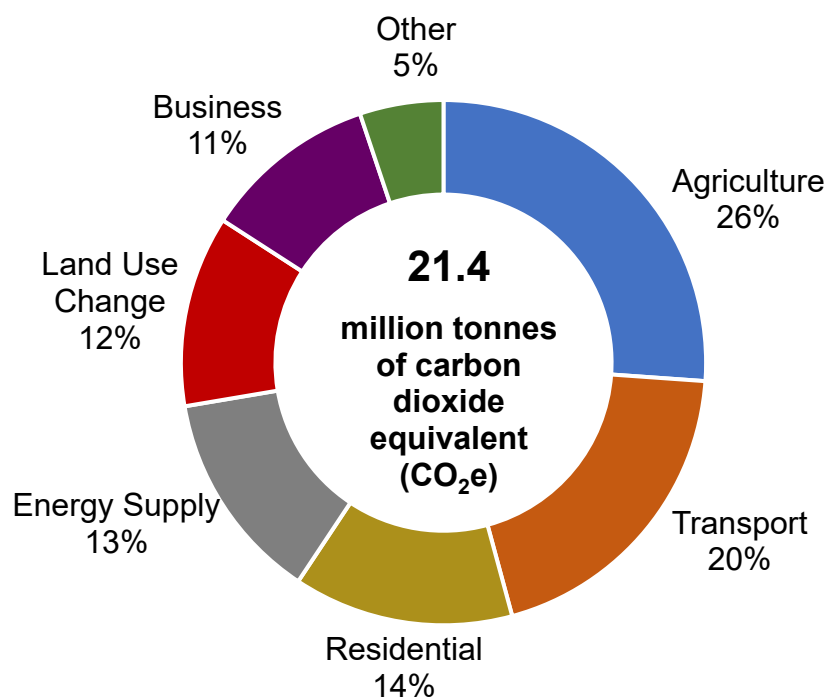


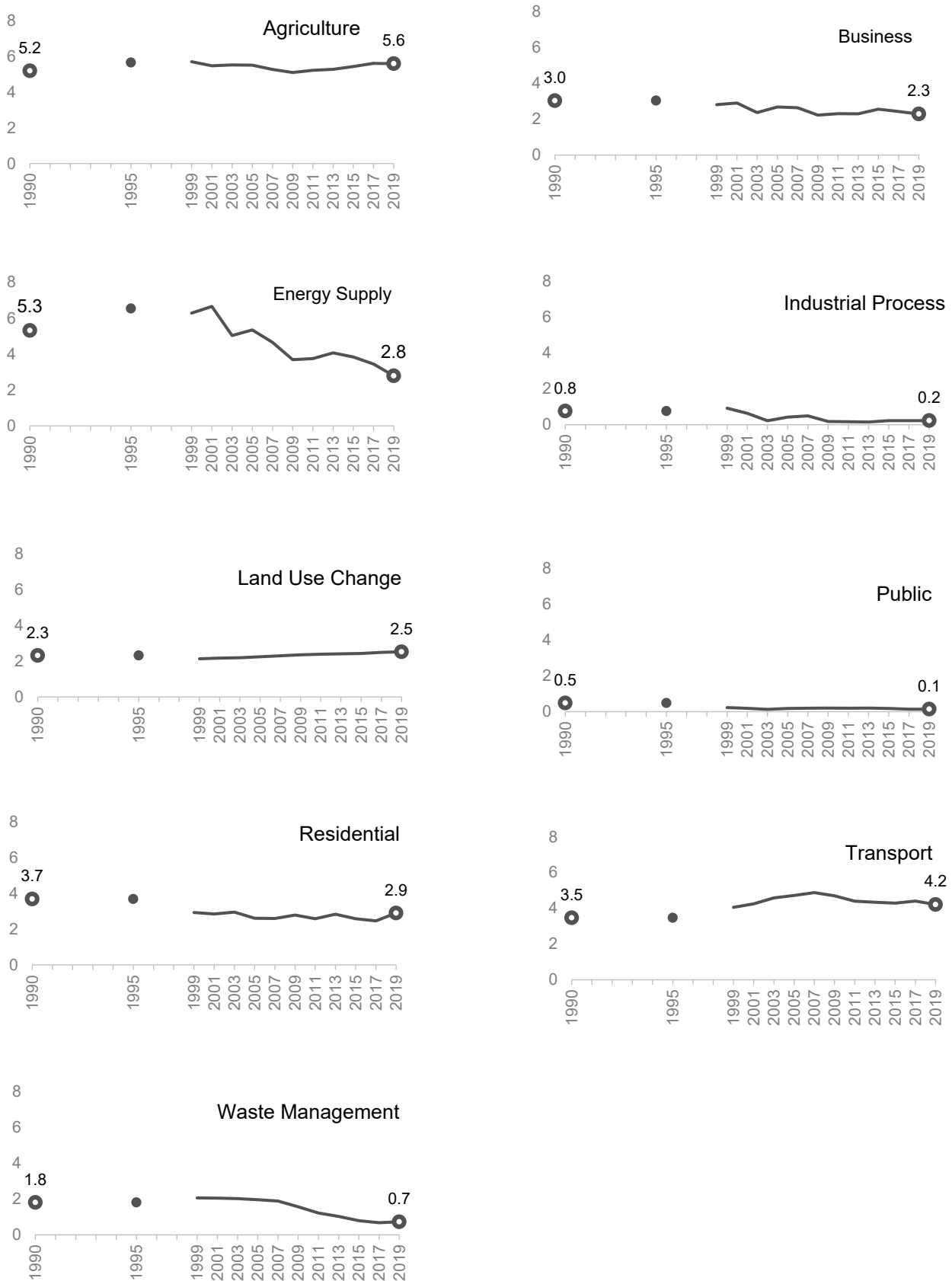
Table 1: Total greenhouse gas emissions by sector
Northern Ireland; base year, 2018, 2019

Sector	Base year	2018	2019	MtCO _{2e}	
				% change base year to 2019	% change 2018 to 2019
Agriculture	5.2	5.5	5.6	7.7	1.0
Business	3.0	2.4	2.3	-24.6	-5.9
Energy Supply	5.3	2.9	2.8	-47.5	-4.8
Industrial Process	0.8	0.2	0.2	-69.6	-1.7
Land Use Change	2.3	2.5	2.5	9.1	0.3
Public	0.5	0.1	0.1	-70.2	-2.5
Residential	3.7	2.8	2.9	-21.4	2.6
Transport	3.5	4.3	4.2	21.5	-3.1
Waste Management	1.8	0.7	0.7	-59.8	-2.1
Total	26.1	21.7	21.4	-17.9	-1.4

³ Other consists of Waste Management (3%), Public (1%) and Industrial Process (1%). Percentages sum to more than 100 due to rounding.

- As shown in Figure 3, the largest sectors in terms of emissions in 2019 were agriculture (26%), transport (20%) and residential (14%). The remainder of emissions were produced by energy supply (13%), land use change (12%), business (11%) and other (5%) sectors.
- Most sectors showed a decreasing trend since the base year. The largest decreases, in terms of tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent, were in the energy supply, waste management and residential sectors (Table 1, Figure 4). These were driven by improvements in energy efficiency, fuel switching from coal to natural gas, which became available in the late 1990s, and the introduction of methane capture and oxidation systems in landfill management.
- Between 2018 and 2019, emissions from the business sector showed the largest sectoral decrease (5.9%) (Table 1, Figure 4). As the carbon intensity of electricity generation in Northern Ireland has reduced so to as the energy supply sector's emissions, falling by 4.8% from 2018 and 2019. Over the same period, there has been a 3.1% decline in transport emissions primarily due to reductions in fuel consumption by the road transport sector.
- The transport, agriculture and land use change sectors showed higher emissions in 2019 than in the base year (Table 1, Figure 4).
- Overall transport emissions increased by 21.5% from the base year due to growth in demand for transport, despite improvements in efficiency of vehicles. Emissions from agriculture have increased by 7.7% and are driven by increased emissions from cattle due to increased livestock numbers, although this is in part offset by lower nitrogen fertiliser applications (Table 1, Figure 4).
- Land use change sector emissions increased by 9.1% over the time period; this mainly reflects the changes in carbon stock associated with land conversions between cropland, grassland, settlements and forest land. The largest growth in emissions since 1990 is from grassland converted to settlements, cropland remaining cropland and cropland converted to grassland in Northern Ireland.
- In Northern Ireland the land use change sector acts as a net emitter of greenhouse gas emissions (+2.5 MtCO_{2e}) and similarly in Scotland (+2.7 MtCO_{2e}). The land use change sector in England emits +0.9 MtCO_{2e}, whereas in Wales (-0.2 MtCO_{2e}) the land use change sector can be classified as a 'sink' due to its net effect being one that absorbs carbon. There have been major changes to the land use change sector in the 2019 inventory, which are detailed in Appendix A.

Figure 4: Greenhouse gas emissions by sector
Northern Ireland, 1990, 1995, 1998-2019
MtCO₂e



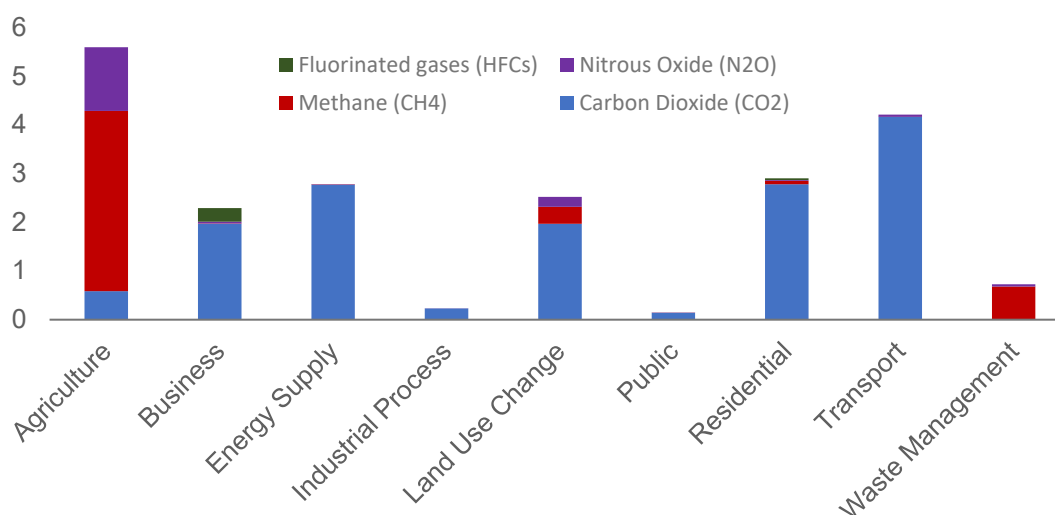
Emissions by Gas

- Carbon dioxide was the most common gas emitted across all sectors except for agriculture and waste management. For the agriculture sector, methane from livestock and nitrous oxide from soils were more significant greenhouse gases than carbon dioxide. Methane from landfill was the main greenhouse gas from the waste management sector.

Table 2: Greenhouse gas emissions by gas within sector
Northern Ireland, 2019

Sector	CO ₂	CH ₄	N ₂ O	HFCs	PFCs	SF ₆	NF ₃	All gases
Agriculture	0.6	3.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6
Business	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3
Energy Supply	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8
Industrial Process	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Land Use Change	2.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5
Public	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Residential	2.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9
Transport	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2
Waste Management	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Total	14.6	4.8	1.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.4

Figure 5: Individual greenhouse gas emissions within sector⁴
Northern Ireland, 2019
MtCO₂e



⁴ There are zero amounts of PFC and NF₃ as well as a minimal amount of SF₆ recorded in NI and, as such, these gases are not included in the chart above.

Performance towards targets

The UK Climate Change Act 2008 (hereafter referred to as 'The Act') introduced a legally binding target to reduce GHG emissions by at least 80% below the 1990 baseline by 2050. To meet these targets, the government has set five-yearly carbon budgets which currently run until 2032.

The UK is currently in the third carbon budget period (2018 to 2022) which has a target to reduce emissions by 37% by 2020 (on 1990 levels). The fourth, fifth and sixth carbon budgets have targets of 51% by 2025, 57% by 2030 and 78% by 2035⁵. In 2019, The Act⁶ was amended to require the UK to have a 100% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 from 1990 levels, commonly referred to as the 'net zero 2050' target⁷.

The UK greenhouse gas inventory reports emissions on a source basis and it is these estimates that are used to assess the UK's progress against emissions reductions targets. All administrations, including NI, contribute to the UK carbon budgets. Legally-binding carbon budgets act as stepping stones towards the 2050 target and provide a pathway to meet the overall UK climate change target. The Committee for Climate Change (CCC) published the Sixth Carbon Budget in December 2020 and have suggested possible targets for NI⁸. Their 2030 target for all greenhouse gases is a 48% reduction on 1990 levels increasing to at least an 82% reduction by 2050.

The draft Programme for Government Framework 2016-2021 contains greenhouse gas emissions as an indicator under outcome 2: we live and work sustainably – protecting the environment.

- The criteria used to report change for this indicator is **+/- 1.0 percentage points cumulatively** on an annual basis against the baseline year value in 2014, when Northern Ireland's greenhouse gas emissions were estimated to be 21.9 MtCO_{2e}.
- A decrease in estimated emissions, compared to the PfG baseline year (2014), of greater than 1 percentage point (cumulatively) is considered a positive change whilst an increase in estimated emissions of greater than 1 percentage point (cumulatively) is considered a negative change. A change of less than 1 percentage point (cumulatively) is considered as no change.
- In 2019, Northern Ireland's greenhouse gas emissions were estimated to be 21.4 MtCO_{2e}. This is a decrease of 2.1% since the baseline year for PfG reporting (2014) and **is considered as 'no change' for PfG reporting.**
- Given that the most recent data (2019) are for a period five years after the PfG baseline (2014), the decrease could only have been considered a 'positive change' if the fall was at least 5 percentage points

⁵ [The CCC - Carbon budgets and targets](#)

⁶ [The Climate Change Act 2008](#)

⁷ [Net Zero – The UK's contribution to stopping global warming](#)

⁸ [Letter from CCC to DAERA on NI contribution](#)

Table 3: Progress against Programme for Government indicator

Year	NI GHG emissions (MtCO _{2e})	% change from 2014
2014 (base year for PfG reporting)	21.9	-
2015	22.3	2.2
2016	22.7	3.9
2017	21.9	0.0
2018	21.7	-0.7
2019	21.4	-2.1

- The trends in greenhouse gas emissions vary across the different parts of the UK between the base year and 2019. It should be noted that the regional estimates are less certain than the overall UK estimate. Estimates for the UK are available in Tables 4 and 5 of the data tables that accompany this report.
 - UK has reduced emissions by 44%
 - Scotland has reduced emissions by 45%
 - England has reduced emissions by 44%
 - Wales has reduced emissions by 31%
 - Northern Ireland has reduced emissions by 18%
- Note that the UK greenhouse gas emissions publication uses a 1990 base year for all gases (including fluoroinated gases) which also results in a reduction of 44% by 2019. Note also that for consistency in the above list, the figure for Scotland, derived as part of the UK estimate, does not include international aviation and shipping. However the Scottish Government do include international aviation and shipping in greenhouse gas statistics produced in Scotland.

End user emissions

- The end user inventory reallocates the emissions by source depending on where the end user activity occurred. For example, when reporting on a by source basis, all of the carbon dioxide produced by a power station is allocated to the energy supply sector. On an end user basis, these emissions are reallocated to the users of the electricity, such as domestic homes and industry.
- Total greenhouse gas emissions for Northern Ireland in 2019 in the end user inventory were 21.6 MtCO_{2e}. Two sectors accounted for almost half of end user emissions in 2019; these were agriculture (26%) and transport (22%). A further third of emissions were accounted for by the residential (18%) and business (16%) sectors.
- End user emissions do not take account of emissions “embedded” within manufactured goods and services which the UK imports and exports. Embedded emissions capture what is sometimes referred to as the “carbon footprint”. Such

a calculation would be on a “consumption” basis, reporting on emissions embedded in goods and services across international borders, and is considerably more challenging.

- Statistics on the UK’s Carbon Footprint are available from the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs [UK's carbon footprint](#).

Uncertainty

When using the statistics in this bulletin users should be aware of the levels of uncertainty around the published estimates. For example, the estimated reduction of 18% in Northern Ireland greenhouse gas emissions has a 95% confidence interval that ranges from 10% to 28% reduction. For more information see background notes 4 and 5.

Background information

1. This is the twelfth release of the Northern Ireland greenhouse gas inventory statistical bulletin. It will continue to be updated annually. The data were produced by a consortium led by Ricardo Energy and Environment, on behalf of the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy, the Scottish Government, the Welsh Assembly Government and the Northern Ireland Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs.
2. Each year the greenhouse gas inventory is extended and updated. The entire historical data series is revised to incorporate methodological improvements and new data. This takes into account revisions to the datasets used in its compilation. Therefore, once the latest year's inventory is published, the previous version becomes redundant and cannot be used for comparison purposes. However the latest inventory contains a single consistent time series going back to 1990 which can be used to examine trends.
3. Emissions are reported for seven greenhouse gases: carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆) and nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃). Depending on their molecular weights, radiative properties and residence times in the atmosphere, each greenhouse gas has a different capacity to cause global warming. The base year is 1990 for carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide, and 1995 for the fluorinated gases. The fluorinated gases are hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, sulphur hexafluoride and nitrogen trifluoride. Emissions in this bulletin are reported according to the National Communication sectors. This is in accordance with international reporting guidelines from the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Descriptions of each sector are available on page 16.
4. The greenhouse gas emission estimates are based on a wide range of data sources and sources of uncertainty include statistical differences, assumptions, proxy datasets and expert judgement. In addition, the natural variability in the processes that are being modelled introduce uncertainty. For example, carbon content of fuels and farming practices under different climatic conditions and soil types. The uncertainties are presented as confidence intervals. The width of the interval provides a measure of the accuracy of the estimate.
5. Uncertainty estimates for Northern Ireland emissions are available for the base year, the latest year (2019) and for the percentage change between the two years. For the base year, the 95% confidence interval is $\pm 9\%$, and for 2019 it is $\pm 6\%$. For the percentage reduction between the base year and 2019, the 95% confidence interval ranges from 10% to 28%. There remains greater uncertainty around emissions in Northern Ireland compared to other parts of the United Kingdom due to the relative importance of methane and nitrous oxide emissions in the agriculture sector. Emissions of these gases are more difficult to estimate than carbon dioxide, and the agriculture sector makes up a larger share of Northern Ireland's emissions than in other parts of

the UK. In addition, the fuel activity data for Northern Ireland is more uncertain than other devolved administrations, due to the greater use of solid fuels and oils.

6. Official Statistics are produced to a high professional standard. They undergo regular quality assurance reviews to ensure that they meet customer needs. They are produced free from any political interference. As we want to engage with users of our statistics, we invite you to feedback your comments on this publication. Contact details are available on page 3.
7. The UK greenhouse gas inventory National Statistics user guide provides a simple guide to the origins and use of data in the compilation of the UK Greenhouse Gas Inventory. This guide can be accessed through the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy website [An introduction to the UK's greenhouse gas inventory](#).

Overview of National Communication sectors

Sector	Description
Energy supply	Emissions are predominantly from power stations but also coal mining, oil refineries and other fuel production. Emissions are significantly affected by abatement technology at power stations and the type of fuel being produced or combusted.
Transport	Includes road transport, domestic shipping and aviation, and aircraft support vehicles. Road transport is the most significant source therefore emissions are affected by vehicle efficiency, distance travelled and number of vehicles.
Residential	Includes fuel combustion for heating, cooking, garden machinery, gases released from aerosols and inhalers, and emissions released from the breakdown of products such as detergents. Emissions are affected by energy efficiency, heating and hot water demands, and the fuel type for domestic combustion.
Business	Includes emissions from stationary combustion in the industrial and commercial sectors, industrial off-road machinery, and refrigeration and air conditioning.
Public	Includes emissions from fuel combustion in public sector buildings (e.g. public administration, defence, education and health and social work). Emissions are predominantly affected by fuel type.
Industrial process	Includes all emissions from industry except fuel combustion and therefore includes chemical and metal production, and mineral products (e.g. cement and lime). Emissions are significantly affected by abatement technology.
Agriculture	Includes emissions from livestock, agricultural soils, stationary combustion, and off-road machinery. Emissions are affected by the number of livestock, the quantity of fertiliser applied to land, and the intensity of activity.
Land use change	This covers sinks and sources of emissions from land use, land use change and forestry. Sinks remove GHGs from the atmosphere whilst sources emit GHGs. Emissions are affected by deforestation rates and land management.
Waste management	Emissions include those from waste disposed at landfills, wastewater treatment, and waste incineration. Emissions are affected by regulation of landfills and the proportion of waste that is recycled.

Appendix A: Revision of peatland emissions consistent with the 2013 IPCC Wetlands Supplement

In this year's GHG inventory, there has been a major methodological change to improve estimates of emissions and removals from drainage and rewetting of inland organic soils (peatlands). The major emissions changes to the 1990-2019 LULUCF time series were compiled following guidance for estimating emissions from inland organic soils set out in chapters 2 and 3 of the [2013 Wetlands Supplement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National GHG Inventories](#).

The net effect of these changes relates to the recording of additional emissions that had not been previously included in the GHG inventory. The GHG time series from 1990-2019 has been fully revised to take account of this new methodology and will continue going forward.

The calculations have employed a Tier 2 methodological approach for implementation described in the BEIS-funded wetlands report (Evans, et al., 2017⁹), and a continued Tier 3 approach using the Forest Research CARBINE model for direct CO₂ from organic soils under forest.

Emissions factors presented in that report have since been updated following a literature review of new GHG flux studies in 2019, and updates to the reported peatland restoration activity data.

Incorporating improved data on peat extent, condition and UK specific emission factors for drained and rewetted organic soils has affected GHG emissions estimates across all land use categories. In addition, to avoid double-counting, the Land-Use Change (LUC) model to estimate carbon stock changes in soils has been adjusted to calculate for mineral soils only instead of for all soils combined, as LUC on organic soil are now estimated separately.

⁹ [Evans, et al., 2017: Implementation of an Emissions Inventory for UK Peatlands](#)

Figure A1: Impact of the implementation of the 2013 IPCC Wetlands Supplement on NI greenhouse gas emissions, 1990 - 2019

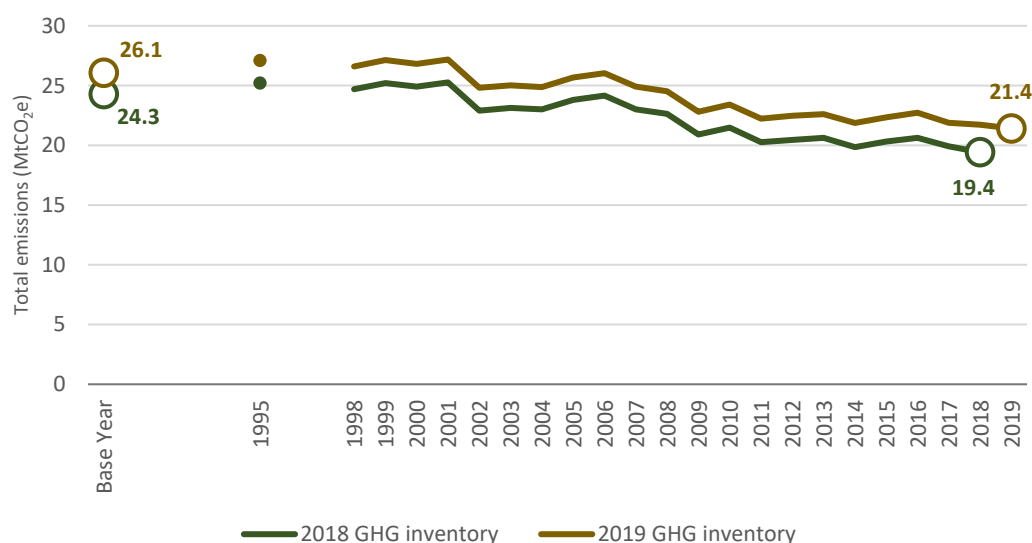


Figure A1, above, shows the overall change in greenhouse gas emissions, revised over the time series, for Northern Ireland.

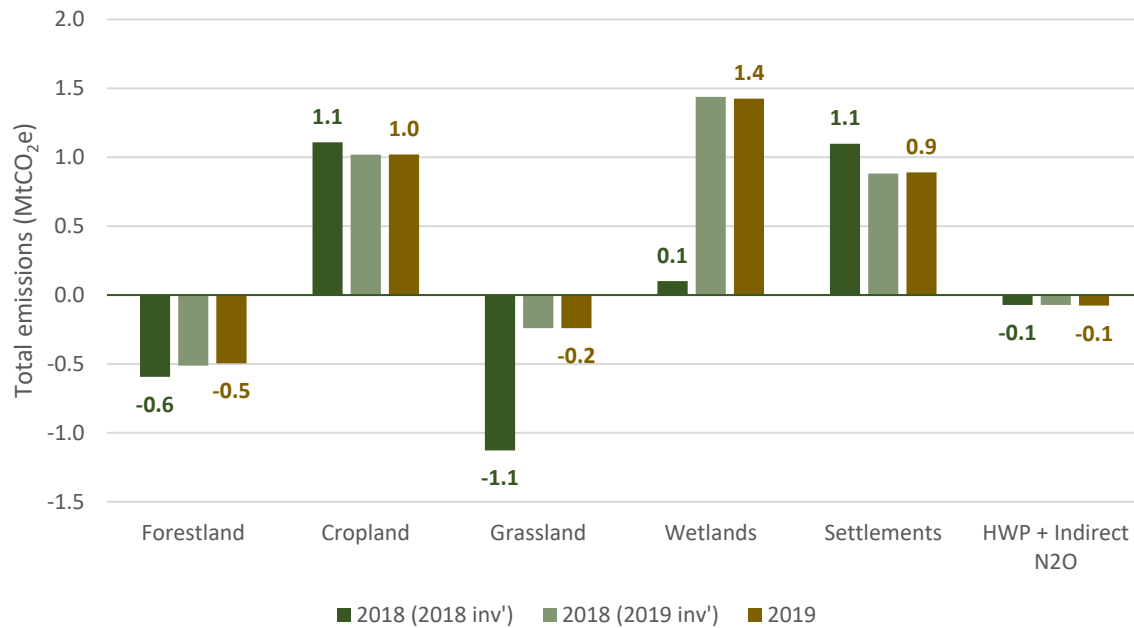
- In the previous version of the inventory, published in June 2020, total emissions, for the base year, stood at 24.3 MtCO_{2e}. This was revised upwards to 26.1 MtCO_{2e} in the 2019 inventory.
- The figure for total emissions in 2018, before the implementation of the recommendations of the wetland supplement, stood at 19.4 MtCO_{2e}. The 2019 inventory has now revised this 2018 figure up to 21.7 MtCO_{2e}.
- The latest estimate of total GHG emissions for NI now stands at 21.4 MtCO_{2e} for 2019. This represents an annual decrease of one per cent from 2018; and a decrease of 18 per cent from the base year.

Table A1: Profile Northern Ireland greenhouse gas emissions – LULUCF sector

Category	MtCO _{2e}		
	2018 (as per 2018 inventory)	2018 (as per 2019 inventory)	2019
Forestland	-0.6	-0.5	-0.5
Cropland	1.1	1.0	1.0
Grassland	-1.1	-0.2	-0.2
Wetlands	0.1	1.4	1.4
Settlements	1.1	0.9	0.9
HWP ¹⁰ & Indirect N ₂ O	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
LULUCF	0.5	2.5	2.5

¹⁰ Harvested Wood Products

Figure A2: Profile Northern Ireland greenhouse gas emissions – LULUCF sector



The revised methodology in the 2019 GHG inventory impacts the Land-Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) sector. Key points include:

- LULUCF is the only sector that demonstrated sequestration across the inventory results. However, in the 2018 inventory the LULUCF sector, in Northern Ireland, was still an overall net emitter of GHG with a balance of 0.5 MtCO_{2e}.
- With the revision of the methodology, this 2018 figure has been significantly revised upwards to 2.5 MtCO_{2e} and recorded a similar total in 2019.
- This has been driven by changes within two main sub-categories of the LULUCF sector. In 2018, the Grassland total was classified as a sink and sequestered 1.1 MtCO_{2e}. The revised 2018 total and the 2019 total still report Grassland as a sink but one which now only sequestered a total of 0.2 MtCO_{2e} in each of those years.
- This decrease in net removals from Grassland was attributed to an update to the area of grasslands on organic soils (circa 13% increase) and a major update to emission factors.
- In 2018, Wetlands were a net emitter and were estimated to have produced 0.1 MtCO_{2e}. The revised 2018 total and the 2019 total estimated emissions from Wetlands to now stand at 1.4 MtCO_{2e}.
- The changes within Wetlands are due to a major increase in wetland area, and new Tier 1 and 2 emissions factors. Along with this, peat extraction data for Northern Ireland was revised with the identification of additional active industrial extraction sites over the time series.

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