

Written Answers to Questions

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Friday 28 March 2014

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They should be sent to:

The Editor of Debates, Room 248, Parliament Buildings, Belfast BT4 3XX.
Tel: 028 9052 1135 · e-mail: simon.burrowes@niassembly.gov.uk

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Northern Ireland Assembly

Friday 28 March 2014

Written Answers to Questions

Office of the First Minister and deputy First Minister

Victims and Survivors Service: Structure

Mr Eastwood asked the First Minister and deputy First Minister why AQW 25012/11-15, AQW 21072/11-15 and AQW 23072/11-15 remain unanswered.
(AQW 27235/11-15)

Mr P Robinson and Mr M McGuinness (The First Minister and deputy First Minister): We refer the Member to the answer given to AQW 25012/11-15 on 19 February 2014.

We refer the Member to the answer given to AQW 21072/11-15 on 6 November 2013.

We refer the Member to the answer given to AQW 23072/11-15 on 13 November 2013.

Ilex Urban Regeneration Company

Mr Allister asked the First Minister and deputy First Minister why AQW 26650/11-15 remains unanswered; and to provide an answer.
(AQW 28605/11-15)

Mr P Robinson and Mr M McGuinness: We refer the Member to the answer given on 26 February 2014.

Ilex Urban Regeneration Company

Mr Allister asked the First Minister and deputy First Minister why AQW 26650/11-15 has not been answered; and to provide the answer to this question.
(AQW 28798/11-15)

Mr P Robinson and Mr M McGuinness: We refer the Member to the answer given on 26 February 2014.

Delivering Social Change

Mr Agnew asked the First Minister and deputy First Minister to outline the rationale for the proposed changes to the six high level outcomes in the Delivering Social Change for Children and Young People Strategy consultation.
(AQO 5667/11-15)

Mr P Robinson and Mr M McGuinness: The Executive currently has a Children and Young People's Strategy 2006-2016 and a separate Child Poverty Strategy 2011-14. Underpinning all of this work is the recognition of how important it is for our children and young people to get the best start in life.

In 2012, the Executive introduced the Delivering Social Change Framework to tackle poverty and associated issues and improve children's health, well-being and life opportunities. Our Department then published the Child Poverty Outcomes Framework, the result of considerable work by the National Children's Bureau in consultation with other stakeholders, to develop a cross-departmental approach to tackling child poverty.

We feel it makes sense to bring all of this work under one policy framework. As such, the Delivering Social Change for Children and Young People Consultation Document and its 6 proposed outcomes integrate the 'Ten Year Strategy for Children and Young People: Our Children, Our Pledge', the Executive's Child Poverty Strategy and our work to deliver our commitments under the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child.

We believe that the 6 proposed outcomes in the consultation document fully incorporate the high level outcomes of the Ten Year Strategy. However, as the Delivering Social Change for Children and Young People is currently out for public consultation, responses to the consultation will be taken into account when finalising the Strategy; this may include changes to proposed outcomes.

Membership of the Racial Equality Panel

Mr Lyttle asked the First Minister and deputy First Minister to list the membership of the Racial Equality Panel.

(AQW 32104/11-15)

Mr P Robinson and Mr M McGuinness: Currently the membership of the Racial Equality Panel consists of representation from:

- Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission (NIHRC)
- Northern Ireland Strategic Migration Partnership (NISMP)
- Confederation of British Industry (CBI)
- Community Relations Council (CRC)
- Irish Congress of Trade Unions (NIC-ICTU)
- EMBRACE
- Ballymena Inter-Ethnic Forum
- African Caribbean Support Organisation of Northern Ireland (ACSONI)
- Wah Hep Chinese Community Centre
- Chinese Welfare Association
- Northern Ireland Council for Ethnic Minorities (NICEM)
- GEMS NI
- Bryson Intercultural
- Belfast Jewish Community
- Equality Commission of Northern Ireland (ECNI)
- Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI)
- Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety (DHSSPS)
- Department for Employment and Learning (DEL)
- Department of Education (DE)
- Department of Social Development (DSD)
- Department of Justice (DOJ).
- We intend to include a question about membership of the Panel in the consultation document for the Racial Equality Strategy. Officials will review membership in light of any recommendations made during the consultation process.

Race Relations (Northern Ireland) Order 1997

Mr Lyttle asked the First Minister and deputy First Minister what work they have undertaken to implement the Assembly resolution of May 2009 that called on them to review the current Race Relations (Northern Ireland) Order 1997, in view of the fact that the current law does not offer the same levels of protection as in other parts of the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland, and also given the deficiencies in the Race Relations Order (Amendment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2003.
(AQW 32108/11-15)

Mr P Robinson and Mr M McGuinness: We are currently considering the options for legislative reform. When we have made a decision we will outline our proposals.

We intend that the consultation on the draft Racial Equality Strategy will begin shortly and there are a number of questions in relation to reform of the Race Relations Order included in the document. We would not propose any legislative changes until we have reviewed the consultation responses.

Department of Agriculture and Rural Development

Preventative Spending

Mr McKay asked the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development what consideration she has given to the need for preventative spending within her departmental budget.
(AQW 31809/11-15)

Mrs O'Neill (The Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development): My Department promotes joined up working across government in dealing with rural issues and leads on a number of cross-departmental rural initiatives aimed at addressing rural needs.

DARD leads on the Rural White Paper Action Plan, a cross cutting initiative aimed at improving the quality of life of rural dwellers through better joined up working. The Action Plan contains commitments from all government Departments covering a wide range of rural issues including rural transport, rural broadband, poverty and social isolation, rural businesses and access to services in rural areas.

My Department seeks to help tackle poverty and social isolation in rural areas through its Tackling Rural Poverty and Social Isolation Framework and is currently working with other Departments in the delivery of a number of joint projects in rural areas. These include projects relating to rural dwellers' welfare, access to benefits, community development, rural transport and fuel poverty.

My Department also supports and promotes rural proofing within government as means of ensuring that rural needs and circumstances are routinely considered by all Departments as part of the policy making process.

Promotion of Sea Angling

Mr Kinahan asked the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development to detail (i) the amount of money invested by her Department to promote sea angling; (ii) the total commercial fishing value in the 0-6 mile sector of local waters; and (iii) the value of the commercial 6-12 mile range in local waters.
(AQW 31881/11-15)

Mrs O'Neill: My Department is responsible for sea fisheries management but not for the promotion of sea angling. As a result, my Department has not invested money in this activity.

DARD has data on the value of fish landed by licensed fishing vessels into north of Ireland ports. These data include information on where the fish is caught but catches are attributed to certain ICES (International Council for the Exploration of the Sea) statistical rectangles and in some cases by sub-rectangle. These rectangles or geographic areas are used for the gridding of data to make simplified analysis and visualization. They also used to describe fisheries management areas for the purpose of

setting Total Allowable Catches for certain species. The ICES rectangles do not, however, correspond to the 0-6 or 6-12 mile regions of our sea so it is not possible to disaggregate catch data on that basis.

Agri-Food and Biosciences Institute Sea Angling Survey

Mr Kinahan asked the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development in light of the Agri-Food and Biosciences Institute sea angling survey completed in 2013, to detail (i) when this report will be published; and (ii) the reasons for the delay in disclosing this report to the public.

(AQW 31882/11-15)

Mrs O'Neill: The Agri-Food and Biosciences Institute's Sea Angling survey closed on 28 February 2013 with a total of 208 respondents. At that time, both DARD and AFBI were heavily engaged in preparing the NI Inshore Fisheries Strategy for public consultation and this contributed to a delay in the analysis and interpretation of the responses to the survey. While AFBI produced a draft report in June 2013, further work involving AFBI economists and biometricians and DARD statisticians was required on the interpretation of the survey results. This work compared the statistical methods used to obtain expenditure information in the web-based survey, with those employed on sea angling surveys previously carried out in the north and elsewhere, in order to ensure that the report provides accurate interpretation of sea angling in the north. This work is now substantially complete and it is intended that the report will be released by the end of April 2014.

Departmental Consultation on Sea Bass Harmonisation

Mr Kinahan asked the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development in light of a departmental consultation on sea bass harmonisation carried out in conjunction with the Republic of Ireland, to detail any existing plans for this harmonisation to be carried forward into legislation.

(AQW 31883/11-15)

Mrs O'Neill: No joint consultation on sea bass harmonisation was carried out with the south of Ireland. My officials are progressing the "Conservation of Sea Bass Regulations (NI) 2014" which was the subject of a consultation exercise in 2010.

The aim of these regulations is to provide a framework for the protection of Sea Bass in north of Ireland waters. The proposed legislation will prevent targeting of sea bass but still allow for a small commercial by-catch that may occur when fishing for other species. This is in keeping with the reformed Common Fishery Policy aim to end the wasteful practice of discarding fish. In the South there is a complete ban on commercial fishing for Sea Bass since regulations were introduced in 1990.

My Department will introduce these regulations during this calendar year.

Commercial Sea Fishing

Mr Kinahan asked the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development to detail (i) the value of commercial sea fishing to the local economy; and (ii) the number of full time jobs supported by commercial sea fishing.

(AQW 31908/11-15)

Mrs O'Neill: The value of sea fishing and the numbers of people employed in both fishing and fish processing are provided in the tables below.

Table 1: Value of Landings and Employment in the Sea Fish Catching Sector

Value of fish landed by DARD registered fishing vessels at home and abroad 2012	£56.1 million
Employment	654 full time 154 part time

Source: Sea Fisheries Statistics 2012, Marine Management Organisation.

Table 2: Gross Turnover and Employment in the Fish Processing Sector

Gross turnover (provisional estimate 2012)	£76.2 million
Employment(provisional estimate 2012)	551 full time equivalents

Source: DARD Policy and Economics Division report on Size and Performance of Food and Drink Processing Sector, Subsector Statistics 2011.

Theft of Copper from Rural Sites

Mr D McIlveen asked the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development what work her Department is doing to combat the theft of copper from rural sites.

(AQW 31921/11-15)

Mrs O'Neill: Responsibility for tackling rural crime rests primarily with the PSNI and therefore the investigation of the theft of copper from rural sites is a matter for the police.

I am very aware of the concern that the level of rural crime causes amongst rural communities and I have met with the Chief Constable and the Minister of Justice on a number of occasions to make them aware of my concerns.

In May 2013, the Minister for Justice launched a dedicated Rural Crime Unit within the PSNI which has been jointly funded by the Department of Justice and NFU Mutual. The Unit is focusing on a range of rural crime issues including the identification of trends and will assist with preventative action, help improve community confidence and, ultimately, reduce rural crime. A steering group has also been established to oversee the work of the Unit and I have recently appointed a DARD representative to this group.

Helping to build safer rural communities is important for my Department. My Department's local CAFRE Advisers are supporting the PSNI and the farming organisations in raising awareness of measures that farmers can take to reduce incidences of crime on their farms. In particular they are briefing farmers on local initiatives and distributing information.

CAFRE, through its participation in the Farm Watch scheme at its Enniskillen, Loughry and Greenmount campuses, is also encouraging local farmers to use this scheme as an important means to help prevent rural crime. This scheme is designed to help reduce rural crime and uses technological tools to provide vital evidence in criminal investigations.

I am committed to continuing to work closely with other organisations to help prevent rural crime and to help ensure safer rural communities.

Reservoirs Bill: Angling

Mr Swann asked the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development for her assessment of the affect on angling by the Reservoirs Bill.

(AQW 31947/11-15)

Mrs O'Neill: I am aware that there are a small number of angling clubs that manage or operate a reservoir and they have expressed concern regarding the cost of implementing the requirements of the legislation. The Bill, as drafted, does provide for a grant scheme, by regulation, and during the debate in the Assembly I committed to exploring, in more detail, the possibility of meeting the costs of public safety measures for not-for-profit organisations, such as angling clubs. Overall, I do not consider that the Reservoirs Bill will have significant adverse affect on angling in the north, as the legislation is really regulating the current responsibilities of reservoir owners. Prudent owners should already be managing their structures to avoid the uncontrolled release of water, with the associated costs. The new legislation will ensure that reservoirs are properly maintained and this should therefore limit the liability of reservoir managers in the event of a dam failure.

Cattle and Sheep Theft

Mr Swann asked the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development, pursuant to AQW 25160/11-15, to detail (i) the sex; and (ii) age of the cattle,
(AQW 31960/11-15)

Mrs O'Neill: The table below shows the analysis of the cattle that are currently recorded as missing or stolen in the last three years along with their sex and age at reported date of loss/theft. Data and subtotals are provided for each year with an overall total for the three years. These figures are held on the Department's database the Animal and Public Health Information System (APHIS). APHIS does not differentiate between missing or stolen animals. These two categories are recorded collectively on APHIS.

Sex	Age Category (Yrs)	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Totals
Bull	0-1	12	24	25	61
	1-2	33	19	26	78
	2-3	12	22	13	47
	3-6	25	20	17	62
	>6	25	37	10	72
	Subtotal		107	122	91

Female	0-1	264	224	293	781
	1-2	313	300	342	955
	2-3	164	149	145	458
	3-6	298	263	329	890
	>6	561	477	428	1,466
	Subtotal		1,600	1,413	1,537

Male	0-1	343	313	436	1,092
	1-2	397	462	452	1,311
	2-3	338	269	278	885
	3-6	244	194	177	615
	>6	41	34	43	118
	Subtotal		1,363	1,272	1,386

	Totals	3,070	2,807	3,014	8,891
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Cattle and Sheep Theft

Mr Swann asked the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development, pursuant to AQW 25160/11-15, to detail the statistics for (i) 2012/13; and (ii) 2013/14.
(AQW 31973/11-15)

Mrs O'Neill: Information on (a) stolen animals or (b) animals reported missing is kept on the Department's database the Animal and Public Health Information System (APHIS). APHIS does not differentiate between missing or stolen animals.

These two categories are recorded collectively on APHIS – see Table below for cattle. The figures for 2013/14 are up to 13/03/2014.

We are currently developing a system for the recording of stolen sheep or sheep reported missing.

Missing/Stolen Cattle

Divisional Veterinary Office	2012/13	2013/14 (to 13-3-14)
Armagh	389	508
Ballymena	143	181
Coleraine	210	175
Dungannon	625	453
Enniskillen	296	243
Londonderry	242	159
Mallusk	56	136
Newry	406	824
Newtownards	240	225
Omagh	407	427
Totals	3,014	3,331

Drawdown of Funding

Mr Allister asked the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development to detail the total drawdown of funding for (i) Common Agricultural Policy; (ii) fisheries; and (iii) rural development in 2013.

(AQW 31978/11-15)

Mrs O'Neill: The total drawdown of funding from the European Commission for the financial year ended 15 October 2013 in respect of the programmes requested is as follows:

- i. £243m¹ Common Agricultural Policy – European Agricultural Guarantee Fund;
- ii. £2m Fisheries – European Fisheries Fund;
- iii. £50m Rural Development – European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development.

Cattle Identification Tags

Mrs Dobson asked the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development what degree of leniency can be afforded to farmers where a cattle identification tag is lost or damaged whilst cattle are in transit from a farm to an abattoir.

(AQW 31980/11-15)

Mrs O'Neill: Most abattoirs in the north are licensed by DARD to slaughter cattle with only one ear tag where the tag has been lost in transit to the abattoir. Licences are issued on request to DARD. This policy was introduced in 2008 in response to industry concerns that cattle which had lost a tag in transit were detained in the lairage until such times that a replacement tag was obtained.

¹ This relates to the Single Farm Payment Scheme.

In these cases the abattoir operator must carry out reasonable checks to ensure the animal's traceability and identity e.g. evidence of a second tag having been applied (a hole in the ear). An animal with a damaged tag is treated in the same way as an animal with a single tag.

For abattoirs that have not requested a license to slaughter cattle with a single ear tag, the animal is detained in the lairage until a replacement ear tag is obtained by the owner and applied provided there is evidence that the 'missing' ear tag had previously been present.

Finished Livestock: Local Meat Plants

Mr Rogers asked the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development how she is ensuring that beef finishers who purchased cattle in the Republic of Ireland are not penalised when they bring their finished livestock to local meat plants.

(AQW 31982/11-15)

Mrs O'Neill: I share your concerns about the current problems in the beef industry. I want to see a strong, profitable red meat sector in the north and that can only be achieved if farmers see a fair return for their quality and traceable produce.

I am aware that meat plants are planning to make significant changes to the pricing structures for in-spec and out-of-spec cattle from 1 April 2014. I understand that, amongst other things, animals born in the south and subsequently fattened and/or slaughtered in the north are considered to be out of spec and subject to penalty by the processing industry. There are significant concerns in the farming industry about the timing and practical impact of these proposals. I also have my own reservations that farmers are being penalised unfairly. I therefore met recently with representatives of the local processing industry to impress upon them my concern about the potential impact of the proposed changes to pricing structures in this difficult trading environment.

I have informed them that they need to re-think these proposed changes. Clearly, robust traceability is the cornerstone of our beef industry. However, it is not fair that farmers who bought animals in good faith should be penalised by the proposed changes in pricing structure at this difficult time. I have also asked the industry to strive for timely and transparent communication with both the farming representatives and the wider beef industry, when any changes in specification are being proposed.

Whilst changes to in-spec incentives are a commercial matter between the cattle keepers, the abattoirs and the major meat retailers, my Department will continue to do what it can to support producers. I hope that, all elements of the supply chain can work together to get to a mutually agreeable resolution that will ensure a sustainable local beef farming industry, focused on export-led growth.

In addition, I can assure you that all cattle presented for slaughter in the north are graded according to the Community scale for the classification of carcasses, irrespective of where they were born, reared or slaughtered. The requirements for this are set out in EU Regulation 1249/2008 which permits classification to be done manually or mechanically.

Furthermore, the same grading scores for each carcass are used by all slaughterhouses in each Member State to ensure producers receive fair payment based on the weight and composition of the animal presented to the slaughterhouse.

Looking to the future, my Department is already supporting efforts to develop additional export markets to add value to the local industry's output. Most recently Singapore announced it was opening its markets to beef from the north and northern beef sourced from southern cattle.

There are also improvements planned in the sharing of cattle movement information which will assist in providing the information essential to the effective marketing of all our animals.

Tree Planting: Financial Assistance

Mrs Dobson asked the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development to detail (i) the measures and financial assistance in place to encourage tree planting; (ii) how she intends to promote tree planting

through liaison with the Woodland Trust; and (iii) how her Department will participate in the First World War Centenary Woods project, particularly through schools' programmes.

(AQW 31994/11-15)

Mrs O'Neill: During 2007 – 2013 Rural Development Programme financial assistance to encourage tree planting was available through the Agri-Environment and Forestry Grant Schemes. Both schemes are closed to new applications and in preparation for the 2014-2020 Rural Development Programme, officials are developing new schemes to encourage tree planting in consultation with stakeholders including Woodland Trust. When details are developed, officials will continue to promote the schemes with a wide range of partners including the Woodland Trust.

The Executive has tasked the Minister of Enterprise, Trade and Investment and the Minister of Culture, Arts and Leisure to consider an approach to mark the Decade of Centenaries and the Woodland Trust's First World War Centenary Woods project has been brought to their attention by the Office of the First Minister and deputy First Minister.

Ards Borough Council: Future of Exploris

Mr McGlone asked the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development whether her Department has received a revised Business Plan from Ards Borough Council regarding the future of Exploris; and if so, to detail the steps that will be taken following consideration.

(AQW 31995/11-15)

Mrs O'Neill: My Department has not received a revised Business Plan from Ards Borough Council regarding the future of Exploris.

This is a matter which the Minister of the Environment has agreed to consider. I welcome this positive move and I will continue to work with my Executive Colleagues on this issue.

You may therefore wish to raise the matter directly with the Department of the Environment.

Common Agricultural Policy Reform: Greening

Mr Agnew asked the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development to detail her Department's preferred option on greening as part of the Common Agricultural Policy reform; and how this will deliver greening as part of EU policy.

(AQW 32047/11-15)

Mrs O'Neill: Farmers who participate in the Basic Payment Scheme from 2015 must adhere to three greening measures where applicable on their farms (i.e. crop diversification, permanent grassland retention and provision of ecological focus areas), which produce beneficial outcomes for the climate and the environment. Under Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013, 30% of the direct payments budget ceiling will be devoted to this greening payment.

Within the recently closed consultation on 'Policy options arising from the Reform of the Common Agricultural Policy (Pillar I Direct Payments)' I outlined my suggestions for how greening should be implemented in the north of Ireland. I suggested we should adopt the greening provisions as set out in the EU Regulation rather than opting for so-called equivalent measures.

With regard to permanent grassland, I suggested that the Department would monitor the permanent grassland ratio at regional level and not impose unnecessary restrictions at individual holding level. The level of permanent grassland has been stable in the north for many years at around 90% of total agricultural area. My suggested approach would avoid creating unhelpful incentives for mixed farms growing small amounts of cereals to cease this activity, which would cause our relatively small arable sector to shrink further and move us further towards grass monoculture. It should also avoid the need for excessive bureaucracy to monitor permanent grassland in a region where permanent grassland levels are consistently around 90%.

Under the Regulation, we will be required to designate permanent grasslands that are environmentally sensitive and which fall within areas designated under the Habitats and Birds Directives. These permanent grassland areas will be subject to a ploughing and conversion ban.

I suggested that the crop diversification requirements would be as described in Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013.

With regard to ecological focus areas (EFA), farms with more than 15ha of arable land must maintain at least 5% of this area as an EFA and we have a choice of the land uses and practices that can be used by farmers to count towards their EFA obligations. I sought views on these within the recent consultation.

I am considering all of the views received in the consultation exercise before reaching any decision on the way forward.

Dog Licences

Mr Lunn asked the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development how many dog licences were issued in (i) 2011; (ii) 2012; and (ii) 2013, broken down by council area.

(AQW 32068/11-15)

Mrs O'Neill: Dog control is legislated for here by the Dogs Order 1983, as amended by the Dogs (Amendment) Act 2011. Councils implement this legislation and provide statistics to my Department regarding its operation.

The number of dog licences issued here by Council area, in each of the last three years is detailed in Table 1 below.

Table 1 – Dog licences issued in 2011, 2012 and 2013 by Council Area

Council	2011	2012	2013
Antrim	4473	4759	5316
Ards	7717	6889	8113
Armagh	4156	2742	3493
Ballymena	9274	9074	8824
Ballymoney	3367	3090	2760
Banbridge	4238	3918	3999
Belfast	10936	9928	11391
Carrickfergus	2425	2523	2658
Castlereagh	5173	4885	4594
Coleraine	8014	7186	7860
Cookstown	2479	2409	2642
Craigavon	5386	6797	7557
Derry	2871	3004	2068
Down	7047	6556	6420
Dungannon	2650	2473	2806
Fermanagh	5091	3828	4838
Larne	4467	4274	4319

Council	2011	2012	2013
Limavady	2600	2005	2190
Lisburn	9997	10008	9953
Magherafelt	2714	2204	2052
Moyle	1972	2095	2215
Newry	4973	4893	4787
Newtownabbey	7194	6697	6332
North Down	6149	6180	6512
Omagh	2344	2125	2137
Strabane	2960	2492	3344
Total	130667	123034	129180

Flood Defences in Kinnegar, Hollywood

Mr Weir asked the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development whether there are plans to strengthen flood defences in Kinnegar, Hollywood in 2014/15.

(AQW 32095/11-15)

Mrs O'Neill: Rivers Agency is aware of the risk of flooding from the sea at Kinnegar, which has a designated section of sea defence and has been identified as an area at risk. Agency Staff were on site during the most extreme event in early January to monitor the defence, which was not overtopped. Post-event evaluation identified no serious damage to the designated defence and Rivers Agency has therefore no plans for investment at this location in 2014/15.

Rivers Agency and Drainage Council in North Down: Schemes

Mr Weir asked the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development to outline the schemes put forward by the (i) Rivers Agency; and (ii) Drainage Council in North Down which have been (1) accepted; and (b) declined in each of the last three years.

(AQW 32096/11-15)

Mrs O'Neill: There have been no schemes put forward by Rivers Agency for consideration by the Drainage Council in the last three years relating to North Down. The Drainage Council is an Independent Advisory Body which considers schemes submitted by the Agency for acceptance; the Council does not submit schemes for consideration.

Single Farm Payments: North Antrim

Mr Swann asked the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development, pursuant to AQW 31766/11-15, to detail the reason for the delay in payment, broken down by the number of farms affected.

(AQW 32179/11-15)

Mrs O'Neill: The Department has delivered a record payment performance in 2013 with 90% of Single Farm Payment claims finalised in December 2013 and 96% of claims finalised in February 2014. The number of farm businesses in the North Antrim constituency which have not yet received their Single Farm Payment has fallen from the 237 cited in AQW 31766/11-15 to 157. The reasons for the outstanding payments are detailed in the table below:

Reason	No of Payments Outstanding
Inspection	131

Reason	No of Payments Outstanding
Probate proceedings	16
Bank account details not provided	8
Land queries	1
Business change	1
Total	157

Agri-Food Industry: Cattle Scab

Mrs Dobson asked the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development for her assessment of the dangers posed to the local agri-food industry following the confirmation of the presence of cattle scab in Scotland; and what actions she is taking to protect the industry.

(AQW 32273/11-15)

Mrs O'Neill: I am aware of the recent finding of cattle scab on a farm in the Scottish Borders.

Psoroptic Mange or "Cattle Scab" is a severe and debilitating skin disease of cattle caused by an infestation of mites. There have been a small number of cases detected here in the north and south of Ireland over the past few years. The disease is not notifiable nor does my Department have any legal powers in relation to this disease.

Movements of cattle from Britain are subject to documentary, identity and physical checks at the point of entry to the north to prevent the introduction of disease. The animals can only enter here from Britain and the south with an Animal Health Certificate which is completed before export on the basis of a satisfactory veterinary examination.

I would take the opportunity to urge farmers to consider the risks to their farm when they move animals onto their farm, including importing potentially infected animals. I would stress the need for maintaining good biosecurity practices on farms such as isolation of any purchased animals prior to joining the herd. Further detailed information is available on the DARD website.

Farmers suspecting that their cattle have Psoroptic Mange or "Cattle Scab" should report any signs of disease to their own veterinary surgeon as soon as possible.

Beef Industry: Pricing

Mr Spratt asked the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development for her assessment of the crisis facing our beef industry as a result of the pricing structure being imposed on it.

(AQO 5829/11-15)

Mrs O'Neill: I share your concerns about the current problems in the beef industry. I want to see a strong, profitable red meat sector in the north of Ireland and that can only be achieved if farmers see a fair return for their quality and traceable produce.

I am aware that meat plants are planning to make significant changes to the incentive structure for in-spec cattle from 1 April 2014. There are significant concerns in the farming industry about the timing and practical impact of these proposals. I also have my own reservations that farmers are being penalised unfairly. I have therefore met representatives of the local processing industry to impress upon them my concern about the potential impact of the proposed changes to pricing structures in this difficult trading environment.

I have informed them that they need to re-think these proposed changes. Clearly, robust traceability is the cornerstone of our beef industry. However, it is not fair that farmers who bought animals in good faith should be penalised by the proposed changes in pricing structure at this difficult time. I

have also asked the industry to strive for timely and transparent communication with both the farming representatives and the wider beef industry, when any changes in specification are being proposed.

Whilst the price paid to producers and the establishment of a pricing structure is a commercial matter and outside the remit of DARD, my Department will continue to do what it can to support producers. I hope that all elements of the supply chain can work together to get to a mutually agreeable resolution on pricing that will ensure a sustainable local beef farming industry, focused on export-led growth.

Agri-Food Innovation

Mrs Cochrane asked the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development to outline any specific proposals in place to support her aim to double the drawdown of European funding in support for Agri-Food innovation over the next three years.

(AQO 5830/11-15)

Mrs O'Neill: Firstly, I should highlight the aim you refer to is that mentioned in the Agri-Food Strategy report Going for Growth, and is therefore an industry aim. A proposed Executive Response to Going for Growth has been prepared and the DETI Minister and I have circulated it to other Ministers. We hope to announce the way forward in the near future.

The current Programme for Government target is to increase drawdown of competitive EU funds by 20% over the period 2011-15. I fully support this challenging target and within DARD we are working to help achieve it.

The primary purpose of the 20% target is to encourage participation in EU-wide networks and to facilitate partnership working with the best in Europe across our priority policy areas. To assist in that, DARD is funding a Contact Point to work specifically with the agri-food industry. This new post is part of a larger network established with funding from DETI, DEL and DARD, to provide direct support to potential applicants across industry, academia and the public sector.

Rural Development Programme: South Antrim

Mrs Cameron asked the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development for an update on community based rural development projects in South Antrim.

(AQO 5839/11-15)

Mrs O'Neill: Under Axis 3 of the Rural Development Programme the community sector in the GROW Local Action Group area which covers South Antrim has funded 63 projects worth a total of £2.8m. To date, £1.5m has been paid out.

In addition, under the Rural Community Development Support Programme (presently funded from the Tackling Rural Poverty and Social Isolation budget), a total budget of £1.2m per annum is allocated towards rural community development across the north of Ireland. The South Antrim Rural Network (SARN) is one of the lead organisations receiving funding from this budget and is contracted to deliver the Department's rural community development support service in South Antrim.

SARN have supported access to the Rural Development Programme by assisting rural villages to access the current programme; and assisting individuals, farmers and farm families to make applications to the Farm Modernisation and Farm Diversification Programmes.

SARN have also supported access to other parts of the TRPSI Programme by assisting community groups and individuals with referrals to the MARA Programme and the Rural Challenge Small Grants Programme.

SARN continue to work with government departments, councils and the wider voluntary and community sector to support rural communities in the development of community planning structures under the Review of Public Administration.

Livestock: Market Value Payments

Mr Dunne asked the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development what action she has taken, in relation to the proposal by local meat plants not to pay farmers full market value for animals with four or more registered, residency locations, during the life of the animal.

(AQO 5840/11-15)

Mrs O'Neill: I share your concerns about the current problems in the beef industry.

I want to see a strong, profitable red meat sector in the north of Ireland and that can only be achieved if farmers see a fair return for their quality and traceable produce.

I am aware that meat plants are planning to make significant changes to the incentive structure for in-spec cattle from 1 April 2014. There are significant concerns in the farming industry about the timing and practical impact of these proposals, particularly the residencies requirement. I also have my own reservations that farmers are being penalised unfairly. I have therefore met representatives of the local processing industry to impress upon them my concern about the potential impact of the proposed changes to pricing structures in this difficult trading environment.

I have informed them that they need to re-think these proposed changes. Clearly, robust traceability is the cornerstone of our beef industry. However, it is not fair that farmers who bought animals in good faith should be penalised by the proposed changes in pricing structure at this difficult time. I have also asked the industry to strive for timely and transparent communication with both the farming representatives and the wider beef industry, when any changes in specification are being proposed.

Whilst the price paid to producers and the establishment of a pricing structure is a commercial matter and outside the remit of DARD, my Department will continue to do what it can to support producers. I hope that all elements of the supply chain can work together to get to a mutually agreeable resolution on pricing that will ensure a sustainable local beef farming industry, focused on export-led growth.

Single Farm Payments: Appeals

Mr Clarke asked the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development how many Single Farm Payment applications were overturned at appeal stage in 2012/13.

(AQO 5841/11-15)

Mrs O'Neill: From 1 April 2012 to 31 March 2013, my Department reviewed 325 Stage 1 Single Farm Payment decisions. Of these 19 (6%) decisions were changed in full and a further 16 (5%) were changed in part. In the remaining 270 (83%) cases, the original decision was unchanged.

During the same period, 68 Stage 2 Single Farm Payment decisions issued. Of these 16 (24%) decisions were changed in full and a further 11 (16%) were changed in part. In the remaining 27 (60%) cases, the original decision was unchanged.

Cattle: Illegal Slaughter

Mr D Bradley asked the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development for an update on the current departmental investigations into illegal slaughtering of cattle in South Armagh.

(AQO 5842/11-15)

Mrs O'Neill: This is a multi-agency investigation with Newry and Mourne District Council investigating alleged illegal slaughtering of cattle, my Department's Central Enforcement Team investigating alleged animal health and welfare offences and the PSNI investigating any wider rural crime issues. As the case is a live investigation and in the early stages, I am unable to provide specific details about the case.

Going for Growth

Mr Maskey asked the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development how the Going for Growth strategy can create jobs and build economic recovery.

(AQO 5843/11-15)

Mrs O'Neill: Going for Growth is the industry-led strategic action plan for the agri-food sector developed by the Agri-Food Strategy Board. The development of this plan was a Priority 1 commitment in the Programme for Government and, in addition, agri-food was highlighted as a key growth sector in the Executive's Economic Strategy. This demonstrates the importance of the sector and the key role it will play in rebalancing and rebuilding the north's wider economy.

Going for Growth outlines significant targets to 2020: increase in turnover by £2.5bn to £7bn, increase in sales outside the north by almost £2bn to £4.5bn, increase in value added to £1bn and 15,000 additional jobs as a result of this targeted growth in the sector.

Any growth must be sustainable, and I welcome the aims of the Agri-food Strategy Board that any growth must be based on sustainable profitability for the entire supply chain, recognising the importance that each part plays in producing food.

A proposed Executive Response to Going for Growth has been prepared and the DETI Minister and I have circulated it to other Ministers. We hope to announce the way forward in the near future.

Fishing Industry Task Force

Mr Hazzard asked the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development what steps her Department is taking to establish the recently announced Fishing Industry Taskforce.

(AQO 5836/11-15)

Mrs O'Neill: My Department's immediate focus has been on getting the Financial Assistance scheme together to ensure that early payments are made to the fishing industry. DARD will now canvas the local industry to establish membership of the Taskforce and draft terms of reference. The purpose of the Taskforce will be to undertake a fundamental examination of the challenges and opportunities facing the industry and to identify options for reform to help to ensure the future sustainability of the local fishing sector.

My Department and other Fisheries Administrations in Britain are making plans for a public consultation during April and early May about investment priorities for the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund. My aim is to have the Taskforce in place to participate fully in the consultation process.

Department of Culture, Arts and Leisure

Irish League Football Teams: Funding Opportunities

Mr Easton asked the Minister of Culture, Arts and Leisure whether the funding opportunities for Irish League football teams for infrastructure projects funded through the Irish Football Association and Sport Northern Ireland will be fair, balanced, and transparent.

(AQW 31879/11-15)

Ms Ní Chuilín (The Minister of Culture, Arts and Leisure): The Executive previously endorsed the development of sub-regional stadia as a priority area of spend in the next CSR period. Therefore funding for the future development of infrastructure projects for soccer has still to be secured and no decision on funding or timescale has yet been taken.

Any decisions will follow due process and be subject to the customary scrutiny and will be based on need.

Kelly Gallagher: Winter Paralympics 2014

Mr Weir asked the Minister of Culture, Arts and Leisure whether there are plans to formally recognise the achievements of Kelly Gallagher at the Winter Paralympics 2014.

(AQW 31915/11-15)

Ms Ní Chuilín: I have asked my officials to take forward the arrangement of a reception at the earliest possible date, to celebrate Kelly's outstanding achievement and to recognise all the athletes from the north of Ireland who were selected to represent Team GB at the Winter Olympic and Paralympic Games.

I have already publicly congratulated Kelly on her tremendous success in winning a gold medal at the 2014 Winter Paralympic Games in Sochi and I look forward to meeting her personally in the near future.

Iontaobhas na Gaelscolaíochta: Newry

Mr D Bradley asked the Minister of Culture, Arts and Leisure how much total grant aid has Foras na Gaeilge provided to Iontaobhas na Gaelscolaíochta in Newry.

(AQW 32121/11-15)

Ms Ní Chuilín: Foras na Gaeilge has not provided grant aid to Iontaobhas na Gaelscolaíochta for projects in Newry, funding for Iontaobhas na Gaelscolaíochta comes from the Department of Education.

Creativity Month

Mr D McIlveen asked the Minister of Culture, Arts and Leisure for an update on Creativity Month.

(AQO 5844/11-15)

Ms Ní Chuilín: Creativity Month in March each year provides a platform across the North of Ireland for a diverse range of organisations to showcase creative and innovative approaches to tackling social and economic challenges.

Each year the initiative is getting bigger and involving a wider range of organisations across society. This year, a packed programme of over 150 events, workshops and conferences has been listed on the Creativity NI website. This site has been developed by DCAL's Creative Learning Centre in Derry to promote Creativity Month and highlight the transformative power of the creative and cultural sectors.

Events across the DCAL family include those in libraries, museums and PRONI. These range from networking events for the business community, lifelong long learning workshops for people of all ages; and activities supporting the STEAM agenda. Other organisations promoting events during Creativity Month include those from the wider cultural sector; higher and further education; and organisations championing the creative industries.

The Executive's draft Innovation Strategy has highlighted the importance of creativity and generating and sharing new ideas. Creativity Month can help to do this and moving forward I would like it to develop and grow as a major showcase of creativity to inspire new approaches and collaborations to grow the economy and tackle disadvantage.

Boxing: Investment

Mr Maskey asked the Minister of Culture, Arts and Leisure to outline any departmental investment made to boxing in relation to capital investment for facilities development.

(AQO 5851/11-15)

Ms Ní Chuilín: Under the Boxing Investment Programme, Sport NI, an arms length body of my Department, has allocated £2.5M capital investment in relation to facilities development for boxing clubs.

In addition, DCAL will be providing capital investment of £1M for boxing organisations in Derry, under the City of Culture 2013 Legacy.

As part of the process to identify the needs for boxing, an IABA appointed technical team carried out technical surveys of 83 individual boxing clubs. Of these clubs surveyed, 76 clubs submitted applications to Sport NI for the Boxing Investment Programme.

Assessment of these applications took into account the technical survey recommendations and the criteria set out in the Programme. As a result, forty clubs have been awarded an indicative grant, with three clubs progressing to business case stage without an indicative grant. Sport NI is now working with these clubs to take forward the development of business cases to support the investment. The timescale for completion of smaller projects is October 2014 and larger projects is July 2015.

Thirty three applicants have not been given an award at this stage as there is insufficient budget. The total amount of investment needed for capital works, identified through the surveys for boxing clubs, is £9.1M. The Boxing Investment Programme can only be the beginning of investment in boxing across the north.

My Department is working with Sport NI and local councils to look at other options to help clubs.

Disabled Facilities: West Tyrone

Ms Boyle asked the Minister of Culture, Arts and Leisure to outline the sport, arts and creative industries facilities for the disabled in West Tyrone.

(AQO 5852/11-15)

Ms Ní Chuilín: There are a range of sports, arts and creative industries facilities and services that are available for the disabled in West Tyrone.

Examples of sports facilities in West Tyrone that have been supported by my Department (and Sport NI) include:

- Omagh Riding School for the Disabled, which I visited in July last year, and which provides therapy, achievement, social engagement and enjoyment to those that use the facilities;
- Bready Cricket Club's Centre of Excellence, which is fully accessibility for people with disabilities; and
- Eight disabled angling stands at Moor Lough constructed with assistance from DCAL's Inland Fisheries Group.

My Department and Sport NI work closely with Disability Sport NI to deliver guidance which provides best practice for those groups who are involved in the provision and management of sporting facilities. These guidelines help to ensure that all sports facilities are provided to achieve the best arrangements in terms of access for people with disabilities.

The Strule and Alley Arts Centres in West Tyrone are council run state of the art theatre, exhibition and conference facilities that are committed to addressing issues of social exclusion and social need. Both are fully adapted to meet the needs of people with disabilities with induction loop systems for those with hearing difficulties and modifications for the visually impaired. They offer year round programmes and activities that promote and facilitate creative activity.

My Department provides financial assistance through the Community Festivals Fund (CFF) and community groups that represent the disabled who can apply for this funding through their local district council. In 2013-2014 my Department awarded around £450,000 to the fund overall, of which around £40,000 went to the Tyrone area.

The Creative Industries Innovation Fund has supported companies to develop new products and services relevant to people with disabilities such as a publication exploring the links between autism and the physical design of schools. Furthermore, Creative Learning Centres, funded through NI Screen, provide a range of educational programmes which are accessible to people with disabilities. The Nerve Centre, in Derry, is the Creative Learning Centre which provides services to West Tyrone

Boxing: Discrimination Against Females

Mr Copeland asked the Minister of Culture, Arts and Leisure if she is aware of any discriminatory practices against females in local amateur boxing.

(AQO 5853/11-15)

Ms Ní Chuilín: I am not aware of any discriminatory practices against females in local amateur boxing.

I condemn discriminatory practice from whatever source, to whoever it is targeted, as it has no place in sport. If anyone has any evidence of discrimination it should be reported to the appropriate authorities.

One of the objectives of the Boxing Investment Programme is to increase female participation in boxing by 20% by 2015. In order to receive funding under this programme, boxing clubs must demonstrate in their club development plans how they intend to address this objective.

I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate Fiona Nelson, who trains at the City of Belfast Boxing Academy in East Belfast, on recently winning the 81+ kilogramme final at the All-Ireland Senior Elite Championships in Dublin. I understand that Fiona has now been invited to train with the Irish elite squad. This is a remarkable achievement and an incentive for more women to become involved in the sport.

Foyle Valley Gateway Master Plan

Mr McCartney asked the Minister of Culture, Arts and Leisure for an update on any investment for the Foyle Valley Gateway Masterplan as part of the City of Culture legacy.

(AQO 5854/11-15)

Ms Ní Chuilín: In October 2013 I announced that my Department will invest at least £2m towards the Daisyfield/Showgrounds element of the Foyle Valley Gateway Masterplan as part of the City of Culture capital legacy projects in 2014/15. Derry City Council is currently developing a business case for the project.

This investment is being made under my Department's top priority of 'Promoting Equality and tackling Poverty and Social Exclusion', and on the basis of targeting public resources at sectors of greatest inequality in areas of greatest objective need.

Stadia Redevelopment

Mr Douglas asked the Minister of Culture, Arts and Leisure for an update on the stadia redevelopment.

(AQO 5855/11-15)

Ms Ní Chuilín: Significant progress has been made recently across the programme with the appointment of the contractors for the Windsor Park and Casement Park projects in December 2013. Pre-construction design work is continuing at Windsor and Casement Park with a view to construction work commencing next month. Work at Ravenhill is nearly complete, with the venue capable of hosting a capacity crowd for the forthcoming Heineken Cup Quarter Final against Saracens.

My Department is liaising regularly with EU officials on the matter of State Aid and are confident of receiving an appropriate response, within a timeframe that will keep all projects on programme.

Performing Arts: Support

Mr McCarthy asked the Minister of Culture, Arts and Leisure what support she plans to provide to the performing arts.

(AQO 5856/11-15)

Ms Ní Chuilín: The Arts Council has recently awarded over £2.6 million to organisations within the dance and drama sectors of the north of Ireland for the 2014/15 year.

In addition, funding has been awarded to organisations within the youth and community arts sectors whose work aims to increase participation and access to a diverse range of performing arts within the community, for example, Streetwise Community Circus (£75,205) and Kids in Control (£50,704).

Funding has also been awarded to a number of projects which ensure that the performing arts are accessible for everyone examples include Replay Theatre's Bliss project (£30,000) and Cinemagic's film festivals and camps in the US (£20,000). DCAL also provided £10,000 seed support for The Arts & Disability Forum's first ever Bounce! Arts Festival in Belfast in 2012. Arts Council Capacity Funding of approximately £1,000 towards captioned performances was provided in 2013 and the Forum continues to receive Annual Funding for its activities from the Arts Council.

Belfast Festival at Queen's

Ms Lo asked the Minister of Culture, Arts and Leisure to outline the level and extent of her Department's financial assistance to the Belfast Festival at Queen's.

(AQO 5857/11-15)

Ms Ní Chuilín: Funding provided to the Belfast Festival at Queen's through the Arts Council's annual funding programme over the past three years is as follows:

Year	Amount
2011/12	£195,000
2012/13	£195,000
2013/14	£189,150

In 2014/15 the Arts Council has committed to provide £189,150 to the festival.

Sign Language: Support

Ms Ruane asked the Minister of Culture, Arts and Leisure how her Department is supporting sign language.

(AQO 5858/11-15)

Ms Ní Chuilín: The role of funding, chairing and providing secretariat to the Sign Language Partnership Group falls to the Department of Culture, Arts and Leisure under its policy remit of promoting indigenous languages.

The Sign Language Partnership Group is a forum to bring together the various Government Departments and key Deaf organisations to improve access to public services provided by all departments for British Sign Language (BSL) and Irish Sign Language (ISL) users.

Since its formation the Sign Language Partnership Group has funded many projects from the Deaf community which have, among other achievements, increased the numbers of interpreters and Deaf tutors to improve accessibility to services for Deaf people, provided free British Sign Language and Irish Sign Language qualifications to Deaf people to redress the educational under achievement of many Deaf people and, provided free sign language classes to families with Deaf children to tackle what is effectively social exclusion within the family unit.

My Department has committed £109,000 to various Sign Language Partnership Group projects in 2013/14.

Department of Education

Children Not Attending School: Fines

Mr Beggs asked the Minister of Education to detail the number of parents and carers that have been fined as a result of children not attending school regularly, broken down by Education and Library Board, in each of the last three years.[R]

(AQW 31506/11-15)

Mr O'Dowd (The Minister of Education): The Education and Library Boards (ELBs) have advised that the number of parents and carers that have been fined as a result of children not attending school regularly in each of the last three years is as set out in the table below:-

ELB	Number of Parents / Carers Fined		
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Belfast	*	*	*
Western	8	14	*
North-Eastern	*	*	13
South-Eastern	7	*	*
Southern	23	12	25

* denotes fewer than 5 cases, figure suppressed to avoid possible identification of individuals.

3G Pitches for Schools

Mr Weir asked the Minister of Education what schools are under consideration for the construction or funding of a 3G sports pitch in their grounds.

(AQW 31549/11-15)

Mr O'Dowd: Please find listed below schools that are under consideration for the provision of 3G pitches:

BELB

- Finaghy Primary School *
- Christian Brothers Secondary School
- Dominican College
- Hazelwood Integrated College

WELB

Omagh High School/ Omagh Academy Grammar School

St Josephs High School, Londonderry

NEELB

- Whitehouse Primary School *
- St Marys Grammar School, Magherafelt
- St Patricks College, Maghera

SEELB

NIL

SELB

- Aghnacloy College
- Newry High School
- St Catherine's College, Armagh
- St Michael's Grammar, Lurgan

Those schools marked with an asterisk have applied for funding from sources other than the Department of Education or Education and Library Boards.

Illegal Animal Slaughter and Meat Operations

Mrs Dobson asked the Minister of Education what assurances he can give that meat processed in illegal animal slaughter and meat operations cannot be sold or served in schools or any of his Department's public buildings.

(AQW 31699/11-15)

Mr O'Dowd: The Food Standards Agency (FSA) is the central competent authority in matters of food safety and for ensuring that appropriate measures are taken to protect public health whilst District Councils are the enforcement authorities in the north of Ireland in relation to food safety.

The Department does not own any public buildings. The Department recognises that it is of particular importance that only meat sourced from approved suppliers should be made available to consumers including school children, employees and the wider public. Consequently, the Southern Education and Library Board and the Western Education and Library Board – which, respectively, hold the contracts for frozen meat products and fresh meat served in schools and ELB buildings – have in place rigorous controls to ensure that only meat which meets the required standards is supplied.

Both contracts are procured via an EU tender process led by the respective Board. It is a requirement that all meat supplied under these tenders must have been obtained from animals slaughtered in a licensed abattoir and have been inspected and passed fit for human consumption by an authorised officer. The premises used for the storing and preparation of meat and meat products must have EC approval and all meat supplied must be processed within the approved premises. The Board may inspect such premises prior to the award of any contract, and throughout the period of the contract. Suppliers must be able to trace individual carcasses to a batch reference number which must be put on beef packages supplied. Documentation to show full traceability of the product origin – including the abattoir and date of slaughter and the kill number – must also be available on request.

I would also note that, following the findings of horsemeat or horse DNA in the food supply chain in 2013, and reflecting advice from the FSA, I wrote to the Chief Executives of the ELBs to highlight that, whilst there is no evidence that products containing horsemeat or horse DNA pose a food safety risk, in circumstances where an ELB is made aware that mislabelled meat products are being supplied to schools immediate action must be taken by the ELB to ensure such products are withdrawn and removed from school menus. A similar letter was issued by my Department to principals of schools in the voluntary grammar and the grant maintained integrated sectors.

I have also agreed that the FSA will circulate to DE and the ELBs any communication in relation to the supply of mislabelled meat products so that early action can be taken as necessary.

Whilst it is the responsibility of the FSA to manage any risk to public health arising from food safety issues, appropriately and proportionately and in partnership with all other relevant authorities, my Department will continue to work with the FSA and all relevant parties, as appropriate, to ensure that it is kept informed at an early point of emerging food safety issues and any developments in this regard.

Preventative Spending

Mr McKay asked the Minister of Education what consideration he has given to the need for preventative spending within his departmental budget.

(AQW 31811/11-15)

Mr O'Dowd: All of my departmental spending can be regarded as preventative as the money we spend in education, from early years through compulsory schooling and into youth services and other informal learning, is designed to help young people to achieve their full potential and to take their place as effective contributors to society and to our economy.

Closure of St. Colman's Primary School, Kilwarlin

Mrs D Kelly asked the Minister of Education whether he plans to provide school transport for pupils who had to transfer to St. Patrick's Primary School, Magheralin following the closure of St. Colman's Primary School, Kilwarlin.

(AQW 31895/11-15)

Mr O'Dowd: Determination of eligibility for assistance with school transport, and the form of that assistance, is made by the relevant Education and Library Board. I understand, from the South Eastern Education and Library Board, that it reassessed pupils transferring from St Colman's PS to St Patrick's PS by applying the Home to School Transport policy's criteria; namely, 'distance' and 'suitable school'. Following reassessment, eligible pupils were provided with assistance in line with the policy and with respect to the Board's duty to provide an efficient and economic service.

Former School Sites

Mr Weir asked the Minister of Education to list the former school sites which have been fully or partially sold in each of the last three years; and the sale price in each instance.

(AQW 31986/11-15)

Mr O'Dowd: The responsibility for former school sites is dependent on the category of the school concerned. Education and Library Boards (ELBs) are responsible for school properties in the Controlled Sector. Voluntary Grammar, Maintained and Grant Maintained Integrated schools are owned by the Trustees of each school. Therefore when schools in these categories close it is the Trustees who make the decision on the further use or sale of the vacant property. Accordingly, I can only answer in respect of school sites falling within the Controlled Sector. The table below provides details as supplied by each of the ELBs:

ELB	School site	Full Sale	Partial Sale	Sale Price
2011/12				
BELB	Denmark Street Site	a		£50,000
	Elmgrove Land		a	£1,890
	Orangefield - land		a	£170,000
NEELB	Monkstown Community HS – piece of land		a	£2,000
SEELB	Hillhall PS	a		£500,000
	Drumbo PS	a		£270,000
	Lambeg PS	a		£360,000
	Legacurry PS	a		£82,500

ELB	School site	Full Sale	Partial Sale	Sale Price
WELB	Trillick PS	a		£87,000
	Duke of Westminster - Ballinamallard	a		£200,000
2012/13				
BELB	Forth Bridge HS (land)		a	£55,500
	Orangefield HS		a	£75,000
	Grove PS	a		£116,250
NEELB	Carnalridge PS		a	£15,000
WELB	Burnfoot PS	a		£100,000
2013/14				
NEELB	Abbots Cross PS		a	£2,500
	Ballee PS	a		£65,000
	Antiville PS	a		£45,000
	Monkstown Community School		a	£2,500
SEELB	Lower Ballinderry PS	a		£100,500
	Drumbeg Road site	a		£67,000
	Ballycloughan PS	a		£100,000
	Tor Bank SS	a		£1,000,000
	Newport PS	a		£90,000
WELB	Crevenagh Road		a	£40,000
SELB	Clougher Regional PS	a		£70,000

Former School Sites

Mr Weir asked the Minister of Education how many former school sites have been built on in each of the last three years.

(AQW 31987/11-15)

Mr O'Dowd: There has been only one occasion in the last three years where a new school has been built on a former school site. The construction of Bangor Grammar School was completed in 2013 on the former Bangor Academy Clanmorris site.

My Department does not own school sites. Land and Property Services provide valuations and guidance on the disposal of sites. However when a former school site has been sold my Department's involvement with it ends. I am not, therefore, in a position to comment on former school sites that have been sold and are no longer used for educational purposes.

Schools Enhancement Programme

Mr Kinahan asked the Minister of Education, in relation to his announcement made on 22 January 2013, which schools will receive funding through the Schools Enhancement Programme.

(AQW 31996/11-15)

Mr O'Dowd: On the 18 March 2014 I announced that 51 projects have now received the necessary approvals to proceed under the School Enhancement programme and I have recommended that design work on all of the projects commences immediately.

This investment is worth a potential £134 million, and will help to improve existing facilities and enable structural changes in the successful schools.

The list of the schools who have been informed their applications will proceed is as follows:

- Belfast Royal Academy
- St Malachy's College, Belfast
- Maine Integrated Primary School, Randalstown
- St Patrick's Grammar School, Armagh
- Our Lady's Grammar School, Newry
- New-Bridge Integrated College, Banbridge
- Friends School, Lisburn
- Acorn Integrated Primary School, Carrickfergus
- Dalriada School, Ballymoney
- Millennium Integrated Primary School
- St Michael's College, Enniskillen
- Belfast High School
- Sullivan Upper School, Holywood
- St Louis Grammar School, Ballymena
- Mount Lourdes Grammar School
- Ballyclare Secondary School
- Ballymoney High School
- Erne Integrated College, Enniskillen
- St Columb's College, Londonderry
- Malone Integrated College, Belfast
- Rainey Endowed School, Magherafelt
- Ceara Special School, Lurgan
- Donard Special School, Banbridge
- Rathore Special School, Newry
- The Armstrong Primary School, Armagh
- Millington Primary School, Portadown
- Victoria College, Belfast
- St Joseph's Grammar School, Donaghmore
- Methodist College, Belfast
- Knockevin Special School, Downpatrick
- Sacred Heart Grammar School, Newry
- St Aidans/St Bernadette's Primary Schools, Belfast
- De la Salle College, Belfast
- Broadbridge Primary School, Londonderry
- Anahorish Primary School, Toomebridge
- St Bernard's Primary School, Newtownabbey
- St Joseph's Primary School, Newcastle
- Killeen Primary School, Newry
- St Killian's College, Ballymena
- St Mark's High School, Warrenpoint
- Coleraine Academical Institution
- Willow Bridge Primary School, Enniskillen
- New Buildings Primary School, Londonderry
- Slemish College, Ballymena
- Strandtown Primary School, Belfast
- St Mary's Grammar School, Magherafelt
- Wallace High School, Lisburn
- Integrated College, Dungannon
- Loreto Grammar School, Omagh
- Saintfield High School
- St Patrick's Academy, Lisburn

Illuminate Software Programme

Mr Moutray asked the Minister of Education how many children have benefited from the use of the Illuminate software programme since 2011; and of these, to detail the pupil breakdown by Education and Library Board.

(AQW 32013/11-15)

Mr O'Dowd: Elluminate is the video conferencing tool provided to schools as part of the C2k managed service. It provides a variety of online e-learning opportunities and has been used to broadcast major curriculum events to a large number of pupils. It can also be used to link up with teachers in other schools as well as offering contact with pupils outside the mainstream setting.

I am advised that the typical daily usage of Elluminate, as at the end of February 2014, is approximately 350-400 participants from 200-300 schools taking part in 15-25 meetings per day. However, a single participant in a primary school is a teacher, who may have children participating as a class group, so numbers of children participating are impossible to estimate. For example, there were approximately 120 schools that used Elluminate to link in to two recent World Book Day events, but the actual number of pupils involved is unknown.

I wrote to all schools in September 2013 to encourage the use of the Elluminate software. However, as the Department of Education does not prescribe how teachers and schools should deliver the curriculum, the decision on how and when to use this software is made at school level.

Certificate in Religious Education

Mr Kinahan asked the Minister of Education what authority his Department has to end the requirement that applicants for teaching posts within the Catholic maintained primary sector possess the certificate in religious education.

(AQW 32084/11-15)

Mr O'Dowd: The Department is not the employer of teachers and therefore has no power to end the requirement that applicants for teaching posts within the Catholic Maintained primary sector possess the Certificate in Religious Education. The requirement to have the Certificate is set by the Council for Catholic Maintained Schools rather than the Department.

Commissioners at the South Eastern Education and Library Board

Mr Weir asked the Minister of Education to detail the (i) salaries; (ii) expenses; and (iii) other associated costs of the Commissioners at the South Eastern Education and Library Board in each year since their appointment in 2006.

(AQW 32098/11-15)

Mr O'Dowd: The South Eastern Education and Library Board has provided the following costs including daily fees, expenses and other associated costs made to the Commissioners in each financial year since their appointment on 6 July 2006.

Financial Year	Daily Fees ⁽¹⁾	Expenses ⁽²⁾	Other Costs ⁽³⁾
2006/07	75,746	4,447	1,279
2007/08	98,441	8,195	2,001
2008/09	72,852	4,909	1,711
2009/10	75,860	5,994	1,863
2010/11	71,731	4,727	477
2011/12	69,481	4,293	0
2012/13	73,064	5,272	0
2013/14	54,738	4,161	0

(1) Daily rate £500 including employers national insurance contributions

(2) Travel/mileage expenses

(3) e.g. daily subsistence, accommodation, car parking

Entitlement Framework Funding

Mrs Dobson asked the Minister of Education for his assessment of the view amongst Secondary School Principals that the withdrawal of Entitlement Framework funding will damage pupil subject choices, especially vocational subjects; and how he will ensure that the Entitlement Framework will be fully implemented by September 2015.

(AQW 32102/11-15)

Mr O'Dowd: The Entitlement Framework is about putting pupils first. I have supported schools in developing their curricular offer to meet the needs of pupils in an area. I have extended the additional support funding for the Entitlement Framework through to the end of the current budgetary period, the 2014/15 financial year.

Schools receive the majority of their funding through the LMS arrangements to deliver their statutory obligations including the revised curriculum. The additional Entitlement Framework funding is a contribution to the additional costs associated with developing an expanded curricular offer at Key Stage 4 and post-16. However, as with any earmarked fund it is time bound and the delivery of all aspects of the curriculum, including the Entitlement Framework, is ultimately intended to be undertaken within the schools' delegated budget allocations.

The budgetary pressures on schools were one of the key reasons I decided to introduce the Entitlement Framework on a phased basis.

Entitlement Framework Funding

Mrs Dobson asked the Minister of Education for his assessment of the impact the cessation of funding to enable schools to fully implement the Entitlement Framework will have on (i) pupil subject choices; and (ii) the academically valuable relations fostered between schools and local Further and Higher Education Colleges.

(AQW 32103/11-15)

Mr O'Dowd: The Entitlement Framework is about putting pupils first. I have supported schools in developing their curricular offer to meet the needs of pupils in an area. I have extended the additional support funding for the Entitlement Framework through to the end of the current budgetary period, the 2014/15 financial year.

Schools receive the majority of their funding through the LMS arrangements to deliver their statutory obligations including the revised curriculum. The additional Entitlement Framework funding is a contribution to the additional costs associated with developing an expanded curricular offer at Key Stage 4 and post-16. However, as with any earmarked fund it is time bound and the delivery of all aspects of the curriculum, including the Entitlement Framework, is ultimately intended to be undertaken within the schools' delegated budget allocations.

The budgetary pressures on schools were one of the key reasons I decided to introduce the Entitlement Framework on a phased basis.

Equal Opportunities Policy for Teachers

Mr Kinahan asked the Minister of Education how his Department's equal opportunities policy for teachers (TNC 2009/2) affects the employment policy of the Council for Catholic Maintained Schools, which states that teachers can only be appointed to a Catholic Maintained nursery or primary school if they hold a recognised Certificate in Religious Education.

(AQW 32110/11-15)

Mr O'Dowd: TNC 2009/2 Equal Opportunities Policy For Teachers In Schools is the policy which governs equal opportunities for teachers in schools, agreed by Employers/Employing Authorities/DE and Teachers' Unions. This policy makes reference to Article 71 of the Fair Employment and Treatment Order (NI) 1998. The Office of the First Minister and deputy First Minister has responsibility for this legislation.

Joint Negotiating Council: Rise in Pay and Allowances

Mr Kinahan asked the Minister of Education to explain the delay in implementing the 1 per cent rise in pay and allowances for Education and Library Board staff agreed by the Joint Negotiating Council in July 2013.

(AQW 32113/11-15)

Mr O'Dowd: The Finance Minister approved the 2013/14 pay remit for the main group of Education and Library Board (ELB) staff on 6 February 2014. ELBs are now processing the payment of the incremental arrears and the 2013 National Joint Council 1 per cent pay award. Each ELB is working diligently towards completion of this exercise. All ELB's will have completed this work by July 2014 or sooner, if possible.

Brackenagh West Primary School, Kilkeel: Transport

Mr Wells asked the Minister of Education why the Southern Education and Library Board has reduced the number of buses providing transport to Brackenagh West Primary School, Kilkeel.

(AQW 32119/11-15)

Mr O'Dowd: This is a matter for the Southern Education and Library Board. However, I am advised by the Southern Education and Library Board (SELB) that as part of a routine review of Home to School Transport services in the Kilkeel area, the Board has identified a number of potential opportunities to organise the provision of its school transport fleet more efficiently. A number of non-eligible pupils currently avail of concessionary transport to Brackenagh West Primary School and the SELB anticipates that from September 2014 the number of spare seats available to non-eligible pupils for concessionary transport will decrease. School transport will continue to be provided for eligible pupils to Brackenagh West Primary School and the Board has written to the parents of the non-eligible pupils to advise them that concessionary transport will not be available from September 2014 and that from this date the responsibility for transporting their children to and from school will revert to the parents.

The SELB has a statutory obligation to provide transport only to eligible pupils. To provide a bus service solely to accommodate ineligible pupils would incur unreasonable public expenditure which the SELB would be unable to justify.

The SELB recently met with local political and school representatives on the issue and has committed to an ongoing programme of engagement with the local community until the final configuration of services has been determined.

Schools Enhancement Programme

Mr McGlone asked the Minister of Education to list the start dates for construction of each of the schools announced for investment under the Schools Enhancement Programme on 18 March 2014.

(AQW 32126/11-15)

Mr O'Dowd: As you note, on 18 March 2014 I announced 51 projects to proceed in planning under the School Enhancement Programme.

All the projects are at an early stage; Economic Appraisals have been approved and work has commenced to appoint design teams. The first task of the design teams will be to consider work programmes for the design and construction phases and agree these with the school authorities. Until this process is complete it will not be possible to confirm dates for commencement of construction works.

Teacher Redundancies at Immaculate Conception College in Derry

Mr P Ramsey asked the Minister of Education to outline the rationale for teacher redundancies at Immaculate Conception College in Derry.

(AQW 32172/11-15)

Mr O'Dowd: I have no doubt that you are aware my Department has no role in deciding staffing levels at Immaculate Conception College, Derry.

It is the Council for Catholic Maintained Schools (CCMS), and not my Department, that employs teachers at Immaculate Conception College. The Board of Governors of Immaculate Conception College in Derry are reviewing their staffing levels in line with normal redundancy procedures.

Absenteeism: Formal Intervention

Mr Weir asked the Minister of Education to detail the level of absenteeism that needs to be reached before formal intervention is triggered.

(AQW 32186/11-15)

Mr O'Dowd: Education and Library Boards have statutory duties in relation to attendance. These are taken forward through the work of the Education Welfare Service (EWS). Schools should refer pupils if there is a cause for concern or if a pupil's attendance is less than 85%.

Play Together, Learn Together Project

Ms Boyle asked the Minister of Education to outline the importance of education initiatives such as the recently launched Play Together, Learn Together project.

(AQO 5865/11-15)

Mr O'Dowd: All the evidence tells us that the early years are the most important phase of a child's learning and development. This early learning and education does not begin and end in school.

Programmes which support parents to provide positive and stimulating learning activities for their children, and which engage parents in an active way in their child's development are very important if we are to ensure that all children can reach their full potential.

I was pleased to be able to accept an invitation to see the 'Play Together, Learn Together' programme, developed by Galliagh Nursery School. The project is funded through the Extended Schools Programme, and is aimed at parents and their children in their penultimate pre-school year. During my visit I could see firsthand the interaction between the children and their parents and could see the benefits of this type of provision being provided in local early years settings where qualified staff are on hand to help, support and encourage meaningful interaction.

These benefits go beyond what happens in the setting. Parents are able to build on the knowledge they have gained to promote learning at home through a range of play based activities, routines and experiences.

Visiting the 'Play Together, Learn Together' programme highlighted again for me the vital role that parents have in their children's current and future development. I will ensure that my Department continues to support appropriate interventions which help enable and empower parents to be their child's first and ongoing educator.

BT Young Scientist and Technology Exhibition

Mr Sheehan asked the Minister of Education what action his Department can take to increase local participation in the annual BT Young Scientist and Technology Exhibition in Dublin.

(AQO 5867/11-15)

Mr O'Dowd: The promotion of STEM subjects is one of my Department's priorities and I have been taking significant action on a number of fronts to ensure that STEM subjects are seen as exciting, stimulating and fulfilling by our young people. This includes sponsoring annual competitions and exhibitions such as the BT Young Scientist and Technology Exhibition. However it must be remembered that uptake of competitions and events are essentially a decision for individual schools to determine.

Currently my Department provides annual funding of £30k per annum to the BT Young Scientist and Technology Exhibition, and this is used by BT to assist with PR, accommodation grants, the prize fund and north of Ireland specific marketing activity.

To demonstrate its support for the event, my Department promotes the competition directly to schools and an annual reception is held at Parliament Buildings, prior to the finals in Dublin, in recognition of all north of Ireland schools that have entered the competition.

In addition the Department also works with BT to maximise media coverage at key points in the competition's calendar; such as at the entry stage and at the time of the finals in Dublin.

In the coming year I hope to build on this communications effort to encompass not just the BT Young Scientist Event, but also to target 'Sentinus Young Innovators', another successful competition that is sparking a passion in STEM subjects among our young people.

I am also reviewing the potential cost barriers associated with schools from the north that qualify for the final in Dublin, with the aim of identifying possible options for additional support to BT's bursary scheme for travel and accommodation costs.

Schools: Performance Indicators

Mr McMullan asked the Minister of Education how his Department can help establish appropriate value-added performance indicators in the education system.

(AQO 5869/11-15)

Mr O'Dowd: The new assessment arrangements introduced for Communication and Using Maths, and in due course, for Using ICT, include an expectation that, as well as achieving the expected level by the end of each Key Stage, pupils will progress by at least one level between each Key Stage. By capturing the progress made by pupils between each Key Stage, the new assessment arrangements provide a measure of 'value-added'.

School Inspection reports published by the Education and Training Inspectorate also provide a measure of 'value-added' by providing a qualitative, in-depth assessment of a school's provision, taking account of the context within which the school operates.

As I outlined in my 11 March statement, I have asked my officials to undertake further work on a potential basket of performance measures, both for schools and the system overall. We want to explore, with the help of teachers and school leaders, whether we can come up with an approach that would allow us to draw more sophisticated conclusions about the quality of our system than are possible from looking purely at exam results or assessment outcomes.

The challenge of measuring the wider value of schooling is one that is being grappled with in many countries – and with varying degrees of success.

Schools: Capital Funding

Mr Douglas asked the Minister of Education to outline his plans for the capital funding for the recently approved development proposals in the Controlled Sector.

(AQO 5870/11-15)

Mr O'Dowd: The next tranche of capital funding for schools' projects will be allocated on the basis of an assessment of need. The process used to assess need will include an assessment of the standard of existing accommodation as well as the degree to which the project would assist with progressing agreed rationalisation within the schools' estate.

GCSE/A Level: Recommendations

Mr F McCann asked the Minister of Education to outline the timeline for the implementation of the recommendations included in the recent review of GCSEs and A levels.

(AQO 5871/11-15)

Mr O'Dowd: I have accepted the forty nine recommendations of the Fundamental Review and tasked my officials to work with CCEA and other stakeholders to organise the implementation of the thirty recommendations that call for action. Given the range of work involved, the timescales for implementation will vary.

CCEA has begun revising A level and GCSE specifications. These will be available for first teaching in September 2016 and September 2017 respectively.

Building on the excellent work of the Expert Group from January to June 2013 which CCEA facilitated, I have asked that Group to begin its thinking and development of options on a long term qualifications strategy for the north of Ireland.

This longer term piece of work will help inform my vision of qualifications in the next decade.

Schools: Computer-Based Assessment

Mr G Kelly asked the Minister of Education what steps his Department is taking to introduce a centrally developed computer-based assessment tool to be used for diagnostic purposes.

(AQO 5872/11-15)

Mr O'Dowd: The 2013 OECD survey of our assessment and evaluation systems referred positively to the CBA policy, although the report recognised the difficulties that implementation has faced in recent years. It would be a missed opportunity if we were to walk away from this policy or its benefits based on a poor experience in 2012.

I have tasked the Department and CCEA to look at the feasibility of producing a long-term state owned CBA amongst a number of other options. A key aspect of this work will be fully (and visibly) engaging schools in designing an assessment suited to their needs.

Department for Employment and Learning

Staff in the University of Ulster

Mr Allister asked the Minister for Employment and Learning to detail (i) how many new staff in the University of Ulster have been appointed on or after 1 June 2004; (ii) how many have undertaken the programme of development designed to support their professional role in the University, and (iii) the success and failure rate of those who undertook the programme broken down by staff category, development activity and completion.

(AQW 31688/11-15)

Dr Farry (The Minister for Employment and Learning): My Department provides funding to the Higher Education Institutions for teaching and learning and research purposes. The University is responsible for its own policies and procedures, including training and development for its staff members.

As my Department does not hold the information you have requested I have asked officials to refer your questions to the University of Ulster so that it can respond to you directly on these matters.

Staff in the University of Ulster

Mr Allister asked the Minister for Employment and Learning to detail the results of staff in the University of Ulster that have been appointed from June 2010 and have undertaken the programme

of development designed to support their professional role in the University, broken down by staff category, development activity and completion.

(AQW 31693/11-15)

Dr Farry: My Department provides funding to the Higher Education Institutions for teaching and learning and research purposes. The University is responsible for its own policies and procedures, including training and development for its staff members.

As my Department does not hold the information you have requested I have asked officials to refer your questions to the University of Ulster so that it can respond to you directly on these matters.

Pension Schemes for Senior Management

Mr Dallat asked the Minister for Employment and Learning to detail (i) the amount of money contributed to pension schemes for senior management within his Department; and (ii) the number of employees involved, in the last five years.

(AQW 31761/11-15)

Dr Farry: The annual departmental contribution to pension schemes for senior management and the total number of employees involved across each financial year are detailed below:

Year	Total Departmental Contribution to Pension Scheme	Total number of employees involved
2008/09	£68,380.10*	13
2009/10	£177,098.76	16
2010/11	£205,728.71	12
2011/12	£210,820.06	14
2012/13	£218,382.57	14

* This figure covers the period Nov 08 – March 09 only as information prior to this date is not available.

The total number of employees involved during each financial year includes any Senior Staff who:

- i. were temporarily promoted into the Senior Civil Service;
- ii. have retired or resigned from the Department and their replacements who joined the Department;
- iii. transferred out of the Department and their replacements who have transferred into the Department;
- iv. were on secondment.

Grievances: Timescales

Mr McQuillan asked the Minister for Employment and Learning to detail (i) how many formal grievances are being dealt with; (ii) how long each of these grievances have been ongoing; (ii) if any have taken longer than the timescale quoted in the Northern Ireland Civil Service Code of Practice; and if so (a) how much longer; and (b) what are the extenuating circumstances that have lead to the additional timescale.

(AQW 31805/11-15)

Dr Farry:

- (i) The Department for Employment and Learning (DEL) is currently dealing with 7 formal grievances.
- (ii) The period for which each grievance has been ongoing is included in the following table:

Period for which Grievance has been ongoing	
Grievance 1	1 month

Period for which Grievance has been ongoing	
Grievance 2	1 month
Grievance 3	1 month
Grievance 4	2 months
Grievance 5	4 months
Grievance 6	6 months
Grievance 7	19 months*

* Grievance process put on hold at request of individual.

- (iii) While there are deadlines for meetings and processes within the Grievance policy, there is no overarching timescale for completion. The objective of the policy is to resolve a grievance “as quickly as possible”. The timescale can be affected by various factors including unavailability of participants and witnesses due to sick absence, leave or diary commitments at all stages of the process, the need to carry out further enquiries after the original investigations, and the number and timing of appeals. Departmental Human Resources has in place processes to monitor the progress of grievances and ensure these are dealt with in a timely manner taking account of the particular circumstances of the case.

Stranmillis University College; Workplace Bullying

Mr Allister asked the Minister for Employment and Learning to detail how many members of staff at Stranmillis University College have made informal approaches to the human resource department over the past year in relation to workplace bullying issues.

(AQW 31902/11-15)

Dr Farry: As my Department does not hold this information, I asked Stranmillis University College to provide the response. The College’s response is as follows:

“Stranmillis University College is committed to providing a working and learning environment in which staff and students can fulfil their personal potential. Every individual in the College community should be treated with dignity and respect. Where work related disputes and issues arise the College is committed to working with and supporting staff to find constructive solutions that facilitate effective working relationships.

The College does not hold the detail of the numbers of staff who have made informal approaches to our Human Resource Department over the past year in relation to workplace bullying issues.”

Sahlberg International Panel: Stranmillis University College

Mr Allister asked the Minister for Employment and Learning why has the final version of the submission by Stranmillis University College to the Shalberg panel not been published.

(AQW 31903/11-15)

Dr Farry: When the call for submissions, under the Review of Initial Teacher Education Infrastructure was made, Stranmillis University College and other potential respondents were advised that a summary report of the responses would be published on my Department’s website. The summary report will publish shortly.

It is a matter for Stranmillis University College on whether it wishes to publish its submission to the Review Panel.

Sahlberg International Panel: Stranmillis University College

Mr Allister asked the Minister for Employment and Learning to detail (i) why staff were not informed about the visit of the Sahlberg international panel to Stranmillis University College on 24 February 2014; and (ii) staff have been given no feedback on this visit.

(AQW 31905/11-15)

Dr Farry: As I advised in my answer to this question in the Assembly on 10th March, these issues are matters for Stranmillis University College. It is the board of governors that has the responsibility for running the college, and it is with the board of governors and the Principal that the Department has direct liaison on all issues relating to the Review of Initial Teacher Infrastructure in Northern Ireland.

Sahlberg International Panel: Stranmillis University College

Mr Allister asked the Minister for Employment and Learning why was the final version of the submission by Stranmillis University College to the Sahlberg panel not shown to the academic leadership team; and why was it redrafted without recourse to that team.

(AQW 31906/11-15)

Dr Farry: As I advised in my answer to this question in the Assembly on 10th March, these issues are matters for Stranmillis University College. It is the board of governors that has the responsibility for running the college, and it is with the board of governors and the Principal that the Department has direct liaison on all issues relating to the Review of Initial Teacher Infrastructure in Northern Ireland.

University Applications

Mr P Ramsey asked the Minister for Employment and Learning, pursuant to AQO 275/11-15, to provide an update for each year since 2011.

(AQW 31935/11-15)

Dr Farry: As my Department does not hold the information you have requested it was necessary for officials to contact the University of Ulster.

The table below details the information provided by the University.

	2011	2012	2013
NI Applications	5,786	6,458	6,655
NI Applicants	4,075	4,483	4,823
Total Accepted	1,111	1,356	1,423
NI Accepted	727	898	1,007

Maximum Allocated Student Number Places

Mr P Ramsey asked the Minister for Employment and Learning to detail the cost per student of a Maximum Allocated Student Number place.

(AQW 31936/11-15)

Dr Farry: The amount of annual teaching grant which my Department pays to Northern Ireland universities recognises that different subjects require different levels of resource and may therefore be more expensive to deliver. Each subject is accordingly assigned to one of four price groups, A to D.

In the current academic year 2013/14, the average amount of grant allocated under each of these groups, for a full-time undergraduate place subject to Maximum Student Number (MaSN) control, is shown in Table A overleaf. Also shown is the estimated cost of student support for each full-time undergraduate place. This should be added to the teaching grant cost.

Table A

Price Group	Course Type	Average 2013/14 Grant	Estimated Student Support	Total Cost
A	The clinical stages of medicine and dentistry courses	£15,857	£3,601	£19,458
B	Laboratory-based subjects (science, pre-clinical stages of medicine and dentistry, engineering and technology)*	£5,936	£3,601	£9,537
C	Subjects with a studio, laboratory or fieldwork element	£4,186	£3,601	£7,787
D	All other subjects	£2,885	£3,601	£6,486

* includes Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) subjects

Ards Borough Council: Future of Exploris

Mr McGlone asked the Minister for Employment and Learning whether his Department has received a revised Business Plan from Ards Borough Council regarding the future of Exploris; and if so, to detail the steps that will be taken following consideration.

(AQW 31945/11-15)

Dr Farry: My Department has not received a revised Business Plan from Ards Borough Council regarding the future of Exploris.

Careers Education, Information, Advice and Guidance Provision in Schools

Mr Lyttle asked the Minister for Employment and Learning for his assessment of the CBI's Evaluation of Education and Employer Partnerships in Northern Ireland report that recommends (i) the need for a sea-change in careers education, information, advice and guidance (CEIAG) in schools; (ii) the need for greater prioritisation of CEIAG by the Minister, his Department, head teachers and business; (iii) that all CEIAG teachers should have an up to date professional qualification to deliver CEIAG; (iv) enhanced and mandatory work experience for pupils during holidays; (v) a UCAS style system for vocational routes such as apprenticeships and other non-academic pathways; and (vi) access to user friendly Labour Market Information for teachers, parents and children.

(AQW 31992/11-15)

Dr Farry: I welcome the report and thank the CBI for taking the time to conduct such a thorough and incisive study of this important issue.

On 24 November 2014 during the debate on the Employment and Learning's inquiry report into careers I announced to the Assembly that Minister O Dowd and I had agreed to conduct a formal review of careers during 2014.

Many of these issues highlighted in the CBI report, also feature in the Committee for Employment and Learning Inquiry report, so the review has now got a sound evidence base on which to proceed. All of the issues you have raised will be considered as part of the review process.

Ensuring that good quality advice and guidance is provided to individuals at key points in their careers is of paramount importance to ensure that Northern Ireland has the skilled workforce needed to grow our economy and to compete for investment on a global stage.

Student Numbers

Mr Weir asked the Minister for Employment and Learning to detail (i) the maximum allocated student numbers, in each of the last 5 years; and (ii) any plans to alter them.

(AQW 32017/11-15)

Dr Farry: The Maximum Student Number (MaSN) allocations to the Northern Ireland universities and Further Education Colleges (for higher education in further education provision) in each of the last 5 academic years have been as follows:

Academic Year	MaSN Allocation		
	Universities	FE Colleges	Total
2009/10	23,954	3,833	27,787
2010/11	23,979	3,833	27,812
2011/12	23,930	3,833	27,763
2012/13	23,935	3,856	27,791
2013/14	24,258	4,040	28,298

As previously indicated, I intend to increase the MaSN cap at the Northern Ireland universities by 403 places in academic year 2014/15 and by a further 144 places in academic year 2015/16.

I also now intend to increase the number of MaSN controlled higher education places at Northern Ireland Further Education Colleges by 146 places in academic year 2014/15 and by a further 24 places in academic year 2015/16.

Review of Post 19 Special Educational Needs

Mr McMullan asked the Minister for Employment and Learning (i) for an update on the Review of Post 19 Special Educational Needs specifically in regard to (a) further educational needs; (b) the disability employment service; (c) transitions; and (ii) to detail the progress made in North and East Antrim.

(AQW 32165/11-15)

Dr Farry: My Department remains committed to ensuring that all students with learning difficulties and/or disabilities, who have the ability to participate in further education provision, can access quality educational opportunities. I am content that further education colleges continue to provide such opportunities, including those which serve communities in North and East Antrim.

As access to provision can be an issue, especially in rural areas, I instructed my officials to examine access to transport for students with a learning difficulty and/or disability. We will consider the need for further action once this initial piece of work is complete.

The Disability Employment Service (DES) is playing its part to ensure that young people with disabilities are provided with the tailored support and assistance they need to help them achieve their employment goals. A strategic review of the DES is underway. To inform this review, an overarching Disability Employment Strategy is being developed with the aim of having a draft Strategy available by May 2014, which will then be subject to a public consultation. A Working Group, including key representatives from the local disability sector, has been established to help take this forward. In addition, user engagement events will help ensure that the views of people with disabilities inform the strategy's development.

A pilot project between the DES and the Northern Regional College network is in its second year. The pilot's focus is on young people with a learning disability or difficulty attending their local FE College. The employment related outcomes are very promising and this partnership work will continue in this area.

My officials are engaging with Health colleagues regarding Health and Social Care Board plans to review their day opportunities provision and how we, with others, can work together to facilitate

improving the Transition services. I have also raised the issue of post 19 provision, in particular the process of transition, at the Inter Departmental Ministerial meeting on Mental Health and Learning Disability. Following this, my Department is chairing an inter Departmental group which is considering the matter further, and this group will report back to Ministers in the coming months.

My Department's Careers advisers are actively involved in the transition planning process. In North Antrim, the Careers Service has a partnership agreement in place with Castletower Special School and in East Antrim the Careers Service has partnership agreements in place with Jordanstown School and Hillcroft, Rostulla, Roddensvale, and Thornfield Special Schools. Careers Advisers have delivered a range of careers guidance interventions with these schools, including support for transition planning, annual review meetings and parents' evenings.

My Department's Training for Success programme provides a guarantee of a training place to those who are unemployed and in the 16 & 17 year old age group, with extended eligibility criteria for those aged under 22 with a disability.

Finally, the Employment and Learning Committee is undertaking an inquiry into post Special Educational Need Provision in education, employment and training for those with Learning Disabilities in Northern Ireland. Its findings will help inform my Department's future strategic direction across a range of provision.

Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment

Ministerial Appointments to Public Bodies

Mrs D Kelly asked the Minister of Enterprise, Trade and Investment how many ministerial appointments to public bodies have been made by her Department since May 2011; and of these, to detail how many were made to (i) males; (ii) females; and (iii) the organisations to which appointments were made.

(AQW 31627/11-15)

Mrs Foster (The Minister of Enterprise, Trade and Investment): Ministerial Appointments (A) / Re-appointments (R) made since May 2011

Body	Start date	Male	Female
Northern Ireland Tourist Board	1/7/11 R	1	1
Health & Safety Executive for Northern Ireland	1/10/11 R	4	-
Invest Northern Ireland	1/1/12 A	1	-
Consumer Council for Northern Ireland	1/1/12 A	3	1
Consumer Council for Northern Ireland	1/1/12 R	2	-
Northern Ireland Tourist Board	1/1/12 R	5	-
Northern Ireland Tourist Board	1/2/12 A	1	1
Agri-Food Strategy Board (appointments made jointly with DARD)	20/2/12 A	1	-
Invest Northern Ireland	1/4/12 A	3	1
Agri-Food Strategy Board (appointments made jointly with DARD)	1/5/12 A	8	-
Consumer Council for Northern Ireland	1/8/12 R	1	3
Health & Safety Executive for Northern Ireland	1/10/12 A	4	1
Northern Ireland Tourist Board	1/7/13 A	1	1

Body	Start date	Male	Female
Health & Safety Executive for Northern Ireland	1/11/13 A	-	1
Appointments		22	6
Re-Appointments		13	4
Total		35	10

International Data Centre: Derry's One Plan

Mr Eastwood asked the Minister of Enterprise, Trade and Investment for an update on the establishment of an International Data Centre as detailed in Derry's One Plan.

(AQW 31677/11-15)

Mrs Foster: Data Centre provision remains an important infrastructure element to the development of the ICT sector both in Londonderry and across Northern Ireland as a whole. As detailed in the One Plan itself, the opportunity and challenge is over a timeframe of 2-3 years with a funding requirement of around £50 million coming from the private sector.

Northern Ireland currently does not have any significant/large scale colocation Data Centres with only a small number of companies offering server space which tend to be relatively small and limited, with all major websites hosted via larger data centres in Dublin or Great Britain.

Invest NI will continue to work with stakeholders to develop the local proposition and strengthen the ICT sector opportunity and encourage private sector Data Centre providers to consider suitable locations across Northern Ireland.

Promotion of Northern Ireland as a Tourist Destination

Mrs Dobson asked the Minister of Enterprise, Trade and Investment to detail the (i) amount her Department has spent on promoting Northern Ireland as a tourist destination in each of the last three years; (ii) media companies contracted; and (iii) the countries in which these media companies promoted Northern Ireland.

(AQW 31806/11-15)

Mrs Foster:

- (i) My Department, through NITB and Tourism Ireland, has spent the following amount on promoting Northern Ireland as a tourism destination in each of the last 3 years:

2010-11 £15.707million
 2011-12 £19.471million*
 2012-13 £14.037million

* Includes additional £4.7million for promotion of "ni2102 – Your Time, Our Place" campaign.

- (ii) The Northern Ireland Tourist Board has contracts in place with the following agencies:

AV Browne Group Ltd; and
 Duffy Rafferty Communications.

- (iii) Tourism Ireland has contracts in place with the following agencies:

Publicis;
 Carat; and
 Hugo and Cat.

The Northern Ireland Tourist Board is responsible for promoting and marketing Northern Ireland as a tourist destination in Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland.

Tourism Ireland is responsible for promoting Northern Ireland in over 20 markets across the world including Great Britain. Priority markets this year will be Great Britain, the United States, Australia, Germany and France.

Preventative Spending

Mr McKay asked the Minister of Enterprise, Trade and Investment what consideration she has given to the need for preventative spending within her departmental budget.

(AQW 31851/11-15)

Mrs Foster: There are a number of areas of preventative spending within DETI:

- DETI's (cross-cutting) work on the development of an Executive Financial Capability Strategy and Action Plans. DETI's budget commitment in this area relates to the staff costs of developing the Strategy and Action Plans, and the further area of spend below with respect to debt advice. All other actions fall to other departments to deliver; and
- The provision of £1 million each year of free debt advice services via the Debt Action NI contract, delivered by Advice NI. DETI receives a contribution of £0.783 million each year towards the cost of this contract from the Money Advice Service.
- One of the NDPBs sponsored by DETI is HSENI and in 2013/14 its total funding amounted to approximately £6.5m, with roughly £5.5m to cover staff and operating costs and £1m to cover promotion, information and advisory services. HSENI's mission is "to significantly reduce the number of work-related fatalities, injuries and cases of ill health in Northern Ireland." All of the funding of HSENI could therefore be regarded as "preventative spending" as all of its activities are aimed at behavioural, educational or legislative interventions (much of it carried out on a partnership basis) designed to reduce the risk of mental and physical illness, disability or premature death as a result of work-related activities and also to promote long-term physical and psychological well being in the workplace. Examples of recent activities include work on farm safety through the Farm Safety Partnership, work on promoting health in the construction industry through the BuildHealth initiative, raising awareness of the risks of carbon monoxide poisoning in conjunction with the gas industry, raising awareness of the hazards of asbestos amongst trades persons, assisting, through mentoring and other activities, small businesses to manage health and safety at work well, and assisting organisations to identify and manage work-related stress in the workplace. Most of HSENI's activities involve a promotional, educational, legislative and enforcement element and many are carried out in partnership with relevant stakeholders.

Minister for Communications, Energy and Natural Resources: Meetings

Mr Flanagan asked the Minister of Enterprise, Trade and Investment to detail (i) the dates on which she met with the Minister for Communications, Energy and Natural Resources; (ii) where the meetings took place; and (iii) the matters discussed at each meeting.

(AQW 32002/11-15)

Mrs Foster: I have met with the various Ministers for Communications, Energy and Natural Resources on a number of occasions over the years and at a range of venues across the United Kingdom. Meetings and discussions have taken place under various arrangements such as the British Irish Council Energy Ministers Meeting and Summit and the CBI-IBEC Joint Business Council. We have also met in circumstances where we have been guest speakers at events such as the CBI-IBEC All-Island Energy Event. Our discussions at these meetings cover a range of energy issues, including the North South Interconnector, security of supply and markets arrangements for gas and electricity.

Reopening of Hotel Carlton, Belleek

Mr Flanagan asked the Minister of Enterprise, Trade and Investment to detail the efforts she has made to secure the reopening of Hotel Carlton, Belleek.

(AQW 32007/11-15)

Mrs Foster: Invest NI Tourism Team has met with the new owner of the Hotel Carlton in Belleek and has outlined the support which could be available for the redevelopment and reopening of the hotel.

While no application for support has been received, Invest NI would be happy to consider any proposal from the owner.

Northern Ireland Broadband Improvement Project

Mrs Dobson asked the Minister of Enterprise, Trade and Investment how her Department is ensuring that those who live in an area with low or no broadband speeds are made aware of the Northern Ireland Broadband Improvement Project and its potential to improve speeds by 2015.

(AQW 32051/11-15)

Mrs Foster: A detailed survey and design process for the Northern Ireland Broadband Improvement Project is currently underway. My Department is conscious of the need to make people aware of the project as it is implemented. We are actively pursuing the use of websites, including nirect and local press activity, as methods of informing consumers when services will become available in their area.

Northern Ireland Broadband Improvement Project

Mrs Dobson asked the Minister of Enterprise, Trade and Investment for her assessment of the potential of the Northern Ireland Broadband Improvement Project to improve speeds for people who currently live or work in an area with low or no broadband speeds.

(AQW 32066/11-15)

Mrs Foster: The Northern Ireland Broadband Improvement Project announced on 7th February, will bring more choice and improve speeds to over 45,000 premises across Northern Ireland. It aims to provide improvements in access to a basic fixed line broadband service of 2Megabits per second and to increase the availability of superfast broadband of 24Megabits per second, or more. It is a significant step in making broadband services more widely available to citizens and businesses.

Department of the Environment

Housing Associations: Planning Applications

Mr Copeland asked the Minister of the Environment how many planning applications have been submitted by Housing Associations for (i) one; (ii) two bed units, over each of the last five years.

(AQW 30611/11-15)

Mr Durkan (The Minister of the Environment): In total there were 438 applications for residential proposals submitted by Housing Associations from the 1st April 2008 to 30th September 2013. These are laid out in table 1 below.

To establish the number of bedrooms in each of the 438 proposals identified would require a manual inspection of the drawings of all the files identified. This inspection would require a disproportionate effort and the diversion of staff from other duties for an unreasonable period of time and therefore is not feasible.

Table 1

Residential¹ Planning applications submitted by Housing Associations² from 1 April 2008 to 30 September 2013

	2008/ 09	2009/ 10	2010/ 11	2011/ 12	2012/ 13	2013/ 14 (up to Q2) ³	Total
New single urban dwellings	0	3	5	3	8	0	19
Replacement single urban dwellings	0	0	2	1	1	1	5
Urban Extensions and alterations	15	8	16	12	14	2	67
Replacement single rural dwellings	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Housing developments ⁴	44	39	71	62	41	23	280
Other ⁵	17	12	15	11	8	3	66
Total	76	62	110	89	72	29	438

Notes:

1. Residential applications include housing, holiday chalets, sheltered housing, mobile homes, caravans, domestic extensions and residential or nursing homes.
2. Applications submitted by Housing Associations were determined by searching for specific applicants, based on the list of registered Housing Associations in Northern Ireland on the NI Direct website: <http://www.nidirect.gov.uk/index/contacts/contacts-az.htm/housing-associations-contact>
3. Up to Q2 of 2013/14 is our latest published information.
4. Housing developments also include apartments.
5. Other includes temporary buildings, change of use and renewal of planning permissions.

Planning Application: Pre-Application Discussion Stage

Mr Weir asked the Minister of the Environment what is the average time taken for the pre-application discussion stage of a planning application.

(AQW 31318/11-15)

Mr Durkan: Pre-application discussions take various forms, both informal and formal and can improve greatly the processing times for planning applications.

Informal discussions can take the form of an applicant calling into the local planning office for a discussion with a planner and by their nature are not recorded formally. More formal discussions can be recorded on the Planning Portal but often lack detailed information which would enable an average time to be calculated.

Information on average time taken for the pre-application stage is not therefore available as this information is not routinely collected or verified.

The current formal Pre-Application Discussions (PAD) process is laid out in Information Leaflet 14: Guidance on Pre-Application Discussions for Strategic Projects and Major Housing, Commercial, Industrial and Public Sector Proposals. The timeframes associated with this process are as follows;

- any agreement to a meeting is agreed within 15 days of receiving the request
- the PAD meeting is held within 30 days of the request
- the Department will write out within 15 days of the meeting confirming the agreed position.

I announced on 9 January 2014 a series of improvements to speed up the planning process here and one of these improvements is to encourage intense pre-application discussions thus ensuring planning decisions can be taken much quicker. I intend to introduce the new arrangements for pre-application discussions shortly.

Public Hire Taxi Operators: Central Station, Belfast

Lord Morrow asked the Minister of the Environment, pursuant to AQW 30547/11-14, when he intends to answer this question which is now overdue.

(AQW 31611/11-15)

Mr Durkan: AQW 30547/11-15 was answered on 4 March 2014.

Trees Felled and Planted

Mr Agnew asked the Minister of the Environment whether his Department records the number of trees which are felled each year at the request of public bodies and the number of trees which are planted in their place; and if so, to detail the total number of (i) trees felled; and (ii) replacement trees planted, in each of the last three years.

(AQW 31617/11-15)

Mr Durkan: The Department has a statutory duty under Article 64 (duty of the Department in relation to trees) of the Planning (NI) Order 1991 to secure the preservation of trees:

- a. By ensuring, where appropriate, that in granting planning permission adequate provision is made for the preservation of trees by the imposition of planning conditions for the preservation or planting of trees; and
- b. By the making of Tree Preservation Orders under Article 65 as appears necessary in connection with the grant of such permission.

The Department's consent is not required for the cutting down, uprooting, topping or lopping of protected trees which are dead or dying or have become a risk to site safety. However it is Departmental Best Practice to advise anyone considering the removal of a tree(s) perceived to be dead, dying or posing a risk to safety to notify the Department of their intentions.

The Department's consent is not required for cutting down or uprooting, topping or lopping of any trees by a statutory undertaker defined by Article 2(2) of the Planning Order, where the land on which the tree is situated is operational land of the statutory undertaker and the work is necessary. Furthermore consent is not required for the cutting down, uprooting, topping or lopping of any trees if necessary to prevent or abate a nuisance.

In light of the above, statutory undertakers (public bodies) do not require permission to carry out tree works, whether trees are protected or not, and therefore my Department does not have records relating to your request.

However, I have instructed officials to review the current position and bring forward a series of policy options for my consideration.

Local Government Reform Bill: Borrowing Powers

Mr McCallister asked the Minister of the Environment what borrowing powers will be devolved to the new councils following the implementation of the Local Government Reform Bill.

(AQW 31705/11-15)

Mr Durkan: Clause 11 of the Local Government Bill makes provision for the arrangements a council may make for the discharge of its functions, including those that are matters reserved to the council. Specifically in relation to borrowing, Section 3 of this clause states "A council's functions with respect to..... (b) borrowing money..... may only be discharged by the council itself."

During the Bill's Committee Stage, the Environment Committee suggested that the list of functions which cannot be delegated is amended to 'affordable borrowing limit' under the Local Government Finance Act (Northern Ireland) 2011, rather than 'borrowing money'.

I have considered this request and confirm that I am tabling an amendment to the Local Government Bill to include the determination of a council's affordable borrowing limit to those responsibilities that are matters reserved to the council.

Lough Neagh: Mineral Extraction

Mr Agnew asked the Minister of the Environment how much sand and gravel was extracted from Lough Neagh in each of the last five years; and to detail the controls, permissions and regulations required, and in place, to extract these materials.

(AQW 31750/11-15)

Mr Durkan: It has been brought to my attention that unauthorised extraction of sand from Lough Neagh has been continuing over a period of years. The Department is currently undertaking a thorough investigation into the past history and potential impact of this alleged breach and is currently consulting with all relevant agencies and other Government Departments. The matter has also been raised with those responsible for the extraction and the owners of the bed of the Lough. I have insisted that this matter be properly dealt with without delay.

My Department does not hold information on the quantity of sand and gravel extracted from Lough Neagh.

There is currently no planning permission for sand extraction on the Lough. In relation to controls, permissions and regulations I can advise that planning permission and assessment under The Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations (NI) 2012 is required. In addition, in assessing any application that would impact on Lough Neagh Special Protection Areas, a Habitats Regulations Assessment is also required.

Pension Schemes for Senior Management

Mr Dallat asked the Minister of the Environment to detail (i) the amount of money contributed to pension schemes for senior management within his Department; and (ii) the number of employees involved, in the last five years.

(AQW 31763/11-15)

Mr Durkan: Over a 4 year period ending 31 March 2013, the amount paid in respect of employer related pension contributions for Senior Civil Servants (SCS) in DOE, amounted to £1,045,428. Figures relating to the first year (2008-09) are not available.

The table below provides details relating to the annual payments made for employer related pension contributions. The table also lists the number of employees that were either substantive SCS or temporarily promoted into a SCS post during the periods under review.

Year	Amount Paid	No. of Employees
2009-10	228,850	25
2010-11	280,157	19
2011-12	269,077	26
2012-13	267,344	22

Grievances: Timescales

Mr McQuillan asked the Minister of the Environment to detail (i) how many formal grievances are currently being addressed; (ii) how long each grievance has been ongoing; and (iii) whether any

grievance has taken longer than the timescale detailed in the Northern Ireland Civil Service Code of Practice, including (a) how much longer; and (b) the reasons for the delay.

(AQW 31770/11-15)

Mr Durkan:

- (i) Eighteen formal grievances are currently being investigated by the Department of the Environment although a number are currently at appeal stage.
- (ii) The table below provides detail of how long each grievance has been ongoing and has been provided by HRConnect.

Date Received	Number of Calendar Days Case Ongoing
22-Dec-2011	809
28-Sep-2012	528
28-Sep-2012	528
28-Sep-2012	528
01-Nov-2012	494
23-Nov-2012	472
10-Dec-2012	455
06-Feb-2013	397
12-Feb-2013	391
25-Mar-2013	350
17-May-2013	297
03-Sep-2013	188
23-Sep-2013	168
17-Dec-2013	83
24-Dec-2013	76
31-Dec-2013	69
07-Jan-2014	62
28-Jan-2014	41

- (iii) a&b. While there are timescales within the Grievance policy, a key aim of the policy is to resolve a grievance 'as quickly as possible'. The reference to the NICS Code of Practice is taken as the Grievance policy which existed up to 24 February 2014, as replaced by the revised policy that came into effect from that date. Upon receipt of a written grievance the Department will try to deal with this within 28 days, however, such complaints, by their very nature, are quite complex and may involve a number of witnesses and as such significant delays can occur. In line with the NICS HR Grievance Policy all grievances will be dealt with as quickly as practicable.

Parkgate Quarry Landfill/Waste Planning Application

Mr Clarke asked the Minister of the Environment for an update on the progress of the Parkgate Quarry Landfill/Waste Planning Application T/2005/0977/F and T/2005/1054/F.

(AQW 31787/11-15)

Mr Durkan: The applications are being considered by my officials. I will provide an update to the Member when further information is available.

The Planning (General Development) (Amendment) Order (NI) 2014

Mr Agnew asked the Minister of the Environment whether unapproved mining operations, such as retrospective operations, can benefit from permitted development rights such as those being granted in The Planning (General Development) (Amendment) Order (NI) 2014.

(AQW 31840/11-15)

Mr Durkan: Part 16A (Development Ancillary to Mining Operations) of Schedule 1 to The Planning (General Development) Order (Northern Ireland) 1993 S.R. 1993 No. 278 came into operation on 10 March 2014 by virtue of The Planning (General Development) (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland) 2014 S.R. 2014 No. 31.

This new Part provides permitted development rights for ancillary development on land already used as a mine. Permitted development rights cannot be applied where the use of land for mining operations is unlawful. The development must be within a lawful quarry/mine site and is subject to a number of limitations and conditions, for example, the height of any building, plant or machinery must not exceed 15 metres above ground level, any plant or machinery must not be within 250 metres of a sensitive receptor (a sensitive receptor includes dwelling houses, schools, hospitals etc), the development cannot not be exercised within an area of scientific interest, a site of archaeological interest or a conservation area.

While there are no prior notification arrangements associated with the permitted development its exercise is subject to a number of restrictive limitations, exceptions and conditions.

Permitted development is also excluded where it requires environmental assessment. This means that where development is identified in either of the Schedules to the Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2012 and Environmental Impact Assessment is applicable, permitted development rights do not apply (Article 3(8) of the Planning (General Development) Order (NI) 1993 refers).

The permitted development rights in Part 16A are applicable from the date of operation; that is 10 March 2014. Development undertaken before that date is not granted permission by the Planning (General Development) Order (NI) 1993. Planning applications for retrospective development currently in the system will be processed in the normal manner.

A lawful quarry/mine operating under older mineral permissions can exercise the permitted development rights provided under Part 16A subject to the prescribed restrictions, exceptions and conditions.

Part 16 A does not require the mine to be operational although to exercise the permitted development right it must be lawful. It is expected that most quarries and mines will be operational or there would be little point in a developer exercising the relevant permitted development right. In addition, it should be noted that Class B provides for development for the maintenance and safety of a mine or disused mine.

Before a developer undertakes mineral extraction that person will usually initiate exploration of the land to determine if it is commercially viable to extract minerals. Such exploration development is governed by the permitted development rules set out in Part 16 (Mineral Exploration) of Schedule 1 to the Planning (General Development) Order (NI) 1993. Importantly, there are certain limitations and conditions associated with this permitted development right including pre-commencement notification to the Department of the Environment giving details of the location, target mineral, details of plant and operations and anticipated timescale. A developer, should they wish to invoke these permitted development rights, must notify the Department of these details in order that a decision can be taken on whether or not the permitted development right should be removed and the proposal made subject to the full planning application process.

The Planning (General Development) (Amendment) Order (NI) 2014

Mr Agnew asked the Minister of the Environment whether current planning applications to retain unauthorised plant and machinery or buildings, which have already been erected, will benefit from Part 16A in The Planning (General Development) (Amendment) Order (NI) 2014.

(AQW 31842/11-15)

Mr Durkan: Part 16A (Development Ancillary to Mining Operations) of Schedule 1 to The Planning (General Development) Order (Northern Ireland) 1993 S.R. 1993 No. 278 came into operation on 10 March 2014 by virtue of The Planning (General Development) (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland) 2014 S.R. 2014 No. 31.

This new Part provides permitted development rights for ancillary development on land already used as a mine. Permitted development rights cannot be applied where the use of land for mining operations is unlawful. The development must be within a lawful quarry/mine site and is subject to a number of limitations and conditions, for example, the height of any building, plant or machinery must not exceed 15 metres above ground level, any plant or machinery must not be within 250 metres of a sensitive receptor (a sensitive receptor includes dwelling houses, schools, hospitals etc), the development cannot not be exercised within an area of scientific interest, a site of archaeological interest or a conservation area.

While there are no prior notification arrangements associated with the permitted development its exercise is subject to a number of restrictive limitations, exceptions and conditions.

Permitted development is also excluded where it requires environmental assessment. This means that where development is identified in either of the Schedules to the Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2012 and Environmental Impact Assessment is applicable, permitted development rights do not apply (Article 3(8) of the Planning (General Development) Order (NI) 1993 refers).

The permitted development rights in Part 16A are applicable from the date of operation; that is 10 March 2014. Development undertaken before that date is not granted permission by the Planning (General Development) Order (NI) 1993. Planning applications for retrospective development currently in the system will be processed in the normal manner.

A lawful quarry/mine operating under older mineral permissions can exercise the permitted development rights provided under Part 16A subject to the prescribed restrictions, exceptions and conditions.

Part 16 A does not require the mine to be operational although to exercise the permitted development right it must be lawful. It is expected that most quarries and mines will be operational or there would be little point in a developer exercising the relevant permitted development right. In addition, it should be noted that Class B provides for development for the maintenance and safety of a mine or disused mine.

Before a developer undertakes mineral extraction that person will usually initiate exploration of the land to determine if it is commercially viable to extract minerals. Such exploration development is governed by the permitted development rules set out in Part 16 (Mineral Exploration) of Schedule 1 to the Planning (General Development) Order (NI) 1993. Importantly, there are certain limitations and conditions associated with this permitted development right including pre-commencement notification to the Department of the Environment giving details of the location, target mineral, details of plant and operations and anticipated timescale. A developer, should they wish to invoke these permitted development rights, must notify the Department of these details in order that a decision can be taken on whether or not the permitted development right should be removed and the proposal made subject to the full planning application process.

The Planning (General Development) (Amendment) Order (NI) 2014

Mr Agnew asked the Minister of the Environment whether old minerals permissions which are operating outside of modern day environmental controls, or disused quarries, will benefit from Part 16A in The Planning (General Development) (Amendment) Order (NI) 2014.

(AQW 31843/11-15)

Mr Durkan: Part 16A (Development Ancillary to Mining Operations) of Schedule 1 to The Planning (General Development) Order (Northern Ireland) 1993 S.R. 1993 No. 278 came into operation on 10 March 2014 by virtue of The Planning (General Development) (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland) 2014 S.R. 2014 No. 31.

This new Part provides permitted development rights for ancillary development on land already used as a mine. Permitted development rights cannot be applied where the use of land for mining operations is unlawful. The development must be within a lawful quarry/mine site and is subject to a number of limitations and conditions, for example, the height of any building, plant or machinery must not exceed 15 metres above ground level, any plant or machinery must not be within 250 metres of a sensitive receptor (a sensitive receptor includes dwelling houses, schools, hospitals etc), the development cannot not be exercised within an area of scientific interest, a site of archaeological interest or a conservation area.

While there are no prior notification arrangements associated with the permitted development its exercise is subject to a number of restrictive limitations, exceptions and conditions.

Permitted development is also excluded where it requires environmental assessment. This means that where development is identified in either of the Schedules to the Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2012 and Environmental Impact Assessment is applicable, permitted development rights do not apply (Article 3(8) of the Planning (General Development) Order (NI) 1993 refers).

The permitted development rights in Part 16A are applicable from the date of operation; that is 10 March 2014. Development undertaken before that date is not granted permission by the Planning (General Development) Order (NI) 1993. Planning applications for retrospective development currently in the system will be processed in the normal manner.

A lawful quarry/mine operating under older mineral permissions can exercise the permitted development rights provided under Part 16A subject to the prescribed restrictions, exceptions and conditions.

Part 16 A does not require the mine to be operational although to exercise the permitted development right it must be lawful. It is expected that most quarries and mines will be operational or there would be little point in a developer exercising the relevant permitted development right. In addition, it should be noted that Class B provides for development for the maintenance and safety of a mine or disused mine.

Before a developer undertakes mineral extraction that person will usually initiate exploration of the land to determine if it is commercially viable to extract minerals. Such exploration development is governed by the permitted development rules set out in Part 16 (Mineral Exploration) of Schedule 1 to the Planning (General Development) Order (NI) 1993. Importantly, there are certain limitations and conditions associated with this permitted development right including pre-commencement notification to the Department of the Environment giving details of the location, target mineral, details of plant and operations and anticipated timescale. A developer, should they wish to invoke these permitted development rights, must notify the Department of these details in order that a decision can be taken on whether or not the permitted development right should be removed and the proposal made subject to the full planning application process.

The Planning (General Development) (Amendment) Order (NI) 2014

Mr Agnew asked the Minister of the Environment whether Part 16A in The Planning (General Development) (Amendment) Order (NI) 2014 will require a mining operation to be approved and

operational before an operator can benefit from permitted development; and whether in the first instance, for Part 16A to be valid, the details of associated plant and machinery, such as drilling rigs, would need to be included in the initial application.

(AQW 31844/11-15)

Mr Durkan: Part 16A (Development Ancillary to Mining Operations) of Schedule 1 to The Planning (General Development) Order (Northern Ireland) 1993 S.R. 1993 No. 278 came into operation on 10 March 2014 by virtue of The Planning (General Development) (Amendment) Order (Northern Ireland) 2014 S.R. 2014 No. 31.

This new Part provides permitted development rights for ancillary development on land already used as a mine. Permitted development rights cannot be applied where the use of land for mining operations is unlawful. The development must be within a lawful quarry/mine site and is subject to a number of limitations and conditions, for example, the height of any building, plant or machinery must not exceed 15 metres above ground level, any plant or machinery must not be within 250 metres of a sensitive receptor (a sensitive receptor includes dwelling houses, schools, hospitals etc), the development cannot not be exercised within an area of scientific interest, a site of archaeological interest or a conservation area.

While there are no prior notification arrangements associated with the permitted development its exercise is subject to a number of restrictive limitations, exceptions and conditions.

Permitted development is also excluded where it requires environmental assessment. This means that where development is identified in either of the Schedules to the Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2012 and Environmental Impact Assessment is applicable, permitted development rights do not apply (Article 3(8) of the Planning (General Development) Order (NI) 1993 refers).

The permitted development rights in Part 16A are applicable from the date of operation; that is 10 March 2014. Development undertaken before that date is not granted permission by the Planning (General Development) Order (NI) 1993. Planning applications for retrospective development currently in the system will be processed in the normal manner.

A lawful quarry/mine operating under older mineral permissions can exercise the permitted development rights provided under Part 16A subject to the prescribed restrictions, exceptions and conditions.

Part 16 A does not require the mine to be operational although to exercise the permitted development right it must be lawful. It is expected that most quarries and mines will be operational or there would be little point in a developer exercising the relevant permitted development right. In addition, it should be noted that Class B provides for development for the maintenance and safety of a mine or disused mine.

Before a developer undertakes mineral extraction that person will usually initiate exploration of the land to determine if it is commercially viable to extract minerals. Such exploration development is governed by the permitted development rules set out in Part 16 (Mineral Exploration) of Schedule 1 to the Planning (General Development) Order (NI) 1993. Importantly, there are certain limitations and conditions associated with this permitted development right including pre-commencement notification to the Department of the Environment giving details of the location, target mineral, details of plant and operations and anticipated timescale. A developer, should they wish to invoke these permitted development rights, must notify the Department of these details in order that a decision can be taken on whether or not the permitted development right should be removed and the proposal made subject to the full planning application process.

Preventative Spending

Mr McKay asked the Minister of the Environment what consideration he has given to the need for preventative spending within his departmental budget.

(AQW 31852/11-15)

Mr Durkan: My Department delivers a range of programmes which help support preventative spending. These programmes help contribute to the health and well-being of the citizen and include road safety, environmental regulation and access to the natural and built heritage.

Moyle District Council Offices in Ballycastle

Mr McMullan asked the Minister of the Environment to list the services that will remain at the Moyle District Council Offices in Ballycastle once the new councils become operational in 2015.

(AQW 31856/11-15)

Mr Durkan: The services which will continue to be provided from the existing Moyle District Council offices in Ballycastle will be decided by the new Causeway Coast and Glens Council during the shadow period which runs from 22nd May 2014 until 1st April 2015.

During the shadow period, the eleven new councils will exist alongside the 26 current councils and use this time to make the necessary preparations for the adoption of their full range of powers and responsibilities. This will also involve liaising with the existing council for the purpose of ensuring continuity in services on and after 1st April 2015.

Beaches: Access for Disabled People

Mr McMullan asked the Minister of the Environment to list the beaches that (i) have; and (ii) have not access for disabled people.

(AQW 31857/11-15)

Mr Durkan: There are currently 23 formally identified bathing waters in Northern Ireland. Responsibility for the management of these bathing waters is split between various bodies i.e. the Department, local councils and the National Trust.

There are other beaches in Northern Ireland which do not have formally identified bathing waters and are not the responsibility of my Department. Local councils can advise on the availability of disabled access at such beaches.

With regard to disabled access at each of the beaches at the 23 identified bathing waters, I can advise as follows:

Identified Bathing waters with disabled access to the beach:

Ballycastle	Wheelchair access to beach.
Ballywalter	Disabled access to beach.
Benone (Magilligan)	Vehicle access is permitted onto the beach. A network of boardwalks also allows access.
Brown's Bay	Short gentle sloping path. Steps with handrail.
Castlerock	Concrete access road onto beach.
Cranfield (Cranfield Bay)	Access ramp onto the beach.
Crawfordsburn	Suitable path for wheelchair users adjacent to beach.
Downhill	Concrete access road onto beach.
Helen's Bay	Suitable path for wheelchair users adjacent to beach.
Millisle	Disabled access available.
Murlough Bay	Disabled access to beach via boardwalk path through nature reserve.

Newcastle	Access to beach by ramps from promenade.
Portballintrae (Salmon Rock)	Sloping walkway from main car park to beach.
Portrush (Curran Strand)	Concrete access ramp onto beach at both ends.
Portrush (Mill Strand)	Concrete access ramp onto beach at north end.
Portstewart	Car parking on beach.
Tyrella	Disabled access available. Cars permitted on beach.
Whiterocks	Boardwalk through sand dunes to beach.

Identified Bathing waters with limited or no disabled access to the beach:

Ballygally	Short steep sloping path with level wooden platform. Steps with handrail located 100 metres from slope.
Ballyholme	Ramped access – not constructed for disabled access.
Carnlough	2 ramps with handrails. 5 sets of steps with handrails. Often underwater and slippery with seaweed.
Groomsport	Ramped access – not constructed for disabled access.
Waterfoot	No disabled access.

Cleansing of Dog Fouling: Cost

Mr Lyttle asked the Minister of the Environment to detail the annual cost of the cleansing of dog fouling over the last three years; and the work being undertaken to prevent dog fouling occurring. **(AQW 31862/11-15)**

Mr Durkan: The Department does not hold specific information on the cost of cleaning up dog faeces.

District councils are using powers to fine irresponsible dog owners who fail to clean up after their dogs. In the 2012/13 financial year 364 fines were issued for dog-fouling offences – a 58% increase on the 2011/12 year figure of 231. I have called on all councils to get tough with those who fail to clean up after their dogs have fouled. Tougher action by all district councils is necessary to send out a clear and consistent message that dog fouling offences will not be tolerated.

It is completely unacceptable for dog owners not to clean up after their dogs have fouled. More robust enforcement activity by district councils should help to change the behaviour of irresponsible dog owners and reduce the dog fouling problem.

Road Safety: Vision Zero Policy

Mr McKay asked the Minister of the Environment whether he has considered working with the Minister for Regional Development to introduce a vision zero policy, similar to that in Sweden. **(AQW 31918/11-15)**

Mr Durkan: As Minister of the Environment, I co-coordinate a strategic approach to road safety including oversight of the Northern Ireland Road Safety Strategy to 2020. The Strategy sets out the key challenges and objectives for improving road safety, identifies casualty reduction targets and details over 200 measures to deliver improved road safety through education, engineering and enforcement. Responsibility for delivery crosses a number of departments and agencies that work in partnership, including the Department for Regional Development.

When the Strategy was developed, road safety partners recognised that the commitment of stakeholders was essential to its success and that agreeing a shared vision was therefore

important. To that end, the Transport Research Laboratory (TRL) was commissioned to consider different approaches to road safety visioning and to advise on the attributes of a vision that would be appropriate for Northern Ireland. Sweden's Vision Zero was one of the approaches considered. A challenging vision was proposed, agreed and incorporated into the Strategy:

'To make a journey on Northern Ireland's roads as safe for all road users as anywhere in the world.'

Sweden's Vision Zero is underpinned by the safer systems approach to road safety, as is our own Strategy. This considers roads, vehicles and road users together and seeks to ensure that each of these three elements takes account of limitations or weaknesses in the other two.

The Strategy target, in relation to road deaths, would reduce the number of people killed each year in road collisions to 50 or less. Preliminary figures for fatalities in 2013 show that 57 people died. This target is kept under review by a Strategy Delivery Board which monitors progress and reports to me.

Given the reductions in road deaths in the last few years, my predecessor launched the "Share the Road to Zero" campaign in April 2013, articulating and promoting the aspiration of Vision Zero. This was a significant step forward. To pursue zero deaths on our roads is hugely challenging but I am convinced that it should not be beyond our ambition. However, zero road deaths can only be achieved if we all work together, sharing the responsibility as well as the roads.

I can assure you that there is a great deal of cooperation between my Department and our road safety partners, including the Department for Regional Development. I chair a Ministerial Road Safety Group, meeting regularly with the Ministers for Regional Development and Justice and the emergency services, to explore issues and drive forward improvements. Officials liaise regularly, including on the Strategy Delivery Board.

I am committed to the partnership work that has so greatly reduced road casualties over the past 40 years. I believe that every death on our roads is one too many and I will continue to work with all stakeholders further to improve road safety and continue to reduce casualties.

Energy from Waste Programme

Mr McMullan asked the Minister of the Environment whether he will consider allowing waste from other regions to be used in his Department's energy from waste programme.

(AQW 31930/11-15)

Mr Durkan: The Department's Waste Management Strategy provides the framework for our approach to the management of waste issues in the North and follows the priority order for waste treatment set out in the "waste hierarchy".

The Department does not have a separate energy from waste programme. It does, however, support efficient energy recovery from residual waste in accordance with the waste hierarchy.

The Department is not a party to energy from waste procurements being taken forward by the Waste Management Groups on behalf of their constituent councils. However we understand that the procurement options being considered by the Groups do not rely on waste movements into the North from other regions of Europe.

European legislation governs movement of waste between Member States. Movement of waste between Member States (e.g. between the North and South) is governed by European legislation. Transboundary shipment of municipal waste for recovery is permissible provided the waste has been subject to the requisite level of pre-treatment, and provided the receiving facility meets the requisite standards of energy efficiency.

Non-Streamlined Planning Application

Mr Weir asked the Minister of the Environment what is the average time taken to process a non-streamlined planning application, from lodgement of the application to a decision being issued.

(AQW 31985/11-15)

Mr Durkan: The average time taken for non streamlined applications to be processed, year to date, is 35 weeks (up to 30 September 2013).

It should be noted that the vast majority of planning applications are processed through the streamlined process and those which are not streamlined are those which tend to be contentious or complex in nature. The average time taken for streamlined applications, year to date, is 12 weeks (up to 30 September 2013).

Listed Buildings in the Upper Bann Constituency

Mr Moutray asked the Minister of the Environment to detail the listed buildings in the Upper Bann constituency.

(AQW 32010/11-15)

Mr Durkan: Based upon the 1974 ward boundaries - which is how the Department holds such records - the total number of listed buildings in the Upper Bann constituency is 382. The Upper Bann constituency includes Craigavon Borough Council, which includes 207 listed buildings and also seven electoral wards of Banbridge Borough Council (highlighted in bold in the attached table), which contains a further 175 listed buildings. It should be noted that this is being reviewed currently, under the second survey process, and this figure may change again, when all records have been reviewed.

The information that you have sought about these listed buildings may be accessed electronically at the following link www.doeni.gov.uk/niea/other-index/content-databases/content-databases-build.htm. Once you have accepted the terms and conditions of the site, a search may be carried out by Council area – in this case Craigavon and Banbridge (Wards 1 to 7).

You will be aware, however, that there have been boundary changes since 1974, and as a result the figures should not be taken as definitive, in relation to the current boundaries. For that reason I have appended, for your information, a table which shows the number of the listed buildings within each ward of the Craigavon and Banbridge areas.

You may also wish to note that both Craigavon and Banbridge Borough Councils - which are statutory consultees in the listing process - have been provided with a copy of each listing in its area, since the introduction of the legislation in the early 1970s.

Number of Listed buildings in the Craigavon and Banbridge Council Areas

HB14	Craigavon		HB17	Banbridge	
1	The Birches	15	1	Gilford	56
2	Breagh	8	2	Lawrencetown	24
3	Kinnefo	8	3	Loughbrickland	39
4	Kernan	11	4	Seapatrick	12
5	Bleary	12	5	Edenderry	3
6	Waringstown	28	6	Central	17
7	Magheralin	16	7	Ballydown	24
8	Aghagallon	5	8	Annaclone	35
9	Hartfield	1	9	Drumadonnell	12
10	Edgarstown	3	10	Garran	12
11	Woodside	0	11	Croob	10
12	Bachelor's Walk	9	12	Ballyoolymore	12

13	Killycomain	3	13	Quilly	13
14	Annagh	16	14	Skeagh	8
15	Brownstown	0	15	Dromore	32
16	Tavanagh	12			
17	Belle Vue	1			
18	Knocknashane	2			
19	Mourne View	0			
20	Woodville	8			
21	Court	8			
22	Taghnevan	0			
23	Church	17			
24	Parklake	24			
25	Brownlow	0			
	Total	207		Total	310

Carrier Bag Levy Challenge Fund

Mr McKay asked the Minister of the Environment, pursuant to AQW 31393/11-15, for a breakdown of the organisations by constituency.

(AQW 32015/11-15)

Mr Durkan: The list of the organisations that applied to the 2014 Challenge Fund, and the constituencies within which they are based is set out in a table attached to this answer. As several organisations are delivering projects throughout Northern Ireland, the constituencies within which each project is delivered have also been detailed. For additional insight into the spread of projects, the entire list of applications received, both successful and unsuccessful, has been included.

List of organisations that have benefited from the Challenge Fund 2014

Organisation	Organisation Constituency	Projects	Successful / Unsuccessful	Project Constituency
Carrickfergus Gasworks	East Antrim	FLAME Illuminated!	Successful	East Antrim
Carrickfergus Gasworks	East Antrim	Gasing About An Old Flame	Successful	East Antrim
Glens Red Squirrel Group	East Antrim	Garron Tower Wildlife Awareness Project	Successful	East Antrim
Transition Town Whitehead (TTW)	East Antrim	Whitehead's Edible Landscape	Successful	East Antrim
Carrickfergus Community Cultivators	East Antrim	Grow an Allotments Site	Unsuccessful	East Antrim
Glens Angling Club	East Antrim	Glendun River Path Revamp	Successful	East Antrim

Organisation	Organisation Constituency	Projects	Successful / Unsuccessful	Project Constituency
Whitehead Community Association (WCA)	East Antrim	Whitehead Community Centre -Asbestos Free Challenge	Unsuccessful	East Antrim
Glenarm Buildings Preservation Trust	East Antrim	Specialist Architectural Team for Seaview Project	Unsuccessful	East Antrim
Learning to Grow	East Antrim	The Water Wheel Project	Unsuccessful	East Antrim
Larne Grammar School	East Antrim	Trees, Twigs & Timber	Successful	East Antrim
Roddensvale School	East Antrim	Roddensvale Bug and Animal Hotel	Successful	East Antrim
Moyle PS	East Antrim	Moyle Enhancing Outdoor Env for Learning	Successful	East Antrim
The Woodland Trust	South Down	Oogley Boogley Trail and Ice House Renovation	Successful	East Antrim
The Woodland Trust	South Down	The "Oogley Boogley" Sculpture Trail - discovering nature	Unsuccessful	East Antrim
ARENA/BITC	East Belfast	Business and Biodiversity Charter	Successful	East Belfast
ARENA/BITC	East Belfast	Place for Food Waste - Belfast Pilot	Successful	East Belfast

List of organisations that have benefited from the Challenge Fund 2014

Organisation	Organisation Constituency	Projects	Successful / Unsuccessful	Project Constituency
Climate NI	East Belfast	Climate NI: Building Resilience through Shared Best Practice	Successful	East Belfast
Climate NI	East Belfast	ClimateNI Expertise Directory	Successful	East Belfast
The Conservation Volunteers	East Belfast	Conservation Volunteers: Promoting the Environment	Successful	East Belfast
Sustainable NI	East Belfast	Explaining Sustainability	Successful	East Belfast

Organisation	Organisation Constituency	Projects	Successful / Unsuccessful	Project Constituency
Sustainable NI	East Belfast	Northern Ireland Sustainable Food Directory	Successful	East Belfast
Keep Northern Ireland Beautiful	East Belfast	Big Spring Clean Clean-Up Kits	Successful	East Belfast
Keep Northern Ireland Beautiful	East Belfast	Adopt a Spot	Successful	East Belfast
Keep Northern Ireland Beautiful	East Belfast	Northern Ireland Civic Pride Programme	Successful	East Belfast
Keep Northern Ireland Beautiful	East Belfast	Bringing the Rubbish Monster to Éicea-Scoileanna	Successful	East Belfast
Keep Northern Ireland Beautiful	East Belfast	The People's Litter Summit	Successful	East Belfast
Keep Northern Ireland Beautiful	East Belfast	Eco-Schools Inspiration	Successful	East Belfast
Keep Northern Ireland Beautiful	East Belfast	Eco-Schools 20th Anniversary Publication	Successful	East Belfast
Keep Northern Ireland Beautiful	East Belfast	Eco-Home Student Waste Project	Successful	East Belfast
Keep Northern Ireland Beautiful	East Belfast	Marine Rubbish Monster Books	Unsuccessful	East Belfast
TAGIT Fishing Club	East Belfast	Beechhill Regeneration Project	Unsuccessful	East Belfast
Down to Earth Northern Ireland	East Belfast	Woodland burials for Northern Ireland	Unsuccessful	East Belfast

List of organisations that have benefited from the Challenge Fund 2014

Organisation	Organisation Constituency	Projects	Successful / Unsuccessful	Project Constituency
St Elizabeth's Parish Church	East Belfast	Cleland Mausoleum Life Extension	Successful	East Belfast
Church's Ministry of Healing The Mount (CMHTM)	East Belfast	Garden of Respite	Unsuccessful	East Belfast
Knocknagoney Primary School	East Belfast	Growing minds	Successful	East Belfast
Lough View Integrated PS Nursery Unit	East Belfast	Engage Explore Experience and Enjoy your Environment	Successful	East Belfast

Organisation	Organisation Constituency	Projects	Successful / Unsuccessful	Project Constituency
Field Studies Council	Fermanagh & South Tyrone	Moving The Knock River	Successful	East Belfast
Glens Red Squirrel Group	East Antrim	Glens of Antrim Red Squirrel Rangers	Successful	East Londonderry
Roe Valley Community Property Ltd	East Londonderry	Limavady Union Workhouse's Final Wall!	Successful	East Londonderry
Roe Angling Limited	East Londonderry	Roe Valley River Habitat Enhancement	Successful	East Londonderry
Ballymacconnelly Renewal Group	East Londonderry	The Lint Dam Access Project	Successful	East Londonderry
Riding For the Disabled Association (Coleraine and District Group) Ltd	East Londonderry	Accessible Sensory Equestrian Trail	Successful	East Londonderry
LCDI	East Londonderry	Green Shed Eco Trail	Successful	East Londonderry
Kylemore Nursery School	East Londonderry	KYLEMORE Parent Child Friendly Spaces	Successful	East Londonderry
Gorran Primary School	East Londonderry	Gorran Growing our own!	Successful	East Londonderry
St Patrick's and St Joseph's PS	East Londonderry	St Patrick's & St Joseph's Environmental Garden	Successful	East Londonderry

List of organisations that have benefited from the Challenge Fund 2014

Organisation	Organisation Constituency	Projects	Successful / Unsuccessful	Project Constituency
North Coast Integrated College	East Londonderry	North Coast Integrated College Garden Project	Successful	East Londonderry
National Trust	North Down	Hezlett Community Allotments	Successful	East Londonderry
The Conservation Volunteers	East Belfast	Belle Isle Community Garden	Successful	Fermanagh & South Tyrone
Erne & Melvin Enhancement Co	Fermanagh & South Tyrone	Aquatic Education in the Classroom	Successful	Fermanagh & South Tyrone

Organisation	Organisation Constituency	Projects	Successful / Unsuccessful	Project Constituency
Erne & Melvin Enhancement Co	Fermanagh & South Tyrone	Renewable energy for EMEC fish hatchery	Unsuccessful	Fermanagh & South Tyrone
Erne & Melvin Enhancement Co	Fermanagh & South Tyrone	Automised feeding system for EMEC fish hatchery	Unsuccessful	Fermanagh & South Tyrone
Field Studies Council	Fermanagh & South Tyrone	Red Squirrels: Engage, Inform, Conserve	Successful	Fermanagh & South Tyrone
Speedwell Trust	Fermanagh & South Tyrone	Learning Outdoors at Parkanaur	Successful	Fermanagh & South Tyrone
Speedwell Trust	Fermanagh & South Tyrone	Community Forest Classroom (CFC)	Unsuccessful	Fermanagh & South Tyrone
Speedwell Trust	Fermanagh & South Tyrone	Integrated Environmental Practice	Unsuccessful	Fermanagh & South Tyrone
Enniskillen Angling Club	Fermanagh & South Tyrone	River Enhancement: Earls River	Successful	Fermanagh & South Tyrone
Pettigo and District Angling Association	Fermanagh & South Tyrone	Removing Mink and Housing Dippers	Successful	Fermanagh & South Tyrone
Share Discovery Village	Fermanagh & South Tyrone	SHAREing Food Composting	Successful	Fermanagh & South Tyrone
Positive Futures	Fermanagh & South Tyrone	Willowbridge Organic Community Garden	Successful	Fermanagh & South Tyrone

List of organisations that have benefited from the Challenge Fund 2014

Organisation	Organisation Constituency	Projects	Successful / Unsuccessful	Project Constituency
Ulster Workhouse and Famine Trust Lisnaskea	Fermanagh & South Tyrone	Options Appraisals for Lisnaskea Workhouse	Successful	Fermanagh & South Tyrone
River Blackwater Catchment Trust (RBCT)	Fermanagh & South Tyrone	Giving Nature A Home on Sliabh Beagh	Successful	Fermanagh & South Tyrone
Arc Healthy Living Centre	Fermanagh & South Tyrone	Arc Healthy Living Centre Community Garden & Nature Trail	Unsuccessful	Fermanagh & South Tyrone
Lough Erne Wildfowlers Council (LEWC)	Fermanagh & South Tyrone	Lough Erne Wader Recovery Project	Unsuccessful	Fermanagh & South Tyrone

Organisation	Organisation Constituency	Projects	Successful / Unsuccessful	Project Constituency
Garrison and Lough Melvin Anglers Association	Fermanagh & South Tyrone	Melvin River Enhancement	Unsuccessful	Fermanagh & South Tyrone
Select Vetsry, St Michael's Parish Church, Clonoe	Fermanagh & South Tyrone	Hall Facilities Project	Unsuccessful	Fermanagh & South Tyrone
Killyhommon PS, Boho	Fermanagh & South Tyrone	Development of school garden sensory area	Successful	Fermanagh & South Tyrone
RSPB	Lagan Valley	Preventing Predation At Lusty Moore and White Island	Unsuccessful	Fermanagh & South Tyrone
National Trust	North Down	Pine Martens of Crom Estate	Successful	Fermanagh & South Tyrone
Hearth/Hearth Revolving Fund	South Belfast	Renovation of Curry's Cottage	Successful	Fermanagh & South Tyrone
Outdoor Recreation Northern Ireland	South Belfast	Clogher Valley Classic Ride	Successful	Fermanagh & South Tyrone
Outdoor Recreation Northern Ireland	South Belfast	Parkanaur Play Trail	Successful	Fermanagh & South Tyrone
Outdoor Recreation Northern Ireland	South Belfast	Parkanaur Heritage Walk	Unsuccessful	Fermanagh & South Tyrone

List of organisations that have benefited from the Challenge Fund 2014

Organisation	Organisation Constituency	Projects	Successful / Unsuccessful	Project Constituency
The Conservation Volunteers	East Belfast	Stamp Out Salmonberry at Gransha!	Successful	Foyle
The Conservation Volunteers	East Belfast	Development of Gransha Green Hub	Successful	Foyle
RAPID	Foyle	Faughan River Monitoring Initiative	Successful	Foyle
RAPID	Foyle	Northwest Geodiversity Audit and Access Plan	Successful	Foyle
Holywell Trust	Foyle	Annesley Malley Natural and Built Heritage Archive Project	Successful	Foyle

Organisation	Organisation Constituency	Projects	Successful / Unsuccessful	Project Constituency
Enagh Youth Forum	Foyle	Enagh Growing Together Project	Successful	Foyle
Beech Hill US Navy & Marine Corps Friendship Association	Foyle	Revealing Historic Beech Hill	Successful	Foyle
Creggan Country Park Enterprises Ltd	Foyle	Bats a Fact	Successful	Foyle
COSY Club	Foyle	Paradise Found	Successful	Foyle
Rural Area Partnership in Derry Ltd	Foyle	Conservation of Traditional Stone Pillars and Gates	Unsuccessful	Foyle
Creggan Country Park Enterprises Ltd	Foyle	Better Biodiversity in Creggan Country Park	Successful	Foyle
RESOURCE CENTRE DERRY	Foyle	The 4'R's REUSE WORKSHOP	Successful	Foyle
An Gaelchas	Foyle	Speirghairdin	Successful	Foyle
St Joseph's Craigbane Gac	Foyle	St Joseph's Craigbane Community Garden	Unsuccessful	Foyle
St Columbas PS	Foyle	Newbuildings Gardening Club	Successful	Foyle
Newbuildings PS	Foyle	Our Nature Den	Successful	Foyle
St Mary's PS, Claudy	Foyle	St.Mary's Woodland Access Project	Successful	Foyle

List of organisations that have benefited from the Challenge Fund 2014

Organisation	Organisation Constituency	Projects	Successful / Unsuccessful	Project Constituency
Foyle View Special School	Foyle	Into the Canopy	Successful	Foyle
Belmont House Special School	Foyle	Dipping for Diversity	Successful	Foyle
St Columbs College, Derry	Foyle	Fresh Air Exercise (FAE) Initiative	Successful	Foyle
Holy Child PS	Foyle	Back to Basics	Successful	Foyle
Groundwork NI	North Belfast	Northwest Forest School Experience	Successful	Foyle

Organisation	Organisation Constituency	Projects	Successful / Unsuccessful	Project Constituency
Saintfield Development Assoc	Lagan Valley	Saintfield Heritage Development Action Plan	Successful	Lagan Valley
Saintfield Development Assoc	Lagan Valley	Saintfield Approach Verge Development Scheme	Unsuccessful	Lagan Valley
Dromore Beekeepers' Association (DBKA)	Lagan Valley	Dromore Bee Habitat Project	Successful	Lagan Valley
Inland Waterways Association of Ireland: Newry & Portadown branch	Lagan Valley	Birds on the box	Successful	Lagan Valley
Burrenbridge Community Group	Lagan Valley	Field Days - Burrenbridge Community Field	Successful	Lagan Valley
Hillsborough and District Cttee	Lagan Valley	Hillsborough Georgian Heritage for All	Successful	Lagan Valley
Voluntary Service Lisburn	Lagan Valley	Development of our Environmental Project	Unsuccessful	Lagan Valley
Lagan Canal Trust	Lagan Valley	Environmental Improvement to Lagan Navigation Sites	Successful	Lagan Valley
Habitat for Humanity Northern Ireland	Lagan Valley	Connect	Unsuccessful	Lagan Valley
St John's Drumnaquoile GAC	Lagan Valley	Drumnaquoile Community Wildlife Garden	Unsuccessful	Lagan Valley
St. Patrick's Primary School	Lagan Valley	Ballynahinch Wildlife Garden	Successful	Lagan Valley

List of organisations that have benefited from the Challenge Fund 2014

Organisation	Organisation Constituency	Projects	Successful / Unsuccessful	Project Constituency
Bally-carrickmaddy PS	Lagan Valley	Outdoor Sensory Classroom	Successful	Lagan Valley
Pond Park PS	Lagan Valley	Pond Park Primary School Outdoor Classroom	Successful	Lagan Valley

Organisation	Organisation Constituency	Projects	Successful / Unsuccessful	Project Constituency
Bunscoil Bheanna Boircha	Lagan Valley	Bunscoil Kitchen and Wildlife Garden	Successful	Lagan Valley
Groundwork NI	North Belfast	Windmill Hill Environmental Enhancement	Successful	Lagan Valley
Bann Valley Community Group	Mid Ulster	Greenlough Crannog Project	Successful	Mid Ulster
Bann Valley Community Group	Mid Ulster	Bann Valley Community Group Road Safety Project	Unsuccessful	Mid Ulster
Carntogher Community Association	Mid Ulster	Accessing Wild Spaces	Successful	Mid Ulster
Carntogher Community Association	Mid Ulster	Drumnaph - Good Learning Habitats	Unsuccessful	Mid Ulster
Drapers' Towns Partnership Ltd - Sperrins Gateway Landscape Partnership	Mid Ulster	Moyola Salmon and Dollaghan in the Classroom	Successful	Mid Ulster
Drapers' Towns Partnership Ltd - Sperrins Gateway Landscape Partnership	Mid Ulster	Sperrins Gateway Heritage Hedgerows	Successful	Mid Ulster
Drapers' Towns Partnership Ltd - Sperrins Gateway Landscape Partnership	Mid Ulster	The Sperrins Gateway Story of Lime	Successful	Mid Ulster
Lough Neagh Partnership	Mid Ulster	Lough Neagh Wetlands: Natures Classroom Neighbours	Successful	Mid Ulster
Lough Neagh Partnership	Mid Ulster	Conference: 'The current environmental status of Lough Neagh'	Successful	Mid Ulster

List of organisations that have benefited from the Challenge Fund 2014

Organisation	Organisation Constituency	Projects	Successful / Unsuccessful	Project Constituency
Lough Neagh Partnership	Mid Ulster	Lough Neagh Wetlands: 'Un-Lough UR environment'	Successful	Mid Ulster
Lough Neagh Partnership	Mid Ulster	Traad Point Nature Reserve Feasibility Study	Successful	Mid Ulster
Lough Neagh Partnership	Mid Ulster	Creating a strategic and revised LNW LBAP and programme	Unsuccessful	Mid Ulster
Lough Neagh Partnership	Mid Ulster	Lough Neagh Wetlands LBAP: Designed and printed	Unsuccessful	Mid Ulster
Lough Neagh Partnership	Mid Ulster	Lough Neagh Ramsar: On the map but now on the radar	Unsuccessful	Mid Ulster
Lough Neagh Partnership	Mid Ulster	Lough Neagh Lignite Project	Unsuccessful	Mid Ulster
Mid Ulster Enterprises (Creggan) Ltd. (MUE)	Mid Ulster	Wild Woods Outdoor Classroom	Successful	Mid Ulster
Traad Wildlife and Conservation Club	Mid Ulster	Phase 1: Deployment of Traad Point LNR Management Plan	Successful	Mid Ulster
Lough Fea Grouse Conservation Trust	Mid Ulster	Native Red Grouse Restoration Project	Successful	Mid Ulster
Megargy and District Game and Conservation Society	Mid Ulster	Grey Partridge Restoration	Successful	Mid Ulster
Bann Valley Community Group	Mid Ulster	Greenlough Crannog Project	Successful	Mid Ulster
Donaghmore Horticultural Community	Mid Ulster	Pathway to the Future	Unsuccessful	Mid Ulster
Clady & District Angling Club	Mid Ulster	River Clady Stiles and Footbridges	Unsuccessful	Mid Ulster
Rainey Endowed School	Mid Ulster	Rainey Endowed Rewilding Scheme	Successful	Mid Ulster

List of organisations that have benefited from the Challenge Fund 2014				
Organisation	Organisation Constituency	Projects	Successful / Unsuccessful	Project Constituency
St Colm's High School	Mid Ulster	Susan's Trail'- Our Biodiversity Trail	Successful	Mid Ulster
Ulster Wildlife	Strangford	Phase 1 - Restoration of Ballynahone Bog	Successful	Mid Ulster
Clanrye Group	Newry & Armagh	Ring of Gullion Red Squirrel Safari	Successful	Newry & Armagh
Friends of Derrymore	Newry & Armagh	Derrymore Interpretation Project	Successful	Newry & Armagh
Cloughoge Nursery Unit, Cloughoge PS	Newry & Armagh	Cloughoge Our Secret Garden Space	Successful	Newry & Armagh
Mullavilly PS	Newry & Armagh	Black Pad Community Environmental Trail	Successful	Newry & Armagh
Northern Ireland Forest School Association	North Belfast	Rostrevor Forest School Project	Unsuccessful	Newry & Armagh
Ballylough	North Antrim	Historical Guide to 10,000 years at Ballylough	Unsuccessful	North Antrim
Ballylough	North Antrim	Ballylough Front Gate Lodge	Unsuccessful	North Antrim
Ballylough	North Antrim	Ballylough NIEA Scheduled Monument Archaeological Dig	Unsuccessful	North Antrim
CCGHT	North Antrim	Bogs of Ballymoney	Successful	North Antrim
CCGHT	North Antrim	Pilot project to kill Ecos willow clones	Successful	North Antrim
CCGHT	North Antrim	Coastal Wildflowers - Portballintrae	Successful	North Antrim
CCGHT	North Antrim	Teaching the Teachers Geology	Successful	North Antrim
CCGHT	North Antrim	Conserving East Strand Dunes	Successful	North Antrim

List of organisations that have benefited from the Challenge Fund 2014				
CCGHT	North Antrim	Glens of Antrim- Heritage and Volunteering	Successful	North Antrim
CCGHT	North Antrim	Bogs of Ballymoney	Unsuccessful	North Antrim
CCGHT	North Antrim	Bogs of Ballymoney	Unsuccessful	North Antrim

List of organisations that have benefited from the Challenge Fund 2014

Organisation	Organisation Constituency	Projects	Successful / Unsuccessful	Project Constituency
Cloghmills Action Team	North Antrim	Filling Bellies not Bins in Cloughmills	Successful	North Antrim
Cloghmills Action Team	North Antrim	Incredible Forest Garden	Successful	North Antrim
Kells Connor & Glenwherry Angling Club	North Antrim	Kells, Connor, Glenwherry Living Rivers Project	Successful	North Antrim
Kells Connor & Glenwherry Angling Club	North Antrim	Dollaghan Forever.	Unsuccessful	North Antrim
Portglenone Enterprise Group	North Antrim	Bats in Portglenone	Successful	North Antrim
Portglenone Enterprise Group	North Antrim	Information panels in Portglenone Forest	Unsuccessful	North Antrim
Portglenone Enterprise Group	North Antrim	Green Gym making a Yurt	Unsuccessful	North Antrim
Portglenone Enterprise Group	North Antrim	Portglenone Garden Project	Unsuccessful	North Antrim
Armoy Community Association	North Antrim	Armoy - your place and mine!	Unsuccessful	North Antrim
Rathlin Development & Community Association (RDCA)	North Antrim	Rathlin Island Great Auk Project	Successful	North Antrim
Cushendall Environmental Group	North Antrim	Heart of the Glens	Unsuccessful	North Antrim

Organisation	Organisation Constituency	Projects	Successful / Unsuccessful	Project Constituency
Glenravel & District Community and Residents Association	North Antrim	Cargan Urban Forest	Successful	North Antrim
Broughshane Improvement Committee	North Antrim	People, Plants and Pride growing together	Successful	North Antrim
Big Telly Theatre Company	North Antrim	Sound Waves - Portstewart Audio Trail	Unsuccessful	North Antrim
Gracehill Old School Trust	North Antrim	Gracehill Village Square and Pond Restoration	Successful	North Antrim

List of organisations that have benefited from the Challenge Fund 2014

Organisation	Organisation Constituency	Projects	Successful / Unsuccessful	Project Constituency
Windsor Hill Primary School, Newry	North Antrim	Windsor Hill PS Secret Garden	Successful	North Antrim
Kilkeel Primary School	North Antrim	Kilkeel PS Community Garden	Successful	North Antrim
Gracehill Primary School	North Antrim	Gracehill A Walk in the Wild Woods	Successful	North Antrim
Ballycastle Integrated PS and Nursery Unit	North Antrim	Ballycastle Integrated Wetland Diversity Area	Successful	North Antrim
Gaelscoil an Chaistil, Ballycastle	North Antrim	Dúchas An Dúlra	Successful	North Antrim
PLACE	North Belfast	Shape Your Place: Doury Road	Unsuccessful	North Antrim
National Trust	North Down	A new place to bee seen	Successful	North Antrim
National Trust	North Down	North Coast heathland and hedges restoration	Successful	North Antrim
National Trust	North Down	Cushendun Community Conservation of Glenmona House	Successful	North Antrim
Forum for Alternative Belfast	North Belfast	Forum Summer School 2013 Publication	Successful	North Belfast

Organisation	Organisation Constituency	Projects	Successful / Unsuccessful	Project Constituency
Forum for Alternative Belfast	North Belfast	Forum Summer School Output on City Model	Unsuccessful	North Belfast
Groundwork NI	North Belfast	Colin Glen Community and Wildlife Garden	Successful	North Belfast
Groundwork NI	North Belfast	Railways to Greenways	Successful	North Belfast
Northern Ireland Forest School Association	North Belfast	North West Forest School Project	Unsuccessful	North Belfast
NI Raptor Study Group	North Belfast	Interactive Raptor Education Programme	Successful	North Belfast
NI Raptor Study Group	North Belfast	Printed Raptor Education Programme	Successful	North Belfast
NI Raptor Study Group	North Belfast	Raptor Cam - NIRSG Remote Monitoring & Engagement Tool	Unsuccessful	North Belfast

List of organisations that have benefited from the Challenge Fund 2014

Organisation	Organisation Constituency	Projects	Successful / Unsuccessful	Project Constituency
Oaklee Homes Group	North Belfast	Solar Panel installation at The Beeches	Unsuccessful	North Belfast
Oaklee Homes Group	North Belfast	Solar Panel installation at Strand Court	Unsuccessful	North Belfast
Oaklee Homes Group	North Belfast	SMART E7 Hot water Controller	Unsuccessful	North Belfast
Oaklee Homes Group	North Belfast	James Court Solar Panel Installation	Unsuccessful	North Belfast
PLACE	North Belfast	Place-Making Podcast	Successful	North Belfast
PLACE	North Belfast	Vacant to Vibrant: Exchange Network	Successful	North Belfast
PLACE	North Belfast	PLACE Walking Tours	Successful	North Belfast
PLACE	North Belfast	Introducing Architecture for Key Stage 2	Successful	North Belfast
PLACE	North Belfast	Green Skills Training Feasibility Study	Unsuccessful	North Belfast
Ligoniel Improvement Association	North Belfast	Ligoniel Environmental Rejuvenation	Successful	North Belfast

Organisation	Organisation Constituency	Projects	Successful / Unsuccessful	Project Constituency
Ligoniel Improvement Association	North Belfast	Ligoniel Dams and park project	Unsuccessful	North Belfast
Chartered Institute of Environmental Health	North Belfast	Sustainability in the Belfast Food Business	Successful	North Belfast
Friends of Grove Park	North Belfast	Growing Together in Grove	Successful	North Belfast
The Boys' Brigade (Belfast)	North Belfast	B R C Enhancement	Successful	North Belfast
ArtsEkta	North Belfast	Access to Nature	Successful	North Belfast
Marine Conservation Northern Ireland	North Belfast	Elasmobranch Tagging Scheme	Successful	North Belfast
Forum for Alternative Belfast cic	North Belfast	Forum Summer School 2013 Publication	Successful	North Belfast
Ardoyne Association	North Belfast	Ardoyne Avenue Nature & Re-imaging Project	Unsuccessful	North Belfast

List of organisations that have benefited from the Challenge Fund 2014

Organisation	Organisation Constituency	Projects	Successful / Unsuccessful	Project Constituency
North Belfast Partnership	North Belfast	North Belfast Community Greenway Strategy	Unsuccessful	North Belfast
Forum for Alternative Belfast cic	North Belfast	Forum Summer School Output on City Model	Unsuccessful	North Belfast
GROW	North Belfast	GROW ECOSPACE	Unsuccessful	North Belfast
GROW	North Belfast	UrbanGarden	Unsuccessful	North Belfast
The Conservation Volunteers	East Belfast	Tower Wood Sycamore Removal	Successful	North Down
The Conservation Volunteers	East Belfast	Growing Local Provenance	Successful	North Down
British Trust for Ornithology	North Down	Analysing Gull Movements	Successful	North Down
British Trust for Ornithology	North Down	Aerial Gull Observation Surveying Equipment	Successful	North Down

Organisation	Organisation Constituency	Projects	Successful / Unsuccessful	Project Constituency
British Trust for Ornithology	North Down	NI Cuckoo Coordinates	Unsuccessful	North Down
National Trust	North Down	Red Squirrel Education	Successful	North Down
National Trust	North Down	Conservation of Strangford Lough Islands	Successful	North Down
Strangford Lough and Lecale Partnership	North Down	Spyball - Marine Life Outreach	Successful	North Down
Strangford Lough and Lecale Partnership	North Down	Strangford Heritage Trail	Successful	North Down
Strangford Lough and Lecale Partnership	North Down	Small stream monitoring and conservation	Unsuccessful	North Down
Strangford Lough and Lecale Partnership	North Down	Wildlife and Built Heritage Mobile Outreach Unit	Unsuccessful	North Down
Fabb (For a Better Bangor)	North Down	Raising Awareness of Bangor's Environment and Heritage	Successful	North Down
Cloughey and District Community Association	North Down	Cloughey Sea Water Quality Tests	Successful	North Down
Millisle Youth Forum	North Down	Cornering the Environment	Successful	North Down

List of organisations that have benefited from the Challenge Fund 2014

Organisation	Organisation Constituency	Projects	Successful / Unsuccessful	Project Constituency
Natural Copeland	North Down	Over-flying sensitive sites - best practice guidance	Successful	North Down
Camphill Community Glencraig	North Down	Glencraig Woodland Walk	Successful	North Down
marine Conservation Northern Ireland	North Down	Raptor Cam - NIRSG Remote Monitoring & Engagement Tool	Unsuccessful	North Down

Organisation	Organisation Constituency	Projects	Successful / Unsuccessful	Project Constituency
Copeland Bird Observatory	North Down	Improving Marine Access to Copeland Bird Observatory	Successful	North Down
Hollywood PS	North Down	Hollywood Sensory & Wildlife garden	Successful	North Down
The Hollywood Rudolf Steiner School	North Down	Rudolf Steiner Forest School Project	Successful	North Down
South Eastern Regional Council	North Down	SERC Woodland Project	Successful	North Down
Ulster Wildlife	Strangford	Revisoning Balloo Wetlands	Successful	North Down
Northern Ireland Freshwater Taskforce	East Belfast	Catchment Synergy Project	Successful	Republic of Ireland
One Million Trees	Republic of Ireland	One Million Trees in One Day	Successful	Republic of Ireland
One Million Trees	Republic of Ireland	One Million Trees in One Day	Unsuccessful	Republic of Ireland
One Million Trees	Republic of Ireland	One Million Trees in One Day	Unsuccessful	Republic of Ireland
ECO-UNESCO	Republic of Ireland	YEA '6 Steps to Success' - Local Environmental Action Projects	Successful	Republic of Ireland
Mountaineering Ireland	Republic of Ireland	Northern Ireland's upland environment	Successful	Republic of Ireland
Leave No Trace Ireland	Republic of Ireland	Duke of Edinburgh Leave No Trace environmental awareness programme	Unsuccessful	Republic of Ireland
RSPB	Lagan Valley	Swift - Bird of the Borough	Successful	South Antrim

List of organisations that have benefited from the Challenge Fund 2014

Organisation	Organisation Constituency	Projects	Successful / Unsuccessful	Project Constituency
EMC2	South Antrim	The Planks from the Bank Ukulele Orchestra	Unsuccessful	South Antrim

Organisation	Organisation Constituency	Projects	Successful / Unsuccessful	Project Constituency
EMC3	South Antrim	GROTATOR: revolutionary small-footprint resource re-use greenhouse	Unsuccessful	South Antrim
EMC4	South Antrim	The Story of the Limestone Road	Unsuccessful	South Antrim
Six Mile Water Trust	South Antrim	Nest Boxes along Moylinney Banks	Successful	South Antrim
Six Mile Water Trust	South Antrim	Invasive Alien Species Removal Training	Successful	South Antrim
Parkgate and District Community Group	South Antrim	Parkgate Environmental Enhancement	Successful	South Antrim
Ballynure and District Community Association	South Antrim	Ballynure Riverside Sensory Garden	Successful	South Antrim
Mossley PS	South Antrim	Mossley Polytunnel	Successful	South Antrim
Newtonabbey Educational Guidance Centre	South Antrim	Environmental improvements	Successful	South Antrim
Belfast High School	South Antrim	Replenishment of Trees, Repair to Greenhouse	Successful	South Antrim
Templpatrick PS	South Antrim	TPS Education and Life Learning Eco Garden	Successful	South Antrim
Ballyclare HS Eco Club	South Antrim	Ballyclare Our Living Classroom	Successful	South Antrim
Fairview Primary PS	South Antrim	Ecolympics Fairview Primary School	Successful	South Antrim
Parkhall PS	South Antrim	Parkhall Learning & Growing Together	Successful	South Antrim
Antrim Grammar School	South Antrim	Paper,Plastic,Cans, Recycle, take a stand!	Successful	South Antrim
St Joseph's Primary School	South Antrim	St Joseph's Bringing the classroom outside	Successful	South Antrim

List of organisations that have benefited from the Challenge Fund 2014

Organisation	Organisation Constituency	Projects	Successful / Unsuccessful	Project Constituency
Creavery PS	South Antrim	Creavery Env Trail & Outdoor Classroom	Successful	South Antrim
Rathenraw Integrated PS	South Antrim	Rathenraw Outdoor Educational Play Equipment	Successful	South Antrim
RSPB	Lagan Valley	Getting close to Nature at RSPB Reserves	Successful	South Belfast
RSPB	Lagan Valley	Digitising Douglas Deane	Successful	South Belfast
National Trust	North Down	Lisnabreeny Biodiversity Habitat Public Access	Successful	South Belfast
Belfast Hills Partnership	South Belfast	Belfast Hills Wildfire Management Plan	Successful	South Belfast
Belfast Hills Partnership	South Belfast	Belfast Hills Swift Towers	Successful	South Belfast
Federation of City Farms & Community Gardens	South Belfast	Training for Wildlife Gardening	Successful	South Belfast
Federation of City Farms & Community Gardens	South Belfast	Training the Trainer in Community Gardening	Successful	South Belfast
Federation of City Farms & Community Gardens	South Belfast	Community Gardens Management Modelling	Successful	South Belfast
Hannahstown Community Assoc	South Belfast	Gateway to Hannahstown Conservation Area	Unsuccessful	South Belfast
Hannahstown Community Assoc	South Belfast	Hannahstown Environmental & Conservation Area	Unsuccessful	South Belfast
Hearth/Hearth Revolving Fund	South Belfast	Quality Streets - Life of a Victorian House	Successful	South Belfast
Hearth/Hearth Revolving Fund	South Belfast	Court Street Regeneration Spring School	Successful	South Belfast
Hearth/Hearth Revolving Fund	South Belfast	Hearth Monitoring Project - Retrofit study	Successful	South Belfast

List of organisations that have benefited from the Challenge Fund 2014

Organisation	Organisation Constituency	Projects	Successful / Unsuccessful	Project Constituency
Hearth/Hearth Revolving Fund	South Belfast	Hearth Monitoring Project – Stone & Mud wall buildings	Unsuccessful	South Belfast
Hearth/Hearth Revolving Fund	South Belfast	Ormeau Park Veranda Reinstatement	Unsuccessful	South Belfast
Lagan Valley Regional Park	South Belfast	Lock Keeper's Cottage Hedgerows and Orchard	Successful	South Belfast
Lagan Valley Regional Park	South Belfast	Minnowburn Meadow Reclamation	Successful	South Belfast
Lagan Valley Regional Park	South Belfast	LVRP signage phase II- access and path signage	Unsuccessful	South Belfast
Ulster Architectural Heritage Society	South Belfast	Architectural Digital Archive part 2	Successful	South Belfast
Ulster Architectural Heritage Society	South Belfast	Quality Streets: Homes Through the Ages	Successful	South Belfast
Ulster Architectural Heritage Society	South Belfast	Quality Streets: Cathedral Quarter Heritage	Successful	South Belfast
Blackhead Angling Club	South Belfast	Annacloy River Riparian Improvement	Successful	South Belfast
Belfast Buildings Trust	South Belfast	Carlisle Memorial Enterprise Garden	Successful	South Belfast
Cinemagic	South Belfast	ECO Kids Film Fun	Successful	South Belfast
The Partnership for Action against Wildlife Crime sub-group	South Belfast	Raising public awareness to protect breeding birds	Unsuccessful	South Belfast
Footprints Women's Centre	South Belfast	Conserving our Water Supply	Unsuccessful	South Belfast
Sustrans	South Belfast	Knock Station Platform Conservation Project	Unsuccessful	South Belfast
Colin Glen Trust	South Belfast	Colin Glen Forest Park Lake Development	Successful	South Belfast
St Malachy's PS	South Belfast	Sensory Garden	Successful	South Belfast
National Trust	North Down	Castle Ward's Pine Martens	Successful	South Down

List of organisations that have benefited from the Challenge Fund 2014				
Organisation	Organisation Constituency	Projects	Successful / Unsuccessful	Project Constituency
National Trust	North Down	Murlough Visitor Use Survey	Successful	South Down
National Trust	North Down	Castle Ward Removing Alien Invasion	Successful	South Down
Outdoor Recreation Northern Ireland	South Belfast	Enhancing the Castlewellan Peace Maze	Successful	South Down
Outdoor Recreation Northern Ireland	South Belfast	Bunkers Hill Forest Nature Play Trail and Play Trail Guide	Successful	South Down
Outdoor Recreation Northern Ireland	South Belfast	Play Trail & Guide for Older Children - Tollymore Forest Park	Unsuccessful	South Down
Outdoor Recreation Northern Ireland	South Belfast	Play Trail & Guide for Younger Children - Tollymore Forest Park	Unsuccessful	South Down
Outdoor Recreation Northern Ireland	South Belfast	Play Trail & Guide for Younger Children - Castlewellan Forest Park	Unsuccessful	South Down
Outdoor Recreation Northern Ireland	South Belfast	Play Trail & Guide for Older Children - Castlewellan Forest Park	Unsuccessful	South Down
Ballyhornan CA	South Down	Ballyhornan Environmental Design Programme	Successful	South Down
Ballyhornan CA	South Down	Ballyhornan Environmental Improvement	Successful	South Down
Ballyhornan CA	South Down	Ballyhornan Community Environmental Improvement Programme	Unsuccessful	South Down

List of organisations that have benefited from the Challenge Fund 2014				
Greenhill YMCA	South Down	GREENhill Environmental Challenge	Unsuccessful	South Down
Greenhill YMCA	South Down	Environmental Learning Units	Unsuccessful	South Down

List of organisations that have benefited from the Challenge Fund 2014

Organisation	Organisation Constituency	Projects	Successful / Unsuccessful	Project Constituency
Mournes Heritage Trust	South Down	Mourne Red Squirrel Conservation - Phase 2	Successful	South Down
Mournes Heritage Trust	South Down	Happy Valley Wildfire Damaged Fire Restoration	Successful	South Down
Mournes Heritage Trust	South Down	Granite Trail Interpretation	Successful	South Down
Mournes Heritage Trust	South Down	Conservation Restoration of Wildfire Damaged Forest at Annalong Wood	Unsuccessful	South Down
Glebe House Harmony Community Trust	South Down	Glebe House Nature Area	Successful	South Down
Down Community Arts	South Down	Rural Reclaim	Unsuccessful	South Down
Friends of Isabella	South Down	The Isabella Tower Project	Unsuccessful	South Down
Soroptimist International, Downpatrick and District	South Down	15 minute Climate Change Film	Unsuccessful	South Down
River Valley Development Association Ltd (RVDA)	South Down	Repairing Hanna's Close	Successful	South Down
Butterfly Conservation Northern Ireland	South Down	Conserving Cryptics	Unsuccessful	South Down
Ardaluin Regeneration Trust	South Down	Ardaluin Community Care Farm	Successful	South Down
Strangford Lough and Lecale Partnership	North Down	Portaferry Heritage Trail	Successful	Strangford

Organisation	Organisation Constituency	Projects	Successful / Unsuccessful	Project Constituency
Outdoor Recreation Northern Ireland	South Belfast	Tobar Mhuire - Pond Reinstatement	Successful	Strangford
Outdoor Recreation Northern Ireland	South Belfast	Tobar Mhuire - Creating a sheltered space at Mary's Well	Unsuccessful	Strangford
Ulster Wildlife	Strangford	Growing together	Successful	Strangford
Ulster Wildlife	Strangford	Bringing Biodiversity Awareness	Successful	Strangford

List of organisations that have benefited from the Challenge Fund 2014

Organisation	Organisation Constituency	Projects	Successful / Unsuccessful	Project Constituency
Ulster Wildlife	Strangford	Wildlife in Trust - Dunnyneill Island	Unsuccessful	Strangford
Ulster Wildlife	Strangford	Retrofitted renewables SME eco- office demonstration site	Unsuccessful	Strangford
Alliance Youth Works	East Londonderry	Pollinators Paradise	Successful	Upper Bann
Alliance Youth Works	East Londonderry	Stop, Look and Record	Successful	Upper Bann
Alliance Youth Works	East Londonderry	In the Shadow of Greatness	Unsuccessful	Upper Bann
RSPB	Lagan Valley	Residential volunteering at Portmore Lough Nature Reserve	Unsuccessful	Upper Bann
RSPB	Lagan Valley	Bridging the gap at Portmore Lough	Unsuccessful	Upper Bann
Iveagh Angling Club	Upper Bann	Buffer Strip Creation River Lagan Blackskull	Unsuccessful	Upper Bann
Richmount Rural Community Association	Upper Bann	Richmount ECO project	Successful	Upper Bann
NI at Play	Upper Bann	Adventure Play Project	Unsuccessful	Upper Bann
St Mary's PS, Lurgan	Upper Bann	Wonderful willow project	Successful	Upper Bann
NOW	West Belfast	Keep 'er lit!	Successful	West Belfast
NOW	West Belfast	Planet Champions needed NOW!	Unsuccessful	West Belfast

Organisation	Organisation Constituency	Projects	Successful / Unsuccessful	Project Constituency
Upper Andersonstown Community Forum	West Belfast	The ST John the Baptist Community Garden	Successful	West Belfast
West Belfast Partnership Board	West Belfast	West Belfast Partnership Alleyways Project	Successful	West Belfast
Forthspring	West Belfast	Forthspring Gardening Project	Successful	West Belfast
Patrick Sarsfield GAC	West Belfast	Patrick Sarsfields GAC Recycling Initiative	Unsuccessful	West Belfast
Westcourt Centre	West Belfast	Room to Grow.	Unsuccessful	West Belfast

List of organisations that have benefited from the Challenge Fund 2014

Organisation	Organisation Constituency	Projects	Successful / Unsuccessful	Project Constituency
Suffolk Community Forum	West Belfast	Suffolk Interface Pocket Plots	Successful	West Belfast
Stewartstown Road Regeneration Project	West Belfast	Resource Conservation & Community Education	Unsuccessful	West Belfast
Outdoor Recreation Northern Ireland	South Belfast	Reinstating the Gortin Burn Walk	Unsuccessful	West Tyrone
Outdoor Recreation Northern Ireland	South Belfast	Gortin Glen Forest Park - Sculpture Trail	Unsuccessful	West Tyrone
Owenkillew Development Co	West Tyrone	Gortin Outdoors Live and Learn	Successful	West Tyrone
Owenkillew Development Co	West Tyrone	Gortin wildlife garden and biodiversity trail	Successful	West Tyrone
Sion Mills Buildings Preservation Trust	West Tyrone	Exhibiting Sion Mills' Built Heritage	Successful	West Tyrone
Sion Mills Buildings Preservation Trust	West Tyrone	Sion Mills Conservation Archives	Unsuccessful	West Tyrone

Organisation	Organisation Constituency	Projects	Successful / Unsuccessful	Project Constituency
Killeter & District Development Trust	West Tyrone	Breathing new life into old sites	Successful	West Tyrone
Dennett Anglers Association	West Tyrone	Disabled Anglers Toilet facility (River Dennett)	Unsuccessful	West Tyrone
The Villages Together	West Tyrone	Our Heritage (Scoping Project)	Unsuccessful	West Tyrone
Loughmacrory Community Development Association (LCDA)	West Tyrone	Loughmacrory and Coolnagreana Burn Environmental Restoration	Successful	West Tyrone
Drumduff & Drumnakilly Community Association	West Tyrone	The Green Mill	Unsuccessful	West Tyrone
Eskra Community Association	West Tyrone	Renewable Energy System at Eskra Community Centre	Unsuccessful	West Tyrone
Beragh Care Development Association	West Tyrone	Beragh Community Garden	Successful	West Tyrone

List of organisations that have benefited from the Challenge Fund 2014

Organisation	Organisation Constituency	Projects	Successful / Unsuccessful	Project Constituency
Blacksessiagh Regeneration Group	West Tyrone	Parking Facilities & Carbon Reduction	Unsuccessful	West Tyrone
Playtime, Day Nursery, Playgroup and Out of School Club	West Tyrone	Eskra Out of Schools Wildlife Garden	Successful	West Tyrone
Dromore PS	West Tyrone	Stepping Stones to our wildlife garden	Successful	West Tyrone
Langfield PS	West Tyrone	Waste Reduction Project	Successful	West Tyrone
Cooley PS	West Tyrone	Cooley Woodland Creation	Successful	West Tyrone
Erganagh PS	West Tyrone	Greenfingers	Successful	West Tyrone

Organisation	Organisation Constituency	Projects	Successful / Unsuccessful	Project Constituency
St Joseph's PS, Glenmornan	West Tyrone	Little Buds and Buddies Gardening Project	Successful	West Tyrone
Loughash PS	West Tyrone	Ash & Splash Around Loughash	Successful	West Tyrone
St Mary's PS, Strabane	West Tyrone	Outdoor Classroom Strabane	Successful	West Tyrone

Northern Ireland Environment Agency

Mr McMullan asked the Minister of the Environment whether the Northern Ireland Environment Agency plans to restore the inscription on the Glendun Viaduct.

(AQW 32024/11-15)

Mr Durkan: Though a listed building, the Glendun Viaduct is not in the ownership of the DOE and the Department has no power to restore any inscription. I understand that DRD is the current owner of the structure and therefore consideration of the restoration of the inscription would be a matter for that Department.

Heavy Goods Vehicle Levy

Mr Flanagan asked the Minister of the Environment for his assessment of the levy charged for heavy goods vehicles, compared to the cost of administering the scheme.

(AQW 32031/11-15)

Mr Durkan: The HGV Road User Levy tax is being introduced by the London Government. It is an excepted matter under the Northern Ireland Act 1998, and is the responsibility of the Department for Transport in Whitehall. Currently, non-UK registered HGVs do not pay to use the road network in Britain, whereas UK registered HGVs pay charges or tolls in most other European countries.

The Department for Transport (DfT) estimates that the HGV Road User Levy will generate £20 million per annum, with that revenue going to the Exchequer, and that costs will be less than revenue.

For non-UK HGVs, the Levy will be paid through a Foreign Operator Payment System, the design and operation of which DfT has contracted out to a third party supplier. Details of the contract are available on the Contract Finder website. The awarded contract value is in the region of £15 million to December 2018. The system has been designed to enable operators to pay the Levy with the minimum of administration.

For UK registered vehicles the Levy will be administered by the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency in Swansea alongside the existing Vehicle Excise Duty (VED) system of renewal reminders and payments processes. Operators will pay the Levy in a single transaction with VED, to avoid unnecessary administration costs.

There is no cost locally to the delivery of the Levy.

Heavy Goods Vehicle Levy

Mr Flanagan asked the Minister of the Environment to outline the process through which any delay or non-implementation of the secondary legislation regarding the heavy goods vehicle levy would (i) impact upon enforcement agencies; and (ii) result in arrest.

(AQW 32033/11-15)

Mr Durkan: The London Government's HGV Road User Levy Act 2013 comes into operation on 1 April 2014, making it a legal requirement for anyone using a HGV over 12 tonnes in weight on roads to have paid a levy. This has been applied by the London Government to roads in the North.

In Britain, non-payment of the Levy will be enforced by the Driver and Vehicle Standards Agency (DVSA) via a system of fixed penalties and penalty deposits. The fixed penalty and penalty deposit scheme allows discharge of the offence without recourse to the court system.

From 1 April 2014 anyone using roads to which the Levy applies without having first paid the Levy would be guilty of an offence and, in the absence of a fixed penalty system in the North may face legal proceedings if they are found using a HGV on roads without paying the Levy. The Driver Vehicle Agency has no powers to arrest anyone committing a road traffic offence and it would therefore be for the PSNI to determine if arrest was warranted dependent on the circumstances of each case.

Lough Neagh: Mineral Extraction

Mr Agnew asked the Minister of the Environment, in light of the Natura 2000 status of Lough Neagh and the extent, scale and duration of unauthorised minerals extraction, why his Department's has not taken formal enforcement action.

(AQW 32085/11-15)

Mr Durkan: The Department is currently investigating the unauthorised extraction of sand from Lough Neagh. The case reference is T/2014/0012/CA.

Enforcement Investigations require a site inspection (or multiple inspections), background investigations and detailed consideration before formal enforcement action is taken. The decision on what action will be taken is still under consideration.

The Department's approach to the enforcement of planning control is set out in Planning Policy Statement 9.

Northern Area Plan Report

Mr McMullan asked the Minister of the Environment when the Northern Area Plan Report will be made available to the public.

(AQW 32142/11-15)

Mr Durkan: You will be aware that on 22nd March 2012 at the close of the Independent Examination into the Northern Area Plan Public Examination the Planning Appeals Commission indicated that their report would be presented to the Department by the end of 2013.

I have been informed that the Chief Commissioner, on 20th March 2014, apologised for the delay in producing the report and has advised that it will be presented by the end of May 2014. Once received, I will ask officials to review its contents and I will determine whether it is expedient to make the report publicly available. May I reassure you that I recognise the benefits of making the report publicly available in terms of open and transparent government, and assisting developers to make investment decisions. If the report is to be made publicly available I will make a statement informing Members at that time.

Following full consideration of the report it is my intention that the Northern Area Plan be adopted prior to the transfer of planning powers to the new Councils. After which time, it will then be a matter for the new Causeway Coast and Glens District Council to formulate its own Local Development Plan under the provisions of the Planning Act (Northern Ireland) 2011.

Department of Finance and Personnel

Northern Ireland Net Fiscal Balance Report

Mr Flanagan asked the Minister of Finance and Personnel to detail the amount of resources required in order to achieve the Office for National Statistics certification of the Northern Ireland Net Fiscal Balance Report.

(AQW 31302/11-15)

Mr Hamilton (The Minister of Finance and Personnel): As National Statistics certification has not been sought, the resources required for this purpose have not been detailed.

Department's Water Bills

Mr Agnew asked the Minister of Finance and Personnel to detail (i) who audits his Department's water bills; (ii) when his Department's water bill was last audited; (iii) when his Department's water bill will next be audited; (iv) how much money has been saved in the last five years as a result of auditing; and (v) the process for contracting out the auditing of water bills.

(AQW 31564/11-15)

Mr Hamilton:

- (i) Properties Division Estate Management Unit is responsible for auditing water bills for my Department.
- (ii) Water bills are audited as and when they are received.
- (iii) Water bills are received for individual properties as per the suppliers billing cycle. Auditing of these bills will continue to be carried out on an ongoing basis.
- (iv) Savings of approximately £13k have been realised through auditing of my Department's water bills over the last five years.
- (v) If auditing of water bills were contracted out this would be done via the NI lead procurement body, DFP Central Procurement Directorate, via a suitable tender competition to provide best value for money.

Section 3 of the Civil Service (Special Advisers) Act 2013

Mr Allister asked the Minister of Finance and Personnel to detail (i) whether a review panel has been set up pursuant to Section 3 of the Civil Service (Special Advisers) Act 2013; (ii) how often has it met; and (iii) if the panels work has been completed.

(AQW 31802/11-15)

Mr Hamilton: The information is as follows:

- (i) Yes;
- (ii) 7 times;
- (iii) No.

Reparation of Roads and Storm Defences

Mr Weir asked the Minister of Finance and Personnel what are the Barnett Consequentials of the Westminster Government's announcement of additional capital to repair roads and storm defences.

(AQW 31845/11-15)

Mr Hamilton: The Chancellor's March Budget confirmed that Northern Ireland will receive £1.8 million Resource DEL and £8.4 million Capital DEL as a result of consequentials arising from flood defence and road repair funding in GB.

As always Barnett allocations are unhypothecated, meaning they are for allocation locally in line with the Executive's priorities.

European Funding Draw Down

Mr Agnew asked the Minister of Finance and Personnel to detail how much European funding each Department has drawn down in each of the last 5 years.

(AQW 31950/11-15)

Mr Hamilton: The figures in respect of EU Structural Funds are shown in the table overleaf.

European Union Structural Funds drawn down by Department 2009-1010 through 2013-2014 (to date)

DEPT	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Total
DARD	£1,552,673.03		£1,620,915.95	£1,925,443.73	£586,009.47	£5,685,042.18
DCAL						
DE			£9,383,376.93	£1,849,463.69		£11,232,840.62
DEL	£13,946,829.32	£18,433,092.67	£914,657.40	£16,268,472.63	£26,578,620.49	£76,141,672.51
DETI	£7,848,203.83	£60,961,230.19	£17,809,317.29	£52,938,087.81	£20,366,090.22	£159,922,929.34
DOE	£1,798,665.83	£151,882.38	£913,346.19	£2,494,763.86	£307,981.58	£5,666,639.84
DFP	£6,109,550.91	£3,142,940.46	£6,839,322.73	£8,229,240.82	£1,793,748.72	£26,114,803.64
DHSSPS	£1,328,328.10	£837,632.23	£1,356,360.24	£4,661,430.41	£280,167.78	£8,463,918.76
DOJ						
DRD	£293,666.54	£8,337,935.89	£986,318.41	£1,907,553.34	£6,283,569.03	£17,809,043.21
DSD	£3,782,084.28	£6,098,858.12	£4,730,464.51	£7,267,838.34	£3,474,311.50	£25,353,556.75
OFMDFM	£9,584,352.61	£13,403,763.59	£13,192,097.89	£16,618,515.11	£12,482,824.59	£65,281,553.79
Total	£46,244,354.45	£111,367,335.53	£57,746,177.54	£114,160,809.74	£72,153,323.38	£401,672,000.64

Closure of the Driver and Vehicle Agency

Mr Campbell asked the Minister of Finance and Personnel following the announcement by the Minister for Transport regarding the closure of the Driver and Vehicle Agency (DVA), will he ensure that the offer of re-training is specifically targeted so that current DVA staff are adequately prepared for posts which may be made available by the Northern Ireland Civil Service by the end of 2014.

(AQW 32029/11-15)

Mr Hamilton: I give my commitment that Corporate Human Resources in my Department will work closely with DOE to establish the details of staff affected by the Department for Transport decision. Corporate HR will collaborate with other departments across the NICS to ensure the effective operation of the policy and procedures to manage staff surpluses, to redeploy to and re-train staff for other duties and to avoid the need for compulsory redundancies.

The Minister for the Environment has confirmed that staff requiring redeployment will be considered for any generic training to enhance their skills as required. In addition, all staff redeployed to new work will receive the specific training necessary for them to carry out their new roles effectively.

Bank Funding: Small and Medium Sized Enterprises

Ms Fearon asked the Minister of Finance and Personnel to detail the total amount of bank funding to small and medium sized enterprises in each of the last five consecutive years for which data is available. **(AQW 32058/11-15)**

Mr Hamilton: The information is not held.

Business Bank: Peer to Peer Lending

Ms Fearon asked the Minister of Finance and Personnel whether peer to peer lending by the Business Bank applies locally. **(AQW 32059/11-15)**

Mr Hamilton: The Department of Finance and Personnel is not responsible for the Business Bank, so cannot account for the schemes it operates.

Financial Transactions Capital

Mr Swann asked the Minister of Finance and Personnel how much money he has allocated to Financial Transactions Capital in each of the last three years; and to where it has been allocated. **(AQW 32092/11-15)**

Mr Hamilton: Financial Transactions Capital was first introduced by HM Treasury in 2012-13. There were therefore no allocations of Financial Transactions Capital in 2011-12.

In 2012-13, £11.8 million was allocated to DSD for housing schemes.

In 2013-14, £15.9 million was allocated to DSD for housing schemes and £25 million was allocated to the University of Ulster for its relocation project.

Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety

Spending on Private Sector Treatment

Mr Eastwood asked the Minister of Health, Social Services and Public Safety to detail the spending on private sector treatment for patients in the Western Health and Social Care Trust, in each of the last three financial years. **(AQW 30280/11-15)**

Mr Poots (The Minister of Health, Social Services and Public Safety): The spend on private sector treatment by the Western Health and Social Care Trust to assist in delivering improvements in waiting times for access to elective care services, in each of the last three financial years, was as follows:

2012/13 £m	2011/12 £m	2010/11 £m
7.1	7.2	3.8

Decant and Enabling Works: Health and Care Centre, Cushendall Road, Ballymena

Mr McKay asked the Minister of Health, Social Services and Public Safety (i) whether a Day Term Contractor was paid £259,676.82 in respect of Decant and Enabling Works at the proposed new Health and Care Centre on the Cushendall Road, Ballymena; (ii) to outline the tendering process for the award of this contract; (iii) to detail the (a) number of invoices received; and (b) the value of each invoice; and (iv) to demonstrate the value for money achieved by this contract. **(AQW 30976/11-15)**

Mr Poots:

- (i) and (iii) A Contractor has submitted 195 invoices totalling £259,676.82 for works associated with Decanting and Enabling Works in advance of the new Ballymena Health and Care Centre (see Annex A). 182 invoices totalling £246,148.64 have been paid, whilst 13 invoices totalling £13,158.18 have not yet been paid
- (ii) The Contractor has been employed by the Northern Trust (and previously by the United Hospitals Trust) as a Day Term Contractor since 2005 following a Competitive Tender Competition to provide a Building Maintenance and Minor Works Service for the Braid Valley Site. This Contract was for works of a single order value of up to £2,000.00 and was allocated to the Day Term Contractor without a further tendering process.

A number of measures were undertaken in order to manage costs for this contract, including:

- (iv) Issuing written instructions to the Contractor for each job allocated; the Project Manager was on site daily and worked in conjunction with all the Client User Groups on site to ensure that the works were completed to a satisfactory standard; and the Project Manager assessed each invoice to ensure that the costs for labour and materials were appropriate prior to approval of payment. It is not possible to give complete assurance that value for money was achieved as the work was not tendered as one scheme. This issue was included within the Special Investigation report on NHSCT estate services which was produced by BSO Internal Audit and published on 24 January 2014.

Annex A**Spend for Ballymena Health and Care Centre Decant and Enabling Works**

Invoices		
Mar-12	1	£ 993
	2	£ 1,102
	3	£ 1,214
	4	£ 1,256
	5	£ 1,411
	6	£ 1,630
	7	£ 1,691
	8	£ 1,780
	9	£ 1,810
	10	£ 1,847
	11	£ 1,897
	12	£ 1,926
	13	£ 1,938
	14	£ 1,961
	15	£ 1,964
	16	£ 1,976
	17	£ 1,987
	18	£ 1,989

Invoices		
	19	£ 1,996
Jun-12	20	£ 1,865.70
	21	£ 1,479.00
	22	£ 1,984.00
	23	£ 1,437.00
	24	£ 1,750.00
	25	£ 1,862.70
	26	£ 1,797.00
	27	£ 537.40
	28	£ 1,957.20
	29	£ 1,974.30
	30	£ 1,782.50
	31	£ 780.00
Jul-12	32	£ 360.00
	33	£ 730.00
	34	£ 847.00
	35	£ 940.30
	36	£ 984.37
	37	£ 987.50
	38	£ 1,140.70
	39	£ 1,147.00
	40	£ 1,147.90
	41	£ 1,210.00
	42	£ 1,226.50
	43	£ 1,452.00
	44	£ 1,740.12
	45	£ 1,765.40
	46	£ 1,780.46
	47	£ 1,870.00
	48	£ 1,870.00
	49	£ 1,896.50
	50	£ 1,954.30
	51	£ 1,989.00
Aug-12	52	£ 476.30

Invoices		
	53	£ 630.00
	54	£ 670.00
	55	£ 739.00
	56	£ 928.70
	57	£ 984.50
	58	£ 1,150.00
	59	£ 1,216.20
	60	£ 1,420.50
	61	£ 1,436.00
	62	£ 1,572.00
	63	£ 1,682.90
	64	£ 1,750.00
	65	£ 1,790.00
	66	£ 1,837.00
	67	£ 1,841.90
	68	£ 1,974.00
	69	£ 1,976.00
	70	£ 1,995.00
	71	£ 1,995.00
	72	£ 1,995.00
	73	£ 1,995.00
	74	£ 1,995.00
	75	£ 1,995.00
	76	£ 1,995.00
Sep-12	77	£ 1,320.36
	78	£ 1,760.50
	79	£ 1,640.00
	80	£ 1,640.00
	81	£ 1,862.00
	82	£ 950.65
	83	£ 1,460.00
	84	£ 1,780.00
	85	£ 1,895.30
	86	£ 1,754.00

Invoices		
	87	£ 1,212.00
	88	£ 1,436.40
	89	£ 1,992.70
	90	£ 1,418.57
	91	£ 1,650.00
Oct-12	92	£ 684.00
	93	£ 1,700.00
	94	£ 250.00
	95	£ 987.00
	96	£ 1,974.90
	97	£ 418.15
	98	£ 312.00
	99	£ 974.00
	100	£ 1,987.00
	101	£ 1,876.00
	102	£ 947.60
	103	£ 1,889.70
	104	£ 1,994.00
	105	£ 345.00
	106	£ 368.00
	107	£ 328.00
	108	£ 156.00
	109	£ 1,224.00
	110	£ 312.00
	111	£ 630.54
	112	£ 1,792.60
	113	£ 1,824.30
	114	£ 1,763.00
	115	£ 418.15
	116	£ 620.00
	117	£ 1,819.00
	118	£ 860.00
	119	£ 30.00
	120	£ 485.00

Invoices		
	121	£ 228.00
Feb-13	122	£ 1,274.50
	123	£ 624.00
	124	£ 170.00
	125	£ 900.00
	126	£ 367.20
	127	£ 870.00
	128	£ 1,127.00
	129	£ 1,984.00
	130	£ 180.00
	131	£ 1,612.00
	132	£ 638.00
	133	£ 439.50
	134	£ 986.70
	135	£ 1,997.00
	136	£ 892.36
	137	£ 1,150.00
	138	£ 1,842.00
	139	£ 1,437.00
	140	£ 1,607.50
	141	£ 1,694.76
	142	£ 456.00
	143	£ 926.00
	144	£ 340.00
	145	£ 773.00
	146	£ 911.92
	147	£ 669.14
	148	£ 1,951.78
	149	£ 556.07
	150	£ 731.48
	151	£ 1,832.61
	152	£ 1,933.62
	153	£ 1,991.34
	154	£ 1,991.34

Invoices		
	155	£ 1,731.60
	156	£ 1,789.32
	157	£ 1,962.48
	158	£ 1,962.48
	159	£ 1,832.61
	160	£ 1,991.34
	161	£ 1,443.00
	162	£ 1,933.62
Mar-13	163	£ 841.01
	164	£ 307.76
	165	£ 1,729.20
	166	£ 935.95
	167	£ 633.24
	168	£ 1,371.34
	169	£ 1,980.55
	170	£ 1,048.98
	171	£ 1,491.63
	172	£ 554.01
	173	£ 1,427.57
	174	£ 1,987.91
	175	£ 1,964.87
	176	£ 1,308.15
	177	£ 336.36
	178	£ 554.01
	179	£ 1,321.99
	180	£ 1,952.55
	181	£ 1,964.87
	182	£ 1,308.15
Total		£ 246,148.64

Invoices received but not paid:		
Mar-13	1	£ 1,500.00
	2	£ 633.51
	3	£ 530.10

Invoices received but not paid:		
	4	£ 775.78
	5	£ 1,702.26
	6	£ 581.43
	7	£ 586.78
	8	£ 709.10
	9	£ 519.22
	10	£ 1,990.00
	11	£ 1,500.00
	12	£ 1,000.00
	13	£ 1,500.00
Total		£ 13,528.18

Unapproved Cancer Drugs

Mrs Dobson asked the Minister of Health, Social Services and Public Safety, pursuant to AQW 31158/11-15, to detail the total cost of all individual funding requests granted for unapproved cancer drugs, in each of the last three years.

(AQW 31742/11-15)

Mr Poots: Information is not available in the form requested prior to 1 January 2012. The information available for 2013/14 is from 1 March 2013 to 31 January 2014. For each of the financial years costs will be allocated by the Board in year, but expenditure may be also incurred in the subsequent year(s) depending on the duration of treatment. Relevant information is set out in the table below.

Year	Number of Cancer IFRs Approved	2011/12 £	2012/13 £	2013/14 £
01/01/12 - 31/03/12	26 (3 months)	96,734	197,582	-
01/04/12 - 31/03/13	93	-	1,021,856	382,020
01/04/13 - 31/01/14	95 (10 months)	-	-	1,141,226
Totals	214	96,734	1,219,438	1,523,246

Pension Schemes for Senior Management

Mr Dallat asked the Minister of Health, Social Services and Public Safety to detail (i) the amount of money contributed to pension schemes for senior management within his Department; and (ii) the number of employees involved, in the last five years.

(AQW 31759/11-15)

Mr Poots: For the purposes of this question, senior management has been interpreted as meaning permanent staff within the Senior Civil Service (SCS).

The table below details, the amount of employer's contributions paid to pension schemes for SCS level within my Department. The numbers of SCS staff in post fluctuated within each of the 5 years specified.

Year	Total amount of Employers Pension contributions paid	Number of Senior Management Staff
2008/2009	£490,147.38	31-34
2009/2010	£507,710.45	30-32
2010/2011	£481,886.51	24-30
2011/2012	£427,583.24	23-28
2012/2013	£452,010.88	23-26

Staff Car Parking

Mr Allister asked the Minister of Health, Social Services and Public Safety whether the Northern Health and Social Care Trust's decision to charge staff for car parking was on foot of ministerial guidance or direction.

(AQW 31863/11-15)

Mr Poots: DHSSPS policy on car parking provision and management in the Health and Social Care (HSC) sector makes clear that decisions relating to specific HSC site car parking rest with each Health and Social Care Trust.

DHSSPS does not dictate that car parking charging must be applied, but requires that solutions adopted at each site fit the particular needs and circumstances of that site. It is important that the costs required for the provision of maintenance and security of car parking do not impact on the funding for provision of patient services and so Trusts may often consider charging unavoidable.

DHSSPS requires that proposals relating to the introduction of, or changes to, the charging regime for car parking on individual HSC sites, including changes to charging for staff, requires that HSC Trusts must consult locally in respect of:

- the introduction of charges to new or previously free spaces or
- an increase in charges on any site (if the proposed increase is broadly in line with inflation consultation in not required).

Diagnosis of Bowel Cancer in East Antrim

Mr McMullan asked the Minister of Health, Social Services and Public Safety what action the Northern Health and Social Care Trust and the Health and Social Care Board are taking to improve their capacity to diagnose bowel cancer in East Antrim.

(AQW 31926/11-15)

Mr Poots: The Public Health Agency and the Health and Social Care Board have been working with all Trusts to ensure that adequate bowel cancer diagnostic capacity will be available from April 2014 to meet the additional demand for colonoscopy associated with extension of the bowel cancer screening programme. From April 2014 the upper age limit for those invited to attend bowel cancer screening will be raised from 71 to 74 years of age.

The Northern Health and Social Care Trust is responsible for bowel cancer services in the East Antrim area. The Trust has confirmed that it is currently within target for specialist cancer screening assessment and colonoscopy; with plans to increase bowel cancer screening provision in line with the age extension in April 2014.

In addition the Northern Health and Social Care Trust participates in the Farm Families Health Check Programme. This initiative consists of a mobile screening unit which will visit local farmers' markets and rural community events to offer on-the-spot health checks consisting of blood pressure monitoring,

BMI, cholesterol check and diabetic screening. In addition, individual lifestyle advice will be given on a range of health issues and onward referral to local support services as required.

Domiciliary Care Budget Allocation

Mr Agnew asked the Minister of Health, Social Services and Public Safety to detail the domiciliary care budget allocation in each of the last five years; and the forecasted budget over the next two years.
(AQW 31949/11-15)

Mr Poots: Domiciliary Care expenditure in each of the last five years is set out in the table below:

2012/13 £'000	2011/12 £'000	2010/11 £'000	2009/10 £'000	2008/09 £'000
213,733	211,316	203,019	200,025	185,630

It is not possible at this time to provide details of the forecasted budget over the next two years.

Ovarian Cancer Awareness

Mr Agnew asked the Minister of Health, Social Services and Public Safety what action he is taking to raise awareness of ovarian cancer.
(AQW 31952/11-15)

Mr Poots: The Public Health Agency is planning to run a general awareness campaign about identifying the symptoms of cancer which will prioritise ovarian cancer within the campaign.

I have asked the PHA to convene a workshop with all those stakeholders involved in cancer awareness, including ovarian cancer, to ensure that key people are fully engaged in the process of planning the campaign.

I restate the commitment that I gave on Monday 4th March, at the launch of Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month, that I am committed to raising awareness about ovarian cancer in order to improve the outcomes for patients and their families.

Air Ambulances

Mr Allister asked the Minister of Health, Social Services and Public Safety whether helicopters used by the coastguard are ever licensed to act as air ambulances.
(AQW 31963/11-15)

Mr Poots: There is no dedicated helicopter emergency medical service (HEMS) operating within Northern Ireland. However, a memorandum of understanding (MOU) exists between the Northern Ireland Ambulance Service (NIAS) and the Maritime Coastguard Agency (MCA), which allows NIAS to directly seek support from the MCA for non-maritime incidents e.g. casualties in inaccessible places where a winching facility is required.

The licensing and certification of aircraft used in both HEMS and in air ambulance hospital transfer is a matter for the aviation authorities. I have been assured by the Health and Social Care Board that all aircraft used to transport patients in Northern Ireland are operated in full compliance with the current European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) and Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) regulations.

Cost Saving Programs

Mr McQuillan asked the Minister of Health, Social Services and Public Safety how his Department assesses the merit of supporting cost saving programs.
(AQW 31967/11-15)

Mr Poots:

- That there will no detrimental impact on patient and client care and that the quality of such care will be protected and improved;
- That best practice is being shared across Northern Ireland and that proposals are being treated consistently across organisations, where appropriate,;
- That any necessary community or primary care capacity will be available to pick up the proposed downturn in acute activity;
- That discretionary expenditure and procurement efficiencies have been targeted, with a consistent approach to various initiatives across N Ireland;
- That savings proposals will be evidence based; and
- That savings proposals will be subject to public consultation, as appropriate.

Cost Saving Programs

Mr McQuillan asked the Minister of Health, Social Services and Public Safety for his assessment of the importance of cost saving programmes in the Health Service.

(AQW 31968/11-15)

Mr Poots: The delivery of cost savings programmes across the health and social care sector is essential if HSC organisations are to provide value for money in the use of public funds, achieve financial breakeven and meet the increasing demand for services within limited resources. I am committed to the delivery of £139m of savings in 2013/14, in addition to the £185m achieved in 2012/13.

Hospital Emergency Departments: Waiting Times

Mr Gardiner asked the Minister of Health, Social Services and Public Safety to detail the current waiting times for each hospital Emergency Department.

(AQW 31971/11-15)

Mr Poots: Information on waiting times at emergency care departments for new and unplanned review attendances is published on a monthly basis, with information for February 2014 available to view or download from:

http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/stats_research/hospital-stats/emergency_care-3/emergency_care-monthly_waiting_times.htm

Hospital Emergency Departments: Waiting Times

Mr Gardiner asked the Minister of Health, Social Services and Public Safety to detail the waiting times for each hospital Emergency Department in 2010-11.

(AQW 31972/11-15)

Mr Poots: Information on waiting times at emergency care departments for new and unplanned review attendances for 2010/11 is available to view or download from:

http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/stats_research/hospital-stats/emergency_care-3/emergency_care-monthly_waiting_times.htm

Cystic Fibrosis Trust Report

Mrs Dobson asked the Minister of Health, Social Services and Public Safety what action he intends to take as a result of the report by the Cystic Fibrosis Trust setting out a series of recommendations aimed at increasing the number of transplants for people with cystic fibrosis and improving their quality of care.

(AQW 31977/11-15)

Mr Poots: While the Cystic Fibrosis Trust report focuses on increasing the number of lung transplants, the only solid organs transplanted in Northern Ireland are kidneys, although there are NI residents awaiting transplantation in other parts of the UK. NHS Blood and Transplant (NHSBT) is the organ donation organisation for the UK, and is responsible for matching and allocating donated organs. Therefore, NHSBT can respond to many of the issues mentioned in the report's 13 recommendations.

NHSBT was involved in the development of the report, and welcomes all initiatives to increase organ donation and improve outcomes for patients in need of a transplant. My Department will continue to work closely with NHSBT in this.

The greatest potential to save and improve the lives of cystic fibrosis (CF) patients requiring lung transplants is to increase organ donation consent rates. The Public Health Agency is currently running a public information campaign aimed at increasing awareness. I would urge everyone to consider signing the organ donor register and, having done so, to discuss their wishes with their family and loved ones.

I would also refer you to my response to Oral Assembly Question 5382/11-15, which sets out recent significant investment to improve CF care.

Cancer Patients' Waiting Times in East Antrim

Mr McMullan asked the Minister of Health, Social Services and Public Safety what action the Northern Health and Social Care Trust and the Health and Social Care Board are taking to improve cancer patients' waiting times in East Antrim.

(AQW 31979/11-15)

Mr Poots: The Northern Health and Social Care Trust is responsible for cancer services in the East Antrim area. I have set performance indicators and a target for access to cancer services to ensure that patients receive the best possible service in the diagnosis and treatment of their condition. The Health and Social Care Board and the Northern Health and Social Care Trust are working closely together to ensure that the diagnosis and treatment of cancer patients in the Northern Trust is undertaken as soon as possible; actions taken include:

- Ensuring appropriate use of suspect cancer red flag referrals. Revised guidance on approaches to 'red flag' urgent referrals from GPs has been issued and this should reduce the number of inappropriate referrals;
- A clinically led stock take of the 'Review of Adult Urology Services', which was completed in 2009 is underway; this exercise will make recommendations to improve access for all urological patients, including cancer patients and reduce waiting times across the region;
- Ensuring timely Inter-Trust Transfers of patients;
- Ensuring that agreed capacity issues are addressed.

Premises at Donaghcloney Surgery

Mrs Dobson asked the Minister of Health, Social Services and Public Safety to detail any (i) meetings; or (ii) correspondence he has had with the Southern Health and Social Care Trust regarding financial support for new premises at Donaghcloney Surgery.

(AQW 32025/11-15)

Mr Poots: The premises used by Donaghcloney surgery for the provision of General Medical Services are not Trust owned. The Southern Trust has therefore, not been engaged to date in discussions on plans for a new health centre in this area.

Any proposal for the development of new premises by Donaghcloney surgery, including an application for financial assistance in respect of any proposal, would be raised directly by GPs with the Southern LCG and HSCB who contracts with them and funds accommodation improvements.

The HSCB is developing a Strategic Implementation Plan for Primary Care Infrastructure Development which includes scope for the development of new premises for Donaghcloney surgery and has engaged

with the practice to ascertain their requirements. Timing of these new developments will be dependent on business case approval and availability of funding.

Unfitted Insulin Pumps

Mr Beggs asked the Minister of Health, Social Services and Public Safety to detail (i) the number and value of unfitted insulin pumps; (ii) the date the pumps were purchased; and (iii) when the pumps will become obsolete as a result of the removal of the manufacturers warranty due to excessive storage periods, broken down by Health and Social Care Trust.

(AQW 32034/11-15)

Mr Poots: The information is not collected centrally and was requested from the five Health and Social Care (HSC) Trusts. Their responses are provided below:

(i)

HSC Trust	Number of unfitted insulin pumps	Notes
Belfast	172	136 Adult pumps (75 of which are for upgrades over the next 3 years) 36 Paediatric pumps
Northern	94	30 Roche Combo pumps 23 Animas 2020 pumps 41 Medtronic pumps
South Eastern	100	63 Adult pumps (At least 20 earmarked as replacement pumps) 37 Paediatric pumps (17 replacement pumps for patients whose warranty expires before March 2015 and 20 pumps for new starts)
Southern	116	59 Adult pumps (11 of which are Medtronic 7 Series, 42 of which are Medtronic 5 Series and 6 of which are Roche pumps) 57 Paediatric pumps (All of which are Medtronic 5 Series) (6 Medtronic pumps from the above figures will be allocated to patients as replacements in the next few months)
Western	97	50 Adult pumps 23 Paediatric pumps 24 replacement pumps (These will be required and used for replacing existing pumps in use where warranty ends before 2016/2017)

(i) continued

HSC Trust	Total Cost	Notes
Belfast	Approx. £390,000	Adult pumps costing approximately £300,000 Paediatric pumps costing approximately £2,500 each

HSC Trust	Total Cost	Notes
Northern	£251,650	Roche Combo pumps costing £75,000 Animas 2020 pumps costing £59,800 Medtronic pumps costing £116,850
South Eastern	Approx. £250,000 + VAT	Funding of £2,500 plus VAT per pump was received from the DHSSPS at time of purchase
Southern	£294,720.48	Medtronic pumps costing £2565.00 each Roche pumps costing £2095.08 each
Western	Approx. £204,400	Approximately £2,800 per pump

(ii)

HSC Trust	Date Purchased	Notes
Belfast	April 2011 and 2012	Adult pumps purchased 2012 Paediatric pumps purchased April 2011
Northern	March 2012	Estimated date of March 2012. These formed part of a regional purchase organised by the PHA
South Eastern	March 2012	Purchased by DHSSPS
Southern	Between 27 January – 26 March 2012	Purchased by the Southern HSC Trust
Western	March 2012	The plan for pump starts was covering a 3-5 year period (2012-2017)

(iii) All HSC Trusts indicated that for those insulin pumps that are in storage, the period of warranty lasts four years from the date of purchase. However, once an insulin pump is allocated to a patient, then the four year warranty starts from the date that the patient commences insulin pump therapy.

Glaucoma Patients: Waiting Times

Mrs Dobson asked the Minister of Health, Social Services and Public Safety for his assessment of the waiting times for glaucoma patients who live in the Southern Health and Social Care Trust catchment area. **(AQW 32035/11-15)**

Mr Poots: I refer the member to my response to AQW 32036/11-15.

Car Parking Charges at Hospitals

Mr A Maginness asked the Minister of Health, Social Services and Public Safety what assessment has been made on the impact on staff of the current proposals for car parking charges at the Antrim, Whiteabbey and Causeway Hospitals. **(AQW 32060/11-15)**

Mr Poots: The Northern Health and Social Care Trust engaged with a number of staff and union representatives to discuss the proposed introduction of staff car parking charges at the Antrim Area

Hospital and Causeway Hospital sites. The Trust also screened the proposal using the Equality, Good Relations and Human Rights Screening Template and completed an Options Paper setting out the Trust's assessment of the impact these charges will have on staff. This Options Paper is available on the Trust website.

In December 2013, a full consultation exercise with all those affected or potentially affected by the proposal was conducted. This consultation closed on 7 March 2014 and the responses are currently under consideration by the Northern Trust Board.

There are no immediate plans for staff car parking charges at Whiteabbey Hospital and all proposals for staff car parking are subject to the outcome of the consultation.

Car Parking Charges at Hospitals

Mr A Maginness asked the Minister of Health, Social Services and Public Safety how much revenue will be raised from the current proposals to introduce car parking charges at the (i) Antrim; (ii) Whiteabbey; and (iii) Causeway Hospitals.

(AQW 32061/11-15)

Mr Poots: The Northern Health Social Care Trust anticipates the following revenue to be raised:

- (i) Antrim Hospital site £117,288;
- (ii) There are no immediate plans for staff car parking charges at Whiteabbey Hospital; and
- (iii) Causeway Hospital site £59,432

Charging should be used for payback on investment and to help cover the cost of the provision and maintenance of car parking including the associated security costs. In the event that there is a surplus, it should be reinvested in patient services.

Domiciliary Care

Mr Flanagan asked the Minister of Health, Social Services and Public Safety to detail the (i) number; and (ii) percentage of patients who receive home help or domiciliary care for (a) up to 15; (b) 16 to 30; (c) 31 to 45; (d) 46 to 60; (e) 61 to 75; (f) 76 to 90; (g) 91 to 105; and (h) 105 to 120 minutes per day.

(AQW 32072/11-15)

Mr Poots: The information is not held centrally and was therefore requested from each Health and Social Care (HSC) Trust.

Each of the HSC Trusts indicated that the information is not routinely collected in the format requested and could only be obtained at disproportionate costs.

Community Information Branch within the DHSSPS collects information on domiciliary care service provision during a survey week in September each year. The information includes the number of clients in receipt of domiciliary care and the number of hours and visits provided. It is published in the statistical bulletin 'Domiciliary Care Services for Adults in Northern Ireland'. All editions, including the latest for 2013, can be accessed at the web address below:

http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/stats_research/stats-cib/statistics_and_research-cib-pub/adult_statistics/statistics_and_research-dom_care_services.htm

People with Alcohol and Drug Dependency: West Tyrone and Foyle Constituencies

Mr Hussey asked the Minister of Health, Social Services and Public Safety to outline his Department's strategy for supporting people with alcohol and drug dependency in the West Tyrone and Foyle constituencies; (ii) what voluntary agencies are funded by his Department to support the Western

Health and Social Care Trust in this area of health; and (iii) what critical intervention service is in place for people at risk of suicide, particularly teenagers, in Londonderry city and the surrounding areas.

(AQW 32100/11-15)

Mr Poots:

- (i) I launched the New Strategic Direction on Alcohol and Drugs Phase 2 in January 2012. Under that Strategy, my Department is committed to preventing and reducing the harm caused by alcohol and drug misuse across all of Northern Ireland, including the Western area.
- (ii) In support of NSD Phase 2, the Public Health Agency works in partnership with the Western Health & Social Care Trust (WHSCT) and other key statutory, voluntary and community stakeholders in the West Tyrone and Foyle areas to develop and deliver a full range of services for young people and adults, ranging from prevention, education and awareness raising, to early intervention, to treatment and support, to harm reduction and to supporting children who are affected by parental substance misuse. Voluntary agencies funded in the Western area include Northlands, Opportunity Youth (DAISY West), Foyle Haven, DIVERT, Breakthru, SOLACE, and Derry Healthy Cities. A range of projects are also supported, through WHSCT, by the Big Lottery Fund.

WHSCT provides a 24:7 Crisis Service in the Northern Sector of the Trust and a 9:00am to 10:30pm service 7 days a week in the Southern Sector of the Trust (this will be moving towards 24:7 in the near future). In addition, a 7 day a week Self-Harm Service is available across the whole Trust area for clients aged 18-65 years managed within Adult Mental Health Services. Three Primary Care Liaison Teams provide services across the Trust area in response to GP referrals for those clients who are in need of mental health interventions. Regionally, the Public Health Agency funds an extensive programme of suicide prevention and associated emotional health and wellbeing projects which are available in the Western area. These include:

- (iii) Lifeline; Card Before You Leave; bereavement support; self-harm counselling and support; training for “community gatekeepers” and for HSC staff; counselling and complementary therapies; and crisis response.

Independent Living Fund

Mr Hussey asked the Minister of Health, Social Services and Public Safety what preparation he has made for the transfer of the Independent Living Fund from Westminster.

(AQW 32101/11-15)

Mr Poots: My Department has taken a number of important early steps in preparing for the closure of the Independent Living Fund. This includes hosting an ILF stakeholder event in June 2013 and establishing an ILF Advisory Group to assist my officials in developing suitable proposals to support ILF users in NI post June 2015.

My officials have also been liaising closely with their colleagues in the other jurisdictions in respect of specific plans for the future support of ILF users in their respective areas.

I intend to launch a public consultation shortly on draft options that have been developed and, following an analysis of consultation responses, I plan to make a formal announcement regarding the future support of ILF users in Northern Ireland in Autumn 2014.

Royal Victoria Hospital: Critical Care Centre

Mr McKinney asked the Minister of Health, Social Services and Public Safety to outline the current projected capital costs of delivering the critical care facility at the Royal Victoria Hospital compared with the original estimates and budget allocation.

(AQW 32124/11-15)

Mr Poots: I can confirm that the projected capital costs of delivering the critical care facility on the Royal Group of Hospitals site are within the budget allocation and approval amount for the project of £151.7m.

Ambulance Response Times

Mr Hazzard asked the Minister of Health, Social Services and Public Safety to detail the ambulance response times for (i) Downpatrick; (ii) Slieve Croob; and (iii) Rowallane electoral wards, broken down by call-out type; and the target response times, for each call-out type.

(AQW 32128/11-15)

Mr Poots: My Department's current performance indicator for ambulance response times is that 72.5% of all Category A (life-threatening) calls are responded to within eight minutes, with no less than 67.5% in any Local Commissioning Group (LCG). Provisional information on the performance against this indicator is detailed in the table below for each month since April 2013.

Percentage of Category A (Life threatening) Calls Responded to Within Eight Minutes, by Local Commissioning Group (April – February 2014)¹

LCG	Apr 2013	May 2013	Jun 2013	July 2013	Aug 2013	Sept 2013
Belfast	75.7%	83.0%	85.0%	83.9%	83.4%	85.9%
Northern	58.0%	58.8%	61.5%	56.6%	62.1%	62.6%
South Eastern	57.2%	66.3%	68.4%	64.1%	65.1%	61.4%
Southern	60.3%	62.6%	63.3%	65.7%	64.4%	63.9%
Western	64.0%	66.8%	66.4%	65.9%	66.1%	72.1%
Northern Ireland	63.8%	68.7%	69.8%	68.4%	69.3%	70.8%

LCG	Oct 2013	Nov 2013	Dec 2013	Jan 2014	Feb 2014
Belfast	84.9%	83.3%	76.9%	78.8%	75.1%
Northern	65.0%	61.4%	59.3%	58.2%	57.0%
South Eastern	68.2%	62.4%	59.6%	58.6%	59.5%
Southern	65.7%	65.7%	60.1%	60.8%	60.2%
Western	71.5%	69.0%	62.9%	66.1%	65.7%
Northern Ireland	72.1%	69.6%	64.7%	65.7%	64.3%

¹ Information is provisional and may be subject to change.

Ambulance Response Times

Mr Hazzard asked the Minister of Health, Social Services and Public Safety what is the average ambulance response time in (i) Strangford; (ii) Downpatrick; (iii) Ardglass; (iv) Newcastle; and (v) Castlewellan.

(AQW 32130/11-15)

Mr Poots: My Department's current performance indicator for ambulance response times is that 72.5% of all Category A (life-threatening) calls are responded to within eight minutes, with no less than 67.5% in any Local Commissioning Group (LCG). Provisional information on the performance against this indicator is detailed in the table below for each month since April 2013.

Percentage of Category A (Life threatening) Calls Responded to Within Eight Minutes, by Local Commissioning Group (April – February 2014)¹

LCG	Apr 2013	May 2013	Jun 2013	July 2013	Aug 2013	Sept 2013
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South Eastern	57.2%	66.3%	68.4%	64.1%	65.1%	61.4%
Southern	60.3%	62.6%	63.3%	65.7%	64.4%	63.9%
Western	64.0%	66.8%	66.4%	65.9%	66.1%	72.1%
Northern Ireland	63.8%	68.7%	69.8%	68.4%	69.3%	70.8%

LCG	Oct 2013	Nov 2013	Dec 2013	Jan 2014	Feb 2014
Belfast	84.9%	83.3%	76.9%	78.8%	75.1%
Northern	65.0%	61.4%	59.3%	58.2%	57.0%
South Eastern	68.2%	62.4%	59.6%	58.6%	59.5%
Southern	65.7%	65.7%	60.1%	60.8%	60.2%
Western	71.5%	69.0%	62.9%	66.1%	65.7%
Northern Ireland	72.1%	69.6%	64.7%	65.7%	64.3%

1 Information is provisional and may be subject to change.

Statutory Duty of Candour

Mr Allister asked the Minister of Health, Social Services and Public Safety when a statutory duty of candour will be introduced in respect of health care providers.

(AQW 32160/11-15)

Mr Poots: The principles of openness and transparency are fundamental elements of quality. The statutory duty of quality was placed on HSC Trusts as part of the Health and Personal Social Services (Quality, Improvement and Regulation)(Northern Ireland) Order 2003 and is further described in the Department's Quality Standards (2006).

A statutory duty of candour is one element of the Francis Report which is under consideration by my Department. It is important to note that the need for candour is already a professional requirement of many individual staff working in the HSC.

Genitourinary Medicine Clinics

Mr Kinahan asked the Minister of Health, Social Services and Public Safety (i) on average, how many enquiries per week the Genitourinary Medicine clinics in each Health and Social Care Trust receive requesting Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI) testing; (ii) how many patients subsequently receive appointments for STI testing per week; and (iii) what is the target average waiting time for an appointment for STI testing in each clinic.

(AQW 32230/11-15)

Mr Poots: The information requested is not collected by the Department and could only be provided at disproportionate cost.

Women Diagnosed with Ovarian Cancer: North Down

Mr Weir asked the Minister of Health, Social Services and Public Safety how many women in North Down are diagnosed with ovarian cancer.

(AQW 32237/11-15)

Mr Poots: Latest information provided by the Northern Ireland Cancer Registry indicates that during the five year period from 2008 to 2012, 53 women were diagnosed with ovarian cancer in the North Down assembly area.

Department of Justice

Serious Case Review

Lord Morrow asked the Minister of Justice to provide a copy of the Serious Case Review into Trevor Hamilton.

(AQW 31834/11-15)

Mr Ford (The Minister of Justice): A copy of the report has been placed in the Assembly Library.

Legal Aid Claims: Late Submissions

Lord Morrow asked the Minister of Justice for his assessment of the ruling of Mr Justice Treacy on 27 February 2014 against the Northern Ireland Legal Services Commission in respect of its policy on the late submission of Legal Aid claims; and whether this policy will be reviewed.

(AQW 31835/11-15)

Mr Ford: I refer the member to my answer to his similar question AQW/31753/11-15.

Northern Ireland Prison Service: Succession Planning

Lord Morrow asked the Minister of Justice to provide a copy of the Northern Ireland Prison Service strategy for senior governors on succession planning and ongoing investment in development.

(AQW 31837/11-15)

Mr Ford: There is no strategy document. As per previous responses Succession Planning is informed by regular meetings.

Murder Conviction: Legal Aid

Lord Morrow asked the Minister of Justice whether Karen Walsh will receive Legal Aid to appeal her murder conviction, or will she be responsible for any legal fees.

(AQW 31846/11-15)

Mr Ford: It is not known whether Karen Walsh will receive legal aid to appeal her murder conviction. The award of legal aid for appeals is a matter for the Court of Appeal. The application for leave to appeal has been listed for hearing on 28 June 2014 and the Court will normally deal with legal aid applications at the conclusion of the appeal.

If an appeal aid certificate is granted Karen Walsh will not be responsible for any legal fees.

Preventative Spending

Mr McKay asked the Minister of Justice what consideration he has given to the need for preventative spending within his departmental budget.

(AQW 31855/11-15)

Mr Ford: The Department of Justice supports an early preventative spending approach particularly in helping deliver its objective for building safer communities. This is set out in the Community Safety Strategy 2012 – 2017 and supported by The Strategic Framework for Reducing Offending 2013. Both documents are available on the DOJ web site <http://www.dojni.gov.uk/>.

The overall strategy includes an increased focus on prevention rather than cure – an approach that encourages earlier intervention to reduce the risk of people, particularly young people, coming into contact with the justice system. It also supports efforts to move away from offending and reoffending. The strategy is structured into a number of strands, each of which has a Delivery Plan in place.

In order to support the strategy's aims and objectives, the Department provides funding, including that directed to the Policing and Community Safety Partnership network, to address community safety priorities across Northern Ireland, including the delivery of early intervention initiatives to direct young people from crime. These interventions contribute to the overall well-being of communities and individuals affected by crime, and of those who are at risk of becoming involved in anti-social behaviour or other criminal activity.

The Northern Ireland Prison Service (NIPS) recognises that there are a number of social factors that contribute to levels of offending and reoffending. By having in place a nine pathways model that addresses the needs, strengths and risks of individuals, efforts can be made to reduce levels of reoffending.

Services are available to address accommodation, education, training and employment, mental and physical health, drugs and alcohol, finance (benefits and debt) issues, children and families, attitudes (thinking and behaviours), supporting offenders who have been abused, raped, experienced domestic violence or been involved in prostitution.

NIPS works closely with statutory and Voluntary and Community Sector partners in the delivery of services against the nine pathways model as well as a range of offender behaviour programmes that address a mix of clinical, social, emotional and psychological well being.

Homophobic Criminal Acts

Mr Allister asked the Minister of Justice to outline the protection, in terms of enhanced sentences, which already exists in respect of homophobic criminal acts.

(AQW 31861/11-15)

Mr Ford: Article 2 of the Criminal Justice (No.2) (Northern Ireland) Order 2004 makes provision for an increase in sentence for offences aggravated by hostility because the victim of the offence is a member, or perceived to be a member, of a racial, religious, or sexual orientation group, or is disabled.

Sentencing within the legislative framework is a matter for the independent judiciary. In making decisions, members of the judiciary are guided by sentencing guidelines which already indicate that, where the offence is motivated by, or demonstrates, hostility on account (or perceived account) of the victim being a member of a racial, religious or sexual orientation group, or the victim's disability or presumed disability, this should be treated as an aggravating factor when deciding the appropriate sentence.

Family Proceedings Court: Legal Aid

Mr Dallat asked the Minister of Justice to detail the cost of (i) Legal Aid; and (ii) Legal Aid relating to the Family Proceedings Court in the last five years.

(AQW 31868/11-15)

Mr Ford: Details of the payments made in respect of Legal Aid for the last five years to 31 March 2013 are detailed in the table below.

Table A: 5 year legal aid spend

Financial Year	Total Cost of Legal Aid (£m)
2008/09	83.1
2009/10	96.9
2010/11	93.3
2011/12	101.5
2012/13	101.0

Table B: ABWOR and Children's Order

Financial Year	ABWOR (£m)	Children's Order (£m)	Total (£m)
2008/09	1.6	5.4	7.0
2009/10	1.8	5.5	7.3
2010/11	1.9	8.0	9.9
2011/12	2.1	9.5	11.6
2012/13	1.7	7.6	9.3

Expenditure in respect of cases relating to the Family Proceedings Court are captured in the column headed Children Order. The expenditure detailed includes fees paid to solicitors, barristers, expert witnesses, disbursements and VAT.

Legal Aid in relation to the Family Proceedings Court also falls within the scope of the Assistance by Way of Representation (ABWOR) Scheme under the Legal Aid, Advice and Assistance (Northern Ireland) Order 1981. The Northern Ireland Legal Services Commission's case management system captures details of the primary proceedings and the information provided in the table has been extracted on that basis. Therefore there will be cases included in the Children Order figures which also involve assistance provided in respect of the Family Homes and Domestic Violence and Domestic Proceedings legislation which is taken in conjunction with Family Proceedings cases. As such fees paid in relation to those elements of the case are included in the overall figures.

Compensation Recovery Unit

Mr Dallat asked the Minister of Justice to detail the total monies recovered by the Compensation Recovery Unit arising out of cases where a Legal Aid certificate exists, in the last five years.

(AQW 31869/11-15)

Mr Ford: My Department does not record this information. The Compensation Recovery Unit, which is part of the Department for Social Development, does not distinguish between those monies recouped from legally aided cases and those that are privately funded.

Prison Sentence Tariffs for Murder Convictions

Mr Weir asked the Minister of Justice whether he plans to introduce 100 year prison sentence tariffs for murder convictions, as proposed by the Prime Minister.

(AQW 31875/11-15)

Mr Ford: My Department is currently carrying out a review of the legislation governing the determination of tariffs where the court has passed a life sentence for murder. The review will take into account arrangements and developments in other jurisdictions, including England and Wales.

Designated Risk Managers

Lord Morrow asked the Minister of Justice, in relation to monitoring Thomas Ward, to detail (i) the number of times he was visited by a Designated Risk Manager, or similar, since 20 December 2010 and 1 February 2011; (ii) the date and general venue of each visit; and (iii) the agency and respective staff job title/description that carried out each visit.

(AQW 31891/11-15)

Mr Ford: The Probation Board for Northern Ireland were Mr Ward's Designated Risk Managers during the dates in question. Mr Ward was visited by a Probation Officer at his bail address on 31 December 2010, 12 January 2011 and 29 January 2011. An earlier scheduled visit on 23 December 2010 had to be cancelled because of the severe adverse weather conditions across Northern Ireland during that time.

Directive 2012/29/EU

Mr Allister asked the Minister of Justice how far have Articles 6 and 11 of Directive 2012/29/EU been implemented in Northern Ireland.

(AQW 31909/11-15)

Mr Ford: Northern Ireland is already largely compliant with the EU Directive establishing minimum standards on the rights, support and protection of victims of crime. The Directive, which must be implemented by November 2015, will further strengthen the position of victims, in terms of service provision and rights.

Articles 6 and 11 deal with a victim's right to receive information about their case and rights in the event of a decision not to prosecute. At present, victims are provided with information relating to their case by a range of criminal justice agencies, though primarily by the Police Service of Northern Ireland and the Public Prosecution Service (PPS). The introduction of the Victim and Witness Care Unit is enhancing this service, providing a single point of contact for victims and witnesses for as much of the prosecution process as possible. A case officer will provide a dedicated point of contact for victims from when PPS receive the investigation file through to the outcome of the case.

In terms of Article 11, victims are informed by PPS of any decision not to prosecute, along with reasons for that decision. In more serious cases, they will be given detailed reasons for the decision not to prosecute and in all cases can ask for these. Victims will also receive information on how to ask for a review of the PPS decision not to prosecute, if they are not happy with it.

The EU Victims Directive will primarily be transposed through a new Victim Charter that will be consulted on in the coming months. It will set out the services that victims of crime are entitled to receive as they move through the criminal justice system and the standard of service they can expect to receive. It will clearly set out when victims are entitled to receive information and from whom as well as entitlements in relation to a decision not to prosecute. I intend to publish the Charter by the end of 2014. Subject to the progress of the forthcoming Justice Bill 2014, the Charter should be placed on a statutory footing by November 2015.

Theft of Copper from Building Sites

Mr D McIlveen asked the Minister of Justice what work his Department is doing to combat the theft of copper from building sites.

(AQW 31922/11-15)

Mr Ford: The Department of Justice is working in partnership with a range of statutory organisations and representatives from the waste management industry to respond to the issue of metal theft. That response has included the development and implementation of a Voluntary Code for Scrap Metal Dealers, which recommends a range of new operational checks to reduce the risk of stolen metal being sold through this source. The Code has been in operation since September 2012.

The most recent reported crime figures from the PSNI (up to September 2013) demonstrate a reduction of 23% over the previous 12 months in the number of metal theft offences committed.

My Department remains committed to continue to work together with all concerned to combat metal theft wherever it occurs.

Northern Ireland Prison Service: Drug Testing

Lord Morrow asked the Minister of Justice how often the Northern Ireland Prison Service carry out random prisoner drug testing, broken down per prison.

(AQW 31924/11-15)

Mr Ford: In addition to intelligence led, suspicion testing and risk assessment drug tests, on a monthly basis, a minimum of 5% of the population at Maghaberry and Magilligan Prisons will be selected for a random drug test.

At Hydebank Wood, 10% are tested. This reflects the smaller population.

Serious Case Review: Publication

Lord Morrow asked the Minister of Justice when the Serious Case Review into David Page will be published.

(AQW 31927/11-15)

Mr Ford: Mr Page's Serious Case Review will be considered for publication by the Strategic Management Board for the Public Protection Arrangements in Northern Ireland once the statutory time limit for avenues of appeal against sentence has passed and the victim has been given the opportunity to read and discuss its contents with officials.

Illegal Drugs

Mr Easton asked the Minister of Justice to detail the current legislation on the use of illegal drugs.

(AQW 31937/11-15)

Mr Ford: The Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 ("the Act") which applies across the United Kingdom prohibits the production, import, export, possession and supply of drugs controlled under three classifications: Class A, Class B and Class C.

Drugs listed within each of those classifications are extensive and chemically defined. Broadly speaking Class A includes drugs such as heroin, cocaine, ecstasy and LSD. Class B drugs include amphetamines, barbiturates and cannabis. Class C drugs include tranquillisers, valium and anabolic steroids. Annex A provides the list of substances classified as controlled drugs as set out in Schedule 2 to the Act.

Temporary Drug Banning Orders (TDBOs), effective for up to 12 months, can also be made by the Home Secretary under the Act. TDBOs provide for emerging substances such as "legal highs" that have not yet been assessed by the Advisory Council for the Misuse of Drugs for listing by the Home Secretary. A list of the substances currently subject to Temporary Drug Banning Orders is at the foot of Annex A.

Tables showing the offences and penalties under the Act are provided at Annex B. Import, export, possession and supply of a controlled drug are offences, whether committed online or otherwise.

Annex A

List of Controlled Drugs classified in Schedule 2 to the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971

Class A Drugs

1. The following substances and products, namely: —

(a) Acetorphine; Alfentanil; Allylprodine; Alphacetylmethadol; Alphameprodine; Alphamethadol; Alphaprodine; Anileridine; Benzethidine; Benzylmorphine (3-benzylmorphine); Betacetylmethadol; Betameprodine; Betamethadol; Betaprodine; Bezitramide; Bufotenine; Carfentanil; Clonitazene; Coca leaf; Cocaine; Desomorphine; Dextromoramide; Diamorphine; Diampromide; Diethylthiambutene; Difenoxyin (1-(3-cyano-3,3-diphenylpropyl)-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid); Dihydrocodeinone O-carboxymethylxime; Dihydroetorphine; Dihydromorphine; Dimenoxadole; Dimepheptanol; Dimethylthiambutene; Dioxaphetyl butyrate; Diphenoxylate. Dipipanone; Droptebanol (3,4-dimethoxy-17-methylmorphinan-6 beta, 14-diol); Ecgonine, and any derivative of ecgonine which is convertible to ecgonine or to cocaine; Ethylmethylthiambutene; Eticyclidine; Etonitazene; Etorphine; Etozeridine; Etryptamine; Fentanyl; Fungus (of any kind) which contains psilocin or an ester of psilocin; Furethidine; Hydrocodone; Hydromorphinol; Hydromorphone; Hydroxypethidine; Isomethadone; Ketobemidone; Levomethorphan; Levomoramide; Levophenacymorphan; Levorphanol; Lofentanil; Lysergamide; Lysergide and other N-alkyl derivatives of lysergamide; Mescaline; Metazocine; Methadone; Methadyl acetate; Methylamphetamine; Methyl-desorphine; Methyl-dihydromorphine (6-methyl-dihydromorphine); Metopon; Mopheridine; Morphine; Morphine methobromide, morphine N-oxide and other pentavalent nitrogen morphine derivatives; Myrophine. Nicomorphine (3,6-dinicotinoyl-morphine); Noracymethadol; Norlevorphanol; Normethadone; Normorphine; Norpipanone; Opium, whether raw, prepared or medicinal; Oxycodone; Oxymorphone; Pethidine; Phenadoxone; Phenampromide; Phenazocine; Phencyclidine; Phenomorphan; Phenoperidine; Piminodine; Piritramide; Poppy-straw and concentrate of poppy-straw; Proheptazine; Properidine (1-methyl-4-phenyl-piperidine-4-carboxylic acid isopropyl ester); Psilocin; Racemethorphan; Racemoramide; Racemorphan; Remifentanil; Rolicyclidine; Sufentanil; Tapentadol Tenocyclidine; Thebacon; Thebaine; Tilidate; Trimeperidine; 4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxy-alpha-methylphenethylamine; 4-Cyano-2-dimethylamino-4,4-diphenylbutane. 4-Cyano-1-methyl-4-phenyl-piperidine; N,N-Diethyltryptamine. N,N-Dimethyltryptamine; 2,5-Dimethoxy-alpha,4-dimethylphenethylamine; N-Hydroxy-tenamphetamine; 1-Methyl-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid; 2-Methyl-3-morpholino-1,1-diphenylpropanecarboxylic acid; 4-Methyl-aminorex; 4-Phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester.

(b) any compound (not being a compound for the time being specified in sub-paragraph (a) above) structurally derived from tryptamine or from a ring-hydroxy tryptamine by substitution at the nitrogen atom of the sidechain with one or more alkyl substituents but no other substituent;

(ba) the following phenethylamine; derivatives, namely:—

Allyl(α -methyl-3,4-methylenedioxyphenethyl)amine; 2-Amino-1-(2,5-dimethoxy-4-methylphenyl) ethanol; 2-Amino-1-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)ethanol; Benzyl(α -methyl-3,4-methylenedioxyphenethyl) amine; 4-Bromo- β ,2,5-trimethoxyphenethylamine; N-(4-sec-Butylthio-2,5-dimethoxyphenethyl) hydroxylamine; Cyclopropylmethyl(α -methyl-3,4-methylenedioxyphenethyl)amine; 2-(4,7-Dimethoxy-2,3-dihydro-1H-indan-5-yl)ethylamine; 2-(4,7-Dimethoxy-2,3-dihydro-1H-indan-5-yl)-1-methylethylamine; 2-(2,5-Dimethoxy-4-methylphenyl)cyclopropylamine; 2-(1,4-Dimethoxy-2-naphthyl)ethylamine; 2-(1,4-Dimethoxy-2-naphthyl)-1-methylethylamine; N-(2,5-Dimethoxy-4-propylthiophenethyl)hydroxylamine; 2-(1,4-Dimethoxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-2-naphthyl) ethylamine; 2-(1,4-Dimethoxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-2-naphthyl)-1-methylethylamine; α,α -Dimethyl-3,4-methylenedioxyphenethylamine; α,α -Dimethyl-3,4-methylenedioxyphenethyl(methyl)amine; Dimethyl(α -methyl-3,4-methylenedioxyphenethyl)amine; N-(4-Ethylthio-2,5-dimethoxyphenethyl) hydroxylamine; 4-Iodo-2,5-dimethoxy- α -methylphenethyl(dimethyl)amine; 2-(1,4-Methano-5,8-dimethoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-6-naphthyl)ethylamine; 2-(1,4-Methano-5,8-dimethoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-6-naphthyl)-1-methylethylamine; 2-(5-Methoxy-2,2-dimethyl-2,3-dihydrobenzobfuran-6-yl)-1-methylethylamine; 2-Methoxyethyl(α -methyl-3,4-methylenedioxyphenethyl)amine; 2-(5-Methoxy-2-methyl-2,3-dihydrobenzobfuran-6-yl)-1-methylethylamine; β -Methoxy-3,4-methylenedioxyphenethylamine; 1-(3,4-Methylenedioxybenzyl)butyl(ethyl)amine; 1-(3,4-Methylenedioxybenzyl)butyl(methyl)amine; 2-(α -Methyl-3,4-methylenedioxyphenethylamino) ethanol α -Methyl-3,4-methylenedioxyphenethyl(prop-2-ynyl)amine; N-Methyl-N-(α -methyl-3,4-

- methylenedioxyphenethyl)hydroxylamine; O-Methyl-N-(α -methyl-3,4-methylenedioxyphenethyl)hydroxylamine; α -Methyl-4-(methylthio)phenethylamine; β ,3,4,5-Tetramethoxyphenethylamine; β ,2,5-Trimethoxy-4-methylphenethylamine;
- (c) any compound (not being methoxyphenamine or a compound for the time being specified in sub-paragraph (a) above) structurally derived from phenethylamine, an N-alkylphenethylamine, alpha-methylphenethylamine, an N-alkyl-alpha-methylphenethylamine, alpha-ethylphenethylamine, or an N-alkyl-alpha-ethylphenethylamine by substitution in the ring to any extent with alkyl, alkoxy, alkylene-dioxy or halide substituents, whether or not further substituted in the ring by one or more other univalent substituents.
- (d) any compound (not being a compound for the time being specified in sub-paragraph (a) above) structurally derived from fentanyl by modification in any of the following ways, that is to say,—
- by replacement of the phenyl portion of the phenethyl group by any heteromonocycle whether or not further substituted in the heterocycle;
 - by substitution in the phenethyl group with alkyl, alkenyl, alkoxy, hydroxy, halogeno, haloalkyl, amino or nitro groups;
 - by substitution in the piperidine ring with alkyl or alkenyl groups;
 - by substitution in the aniline ring with alkyl, alkoxy, alkylendioxy, halogeno or haloalkyl groups;
 - by substitution at the 4-position of the piperidine ring with any alkoxy-carbonyl or alkoxyalkyl or acyloxy group;
 - by replacement of the N-propionyl group by another acyl group;
- (e) any compound (not being a compound for the time being specified in sub-paragraph (a) above) structurally derived from pethidine by modification in any of the following ways, that is to say,
- by replacement of the 1-methyl group by an acyl, alkyl whether or not unsaturated, benzyl or phenethyl group, whether or not further substituted;
 - by substitution in the piperidine ring with alkyl or alkenyl groups or with a propano bridge, whether or not further substituted;
 - by substitution in the 4-phenyl ring with alkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, halogeno or haloalkyl groups;
 - by replacement of the 4-ethoxycarbonyl by any other alkoxy-carbonyl or any alkoxyalkyl or acyloxy group;
 - by formation of an N-oxide or of a quaternary base.
- 2 Any stereoisomeric form of a substance for the time being specified in paragraph 1 above not being dextromethorphan or dextrorphan.
- 3 Any ester or ether of a substance for the time being specified in paragraph 1 or 2 which is not listed as a Class B drug.
- 4 Any salt of a substance for the time being specified in any of paragraphs 1 to 3 above.
- 5 Any preparation or other product containing a substance or product for the time being specified in any of paragraphs 1 to 4 above.
- 6 Any preparation designed for administration by injection which includes a substance or product for the time being specified in any of paragraphs 1 to 3 of the list of Class B drugs.

List of Controlled Drugs classified in Schedule 2 to the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971

Class B Drugs

The following substances and products, namely:

1 —

- (a) Acetyldihydrocodeine; Amphetamine; Cannabinol; Cannabinol derivatives; Cannabis and cannabis resin; Codeine; Dihydrocodeine; Ethylmorphine (3-ethylmorphine); Glutethimide; Lefetamine; Mecloqualone; Methaqualone; Methcathinone; α -Methylphenethylhydroxylamine; Methylphenidate; Methylphenobarbitone; Nicodine; Nicodicodine (6-nicotinoyldihydrocodeine); Norcodeine; Pentazocine; Phenmetrazine; Pholcodine; Propiram; Zipeprol; 2-((Dimethylamino)methyl)-1-(3-hydroxyphenyl)cyclohexanol
- (aa) Any compound (not being bupropion, cathinone, diethylpropion, pyrovalerone or a compound for the time being specified in sub-paragraph (a) above) structurally derived from 2-amino-1-phenyl-1-propanone by modification in any of the following ways, that is to say,
- (i) by substitution in the phenyl ring to any extent with alkyl, alkoxy, alkylendioxy, haloalkyl or halide substituents, whether or not further substituted in the phenyl ring by one or more other univalent substituents;
 - (ii) by substitution at the 3-position with an alkyl substituent;
 - (iii) by substitution at the nitrogen atom with alkyl or dialkyl groups, or by inclusion of the nitrogen atom in a cyclic structure.
- (ab) Any compound structurally derived from 2-aminopropan-1-one by substitution at the 1-position with any monocyclic, or fused polycyclic ring system (not being a phenyl ring or alkylendioxyphenyl ring system), whether or not the compound is further modified in any of the following ways, that is to say,
- (i) by substitution in the ring system to any extent with alkyl, alkoxy, haloalkyl or halide substituents, whether or not further substituted in the ring system by one or more other univalent substituents;
 - (ii) by substitution at the 3-position with an alkyl substituent;
 - (iii) by substitution at the 2-amino nitrogen atom with alkyl or dialkyl groups, or by inclusion of the 2-amino nitrogen atom in a cyclic structure.
- (ac) Any compound (not being pipradrol) structurally derived from piperidine, pyrrolidine, azepane, morpholine or pyridine by substitution at a ring carbon atom with a diphenylmethyl group, whether or not the compound is further modified in any of the following ways, that is to say,
- (i) by substitution in any of the phenyl rings to any extent with alkyl, alkoxy, haloalkyl or halide groups;
 - (ii) by substitution at the methyl carbon atom with an alkyl, hydroxyalkyl or hydroxy group;
 - (iii) by substitution at the ring nitrogen atom with an alkyl, alkenyl, haloalkyl or hydroxyalkyl group
- (b) any 5, 5 distributed barbituric acid
- (c) [2,3-Dihydro-5-methyl-3-(4-morpholinylmethyl)pyrrolo[1, 2, 3-de]-1,4-benzoxazin-6-yl]-1-naphthalenylmethanone.
- [9-Hydroxy-6-methyl-3-[5-phenylpentan-2-yl]oxy-5, 6, 6a, 7, 8, 9, 10, 10a-octahydrophenanthridin-1-yl] acetate.
- [9-Hydroxy-6-methyl-3-[5-phenylpentan-2-yl]oxy-5, 6, 6a, 7, 8, 9, 10, 10a-octahydrophenanthridin-1-yl] acetate.

9-(Hydroxymethyl)-6, 6-dimethyl-3-(2-methyloctan-2-yl)-6a, 7, 10, 10a-tetrahydrobenzo[c]chromen-1-ol.

Any compound structurally derived from 3-(1-naphthoyl)indole, 3-(2-naphthoyl) indole, 1H-indol-3-yl-(1-naphthyl)methane or 1H-indol-3-yl-(2-naphthyl)methane by substitution at the nitrogen atom of the indole ring by alkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl, cyanoalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, cycloalkylmethyl, cycloalkylethyl, (N-methylpiperidin-2-yl)methyl or 2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl, whether or not further substituted in the indole ring to any extent and whether or not substituted in the naphthyl ring to any extent.

Any compound structurally derived from 3-(1-naphthoyl)pyrrole or 3-(2-naphthoyl)pyrrole by substitution at the nitrogen atom of the pyrrole ring by alkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl, cyanoalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, cycloalkylmethyl, cycloalkylethyl, (N-methylpiperidin-2-yl)methyl or 2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl, whether or not further substituted in the pyrrole ring to any extent and whether or not substituted in the naphthyl ring to any extent.

Any compound structurally derived from 1-(1-naphthylmethylene)indene or 1-(2-naphthylmethylene)indene by substitution at the 3-position of the indene ring by alkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl, cyanoalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, cycloalkylmethyl, cycloalkylethyl, (N-methylpiperidin-2-yl)methyl or 2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl, whether or not further substituted in the indene ring to any extent and whether or not substituted in the naphthyl ring to any extent.

Nabilone.

Any compound structurally derived from 3-phenylacetylindole by substitution at the nitrogen atom of the indole ring by alkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl, cyanoalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, cycloalkylmethyl, cycloalkylethyl, (N-methylpiperidin-2-yl)methyl or 2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl, whether or not further substituted in the indole ring to any extent and whether or not substituted in the phenyl ring to any extent.

Any compound structurally derived from 2-(3-hydroxycyclohexyl)phenol by substitution at the 5-position of the phenolic ring by alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkylmethyl, cycloalkylethyl or 2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl, whether or not further substituted in the cyclohexyl ring to any extent.

Any compound structurally derived from 3-benzoylindole by substitution at the nitrogen atom of the indole ring by alkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl, cyanoalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, cycloalkylmethyl, cycloalkylethyl, (N-methylpiperidin-2-yl)methyl or 2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl, whether or not further substituted in the indole ring to any extent and whether or not substituted in the phenyl ring to any extent.

Any compound structurally derived from 3-(1-adamantoyl)indole or 3-(2-adamantoyl)indole by substitution at the nitrogen atom of the indole ring by alkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl, cyanoalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, cycloalkylmethyl, cycloalkylethyl, (N-methylpiperidin-2-yl)methyl or 2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl, whether or not further substituted in the indole ring to any extent and whether or not substituted in the adamantyl ring to any extent.

Any compound structurally derived from 3-(2,2,3,3-tetramethylcyclopropylcarbonyl)indole by substitution at the nitrogen atom of the indole ring by alkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl, cyanoalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, cycloalkylmethyl, cycloalkylethyl, (N-methylpiperidin-2-yl)methyl or 2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl, whether or not further substituted in the indole ring to any extent.

- (d) 1-Phenylcyclohexylamine or any compound (not being ketamine, tiletamine or a compound for the time being specified in paragraph 1(a) of the list of Class A drugs) structurally derived from 1-phenylcyclohexylamine or 2-amino-2-phenylcyclohexanone by modification in any of the following ways, that is to say,
- (i) by substitution at the nitrogen atom to any extent by alkyl, alkenyl or hydroxyalkyl groups, or replacement of the amino group with a 1-piperidyl, 1-pyrrolidyl or 1-azepyl group, whether or not the nitrogen containing ring is further substituted by one or more alkyl groups;
 - (ii) by substitution in the phenyl ring to any extent by amino, alkyl, hydroxy, alkoxy or halide substituents, whether or not further substituted in the phenyl ring to any extent;

- (iii) by substitution in the cyclohexyl or cyclohexanone ring by one or more alkyl substituents;
 - (iv) by replacement of the phenyl ring with a thienyl ring.
- 2 Any stereoisomeric form of a substance for the time being specified in paragraph 1 of the list of Class B drugs.
 - 2A. Any ester or ether of cannabinol or of a cannabinol derivative or of a substance for the time being specified in paragraph 1(ac), (c) or (d) of the list of Class B drugs.
 - 3 Any salt of a substance for the time being specified in paragraph 1, 2 or 2A of the list of Class B drugs.
 - 4 Any preparation or other product containing a substance or product for the time being specified in any of paragraphs 1 to 3 of the list of Class B drugs, not being a preparation falling within paragraph 6 of the list of Class A drugs.

List of Controlled Drugs classified in Schedule 2 to the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971

Class C Drugs

1. The following substances, namely:—
 - (a) Alprazolam; Amineptine; Aminorex; Benzphetamine; Bromazepam; Brotizolam; 7-bromo-5-(2-chlorophenyl)-1,3-dihydro-2H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one; Buprenorphine; Camazepam; Cathine; Cathinone; Chlordiazepoxide; Chlorphentermine; Clobazam; Clonazepam; Clorazepic acid; Clotiazepam; Cloxazolam; Delorazepam; Dextropropoxyphene; Diazepam; Diethylpropion; Estazolam; Ethchlorvynol; Ethinamate; Ethyl loflazepate; Fencamfamin; Fenethylline; Fenproporex; Fludiazepam; Flunitrazepam; Flurazepam; Gamma-butyrolactone; Halazepam; Haloxazolam; 4-Hydroxy-n-butyric acid; Ketamine; Ketazolam; Loprazolam; Lorazepam; Lormetazepam; Mazindol; Medazepam; Mefenorex; Mephentermine; Meprobamate; Mesocarb; Methyprylone; Midazolam; Nimetazepam; Nitrazepam; Nordazepam; Oxazepam; Oxazolam; Pemoline; Phendimetrazine; Phentermine; Pinazepam; Prazepam; Pyrovalerone; Temazepam; Tetrazepam; Triazolam; N-Ethylamphetamine; Zolpidem.
 - (b) 5 α -Androstane-3,17-diol; Androst-4-ene-3,17-diol; 1-Androstenediol; 1-Androstenedione; 4-Androstene-3, 17-dione; 5-Androstenedione; 5-Androstene-3, 17-diol; Atamestane; Bolandiol; Bolasterone; Bolazine; Boldenone; Boldione; Bolenol; Bolmantalate; 1,4-Butanediol; Calusterone; 4-Chloromethandienone; Clostebol; Danazol; Desoxymethyltestosterone; Drostanolone; Enestebol; Epitiostanol; Ethyloestrenol; Fluoxymesterone; Formebolone; Furazabol; Gestrinone; 3-Hydroxy-5 α -androstan-17-one. Mebolazine; Mepitiostane; Mesabolone; Mestanolone; Mesterolone; Methandienone; Methandriol; Methenolone; Methyltestosterone; Metribolone; Mibolone; Nandrolone; 19-Norandrostenedione; 19-Nor-4-Androstene-3, 17-dione; 19-Norandrosterone; 19-Nor-5-Androstene-3, 17-diol; Norboletone; Norclostebol; Norethandrolone; 19-Noretiocholanolone; Oripavine; Ovandrotone; Oxabolone; Oxandrolone; Oxymesterone; Oxymetholone; Pipradrol; Prasterone; Propetandrol; Prostanazol; Quinbolone; Roxibolone; Silandrone; Stanolone; Stanozolol; Stenbolone; Testosterone; Tetrahydrogestrinone; Thiomesterone; Trenbolone.
 - (c) any compound (not being Trilostane or a compound for the time being specified in sub-paragraph (b) above) structurally derived from 17-hydroxyandrostan-3-one or from 17-hydroxyestrane-3-one by modification in any of the following ways, that is to say,
 - (i) by further substitution at position 17 by a methyl or ethyl group;
 - (ii) by substitution to any extent at one or more of positions 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 9, 11 or 16, but at no other position;
 - (iii) by unsaturation in the carbocyclic ring system to any extent, provided that there are no more than two ethylenic bonds in any one carbocyclic ring;
 - (iv) by fusion of ring A with a heterocyclic system;

- (ca) 1-benzylpiperazine or any compound structurally derived from 1-benzylpiperazine or 1-phenylpiperazine by modification in any of the following ways—
- by substitution at the second nitrogen atom of the piperazine ring with alkyl, benzyl, haloalkyl or phenyl groups;
- (ii) by substitution in the aromatic ring to any extent with alkyl, alkoxy, alkylendioxy, halide or haloalkyl groups.
- (d) any substance which is an ester or ether (or, where more than one hydroxyl function is available, both an ester and an ether) of a substance specified in sub-paragraph (b) or described in sub-paragraph (c) above;
- (e) Chorionic Gonadotrophin (HCG). Clenbuterol. Non-human chorionic gonadotrophin. Somatotropin. Somatrem. Somatropin. Zeranol. Zilpaterol.
- 2 Any stereoisomeric form of a substance for the time being specified in paragraph 1 of the list of Class C drugs not being phenylpropanolamine.
- 3 Any salt of a substance for the time being specified in paragraph 1 or 2 of the list of Class C drugs.
- 4 Any preparation or other product containing a substance for the time being specified in any of paragraphs 1 to 3 of the list of Class C drugs.

Meaning of certain expressions used in the description of classified drugs

“cannabinol derivatives” means the following substances, except where contained in cannabis or cannabis resin, namely tetrahydro derivatives of cannabinol and 3-alkyl homologues of cannabinol or of its tetrahydro derivatives;

“coca leaf” means the leaf of any plant of the genus *Erythroxylon* from whose leaves cocaine can be extracted either directly or by chemical transformation;

“concentrate of poppy-straw” means the material produced when poppy-straw has entered into a process for the concentration of its alkaloids;

“medicinal opium” means raw opium which has undergone the process necessary to adapt it for medicinal use in accordance with the requirements of the British Pharmacopoeia, whether it is in the form of powder or is granulated or is in any other form, and whether it is or is not mixed with neutral substances;

“opium poppy” means the plant of the species *Papaver somniferum* L;

“poppy straw” means all parts, except the seeds, of the opium poppy after mowing;

“raw opium” includes powdered or granulated opium but does not include medicinal opium.

Substances subject to a Temporary Drug Banning Order (for 12 months from 10 June 2013)

2-(4-Iodo-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-N-[(2-methoxyphenyl)methyl]ethanamine (25I-NBOMe);

2-(4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-N-[(2-methoxyphenyl)methyl]ethanamine (25B-NBOMe);

2-(2,5-Dimethoxy-4-methylphenyl)-N-[(2-methoxyphenyl)methyl]ethanamine (25D-NBOMe);

2-(4-Chloro-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-N-[(2-methoxyphenyl)methyl]ethanamine (25C-NBOMe);

1-(Benzofuran-5-yl)-propan-2-amine and its N-methyl derivatives

(5-APB);

1-(Benzofuran-6-yl)-propan-2-amine and its N-methyl derivatives

(6-APB);

1-(2,3-Dihydro-1-benzofuran-5-yl)propan-2-amine and its N-methyl derivatives (5-APDB);

1-(2,3-Dihydro-1-benzofuran-6-yl)propan-2-amine and its N-methyl derivatives (6-APDB);

2-(1H-Indol-5-yl)-1-methylethylamine (5-IT);

2-(1H-Indol-6-yl)-1-methylethylamine (6-IT).

N.B. Some of the simple derivatives of the temporarily banned drugs listed above are controlled (stereoisomers and salts, including salts of the stereoisomers).

Annex B

Penalties for Offences in relation to Controlled Substances Schedule 4 to the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971

Section	General Nature of Offence	Mode of Prosecution	Maximum penalty			
			Class A drug involved	Class B drug involved	Class C drug involved	General
Section 4(2)	Production, or being concerned in the production, of a controlled drug.	(a) Summary	6 months or £400, or both.	6 months or £400, or both.	3 months or £2,500, or both.	
		(b) On indictment	Life or a fine, or both.	14 years or a fine, or both.	14 years or a fine, or both.	
Section 4(3)	Supplying or offering to supply a controlled drug or being concerned in the doing of either activity by another.	(a) Summary	6 months or £400, or both.	6 months or £400, or both.	3 months or £2,500, or both.	
		(b) On indictment	Life or a fine, or both.	14 years or a fine, or both.	14 years or a fine, or both.	
Section 5(2)	Having possession of a controlled drug.	(a) Summary	6 months or £400, or both.	3 months or £2,500, or both.	3 months or £1,000, or both.	
		(b) On indictment	7 years or a fine, or both.	5 years or a fine, or both.	2 years or a fine, or both.	
Section 5(3)	Having possession of a controlled drug with intent to supply it to another.	(a) Summary	6 months or £400, or both.	6 months or £400, or both.	3 months or £2,500, or both.	

Section	General Nature of Offence	Mode of Prosecution	Maximum penalty			
			Class A drug involved	Class B drug involved	Class C drug involved	General
		(b) On indictment	Life or a fine, or both.	14 years or a fine, or both.	14 years or a fine, or both.	
Section 6(2)	Cultivation of cannabis plant.	(a) Summary				6 months or £400, or both.
		(b) On indictment				14 years or a fine, or both.
Section 8	Being the occupier, or concerned in the management, of premises and permitting or suffering certain activities to take place there.	(a) Summary	6 months or £400, or both.	6 months or £400, or both.	3 months or £2,500, or both.	
		(b) On indictment	14 years or a fine, or both.	14 years or a fine, or both.	14 years or a fine, or both.	
Section 9	Offences relating to opium.	(a) Summary				6 months or £400, or both.
		On indictment				14 years or a fine, or both.
Section 9A.	Prohibition of supply etc. of articles for administering or preparing controlled drugs.	Summary				6 months or level 5 on the standard scale, or both.
Section 11(2)	Contravention of directions relating to safe custody of controlled drugs.	(a) summary				6 months or £400, or both.
		(b) On indictment				2 years or a fine, or both.

Section	General Nature of Offence	Mode of Prosecution	Maximum penalty			
			Class A drug involved	Class B drug involved	Class C drug involved	General
Section 12(6)	Contravention of direction prohibiting practitioner etc. from possessing, supplying etc. controlled drugs.	(a) Summary	6 months or £400, or both.	6 months or £400, or both.	3 months or £2,500, or both.	
		(b) On indictment	14 years or a fine, or both.	14 years or a fine, or both.	14 years or a fine, or both.	
Section 13(3)	Contravention of direction prohibiting practitioner etc. from prescribing, supplying etc. controlled drugs.	(a) Summary	6 months or £400, or both.	6 months or £400, or both.	3 months or £2,500, or both.	
		(b) On indictment	14 years or a fine, or both.	14 years or a fine, or both.	14 years or a fine, or both.	
Section 17(3)	Failure to comply with notice requiring information relating to prescribing, supply etc. of drugs.	Summary				level 3 on the standard scale.
Section 17(4)	Giving false information in purported compliance with notice requiring information relating to prescribing, supply etc. of drugs.	(a) Summary				6 months or £400, or both.
		(b) On indictment				2 years or a fine, or both.
Section 18(1)	Contravention of regulations (other than regulations relating to addicts).	(a) Summary				6 months or £400, or both
		(b) On indictment				2 years or a fine, or both.

Section	General Nature of Offence	Mode of Prosecution	Maximum penalty			
			Class A drug involved	Class B drug involved	Class C drug involved	General
Section 18(2)	Contravention of terms of licence or other authority (other than licence issued under regulations relating to addicts).	(a) Summary				6 months or £400, or both
		(b) On indictment				2 years or a fine, or both.
Section 18(3)	Giving false information in purported compliance with obligation to give information imposed under or by virtue of regulations.	(a) Summary				6 months or £400, or both
		(b) On indictment				2 years or a fine, or both.
Section 18(4)	Giving false information, or producing document etc. containing false statement etc., for purposes of obtaining issue or renewal of a licence or other authority.	(a) Summary				6 months or £400, or both
		(b) On indictment				2 years or a fine, or both.
Section 20	Assisting in or inducing commission outside United Kingdom of an offence punishable under a corresponding law.	(a) Summary				6 months or £400, or both
		(b) On indictment				14 years or a fine, or both.

Section	General Nature of Offence	Mode of Prosecution	Maximum penalty			
			Class A drug involved	Class B drug involved	Class C drug involved	General
Section 23(4)	Obstructing exercise of powers of search etc. or concealing books, drugs etc.	(a) Summary				6 months or £400, or both
		(b) On indictment				2 years or a fine, or both.

Illegal Drugs

Mr Easton asked the Minister of Justice to detail the sentences available for people caught taking or selling illegal drugs.

(AQW 31938/11-15)

Mr Ford: The Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 (“the Act”) which applies across the United Kingdom prohibits the production, import, export, possession and supply of drugs controlled under three classifications: Class A, Class B and Class C.

Drugs listed within each of those classifications are extensive and chemically defined. Broadly speaking Class A includes drugs such as heroin, cocaine, ecstasy and LSD. Class B drugs include amphetamines, barbiturates and cannabis. Class C drugs include tranquillisers, valium and anabolic steroids. Annex A provides the list of substances classified as controlled drugs as set out in Schedule 2 to the Act.

Temporary Drug Banning Orders (TDBOs), effective for up to 12 months, can also be made by the Home Secretary under the Act. TDBOs provide for emerging substances such as “legal highs” that have not yet been assessed by the Advisory Council for the Misuse of Drugs for listing by the Home Secretary. A list of the substances currently subject to Temporary Drug Banning Orders is at the foot of Annex A.

Tables showing the offences and penalties under the Act are provided at Annex B. Import, export, possession and supply of a controlled drug are offences, whether committed online or otherwise.

Annex A

List of Controlled Drugs classified in Schedule 2 to the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971

Class A Drugs

- The following substances and products, namely: —
 - Acetorphine; Alfentanil; Allylprodine; Alphacetylmethadol; Alphameprodine; Alphamethadol; Alphaprodine; Anileridine; Benzethidine; Benzylmorphine (3-benzylmorphine); Betacetylmethadol; Betameprodine; Betamethadol; Betaprodine; Bezitramide; Bufotenine; Carfentanil; Clonitazene; Coca leaf; Cocaine; Desomorphine; Dextromoramide; Diamorphine; Diampromide; Diethylthiambutene; Difenoxin (1-(3-cyano-3,3-diphenylpropyl) -4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid); Dihydrocodeinone O-carboxymethyloxime; Dihydroetorphine; Dihydromorphine; Dimenoxadole; Dimepheptanol; Dimethylthiambutene; Dioxaphetyl butyrate; Diphenoxylate. Dipipanone; Drotebanol (3,4-dimethoxy-17-methylmorphinan-6 beta, 14-diol); Ecgonine, and any derivative of ecgonine which is convertible to ecgonine or to cocaine; Ethylmethylthiambutene; Eticyclidine; Etonitazene; Etorphine; Etoxidine; Etryptamine; Fentanyl; Fungus (of any kind) which contains psilocin or an ester of psilocin; Furethidine; Hydrocodone; Hydromorphenol;

Hydromorphone; Hydroxypethidine; Isomethadone; Ketobemidone; Levomethorphan; Levomoramide; Levophenacymorphan; Levorphanol; Lofentanil; Lysergamide; Lysergide and other N-alkyl derivatives of lysergamide; Mescaline; Metazocine; Methadone; Methadyl acetate; Methylamphetamine; Methyl-desorphine; Methyl-dihydromorphine (6-methyl-dihydromorphine); Metopon; Morpheridine; Morphine; Morphine methobromide, morphine N-oxide and other pentavalent nitrogen morphine derivatives; Myrophine. Nicomorphine (3,6-dinicotinoyl-morphine); Noracymethadol; Norlevorphanol; Normethadone; Normorphine; Norpipanone; Opium, whether raw, prepared or medicinal; Oxycodone; Oxymorphone; Pethidine; Phenadoxone; Phenampromide; Phenazocine; Phencyclidine; Phenomorphan; Phenoperidine; Piminodine; Piritramide; Poppy-straw and concentrate of poppy-straw; Proheptazine; Properidine (1-methyl-4-phenyl-piperidine-4-carboxylic acid isopropyl ester); Psilocin; Racemethorphan; Racemoramide; Racemorphan; Remifentanil; Rolicyclidine; Sufentanil; Tapentadol Tenocyclidine; Thebacon; Thebaine; Tilidate; Trimeperidine; 4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxy-alpha-methylphenethylamine; 4-Cyano-2-dimethylamino-4,4-diphenylbutane. 4-Cyano-1-methyl-4-phenyl-piperidine; N,N-Diethyltryptamine. N,N-Dimethyltryptamine; 2,5-Dimethoxy-alpha,4-dimethylphenethylamine; N-Hydroxy-tenamphetamine; 1-Methyl-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid; 2-Methyl-3-morpholino-1,1-diphenylpropanecarboxylic acid; 4-Methyl-aminorex; 4-Phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester.

- (b) any compound (not being a compound for the time being specified in sub-paragraph (a) above) structurally derived from tryptamine or from a ring-hydroxy tryptamine by substitution at the nitrogen atom of the sidechain with one or more alkyl substituents but no other substituent;

- (ba) the following phenethylamine; derivatives, namely:—

Allyl(α -methyl-3,4-methylenedioxyphenethyl)amine; 2-Amino-1-(2,5-dimethoxy-4-methylphenyl) ethanol; 2-Amino-1-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)ethanol; Benzyl(α -methyl-3,4-methylenedioxyphenethyl) amine; 4-Bromo- β ,2,5-trimethoxyphenethylamine; N-(4-sec-Butylthio-2,5-dimethoxyphenethyl) hydroxylamine; Cyclopropylmethyl(α -methyl-3,4-methylenedioxyphenethyl)amine; 2-(4,7-Dimethoxy-2,3-dihydro-1H-indan-5-yl)ethylamine; 2-(4,7-Dimethoxy-2,3-dihydro-1H-indan-5-yl)-1-methylethylamine; 2-(2,5-Dimethoxy-4-methylphenyl)cyclopropylamine; 2-(1,4-Dimethoxy-2-naphthyl)ethylamine; 2-(1,4-Dimethoxy-2-naphthyl)-1-methylethylamine; N-(2,5-Dimethoxy-4-propylthiophenethyl)hydroxylamine; 2-(1,4-Dimethoxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-2-naphthyl) ethylamine; 2-(1,4-Dimethoxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-2-naphthyl)-1-methylethylamine; α , α -Dimethyl-3,4-methylenedioxyphenethylamine; α , α -Dimethyl-3,4-methylenedioxyphenethyl(methyl)amine; Dimethyl(α -methyl-3,4-methylenedioxyphenethyl)amine; N-(4-Ethylthio-2,5-dimethoxyphenethyl) hydroxylamine; 4-Iodo-2,5-dimethoxy- α -methylphenethyl(dimethyl)amine; 2-(1,4-Methano-5,8-dimethoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-6-naphthyl)ethylamine; 2-(1,4-Methano-5,8-dimethoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-6-naphthyl)-1-methylethylamine; 2-(5-Methoxy-2,2-dimethyl-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran-6-yl)-1-methylethylamine; 2-Methoxyethyl(α -methyl-3,4-methylenedioxyphenethyl)amine; 2-(5-Methoxy-2-methyl-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran-6-yl)-1-methylethylamine; β -Methoxy-3,4-methylenedioxyphenethylamine; 1-(3,4-Methylenedioxybenzyl)butyl(ethyl)amine; 1-(3,4-Methylenedioxybenzyl)butyl(methyl)amine; 2-(α -Methyl-3,4-methylenedioxyphenethylamino) ethanol α -Methyl-3,4-methylenedioxyphenethyl(prop-2-ynyl)amine; N-Methyl-N-(α -methyl-3,4-methylenedioxyphenethyl)hydroxylamine; O-Methyl-N-(α -methyl-3,4-methylenedioxyphenethyl) hydroxylamine; α -Methyl-4-(methylthio)phenethylamine; β ,3,4,5-Tetramethoxyphenethylamine; β ,2,5-Trimethoxy-4-methylphenethylamine;

- (c) any compound (not being methoxyphenamine or a compound for the time being specified in sub-paragraph (a) above) structurally derived from phenethylamine, an N-alkylphenethylamine, alpha-methylphenethylamine, an N-alkyl-alpha-methylphenethylamine, alpha-ethylphenethylamine, or an N-alkyl-alpha-ethylphenethylamine by substitution in the ring to any extent with alkyl, alkoxy, alkylene-dioxy or halide substituents, whether or not further substituted in the ring by one or more other univalent substituents.

- (d) any compound (not being a compound for the time being specified in sub-paragraph (a) above) structurally derived from fentanyl by modification in any of the following ways, that is to say,—

- (i) by replacement of the phenyl portion of the phenethyl group by any heteromonocycle whether or not further substituted in the heterocycle;

- (ii) by substitution in the phenethyl group with alkyl, alkenyl, alkoxy, hydroxy, halogeno, haloalkyl, amino or nitro groups;
 - (iii) by substitution in the piperidine ring with alkyl or alkenyl groups;
 - (iv) by substitution in the aniline ring with alkyl, alkoxy, alkylendioxy, halogeno or haloalkyl groups;
 - (v) by substitution at the 4-position of the piperidine ring with any alkoxycarbonyl or alkoxyalkyl or acyloxy group;
 - (vi) by replacement of the N-propionyl group by another acyl group;
- (e) any compound (not being a compound for the time being specified in sub-paragraph (a) above) structurally derived from pethidine by modification in any of the following ways, that is to say,
- (i) by replacement of the 1-methyl group by an acyl, alkyl whether or not unsaturated, benzyl or phenethyl group, whether or not further substituted;
 - (ii) by substitution in the piperidine ring with alkyl or alkenyl groups or with a propano bridge, whether or not further substituted;
 - (iii) by substitution in the 4-phenyl ring with alkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, halogeno or haloalkyl groups;
 - (iv) by replacement of the 4-ethoxycarbonyl by any other alkoxycarbonyl or any alkoxyalkyl or acyloxy group;
 - (v) by formation of an N-oxide or of a quaternary base.
- 2 Any stereoisomeric form of a substance for the time being specified in paragraph 1 above not being dextromethorphan or dextrorphan.
- 3 Any ester or ether of a substance for the time being specified in paragraph 1 or 2 which is not listed as a Class B drug.
- 4 Any salt of a substance for the time being specified in any of paragraphs 1 to 3 above.
- 5 Any preparation or other product containing a substance or product for the time being specified in any of paragraphs 1 to 4 above.
- 6 Any preparation designed for administration by injection which includes a substance or product for the time being specified in any of paragraphs 1 to 3 of the list of Class B drugs.

List of Controlled Drugs classified in Schedule 2 to the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971**Class B Drugs**

The following substances and products, namely:

1 —

- (a) Acetyldihydrocodeine; Amphetamine; Cannabinol; Cannabinol derivatives; Cannabis and cannabis resin; Codeine; Dihydrocodeine; Ethylmorphine (3-ethylmorphine); Glutethimide; Lefetamine; Mecloqualone; Methaqualone; Methcathinone; α -Methylphenethylhydroxylamine; Methylphenidate; Methylphenobarbitone; Nicodine; Nicodicodine (6-nicotinoyldihydrocodeine); Norcodeine; Pentazocine; Phenmetrazine; Pholcodine; Propiram; Zipeprol; 2-((Dimethylamino)methyl)-1-(3-hydroxyphenyl)cyclohexanol
- (aa) Any compound (not being bupropion, cathinone, diethylpropion, pyrovalerone or a compound for the time being specified in sub-paragraph (a) above) structurally derived from 2-amino-1-phenyl-1-propanone by modification in any of the following ways, that is to say,
- (i) by substitution in the phenyl ring to any extent with alkyl, alkoxy, alkylendioxy, haloalkyl or halide substituents, whether or not further substituted in the phenyl ring by one or more other univalent substituents;
- (ii) by substitution at the 3-position with an alkyl substituent;
- (iii) by substitution at the nitrogen atom with alkyl or dialkyl groups, or by inclusion of the nitrogen atom in a cyclic structure.
- (ab) Any compound structurally derived from 2-aminopropan-1-one by substitution at the 1-position with any monocyclic, or fused polycyclic ring system (not being a phenyl ring or alkylendioxyphenyl ring system), whether or not the compound is further modified in any of the following ways, that is to say,
- (i) by substitution in the ring system to any extent with alkyl, alkoxy, haloalkyl or halide substituents, whether or not further substituted in the ring system by one or more other univalent substituents;
- (ii) by substitution at the 3-position with an alkyl substituent;
- (iii) by substitution at the 2-amino nitrogen atom with alkyl or dialkyl groups, or by inclusion of the 2-amino nitrogen atom in a cyclic structure.
- (ac) Any compound (not being pipradrol) structurally derived from piperidine, pyrrolidine, azepane, morpholine or pyridine by substitution at a ring carbon atom with a diphenylmethyl group, whether or not the compound is further modified in any of the following ways, that is to say,
- (i) by substitution in any of the phenyl rings to any extent with alkyl, alkoxy, haloalkyl or halide groups;
- (ii) by substitution at the methyl carbon atom with an alkyl, hydroxyalkyl or hydroxy group;
- (iii) by substitution at the ring nitrogen atom with an alkyl, alkenyl, haloalkyl or hydroxyalkyl group
- (b) any 5, 5 distributed barbituric acid
- (c) [2,3-Dihydro-5-methyl-3-(4-morpholinylmethyl)pyrrolo[1, 2, 3-de]-1,4-benzoxazin-6-yl]-1-naphthalenylmethanone.
- [9-Hydroxy-6-methyl-3-[5-phenylpentan-2-yl]oxy-5, 6, 6a, 7, 8, 9, 10, 10a-octahydrophenanthridin-1-yl] acetate.
- [9-Hydroxy-6-methyl-3-[5-phenylpentan-2-yl]oxy-5, 6, 6a, 7, 8, 9, 10, 10a-octahydrophenanthridin-1-yl] acetate.

9-(Hydroxymethyl)-6,6-dimethyl-3-(2-methyloctan-2-yl)-6a,7,10,10a-tetrahydrobenzo[c]chromen-1-ol.

Any compound structurally derived from 3-(1-naphthoyl)indole, 3-(2-naphthoyl)indole, 1H-indol-3-yl-(1-naphthyl)methane or 1H-indol-3-yl-(2-naphthyl)methane by substitution at the nitrogen atom of the indole ring by alkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl, cyanoalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, cycloalkylmethyl, cycloalkylethyl, (N-methylpiperidin-2-yl)methyl or 2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl, whether or not further substituted in the indole ring to any extent and whether or not substituted in the naphthyl ring to any extent.

Any compound structurally derived from 3-(1-naphthoyl)pyrrole or 3-(2-naphthoyl)pyrrole by substitution at the nitrogen atom of the pyrrole ring by alkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl, cyanoalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, cycloalkylmethyl, cycloalkylethyl, (N-methylpiperidin-2-yl)methyl or 2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl, whether or not further substituted in the pyrrole ring to any extent and whether or not substituted in the naphthyl ring to any extent.

Any compound structurally derived from 1-(1-naphthylmethylene)indene or 1-(2-naphthylmethylene)indene by substitution at the 3-position of the indene ring by alkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl, cyanoalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, cycloalkylmethyl, cycloalkylethyl, (N-methylpiperidin-2-yl)methyl or 2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl, whether or not further substituted in the indene ring to any extent and whether or not substituted in the naphthyl ring to any extent.

Nabilone.

Any compound structurally derived from 3-phenylacetylindole by substitution at the nitrogen atom of the indole ring by alkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl, cyanoalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, cycloalkylmethyl, cycloalkylethyl, (N-methylpiperidin-2-yl)methyl or 2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl, whether or not further substituted in the indole ring to any extent and whether or not substituted in the phenyl ring to any extent.

Any compound structurally derived from 2-(3-hydroxycyclohexyl)phenol by substitution at the 5-position of the phenolic ring by alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkylmethyl, cycloalkylethyl or 2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl, whether or not further substituted in the cyclohexyl ring to any extent.

Any compound structurally derived from 3-benzoylindole by substitution at the nitrogen atom of the indole ring by alkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl, cyanoalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, cycloalkylmethyl, cycloalkylethyl, (N-methylpiperidin-2-yl)methyl or 2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl, whether or not further substituted in the indole ring to any extent and whether or not substituted in the phenyl ring to any extent.

Any compound structurally derived from 3-(1-adamantoyl)indole or 3-(2-adamantoyl)indole by substitution at the nitrogen atom of the indole ring by alkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl, cyanoalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, cycloalkylmethyl, cycloalkylethyl, (N-methylpiperidin-2-yl)methyl or 2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl, whether or not further substituted in the indole ring to any extent and whether or not substituted in the adamantyl ring to any extent.

Any compound structurally derived from 3-(2,2,3,3-tetramethylcyclopropylcarbonyl)indole by substitution at the nitrogen atom of the indole ring by alkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl, cyanoalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, cycloalkylmethyl, cycloalkylethyl, (N-methylpiperidin-2-yl)methyl or 2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl, whether or not further substituted in the indole ring to any extent.

- (d) 1-Phenylcyclohexylamine or any compound (not being ketamine, tiletamine or a compound for the time being specified in paragraph 1(a) of the list of Class A drugs) structurally derived from 1-phenylcyclohexylamine or 2-amino-2-phenylcyclohexanone by modification in any of the following ways, that is to say,
- (i) by substitution at the nitrogen atom to any extent by alkyl, alkenyl or hydroxyalkyl groups, or replacement of the amino group with a 1-piperidyl, 1-pyrrolidyl or 1-azepyl group, whether or not the nitrogen containing ring is further substituted by one or more alkyl groups;
 - (ii) by substitution in the phenyl ring to any extent by amino, alkyl, hydroxy, alkoxy or halide substituents, whether or not further substituted in the phenyl ring to any extent;

- (iii) by substitution in the cyclohexyl or cyclohexanone ring by one or more alkyl substituents;
 - (iv) by replacement of the phenyl ring with a thienyl ring.
- 2 Any stereoisomeric form of a substance for the time being specified in paragraph 1 of the list of Class B drugs.
 - 2A. Any ester or ether of cannabinol or of a cannabinol derivative or of a substance for the time being specified in paragraph 1(ac), (c) or (d) of the list of Class B drugs.
 - 3 Any salt of a substance for the time being specified in paragraph 1, 2 or 2A of the list of Class B drugs.
 - 4 Any preparation or other product containing a substance or product for the time being specified in any of paragraphs 1 to 3 of the list of Class B drugs, not being a preparation falling within paragraph 6 of the list of Class A drugs.

List of Controlled Drugs classified in Schedule 2 to the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971

Class C Drugs

1. The following substances, namely:—
 - (a) Alprazolam; Amineptine; Aminorex; Benzphetamine; Bromazepam; Brotizolam; 7-bromo-5-(2-chlorophenyl)-1,3-dihydro-2H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one; Buprenorphine; Camazepam; Cathine; Cathinone; Chlordiazepoxide; Chlorphentermine; Clobazam; Clonazepam; Clorazepic acid; Clotiazepam; Cloxazolam; Delorazepam; Dextropropoxyphene; Diazepam; Diethylpropion; Estazolam; Ethchlorvynol; Ethinamate; Ethyl loflazepate; Fencamfamin; Fenethylline; Fenproporex; Fludiazepam; Flunitrazepam; Flurazepam; Gamma-butyrolactone; Halazepam; Haloxazolam; 4-Hydroxy-n-butyric acid; Ketamine; Ketazolam; Loprazolam; Lorazepam; Lormetazepam; Mazindol; Medazepam; Mefenorex; Mephentermine; Meprobamate; Mesocarb; Methyprylone; Midazolam; Nimetazepam; Nitrazepam; Nordazepam; Oxazepam; Oxazolam; Pemoline; Phendimetrazine; Phentermine; Pinazepam; Prazepam; Pyrovalerone; Temazepam; Tetrazepam; Triazolam; N-Ethylamphetamine; Zolpidem.
 - (b) 5 α -Androstane-3,17-diol; Androst-4-ene-3,17-diol; 1-Androstenediol; 1-Androstenedione; 4-Androstene-3, 17-dione; 5-Androstenedione; 5-Androstene-3, 17-diol; Atamestane; Bolandiol; Bolasterone; Bolazine; Boldenone; Boldione; Bolenol; Bolmantalate; 1,4-Butanediol; Calusterone; 4-Chloromethandienone; Clostebol; Danazol; Desoxymethyltestosterone; Drostanolone; Enestebol; Epitiostanol; Ethyloestrenol; Fluoxymesterone; Formebolone; Furazabol; Gestrinone; 3-Hydroxy-5 α -androstan-17-one. Mebolazine; Mepitiostane; Mesabolone; Mestanolone; Mesterolone; Methandienone; Methandriol; Methenolone; Methyltestosterone; Metribolone; Mibolone; Nandrolone; 19-Norandrostenedione; 19-Nor-4-Androstene-3, 17-dione; 19-Norandrosterone; 19-Nor-5-Androstene-3, 17-diol; Norboletone; Norclostebol; Norethandrolone; 19-Noretiocholanolone; Oripavine; Ovandrotone; Oxabolone; Oxandrolone; Oxymesterone; Oxymetholone; Pipradrol; Prasterone; Propetandrol; Prostanazol; Quinbolone; Roxibolone; Silandrone; Stanolone; Stanozolol; Stenbolone; Testosterone; Tetrahydrogestrinone; Thiomesterone; Trenbolone.
 - (c) any compound (not being Trilostane or a compound for the time being specified in sub-paragraph (b) above) structurally derived from 17-hydroxyandrostan-3-one or from 17-hydroxyestran-3-one by modification in any of the following ways, that is to say,
 - (i) by further substitution at position 17 by a methyl or ethyl group;
 - (ii) by substitution to any extent at one or more of positions 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 9, 11 or 16, but at no other position;
 - (iii) by unsaturation in the carbocyclic ring system to any extent, provided that there are no more than two ethylenic bonds in any one carbocyclic ring;
 - (iv) by fusion of ring A with a heterocyclic system;

- (ca) 1-benzylpiperazine or any compound structurally derived from 1-benzylpiperazine or 1-phenylpiperazine by modification in any of the following ways—
- by substitution at the second nitrogen atom of the piperazine ring with alkyl, benzyl, haloalkyl or phenyl groups;
- (ii) by substitution in the aromatic ring to any extent with alkyl, alkoxy, alkylendioxy, halide or haloalkyl groups.
- (d) any substance which is an ester or ether (or, where more than one hydroxyl function is available, both an ester and an ether) of a substance specified in sub-paragraph (b) or described in sub-paragraph (c) above;
- (e) Chorionic Gonadotrophin (HCG). Clenbuterol. Non-human chorionic gonadotrophin. Somatotropin. Somatrem. Somatropin. Zeranol. Zilpaterol.
- 2 Any stereoisomeric form of a substance for the time being specified in paragraph 1 of the list of Class C drugs not being phenylpropanolamine.
- 3 Any salt of a substance for the time being specified in paragraph 1 or 2 of the list of Class C drugs.
- 4 Any preparation or other product containing a substance for the time being specified in any of paragraphs 1 to 3 of the list of Class C drugs.

Meaning of certain expressions used in the description of classified drugs

“cannabinol derivatives” means the following substances, except where contained in cannabis or cannabis resin, namely tetrahydro derivatives of cannabinol and 3-alkyl homologues of cannabinol or of its tetrahydro derivatives;

“coca leaf” means the leaf of any plant of the genus *Erythroxylon* from whose leaves cocaine can be extracted either directly or by chemical transformation;

“concentrate of poppy-straw” means the material produced when poppy-straw has entered into a process for the concentration of its alkaloids;

“medicinal opium” means raw opium which has undergone the process necessary to adapt it for medicinal use in accordance with the requirements of the British Pharmacopoeia, whether it is in the form of powder or is granulated or is in any other form, and whether it is or is not mixed with neutral substances;

“opium poppy” means the plant of the species *Papaver somniferum* L;

“poppy straw” means all parts, except the seeds, of the opium poppy after mowing;

“raw opium” includes powdered or granulated opium but does not include medicinal opium.

Substances subject to a Temporary Drug Banning Order (for 12 months from 10 June 2013)

2-(4-Iodo-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-N-[(2-methoxyphenyl)methyl]ethanamine (25I-NBOMe);

2-(4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-N-[(2-methoxyphenyl)methyl]ethanamine (25B-NBOMe);

2-(2,5-Dimethoxy-4-methylphenyl)-N-[(2-methoxyphenyl)methyl]ethanamine (25D-NBOMe);

2-(4-Chloro-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-N-[(2-methoxyphenyl)methyl]ethanamine (25C-NBOMe);

1-(Benzofuran-5-yl)-propan-2-amine and its N-methyl derivatives
(5-APB);

1-(Benzofuran-6-yl)-propan-2-amine and its N-methyl derivatives

(6-APB);

1-(2,3-Dihydro-1-benzofuran-5-yl)propan-2-amine and its N-methyl derivatives (5-APDB);

1-(2,3-Dihydro-1-benzofuran-6-yl)propan-2-amine and its N-methyl derivatives (6-APDB);

2-(1H-Indol-5-yl)-1-methylethylamine (5-IT);

2-(1H-Indol-6-yl)-1-methylethylamine (6-IT).

N.B. Some of the simple derivatives of the temporarily banned drugs listed above are controlled (stereoisomers and salts, including salts of the stereoisomers).

Annex B

Penalties for Offences in relation to Controlled Substances Schedule 4 to the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971

Section	General Nature of Offence	Mode of Prosecution	Maximum penalty			
			Class A drug involved	Class B drug involved	Class C drug involved	General
Section 4(2)	Production, or being concerned in the production, of a controlled drug.	(a) Summary	6 months or £400, or both.	6 months or £400, or both.	3 months or £2,500, or both.	
		(b) On indictment	Life or a fine, or both.	14 years or a fine, or both.	14 years or a fine, or both.	
Section 4(3)	Supplying or offering to supply a controlled drug or being concerned in the doing of either activity by another.	(a) Summary	6 months or £400, or both.	6 months or £400, or both.	3 months or £2,500, or both.	
		(b) On indictment	Life or a fine, or both.	14 years or a fine, or both.	14 years or a fine, or both.	
Section 5(2)	Having possession of a controlled drug.	(a) Summary	6 months or £400, or both.	3 months or £2,500, or both.	3 months or £1,000, or both.	
		(b) On indictment	7 years or a fine, or both.	5 years or a fine, or both.	2 years or a fine, or both.	
Section 5(3)	Having possession of a controlled drug with intent to supply it to another.	(a) Summary	6 months or £400, or both.	6 months or £400, or both.	3 months or £2,500, or both.	

Section	General Nature of Offence	Mode of Prosecution	Maximum penalty			
			Class A drug involved	Class B drug involved	Class C drug involved	General
		(b) On indictment	Life or a fine, or both.	14 years or a fine, or both.	14 years or a fine, or both.	
Section 6(2)	Cultivation of cannabis plant.	(a) Summary				6 months or £400, or both.
		(b) On indictment				14 years or a fine, or both.
Section 8	Being the occupier, or concerned in the management, of premises and permitting or suffering certain activities to take place there.	(a) Summary	6 months or £400, or both.	6 months or £400, or both.	3 months or £2,500, or both.	
		(b) On indictment	14 years or a fine, or both.	14 years or a fine, or both.	14 years or a fine, or both.	
Section 9	Offences relating to opium.	(a) Summary				6 months or £400, or both.
		On indictment				14 years or a fine, or both.
Section 9A.	Prohibition of supply etc. of articles for administering or preparing controlled drugs.	Summary				6 months or level 5 on the standard scale, or both.
Section 11(2)	Contravention of directions relating to safe custody of controlled drugs.	(a) summary				6 months or £400, or both.
		(b) On indictment				2 years or a fine, or both.

Section	General Nature of Offence	Mode of Prosecution	Maximum penalty			
			Class A drug involved	Class B drug involved	Class C drug involved	General
Section 12(6)	Contravention of direction prohibiting practitioner etc. from possessing, supplying etc. controlled drugs.	(a) Summary	6 months or £400, or both.	6 months or £400, or both.	3 months or £2,500, or both.	
		(b) On indictment	14 years or a fine, or both.	14 years or a fine, or both.	14 years or a fine, or both.	
Section 13(3)	Contravention of direction prohibiting practitioner etc. from prescribing, supplying etc. controlled drugs.	(a) Summary	6 months or £400, or both.	6 months or £400, or both.	3 months or £2,500, or both.	
		(b) On indictment	14 years or a fine, or both.	14 years or a fine, or both.	14 years or a fine, or both.	
Section 17(3)	Failure to comply with notice requiring information relating to prescribing, supply etc. of drugs.	Summary				level 3 on the standard scale.
Section 17(4)	Giving false information in purported compliance with notice requiring information relating to prescribing, supply etc. of drugs.	(a) Summary				6 months or £400, or both.
		(b) On indictment				2 years or a fine, or both.
Section 18(1)	Contravention of regulations (other than regulations relating to addicts).	(a) Summary				6 months or £400, or both
		(b) On indictment				2 years or a fine, or both.

Section	General Nature of Offence	Mode of Prosecution	Maximum penalty			
			Class A drug involved	Class B drug involved	Class C drug involved	General
Section 18(2)	Contravention of terms of licence or other authority (other than licence issued under regulations relating to addicts).	(a) Summary				6 months or £400, or both
		(b) On indictment				2 years or a fine, or both.
Section 18(3)	Giving false information in purported compliance with obligation to give information imposed under or by virtue of regulations.	(a) Summary				6 months or £400, or both
		(b) On indictment				2 years or a fine, or both.
Section 18(4)	Giving false information, or producing document etc. containing false statement etc., for purposes of obtaining issue or renewal of a licence or other authority.	(a) Summary				6 months or £400, or both
		(b) On indictment				2 years or a fine, or both.
Section 20	Assisting in or inducing commission outside United Kingdom of an offence punishable under a corresponding law.	(a) Summary				6 months or £400, or both
		(b) On indictment				14 years or a fine, or both.

Section	General Nature of Offence	Mode of Prosecution	Maximum penalty			
			Class A drug involved	Class B drug involved	Class C drug involved	General
Section 23(4)	Obstructing exercise of powers of search etc. or concealing books, drugs etc.	(a) Summary				6 months or £400, or both
		(b) On indictment				2 years or a fine, or both.

Drug Abuse

Mr Easton asked the Minister of Justice how he is cooperating with the Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety to tackle drug abuse.

(AQW 31939/11-15)

Mr Ford: The Department of Justice is a major contributor to the outcomes included in the New Strategic Direction for Alcohol and Drugs 2011 – 16, a strategy led by Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety.

Criminal Justice organisations have a key role to play in addressing priorities in this Strategy which relate to alcohol and drug related crime and anti-social behaviour and reducing the availability of illicit drugs. Work to tackle these issues is taken forward through a range of structures including the Organised Crime Task Force, Policing and Community Safety Partnerships and the Law and Criminal Justice Advisory Group.

In addition, the Department of Justice is one of the lead partners in the Drug and Alcohol Management Information System (DAMIS). Within this system, those working in community, voluntary and statutory organisations are encouraged to report new drugs or new drug trends, so that, if appropriate, this information can be shared with all frontline staff in both the health and justice sectors, thus improving the response to new and developing drug situations across Northern Ireland.

It has been recognised that partnership working is key to progressing the overall aim of the NSD which is to reduce the level of alcohol- and drug- related harm in Northern Ireland. I am committed to joint working to tackle these issues through a partnership approach.

Illegal Drugs

Mr Easton asked the Minister of Justice whether his Department has powers to prevent people buying drugs or illegal highs online.

(AQW 31940/11-15)

Mr Ford: The Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 (“the Act”) which applies across the United Kingdom prohibits the production, import, export, possession and supply of drugs controlled under three classifications: Class A, Class B and Class C.

Drugs listed within each of those classifications are extensive and chemically defined. Broadly speaking Class A includes drugs such as heroin, cocaine, ecstasy and LSD. Class B drugs include amphetamines, barbiturates and cannabis. Class C drugs include tranquillisers, valium and anabolic steroids. Annex A provides the list of substances classified as controlled drugs as set out in Schedule 2 to the Act.

Temporary Drug Banning Orders (TDBOs), effective for up to 12 months, can also be made by the Home Secretary under the Act. TDBOs provide for emerging substances such as “legal highs” that have not yet been assessed by the Advisory Council for the Misuse of Drugs for listing by the Home Secretary. A list of the substances currently subject to Temporary Drug Banning Orders is at the foot of Annex A.

Tables showing the offences and penalties under the Act are provided at Annex B. Import, export, possession and supply of a controlled drug are offences, whether committed online or otherwise.

Annex A

List of Controlled Drugs classified in Schedule 2 to the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971

Class A Drugs

1. The following substances and products, namely: —

- (a) Acetorphine; Alfentanil; Allylprodine; Alphacetylmethadol; Alphameprodine; Alphamethadol; Alphaprodine; Anileridine; Benzethidine; Benzylmorphine (3-benzylmorphine); Betacetylmethadol; Betameprodine; Betamethadol; Betaprodine; Bezitramide; Bufotenine; Carfentanil; Clonitazene; Coca leaf; Cocaine; Desomorphine; Dextromoramide; Diamorphine; Diampromide; Diethylthiambutene; Difenoxin (1-(3-cyano-3,3-diphenylpropyl)-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid); Dihydrocodeinone O-carboxymethylxime; Dihydroetorphine; Dihydromorphine; Dimenoxadole; Dimepheptanol; Dimethylthiambutene; Dioxaphetyl butyrate; Diphenoxylate. Dipipanone; Drotebanol (3,4-dimethoxy-17-methylmorphinan-6 beta, 14-diol); Ecgonine, and any derivative of ecgonine which is convertible to ecgonine or to cocaine; Ethylmethylthiambutene; Eticyclidine; Etonitazene; Etorphine; Etoxidine; Etryptamine; Fentanyl; Fungus (of any kind) which contains psilocin or an ester of psilocin; Furethidine; Hydrocodone; Hydromorphinol; Hydromorphone; Hydroxypethidine; Isomethadone; Ketobemidone; Levomethorphan; Levomoramide; Levophenacymorphan; Levorphanol; Lofentanil; Lysergamide; Lysergide and other N-alkyl derivatives of lysergamide; Mescaline; Metazocine; Methadone; Methadyl acetate; Methylamphetamine; Methyl-desorphine; Methyl-dihydromorphine (6-methyl-dihydromorphine); Metopon; Morpheridine; Morphine; Morphine methobromide, morphine N-oxide and other pentavalent nitrogen morphine derivatives; Myrophine. Nicomorphine (3,6-dinicotinoyl-morphine); Noracymethadol; Norlevorphanol; Normethadone; Normorphine; Norpipanone; Opium, whether raw, prepared or medicinal; Oxycodone; Oxymorphone; Pethidine; Phenadoxone; Phenampromide; Phenazocine; Phencyclidine; Phenomorphan; Phenoperidine; Piminodine; Piritramide; Poppy-straw and concentrate of poppy-straw; Proheptazine; Properidine (1-methyl-4-phenyl-piperidine-4-carboxylic acid isopropyl ester); Psilocin; Racemethorphan; Racemoramide; Racemorphan; Remifentanyl; Rolicyclidine; Sufentanil; Tapentadol Tenocyclidine; Thebacon; Thebaine; Tilidate; Trimeperidine; 4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxy-alpha-methylphenethylamine; 4-Cyano-2-dimethylamino-4,4-diphenylbutane. 4-Cyano-1-methyl-4-phenyl-piperidine; N,N-Diethyltryptamine. N,N-Dimethyltryptamine; 2,5-Dimethoxy-alpha,4-dimethylphenethylamine; N-Hydroxy-tenamphetamine; 1-Methyl-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid; 2-Methyl-3-morpholino-1,1-diphenylpropanecarboxylic acid; 4-Methyl-aminorex; 4-Phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester.

- (b) any compound (not being a compound for the time being specified in sub-paragraph (a) above) structurally derived from tryptamine or from a ring-hydroxy tryptamine by substitution at the nitrogen atom of the sidechain with one or more alkyl substituents but no other substituent;

(ba) the following phenethylamine; derivatives, namely:—

Allyl(α -methyl-3,4-methylenedioxyphenethyl)amine; 2-Amino-1-(2,5-dimethoxy-4-methylphenyl) ethanol; 2-Amino-1-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)ethanol; Benzyl(α -methyl-3,4-methylenedioxyphenethyl) amine; 4-Bromo- β ,2,5-trimethoxyphenethylamine; N-(4-sec-Butylthio-2,5-dimethoxyphenethyl) hydroxylamine; Cyclopropylmethyl(α -methyl-3,4-methylenedioxyphenethyl)amine; 2-(4,7-Dimethoxy-2,3-dihydro-1H-indan-5-yl)ethylamine; 2-(4,7-Dimethoxy-2,3-dihydro-1H-indan-5-yl)-1-methylethylamine; 2-(2,5-Dimethoxy-4-methylphenyl)cyclopropylamine; 2-(1,4-Dimethoxy-2-naphthyl)ethylamine; 2-(1,4-Dimethoxy-2-naphthyl)-1-methylethylamine; N-(2,5-Dimethoxy-4-propylthiophenethyl)hydroxylamine; 2-(1,4-Dimethoxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-2-naphthyl)

ethylamine; 2-(1,4-Dimethoxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-2-naphthyl)-1-methylethylamine; α,α -Dimethyl-3,4-methylenedioxyphenethylamine; α,α -Dimethyl-3,4-methylenedioxyphenethyl(methyl)amine; Dimethyl(α -methyl-3,4-methylenedioxyphenethyl)amine; N-(4-Ethylthio-2,5-dimethoxyphenethyl)hydroxylamine; 4-Iodo-2,5-dimethoxy- α -methylphenethyl(dimethyl)amine; 2-(1,4-Methano-5,8-dimethoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-6-naphthyl)ethylamine; 2-(1,4-Methano-5,8-dimethoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-6-naphthyl)-1-methylethylamine; 2-(5-Methoxy-2,2-dimethyl-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran-6-yl)-1-methylethylamine; 2-Methoxyethyl(α -methyl-3,4-methylenedioxyphenethyl)amine; 2-(5-Methoxy-2-methyl-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran-6-yl)-1-methylethylamine; β -Methoxy-3,4-methylenedioxyphenethylamine; 1-(3,4-Methylenedioxybenzyl)butyl(ethyl)amine; 1-(3,4-Methylenedioxybenzyl)butyl(methyl)amine; 2-(α -Methyl-3,4-methylenedioxyphenethylamino)ethanol- α -Methyl-3,4-methylenedioxyphenethyl(prop-2-ynyl)amine; N-Methyl-N-(α -methyl-3,4-methylenedioxyphenethyl)hydroxylamine; O-Methyl-N-(α -methyl-3,4-methylenedioxyphenethyl)hydroxylamine; α -Methyl-4-(methylthio)phenethylamine; β ,3,4,5-Tetramethoxyphenethylamine; β ,2,5-Trimethoxy-4-methylphenethylamine;

- (c) any compound (not being methoxyphenamine or a compound for the time being specified in sub-paragraph (a) above) structurally derived from phenethylamine, an N-alkylphenethylamine, alpha-methylphenethylamine, an N-alkyl-alpha-methylphenethylamine, alpha-ethylphenethylamine, or an N-alkyl-alpha-ethylphenethylamine by substitution in the ring to any extent with alkyl, alkoxy, alkylene-dioxy or halide substituents, whether or not further substituted in the ring by one or more other univalent substituents.
- (d) any compound (not being a compound for the time being specified in sub-paragraph (a) above) structurally derived from fentanyl by modification in any of the following ways, that is to say,—
- (i) by replacement of the phenyl portion of the phenethyl group by any heteromonocycle whether or not further substituted in the heterocycle;
 - (ii) by substitution in the phenethyl group with alkyl, alkenyl, alkoxy, hydroxy, halogeno, haloalkyl, amino or nitro groups;
 - (iii) by substitution in the piperidine ring with alkyl or alkenyl groups;
 - (iv) by substitution in the aniline ring with alkyl, alkoxy, alkylendioxy, halogeno or haloalkyl groups;
 - (v) by substitution at the 4-position of the piperidine ring with any alkoxy-carbonyl or alkoxyalkyl or acyloxy group;
 - (vi) by replacement of the N-propionyl group by another acyl group;
- (e) any compound (not being a compound for the time being specified in sub-paragraph (a) above) structurally derived from pethidine by modification in any of the following ways, that is to say,
- (i) by replacement of the 1-methyl group by an acyl, alkyl whether or not unsaturated, benzyl or phenethyl group, whether or not further substituted;
 - (ii) by substitution in the piperidine ring with alkyl or alkenyl groups or with a propano bridge, whether or not further substituted;
 - (iii) by substitution in the 4-phenyl ring with alkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, halogeno or haloalkyl groups;
 - (iv) by replacement of the 4-ethoxycarbonyl by any other alkoxy-carbonyl or any alkoxyalkyl or acyloxy group;
 - (v) by formation of an N-oxide or of a quaternary base.
- 2 Any stereoisomeric form of a substance for the time being specified in paragraph 1 above not being dextromethorphan or dextrorphan.
- 3 Any ester or ether of a substance for the time being specified in paragraph 1 or 2 which is not listed as a Class B drug.
- 4 Any salt of a substance for the time being specified in any of paragraphs 1 to 3 above.

- 5 Any preparation or other product containing a substance or product for the time being specified in any of paragraphs 1 to 4 above.
- 6 Any preparation designed for administration by injection which includes a substance or product for the time being specified in any of paragraphs 1 to 3 of the list of Class B drugs.

List of Controlled Drugs classified in Schedule 2 to the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971

Class B Drugs

The following substances and products, namely:

- 1 —
- (a) Acetyldihydrocodeine; Amphetamine; Cannabinol; Cannabinol derivatives; Cannabis and cannabis resin; Codeine; Dihydrocodeine; Ethylmorphine (3-ethylmorphine); Glutethimide; Lefetamine; Mecloqualone; Methaqualone; Methcathinone; a-Methylphenethylhydroxylamine; Methylphenidate; Methylphenobarbitone; Nicodine; Nicodicodine (6-nicotinoyldihydrocodeine); Norcodeine; Pentazocine; Phenmetrazine; Pholcodine; Propiram; Zipeprol; 2-((Dimethylamino)methyl)-1-(3-hydroxyphenyl)cyclohexanol
- (aa) Any compound (not being bupropion, cathinone, diethylpropion, pyrovalerone or a compound for the time being specified in sub-paragraph (a) above) structurally derived from 2-amino-1-phenyl-1-propanone by modification in any of the following ways, that is to say,
- (i) by substitution in the phenyl ring to any extent with alkyl, alkoxy, alkylendioxy, haloalkyl or halide substituents, whether or not further substituted in the phenyl ring by one or more other univalent substituents;
- (ii) by substitution at the 3-position with an alkyl substituent;
- (iii) by substitution at the nitrogen atom with alkyl or dialkyl groups, or by inclusion of the nitrogen atom in a cyclic structure.
- (ab) Any compound structurally derived from 2-aminopropan-1-one by substitution at the 1-position with any monocyclic, or fused polycyclic ring system (not being a phenyl ring or alkylendioxyphenyl ring system), whether or not the compound is further modified in any of the following ways, that is to say,
- (i) by substitution in the ring system to any extent with alkyl, alkoxy, haloalkyl or halide substituents, whether or not further substituted in the ring system by one or more other univalent substituents;
- (ii) by substitution at the 3-position with an alkyl substituent;
- (iii) by substitution at the 2-amino nitrogen atom with alkyl or dialkyl groups, or by inclusion of the 2-amino nitrogen atom in a cyclic structure.
- (ac) Any compound (not being pipradrol) structurally derived from piperidine, pyrrolidine, azepane, morpholine or pyridine by substitution at a ring carbon atom with a diphenylmethyl group, whether or not the compound is further modified in any of the following ways, that is to say,
- (i) by substitution in any of the phenyl rings to any extent with alkyl, alkoxy, haloalkyl or halide groups;
- (ii) by substitution at the methyl carbon atom with an alkyl, hydroxyalkyl or hydroxy group;
- (iii) by substitution at the ring nitrogen atom with an alkyl, alkenyl, haloalkyl or hydroxyalkyl group
- (b) any 5, 5 distributed barbituric acid
- (c) [2,3-Dihydro-5-methyl-3-(4-morpholinylmethyl)pyrrolo[1, 2, 3-de]-1,4-benzoxazin-6-yl]-1-naphthalenylmethanone.

[9-Hydroxy-6-methyl-3-[5-phenylpentan-2-yl] oxy-5, 6, 6a, 7, 8, 9, 10, 10a-octahydrophenanthridin-1-yl] acetate.

[9-Hydroxy-6-methyl-3-[5-phenylpentan-2-yl] oxy-5, 6, 6a, 7, 8, 9, 10, 10a-octahydrophenanthridin-1-yl] acetate.

9-(Hydroxymethyl)-6, 6-dimethyl-3-(2-methyloctan-2-yl)-6a, 7, 10, 10a-tetrahydrobenzo[c]chromen-1-ol.

Any compound structurally derived from 3-(1-naphthoyl)indole, 3-(2-naphthoyl) indole, 1H-indol-3-yl-(1-naphthyl)methane or 1H-indol-3-yl-(2-naphthyl)methane by substitution at the nitrogen atom of the indole ring by alkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl, cyanoalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, cycloalkylmethyl, cycloalkylethyl, (N-methylpiperidin-2-yl)methyl or 2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl, whether or not further substituted in the indole ring to any extent and whether or not substituted in the naphthyl ring to any extent.

Any compound structurally derived from 3-(1-naphthoyl)pyrrole or 3-(2-naphthoyl)pyrrole by substitution at the nitrogen atom of the pyrrole ring by alkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl, cyanoalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, cycloalkylmethyl, cycloalkylethyl, (N-methylpiperidin-2-yl)methyl or 2-(4-morpholinyl) ethyl, whether or not further substituted in the pyrrole ring to any extent and whether or not substituted in the naphthyl ring to any extent.

Any compound structurally derived from 1-(1-naphthylmethylene)indene or 1-(2-naphthylmethylene) indene by substitution at the 3-position of the indene ring by alkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl, cyanoalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, cycloalkylmethyl, cycloalkylethyl, (N-methylpiperidin-2-yl)methyl or 2-(4-morpholinyl) ethyl, whether or not further substituted in the indene ring to any extent and whether or not substituted in the naphthyl ring to any extent.

Nabilone.

Any compound structurally derived from 3-phenylacetylindole by substitution at the nitrogen atom of the indole ring by alkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl, cyanoalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, cycloalkylmethyl, cycloalkylethyl, (N-methylpiperidin-2-yl)methyl or 2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl, whether or not further substituted in the indole ring to any extent and whether or not substituted in the phenyl ring to any extent.

Any compound structurally derived from 2-(3-hydroxycyclohexyl)phenol by substitution at the 5-position of the phenolic ring by alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkylmethyl, cycloalkylethyl or 2-(4-morpholinyl) ethyl, whether or not further substituted in the cyclohexyl ring to any extent.

Any compound structurally derived from 3-benzoylindole by substitution at the nitrogen atom of the indole ring by alkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl, cyanoalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, cycloalkylmethyl, cycloalkylethyl, (N-methylpiperidin-2-yl)methyl or 2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl, whether or not further substituted in the indole ring to any extent and whether or not substituted in the phenyl ring to any extent.

Any compound structurally derived from 3-(1-adamantoyl)indole or 3-(2-adamantoyl)indole by substitution at the nitrogen atom of the indole ring by alkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl, cyanoalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, cycloalkylmethyl, cycloalkylethyl, (N-methylpiperidin-2-yl)methyl or 2-(4-morpholinyl) ethyl, whether or not further substituted in the indole ring to any extent and whether or not substituted in the adamantyl ring to any extent.

Any compound structurally derived from 3-(2,2,3,3-tetramethylcyclopropylcarbonyl)indole by substitution at the nitrogen atom of the indole ring by alkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl, cyanoalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, cycloalkylmethyl, cycloalkylethyl, (N-methylpiperidin-2-yl)methyl or 2-(4-morpholinyl) ethyl, whether or not further substituted in the indole ring to any extent.

- (d) 1-Phenylcyclohexylamine or any compound (not being ketamine, tiletamine or a compound for the time being specified in paragraph 1(a) of the list of Class A drugs) structurally derived from 1-phenylcyclohexylamine or 2-amino-2-phenylcyclohexanone by modification in any of the following ways, that is to say,

- (i) by substitution at the nitrogen atom to any extent by alkyl, alkenyl or hydroxyalkyl groups, or replacement of the amino group with a 1-piperidyl, 1-pyrrolidyl or 1-azepyl group, whether or not the nitrogen containing ring is further substituted by one or more alkyl groups;
 - (ii) by substitution in the phenyl ring to any extent by amino, alkyl, hydroxy, alkoxy or halide substituents, whether or not further substituted in the phenyl ring to any extent;
 - (iii) by substitution in the cyclohexyl or cyclohexanone ring by one or more alkyl substituents;
 - (iv) by replacement of the phenyl ring with a thienyl ring.
- 2 Any stereoisomeric form of a substance for the time being specified in paragraph 1 of the list of Class B drugs.
- 2A. Any ester or ether of cannabinol or of a cannabinol derivative or of a substance for the time being specified in paragraph 1(ac), (c) or (d) of the list of Class B drugs.
- 3 Any salt of a substance for the time being specified in paragraph 1, 2 or 2A of the list of Class B drugs.
- 4 Any preparation or other product containing a substance or product for the time being specified in any of paragraphs 1 to 3 of the list of Class B drugs, not being a preparation falling within paragraph 6 of the list of Class A drugs.

List of Controlled Drugs classified in Schedule 2 to the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971

Class C Drugs

1. The following substances, namely:—
- (a) Alprazolam; Amineptine; Aminorex; Benzphetamine; Bromazepam; Brotizolam; 7-bromo-5-(2-chlorophenyl)-1,3-dihydro-2H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one; Buprenorphine; Camazepam; Cathine; Cathinone; Chlordiazepoxide; Chlorphentermine; Clobazam; Clonazepam; Clorazepic acid; Clotiazepam; Cloxazolam; Delorazepam; Dextropropoxyphene; Diazepam; Diethylpropion; Estazolam; Ethchlorvynol; Ethinamate; Ethyl loflazepate; Fencamfamin; Fenethylline; Fenproporex; Fludiazepam; Flunitrazepam; Flurazepam; Gamma-butyrolactone; Halazepam; Haloxazolam; 4-Hydroxy-n-butyric acid; Ketamine; Ketazolam; Loprazolam; Lorazepam; Lormetazepam; Mazindol; Medazepam; Mefenorex; Mephentermine; Meprobamate; Mesocarb; Methpyrhone; Midazolam; Nimetazepam; Nitrazepam; Nordazepam; Oxazepam; Oxazolam; Pemoline; Phendimetrazine; Phentermine; Pinazepam; Prazepam; Pyrovalerone; Temazepam; Tetrazepam; Triazolam; N-Ethylamphetamine; Zolpidem.
 - (b) 5 α -Androstane-3,17-diol; Androst-4-ene-3,17-diol; 1-Androstenediol; 1-Androstenedione; 4-Androstene-3, 17-dione; 5-Androstenedione; 5-Androstene-3, 17-diol; Atamestane; Bolandiol; Bolasterone; Bolazine; Boldenone; Boldione; Bolenol; Bolmantalate; 1,4-Butanediol; Calusterone; 4-Chloromethandienone; Clostebol; Danazol; Desoxymethyltestosterone; Drostanolone; Enestebol; Epitiostanol; Ethyloestrenol; Fluoxymesterone; Formebolone; Furazabol; Gestrinone; 3-Hydroxy-5 α -androstane-17-one. Mebolazine; Mepitiostane; Mesabolone; Mestanolone; Mesterolone; Methandienone; Methandriol; Methenolone; Methyltestosterone; Metribolone; Mibolerone; Nandrolone; 19-Norandrostenedione; 19-Nor-4-Androstene-3, 17-dione; 19-Norandrosterone; 19-Nor-5-Androstene-3, 17-diol; Norboletone; Norclostebol; Norethandrolone; 19-Noretiocholanolone; Oripavine; Ovandrotonone; Oxabolone; Oxandrolone; Oxymesterone; Oxymetholone; Pipradrol; Prasterone; Propetandrol; Prostanazol; Quinbolone; Roxibolone; Silandrone; Stanolone; Stanozolol; Stenbolone; Testosterone; Tetrahydrogestrinone; Thiomesterone; Trenbolone.
 - (c) any compound (not being Trilostane or a compound for the time being specified in sub-paragraph (b) above) structurally derived from 17-hydroxyandrostane-3-one or from 17-hydroxyestrane-3-one by modification in any of the following ways, that is to say,
 - (i) by further substitution at position 17 by a methyl or ethyl group;

- (ii) by substitution to any extent at one or more of positions 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 9, 11 or 16, but at no other position;
 - (iii) by unsaturation in the carbocyclic ring system to any extent, provided that there are no more than two ethylenic bonds in any one carbocyclic ring;
 - (iv) by fusion of ring A with a heterocyclic system;
- (ca) 1-benzylpiperazine or any compound structurally derived from 1-benzylpiperazine or 1-phenylpiperazine by modification in any of the following ways—
- by substitution at the second nitrogen atom of the piperazine ring with alkyl, benzyl, haloalkyl or phenyl groups;
 - (ii) by substitution in the aromatic ring to any extent with alkyl, alkoxy, alkylendioxy, halide or haloalkyl groups.
- (d) any substance which is an ester or ether (or, where more than one hydroxyl function is available, both an ester and an ether) of a substance specified in sub-paragraph (b) or described in sub-paragraph (c) above;
- (e) Chorionic Gonadotrophin (HCG). Clenbuterol. Non-human chorionic gonadotrophin. Somatotropin. Somatrem. Somatropin. Zeranol. Zilpaterol.
- 2 Any stereoisomeric form of a substance for the time being specified in paragraph 1 of the list of Class C drugs not being phenylpropanolamine.
- 3 Any salt of a substance for the time being specified in paragraph 1 or 2 of the list of Class C drugs.
- 4 Any preparation or other product containing a substance for the time being specified in any of paragraphs 1 to 3 of the list of Class C drugs.

Meaning of certain expressions used in the description of classified drugs

“cannabinol derivatives” means the following substances, except where contained in cannabis or cannabis resin, namely tetrahydro derivatives of cannabinol and 3-alkyl homologues of cannabinol or of its tetrahydro derivatives;

“coca leaf” means the leaf of any plant of the genus *Erythroxylon* from whose leaves cocaine can be extracted either directly or by chemical transformation;

“concentrate of poppy-straw” means the material produced when poppy-straw has entered into a process for the concentration of its alkaloids;

“medicinal opium” means raw opium which has undergone the process necessary to adapt it for medicinal use in accordance with the requirements of the British Pharmacopoeia, whether it is in the form of powder or is granulated or is in any other form, and whether it is or is not mixed with neutral substances;

“opium poppy” means the plant of the species *Papaver somniferum* L;

“poppy straw” means all parts, except the seeds, of the opium poppy after mowing;

“raw opium” includes powdered or granulated opium but does not include medicinal opium.

Substances subject to a Temporary Drug Banning Order (for 12 months from 10 June 2013)

2-(4-Iodo-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-N-[(2-methoxyphenyl)methyl]ethanamine (25I-NBOMe);

2-(4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-N-[(2-methoxyphenyl)methyl]ethanamine (25B-NBOMe);

2-(2,5-Dimethoxy-4-methylphenyl)-N-[(2-methoxyphenyl)methyl]ethanamine (25D-NBOMe);

2-(4-Chloro-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-N-[(2-methoxyphenyl)methyl]ethanamine (25C-NBOMe);

1-(Benzofuran-5-yl)-propan-2-amine and its N-methyl derivatives

(5-APB);

1-(Benzofuran-6-yl)-propan-2-amine and its N-methyl derivatives

(6-APB);

1-(2,3-Dihydro-1-benzofuran-5-yl)-propan-2-amine and its N-methyl derivatives (5-APDB);

1-(2,3-Dihydro-1-benzofuran-6-yl)-propan-2-amine and its N-methyl derivatives (6-APDB);

2-(1H-Indol-5-yl)-1-methylethylamine (5-IT);

2-(1H-Indol-6-yl)-1-methylethylamine (6-IT).

N.B. Some of the simple derivatives of the temporarily banned drugs listed above are controlled (stereoisomers and salts, including salts of the stereoisomers).

Annex B

Penalties for Offences in relation to Controlled Substances Schedule 4 to the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971

Section	General Nature of Offence	Mode of Prosecution	Maximum penalty			
			Class A drug involved	Class B drug involved	Class C drug involved	General
Section 4(2)	Production, or being concerned in the production, of a controlled drug.	(a) Summary	6 months or £400, or both.	6 months or £400, or both.	3 months or £2,500, or both.	
		(b) On indictment	Life or a fine, or both.	14 years or a fine, or both.	14 years or a fine, or both.	
Section 4(3)	Supplying or offering to supply a controlled drug or being concerned in the doing of either activity by another.	(a) Summary	6 months or £400, or both.	6 months or £400, or both.	3 months or £2,500, or both.	
		(b) On indictment	Life or a fine, or both.	14 years or a fine, or both.	14 years or a fine, or both.	
Section 5(2)	Having possession of a controlled drug.	(a) Summary	6 months or £400, or both.	3 months or £2,500, or both.	3 months or £1,000, or both.	
		(b) On indictment	7 years or a fine, or both.	5 years or a fine, or both.	2 years or a fine, or both.	

Section	General Nature of Offence	Mode of Prosecution	Maximum penalty			
			Class A drug involved	Class B drug involved	Class C drug involved	General
Section 5(3)	Having possession of a controlled drug with intent to supply it to another.	(a) Summary	6 months or £400, or both.	6 months or £400, or both.	3 months or £2,500, or both.	
		(b) On indictment	Life or a fine, or both.	14 years or a fine, or both.	14 years or a fine, or both.	
Section 6(2)	Cultivation of cannabis plant.	(a) Summary				6 months or £400, or both.
		(b) On indictment				14 years or a fine, or both.
Section 8	Being the occupier, or concerned in the management, of premises and permitting or suffering certain activities to take place there.	(a) Summary	6 months or £400, or both.	6 months or £400, or both.	3 months or £2,500, or both.	
		(b) On indictment	14 years or a fine, or both.	14 years or a fine, or both.	14 years or a fine, or both.	
Section 9	Offences relating to opium.	(a) Summary				6 months or £400, or both.
		On indictment				14 years or a fine, or both.
Section 9A.	Prohibition of supply etc. of articles for administering or preparing controlled drugs.	Summary				6 months or level 5 on the standard scale, or both.
Section 11(2)	Contravention of directions relating to safe custody of controlled drugs.	(a) summary				6 months or £400, or both.
		(b) On indictment				2 years or a fine, or both.

Section	General Nature of Offence	Mode of Prosecution	Maximum penalty			
			Class A drug involved	Class B drug involved	Class C drug involved	General
Section 12(6)	Contravention of direction prohibiting practitioner etc. from possessing, supplying etc. controlled drugs.	(a) Summary	6 months or £400, or both.	6 months or £400, or both.	3 months or £2,500, or both.	
		(b) On indictment	14 years or a fine, or both.	14 years or a fine, or both.	14 years or a fine, or both.	
Section 13(3)	Contravention of direction prohibiting practitioner etc. from prescribing, supplying etc. controlled drugs.	(a) Summary	6 months or £400, or both.	6 months or £400, or both.	3 months or £2,500, or both.	
		(b) On indictment	14 years or a fine, or both.	14 years or a fine, or both.	14 years or a fine, or both.	
Section 17(3)	Failure to comply with notice requiring information relating to prescribing, supply etc. of drugs.	Summary				level 3 on the standard scale.
Section 17(4)	Giving false information in purported compliance with notice requiring information relating to prescribing, supply etc. of drugs.	(a) Summary				6 months or £400, or both.
		(b) On indictment				2 years or a fine, or both.
Section 18(1)	Contravention of regulations (other than regulations relating to addicts).	(a) Summary				6 months or £400, or both
		(b) On indictment				2 years or a fine, or both.

Section	General Nature of Offence	Mode of Prosecution	Maximum penalty			
			Class A drug involved	Class B drug involved	Class C drug involved	General
Section 18(2)	Contravention of terms of licence or other authority (other than licence issued under regulations relating to addicts).	(a) Summary				6 months or £400, or both
		(b) On indictment				2 years or a fine, or both.
Section 18(3)	Giving false information in purported compliance with obligation to give information imposed under or by virtue of regulations.	(a) Summary				6 months or £400, or both
		(b) On indictment				2 years or a fine, or both.
Section 18(4)	Giving false information, or producing document etc. containing false statement etc., for purposes of obtaining issue or renewal of a licence or other authority.	(a) Summary				6 months or £400, or both
		(b) On indictment				2 years or a fine, or both.
Section 20	Assisting in or inducing commission outside United Kingdom of an offence punishable under a corresponding law.	(a) Summary				6 months or £400, or both
		(b) On indictment				14 years or a fine, or both.

Section	General Nature of Offence	Mode of Prosecution	Maximum penalty			
			Class A drug involved	Class B drug involved	Class C drug involved	General
Section 23(4)	Obstructing exercise of powers of search etc. or concealing books, drugs etc.	(a) Summary				6 months or £400, or both
		(b) On indictment				2 years or a fine, or both.

Illegal Drugs

Mr Easton asked the Minister of Justice to detail all the illegal drugs that people can be prosecuted for possession.

(AQW 31941/11-15)

Mr Ford: The Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 (“the Act”) which applies across the United Kingdom prohibits the production, import, export, possession and supply of drugs controlled under three classifications: Class A, Class B and Class C.

Drugs listed within each of those classifications are extensive and chemically defined. Broadly speaking Class A includes drugs such as heroin, cocaine, ecstasy and LSD. Class B drugs include amphetamines, barbiturates and cannabis. Class C drugs include tranquillisers, valium and anabolic steroids. Annex A provides the list of substances classified as controlled drugs as set out in Schedule 2 to the Act.

Temporary Drug Banning Orders (TDBOs), effective for up to 12 months, can also be made by the Home Secretary under the Act. TDBOs provide for emerging substances such as “legal highs” that have not yet been assessed by the Advisory Council for the Misuse of Drugs for listing by the Home Secretary. A list of the substances currently subject to Temporary Drug Banning Orders is at the foot of Annex A.

Tables showing the offences and penalties under the Act are provided at Annex B. Import, export, possession and supply of a controlled drug are offences, whether committed online or otherwise.

Annex A

List of Controlled Drugs classified in Schedule 2 to the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971

Class A Drugs

- The following substances and products, namely: —
 - Acetorphine; Alfentanil; Allylprodine; Alphacetylmethadol; Alphameprodine; Alphamethadol; Alphaprodine; Anileridine; Benzethidine; Benzylmorphine (3-benzylmorphine); Betacetylmethadol; Betameprodine; Betamethadol; Betaprodine; Bezitramide; Bufotenine; Carfentanil; Clonitazene; Coca leaf; Cocaine; Desomorphine; Dextromoramide; Diamorphine; Diampromide; Diethylthiambutene; Difenoxin (1-(3-cyano-3,3-diphenylpropyl) -4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid); Dihydrocodeinone O-carboxymethyloxime; Dihydroetorphine; Dihydromorphine; Dimenoxadole; Dimepheptanol; Dimethylthiambutene; Dioxaphetyl butyrate; Diphenoxylate. Dipipanone; Drotebanol (3,4-dimethoxy-17-methylmorphinan-6 beta, 14-diol); Ecgonine, and any derivative of ecgonine which is convertible to ecgonine or to cocaine; Ethylmethylthiambutene; Eticyclidine; Etonitazene; Etorphine; Etoxidine; Etryptamine; Fentanyl; Fungus (of any kind) which contains psilocin or an ester of psilocin; Furethidine; Hydrocodone; Hydromorphenol;

Hydromorphone; Hydroxypethidine; Isomethadone; Ketobemidone; Levomethorphan; Levomoramide; Levophenacymorphan; Levorphanol; Lofentanil; Lysergamide; Lysergide and other N-alkyl derivatives of lysergamide; Mescaline; Metazocine; Methadone; Methadyl acetate; Methylamphetamine; Methyl-desorphine; Methyl-dihydromorphine (6-methyl-dihydromorphine); Metopon; Morpheridine; Morphine; Morphine methobromide, morphine N-oxide and other pentavalent nitrogen morphine derivatives; Myrophine. Nicomorphine (3,6-dinicotinoyl-morphine); Noracymethadol; Norlevorphanol; Normethadone; Normorphine; Norpipanone; Opium, whether raw, prepared or medicinal; Oxycodone; Oxymorphone; Pethidine; Phenadoxone; Phenampromide; Phenazocine; Phencyclidine; Phenomorphan; Phenoperidine; Piminodine; Piritramide; Poppy-straw and concentrate of poppy-straw; Proheptazine; Properidine (1-methyl-4-phenyl-piperidine-4-carboxylic acid isopropyl ester); Psilocin; Racemethorphan; Racemoramide; Racemorphan; Remifentanil; Rolicyclidine; Sufentanil; Tapentadol Tenocyclidine; Thebacon; Thebaine; Tilidate; Trimeperidine; 4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxy-alpha-methylphenethylamine; 4-Cyano-2-dimethylamino-4,4-diphenylbutane. 4-Cyano-1-methyl-4-phenyl-piperidine; N,N-Diethyltryptamine. N,N-Dimethyltryptamine; 2,5-Dimethoxy-alpha,4-dimethylphenethylamine; N-Hydroxy-tenamphetamine; 1-Methyl-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid; 2-Methyl-3-morpholino-1,1-diphenylpropanecarboxylic acid; 4-Methyl-aminorex; 4-Phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester.

- (b) any compound (not being a compound for the time being specified in sub-paragraph (a) above) structurally derived from tryptamine or from a ring-hydroxy tryptamine by substitution at the nitrogen atom of the sidechain with one or more alkyl substituents but no other substituent;

- (ba) the following phenethylamine; derivatives, namely:—

Allyl(α -methyl-3,4-methylenedioxyphenethyl)amine; 2-Amino-1-(2,5-dimethoxy-4-methylphenyl) ethanol; 2-Amino-1-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)ethanol; Benzyl(α -methyl-3,4-methylenedioxyphenethyl) amine; 4-Bromo- β ,2,5-trimethoxyphenethylamine; N-(4-sec-Butylthio-2,5-dimethoxyphenethyl) hydroxylamine; Cyclopropylmethyl(α -methyl-3,4-methylenedioxyphenethyl)amine; 2-(4,7-Dimethoxy-2,3-dihydro-1H-indan-5-yl)ethylamine; 2-(4,7-Dimethoxy-2,3-dihydro-1H-indan-5-yl)-1-methylethylamine; 2-(2,5-Dimethoxy-4-methylphenyl)cyclopropylamine; 2-(1,4-Dimethoxy-2-naphthyl)ethylamine; 2-(1,4-Dimethoxy-2-naphthyl)-1-methylethylamine; N-(2,5-Dimethoxy-4-propylthiophenethyl)hydroxylamine; 2-(1,4-Dimethoxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-2-naphthyl) ethylamine; 2-(1,4-Dimethoxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-2-naphthyl)-1-methylethylamine; α , α -Dimethyl-3,4-methylenedioxyphenethylamine; α , α -Dimethyl-3,4-methylenedioxyphenethyl(methyl)amine; Dimethyl(α -methyl-3,4-methylenedioxyphenethyl)amine; N-(4-Ethylthio-2,5-dimethoxyphenethyl) hydroxylamine; 4-Iodo-2,5-dimethoxy- α -methylphenethyl(dimethyl)amine; 2-(1,4-Methano-5,8-dimethoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-6-naphthyl)ethylamine; 2-(1,4-Methano-5,8-dimethoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-6-naphthyl)-1-methylethylamine; 2-(5-Methoxy-2,2-dimethyl-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran-6-yl)-1-methylethylamine; 2-Methoxyethyl(α -methyl-3,4-methylenedioxyphenethyl)amine; 2-(5-Methoxy-2-methyl-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran-6-yl)-1-methylethylamine; β -Methoxy-3,4-methylenedioxyphenethylamine; 1-(3,4-Methylenedioxybenzyl)butyl(ethyl)amine; 1-(3,4-Methylenedioxybenzyl)butyl(methyl)amine; 2-(α -Methyl-3,4-methylenedioxyphenethylamino) ethanol α -Methyl-3,4-methylenedioxyphenethyl(prop-2-ynyl)amine; N-Methyl-N-(α -methyl-3,4-methylenedioxyphenethyl)hydroxylamine; O-Methyl-N-(α -methyl-3,4-methylenedioxyphenethyl) hydroxylamine; α -Methyl-4-(methylthio)phenethylamine; β ,3,4,5-Tetramethoxyphenethylamine; β ,2,5-Trimethoxy-4-methylphenethylamine;

- (c) any compound (not being methoxyphenamine or a compound for the time being specified in sub-paragraph (a) above) structurally derived from phenethylamine, an N-alkylphenethylamine, alpha-methylphenethylamine, an N-alkyl-alpha-methylphenethylamine, alpha-ethylphenethylamine, or an N-alkyl-alpha-ethylphenethylamine by substitution in the ring to any extent with alkyl, alkoxy, alkylene-dioxy or halide substituents, whether or not further substituted in the ring by one or more other univalent substituents.

- (d) any compound (not being a compound for the time being specified in sub-paragraph (a) above) structurally derived from fentanyl by modification in any of the following ways, that is to say,—

- (i) by replacement of the phenyl portion of the phenethyl group by any heteromonocycle whether or not further substituted in the heterocycle;

- (ii) by substitution in the phenethyl group with alkyl, alkenyl, alkoxy, hydroxy, halogeno, haloalkyl, amino or nitro groups;
 - (iii) by substitution in the piperidine ring with alkyl or alkenyl groups;
 - (iv) by substitution in the aniline ring with alkyl, alkoxy, alkylendioxy, halogeno or haloalkyl groups;
 - (v) by substitution at the 4-position of the piperidine ring with any alkoxy carbonyl or alkoxyalkyl or acyloxy group;
 - (vi) by replacement of the N-propionyl group by another acyl group;
- (e) any compound (not being a compound for the time being specified in sub-paragraph (a) above) structurally derived from pethidine by modification in any of the following ways, that is to say,
- (i) by replacement of the 1-methyl group by an acyl, alkyl whether or not unsaturated, benzyl or phenethyl group, whether or not further substituted;
 - (ii) by substitution in the piperidine ring with alkyl or alkenyl groups or with a propano bridge, whether or not further substituted;
 - (iii) by substitution in the 4-phenyl ring with alkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, halogeno or haloalkyl groups;
 - (iv) by replacement of the 4-ethoxycarbonyl by any other alkoxy carbonyl or any alkoxyalkyl or acyloxy group;
 - (v) by formation of an N-oxide or of a quaternary base.
- 2 Any stereoisomeric form of a substance for the time being specified in paragraph 1 above not being dextromethorphan or dextrorphan.
- 3 Any ester or ether of a substance for the time being specified in paragraph 1 or 2 which is not listed as a Class B drug.
- 4 Any salt of a substance for the time being specified in any of paragraphs 1 to 3 above.
- 5 Any preparation or other product containing a substance or product for the time being specified in any of paragraphs 1 to 4 above.
- 6 Any preparation designed for administration by injection which includes a substance or product for the time being specified in any of paragraphs 1 to 3 of the list of Class B drugs.

List of Controlled Drugs classified in Schedule 2 to the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971

Class B Drugs

The following substances and products, namely:

- 1 —
- (a) Acetyldihydrocodeine; Amphetamine; Cannabinol; Cannabinol derivatives; Cannabis and cannabis resin; Codeine; Dihydrocodeine; Ethylmorphine (3-ethylmorphine); Glutethimide; Lefetamine; Mecloqualone; Methaqualone; Methcathinone; *a*-Methylphenethylhydroxylamine; Methylphenidate; Methylphenobarbitone; Nicodine; Nicodicodine (6-nicotinoyldihydrocodeine); Norcodeine; Pentazocine; Phenmetrazine; Pholcodine; Propiram; Zipeprol; 2-((Dimethylamino)methyl)-1-(3-hydroxyphenyl)cyclohexanol
 - (aa) Any compound (not being bupropion, cathinone, diethylpropion, pyrovalerone or a compound for the time being specified in sub-paragraph (a) above) structurally derived from 2-amino-1-phenyl-1-propanone by modification in any of the following ways, that is to say,
 - (i) by substitution in the phenyl ring to any extent with alkyl, alkoxy, alkylendioxy, haloalkyl or halide substituents, whether or not further substituted in the phenyl ring by one or more other univalent substituents;

- (ii) by substitution at the 3-position with an alkyl substituent;
 - (iii) by substitution at the nitrogen atom with alkyl or dialkyl groups, or by inclusion of the nitrogen atom in a cyclic structure.
- (ab) Any compound structurally derived from 2-aminopropan-1-one by substitution at the 1-position with any monocyclic, or fused polycyclic ring system (not being a phenyl ring or alkylendioxyphenyl ring system), whether or not the compound is further modified in any of the following ways, that is to say,
- (i) by substitution in the ring system to any extent with alkyl, alkoxy, haloalkyl or halide substituents, whether or not further substituted in the ring system by one or more other univalent substituents;
 - (ii) by substitution at the 3-position with an alkyl substituent;
 - (iii) by substitution at the 2-amino nitrogen atom with alkyl or dialkyl groups, or by inclusion of the 2-amino nitrogen atom in a cyclic structure.
- (ac) Any compound (not being piperidol) structurally derived from piperidine, pyrrolidine, azepane, morpholine or pyridine by substitution at a ring carbon atom with a diphenylmethyl group, whether or not the compound is further modified in any of the following ways, that is to say,
- (i) by substitution in any of the phenyl rings to any extent with alkyl, alkoxy, haloalkyl or halide groups;
 - (ii) by substitution at the methyl carbon atom with an alkyl, hydroxyalkyl or hydroxy group;
 - (iii) by substitution at the ring nitrogen atom with an alkyl, alkenyl, haloalkyl or hydroxyalkyl group
- (b) any 5, 5 distributed barbituric acid
- (c) [2,3-Dihydro-5-methyl-3-(4-morpholinylmethyl)pyrrolo[1, 2, 3-de]-1,4-benzoxazin-6-yl]-1-naphthalenylmethanone.
- [9-Hydroxy-6-methyl-3-[5-phenylpentan-2-yl]oxy-5, 6, 6a, 7, 8, 9, 10, 10a-octahydrophenanthridin-1-yl] acetate.
- [9-Hydroxy-6-methyl-3-[5-phenylpentan-2-yl]oxy-5, 6, 6a, 7, 8, 9, 10, 10a-octahydrophenanthridin-1-yl] acetate.
- 9-(Hydroxymethyl)-6, 6-dimethyl-3-(2-methyloctan-2-yl)-6a, 7, 10, 10a-tetrahydrobenzo[c]chromen-1-ol.
- Any compound structurally derived from 3-(1-naphthoyl)indole, 3-(2-naphthoyl) indole, 1H-indol-3-yl-(1-naphthyl)methane or 1H-indol-3-yl-(2-naphthyl)methane by substitution at the nitrogen atom of the indole ring by alkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl, cyanoalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, cycloalkylmethyl, cycloalkylethyl, (N-methylpiperidin-2-yl)methyl or 2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl, whether or not further substituted in the indole ring to any extent and whether or not substituted in the naphthyl ring to any extent.
- Any compound structurally derived from 3-(1-naphthoyl)pyrrole or 3-(2-naphthoyl)pyrrole by substitution at the nitrogen atom of the pyrrole ring by alkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl, cyanoalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, cycloalkylmethyl, cycloalkylethyl, (N-methylpiperidin-2-yl)methyl or 2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl, whether or not further substituted in the pyrrole ring to any extent and whether or not substituted in the naphthyl ring to any extent.
- Any compound structurally derived from 1-(1-naphthylmethylene)indene or 1-(2-naphthylmethylene) indene by substitution at the 3-position of the indene ring by alkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl, cyanoalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, cycloalkylmethyl, cycloalkylethyl, (N-methylpiperidin-2-yl)methyl or 2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl, whether or not further substituted in the indene ring to any extent and whether or not substituted in the naphthyl ring to any extent.

Nabilone.

Any compound structurally derived from 3-phenylacetylindole by substitution at the nitrogen atom of the indole ring by alkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl, cyanoalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, cycloalkylmethyl, cycloalkylethyl, (N-methylpiperidin-2-yl)methyl or 2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl, whether or not further substituted in the indole ring to any extent and whether or not substituted in the phenyl ring to any extent.

Any compound structurally derived from 2-(3-hydroxycyclohexyl)phenol by substitution at the 5-position of the phenolic ring by alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkylmethyl, cycloalkylethyl or 2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl, whether or not further substituted in the cyclohexyl ring to any extent.

Any compound structurally derived from 3-benzoylindole by substitution at the nitrogen atom of the indole ring by alkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl, cyanoalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, cycloalkylmethyl, cycloalkylethyl, (N-methylpiperidin-2-yl)methyl or 2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl, whether or not further substituted in the indole ring to any extent and whether or not substituted in the phenyl ring to any extent.

Any compound structurally derived from 3-(1-adamantoyl)indole or 3-(2-adamantoyl)indole by substitution at the nitrogen atom of the indole ring by alkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl, cyanoalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, cycloalkylmethyl, cycloalkylethyl, (N-methylpiperidin-2-yl)methyl or 2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl, whether or not further substituted in the indole ring to any extent and whether or not substituted in the adamantyl ring to any extent.

Any compound structurally derived from 3-(2,2,3,3-tetramethylcyclopropylcarbonyl)indole by substitution at the nitrogen atom of the indole ring by alkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl, cyanoalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, cycloalkylmethyl, cycloalkylethyl, (N-methylpiperidin-2-yl)methyl or 2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl, whether or not further substituted in the indole ring to any extent.

- (d) 1-Phenylcyclohexylamine or any compound (not being ketamine, tiletamine or a compound for the time being specified in paragraph 1(a) of the list of Class A drugs) structurally derived from 1-phenylcyclohexylamine or 2-amino-2-phenylcyclohexanone by modification in any of the following ways, that is to say,
- (i) by substitution at the nitrogen atom to any extent by alkyl, alkenyl or hydroxyalkyl groups, or replacement of the amino group with a 1-piperidyl, 1-pyrrolidyl or 1-azepyl group, whether or not the nitrogen containing ring is further substituted by one or more alkyl groups;
 - (ii) by substitution in the phenyl ring to any extent by amino, alkyl, hydroxy, alkoxy or halide substituents, whether or not further substituted in the phenyl ring to any extent;
 - (iii) by substitution in the cyclohexyl or cyclohexanone ring by one or more alkyl substituents;
 - (iv) by replacement of the phenyl ring with a thienyl ring.
- 2 Any stereoisomeric form of a substance for the time being specified in paragraph 1 of the list of Class B drugs.
- 2A. Any ester or ether of cannabinol or of a cannabinol derivative or of a substance for the time being specified in paragraph 1(ac), (c) or (d) of the list of Class B drugs.
- 3 Any salt of a substance for the time being specified in paragraph 1, 2 or 2A of the list of Class B drugs.
- 4 Any preparation or other product containing a substance or product for the time being specified in any of paragraphs 1 to 3 of the list of Class B drugs, not being a preparation falling within paragraph 6 of the list of Class A drugs.

List of Controlled Drugs classified in Schedule 2 to the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971

Class C Drugs

1. The following substances, namely:—
 - (a) Alprazolam; Amineptine; Aminorex; Benzphetamine; Bromazepam; Brotizolam; 7-bromo-5-(2-chlorophenyl)-1,3-dihydro-2H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one; Buprenorphine; Camazepam; Cathine;

- Cathinone; Chlordiazepoxide; Chlorphentermine; Clobazam; Clonazepam; Clorazepic acid; Clotiazepam; Cloxazolam; Delorazepam; Dextropropoxyphene; Diazepam; Diethylpropion; Estazolam; Ethchlorvynol; Ethinamate; Ethyl loflazepate; Fencamfamin; Fenethylline; Fenproporex; Fludiazepam; Flunitrazepam; Flurazepam; Gamma-butyrolactone; Halazepam; Haloxazolam; 4-Hydroxy-n-butyric acid; Ketamine; Ketazolam; Loprazolam; Lorazepam; Lormetazepam; Mazindol; Medazepam; Mefenorex; Mephentermine; Meprobamate; Mesocarb; Methypylone; Midazolam; Nimetazepam; Nitrazepam; Nordazepam; Oxazepam; Oxazolam; Pemoline; Phendimetrazine; Phentermine; Pinazepam; Prazepam; Pyrovalerone; Temazepam; Tetrazepam; Triazolam; N-Ethylamphetamine; Zolpidem.
- (b) 5 α -Androstane-3,17-diol; Androst-4-ene-3,17-diol; 1-Androstenediol; 1-Androstenedione 4-Androstene-3, 17-dione; 5-Androstenedione; 5-Androstene-3, 17-diol; Atamestane; Bolandiol; Bolasterone; Bolazine; Boldenone; Boldione; Bolenol; Bolmantalate; 1,4-Butanediol; Calusterone; 4-Chloromethandienone; Clostebol; Danazol; Desoxymethyltestosterone Drostanolone; Enestebol; Epitiostanol; Ethyloestrenol; Fiuoxymesterone; Formebolone; Furazabol; Gestrinone; 3-Hydroxy-5 α -androstan-17-one. Mebolazine; Mepitiostane; Mesabolone; Mestanolone; Mesterolone; Methandienone; Methandriol; Methenolone; Methyltestosterone; Metribolone; Mibolerone; Nandrolone; 19-Norandrostenedione; 19-Nor-4-Androstene-3, 17-dione; 19-Norandrosterone; 19-Nor-5-Androstene-3, 17-diol; Norboletone; Norclostebol; Norethandrolone; 19-Noretiocholanolone; Oripavine; Ovandrotonone; Oxabolone; Oxandrolone; Oxymesterone; Oxymetholone; Pipradrol; Prasterone; Propetandrol; Prostanazol; Quinbolone; Roxibolone; Silandrone; Stanolone; Stanozolol; Stenbolone; Testosterone; Tetrahydrogestrinone; Thiomesterone; Trenbolone.
- (c) any compound (not being Trilostane or a compound for the time being specified in sub-paragraph (b) above) structurally derived from 17-hydroxyandrostan-3-one or from 17-hydroxyestrane-3-one by modification in any of the following ways, that is to say,
- by further substitution at position 17 by a methyl or ethyl group;
 - by substitution to any extent at one or more of positions 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 9, 11 or 16, but at no other position;
 - by unsaturation in the carbocyclic ring system to any extent, provided that there are no more than two ethylenic bonds in any one carbocyclic ring;
 - by fusion of ring A with a heterocyclic system;
- (ca) 1-benzylpiperazine or any compound structurally derived from 1-benzylpiperazine or 1-phenylpiperazine by modification in any of the following ways—
- by substitution at the second nitrogen atom of the piperazine ring with alkyl, benzyl, haloalkyl or phenyl groups;
- by substitution in the aromatic ring to any extent with alkyl, alkoxy, alkylenedioxy, halide or haloalkyl groups.
- (d) any substance which is an ester or ether (or, where more than one hydroxyl function is available, both an ester and an ether) of a substance specified in sub-paragraph (b) or described in sub-paragraph (c) above;
- (e) Chorionic Gonadotrophin (HCG). Clenbuterol. Non-human chorionic gonadotrophin. Somatotropin. Somatrem. Somatropin. Zeranol. Zilpaterol.
- Any stereoisomeric form of a substance for the time being specified in paragraph 1 of the list of Class C drugs not being phenylpropanolamine.
 - Any salt of a substance for the time being specified in paragraph 1 or 2 of the list of Class C drugs.
 - Any preparation or other product containing a substance for the time being specified in any of paragraphs 1 to 3 of the list of Class C drugs.

Meaning of certain expressions used in the description of classified drugs

“cannabinol derivatives” means the following substances, except where contained in cannabis or cannabis resin, namely tetrahydro derivatives of cannabinol and 3-alkyl homologues of cannabinol or of its tetrahydro derivatives;

“coca leaf” means the leaf of any plant of the genus *Erythroxylon* from whose leaves cocaine can be extracted either directly or by chemical transformation;

“concentrate of poppy-straw” means the material produced when poppy-straw has entered into a process for the concentration of its alkaloids;

“medicinal opium” means raw opium which has undergone the process necessary to adapt it for medicinal use in accordance with the requirements of the British Pharmacopoeia, whether it is in the form of powder or is granulated or is in any other form, and whether it is or is not mixed with neutral substances;

“opium poppy” means the plant of the species *Papaver somniferum* L;

“poppy straw” means all parts, except the seeds, of the opium poppy after mowing;

“raw opium” includes powdered or granulated opium but does not include medicinal opium.

Substances subject to a Temporary Drug Banning Order (for 12 months from 10 June 2013)

2-(4-Iodo-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-N-[(2-methoxyphenyl)methyl]ethanamine (25I-NBOMe);

2-(4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-N-[(2-methoxyphenyl)methyl]ethanamine (25B-NBOMe);

2-(2,5-Dimethoxy-4-methylphenyl)-N-[(2-methoxyphenyl)methyl]ethanamine (25D-NBOMe);

2-(4-Chloro-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-N-[(2-methoxyphenyl)methyl]ethanamine (25C-NBOMe);

1-(Benzofuran-5-yl)propan-2-amine and its N-methyl derivatives

(5-APB);

1-(Benzofuran-6-yl)propan-2-amine and its N-methyl derivatives

(6-APB);

1-(2,3-Dihydro-1-benzofuran-5-yl)propan-2-amine and its N-methyl derivatives (5-APDB);

1-(2,3-Dihydro-1-benzofuran-6-yl)propan-2-amine and its N-methyl derivatives (6-APDB);

2-(1H-Indol-5-yl)-1-methylethylamine (5-IT);

2-(1H-Indol-6-yl)-1-methylethylamine (6-IT).

N.B. Some of the simple derivatives of the temporarily banned drugs listed above are controlled (stereoisomers and salts, including salts of the stereoisomers).

Annex B**Penalties for Offences in relation to Controlled Substances Schedule 4 to the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971**

Section	General Nature of Offence	Mode of Prosecution	Maximum penalty			
			Class A drug involved	Class B drug involved	Class C drug involved	General
Section 4(2)	Production, or being concerned in the production, of a controlled drug.	(a) Summary	6 months or £400, or both.	6 months or £400, or both.	3 months or £2,500, or both.	
		(b) On indictment	Life or a fine, or both.	14 years or a fine, or both.	14 years or a fine, or both.	
Section 4(3)	Supplying or offering to supply a controlled drug or being concerned in the doing of either activity by another.	(a) Summary	6 months or £400, or both.	6 months or £400, or both.	3 months or £2,500, or both.	
		(b) On indictment	Life or a fine, or both.	14 years or a fine, or both.	14 years or a fine, or both.	
Section 5(2)	Having possession of a controlled drug.	(a) Summary	6 months or £400, or both.	3 months or £2,500, or both.	3 months or £1,000, or both.	
		(b) On indictment	7 years or a fine, or both.	5 years or a fine, or both.	2 years or a fine, or both.	
Section 5(3)	Having possession of a controlled drug with intent to supply it to another.	(a) Summary	6 months or £400, or both.	6 months or £400, or both.	3 months or £2,500, or both.	
		(b) On indictment	Life or a fine, or both.	14 years or a fine, or both.	14 years or a fine, or both.	
Section 6(2)	Cultivation of cannabis plant.	(a) Summary				6 months or £400, or both.
		(b) On indictment				14 years or a fine, or both.

Section	General Nature of Offence	Mode of Prosecution	Maximum penalty			
			Class A drug involved	Class B drug involved	Class C drug involved	General
Section 8	Being the occupier, or concerned in the management, of premises and permitting or suffering certain activities to take place there.	(a) Summary	6 months or £400, or both.	6 months or £400, or both.	3 months or £2,500, or both.	
		(b) On indictment	14 years or a fine, or both.	14 years or a fine, or both.	14 years or a fine, or both.	
Section 9	Offences relating to opium.	(a) Summary				6 months or £400, or both.
		On indictment				14 years or a fine, or both.
Section 9A.	Prohibition of supply etc. of articles for administering or preparing controlled drugs.	Summary				6 months or level 5 on the standard scale, or both.
Section 11(2)	Contravention of directions relating to safe custody of controlled drugs.	(a) summary				6 months or £400, or both.
		(b) On indictment				2 years or a fine, or both.
Section 12(6)	Contravention of direction prohibiting practitioner etc. from possessing, supplying etc. controlled drugs.	(a) Summary	6 months or £400, or both.	6 months or £400, or both.	3 months or £2,500, or both.	
		(b) On indictment	14 years or a fine, or both.	14 years or a fine, or both.	14 years or a fine, or both.	

Section	General Nature of Offence	Mode of Prosecution	Maximum penalty			
			Class A drug involved	Class B drug involved	Class C drug involved	General
Section 13(3)	Contravention of direction prohibiting practitioner etc. from prescribing, supplying etc. controlled drugs.	(a) Summary	6 months or £400, or both.	6 months or £400, or both.	3 months or £2,500, or both.	
		(b) On indictment	14 years or a fine, or both.	14 years or a fine, or both.	14 years or a fine, or both.	
Section 17(3)	Failure to comply with notice requiring information relating to prescribing, supply etc. of drugs.	Summary				level 3 on the standard scale.
Section 17(4)	Giving false information in purported compliance with notice requiring information relating to prescribing, supply etc. of drugs.	(a) Summary				6 months or £400, or both.
		(b) On indictment				2 years or a fine, or both.
Section 18(1)	Contravention of regulations (other than regulations relating to addicts).	(a) Summary				6 months or £400, or both
		(b) On indictment				2 years or a fine, or both.
Section 18(2)	Contravention of terms of licence or other authority (other than licence issued under regulations relating to addicts).	(a) Summary				6 months or £400, or both
		(b) On indictment				2 years or a fine, or both.

Section	General Nature of Offence	Mode of Prosecution	Maximum penalty			
			Class A drug involved	Class B drug involved	Class C drug involved	General
Section 18(3)	Giving false information in purported compliance with obligation to give information imposed under or by virtue of regulations.	(a) Summary				6 months or £400, or both
		(b) On indictment				2 years or a fine, or both.
Section 18(4)	Giving false information, or producing document etc. containing false statement etc., for purposes of obtaining issue or renewal of a licence or other authority.	(a) Summary				6 months or £400, or both
		(b) On indictment				2 years or a fine, or both.
Section 20	Assisting in or inducing commission outside United Kingdom of an offence punishable under a corresponding law.	(a) Summary				6 months or £400, or both
		(b) On indictment				14 years or a fine, or both.
Section 23(4)	Obstructing exercise of powers of search etc. or concealing books, drugs etc.	(a) Summary				6 months or £400, or both
		(b) On indictment				2 years or a fine, or both.

Legal Aid: Appeal Proceedings

Lord Morrow asked the Minister of Justice to detail the cost of Legal Aid for Karen Walsh, prior to the appeal proceedings being launched, broken down by (i) law firm; (ii) Junior Counsel; (iii) Senior Counsel; and (iv) all other costs.

(AQW 31976/11-15)

Mr Ford: Karen Walsh changed her legal team during the course of her original trial.

Legal Aid was initially granted on 12 May 2010 for representation by Solicitor, Junior Counsel and Senior Counsel with Very High Cost Certificate status being granted, and consequently the fees were determined by the Taxing Master.

The original solicitor has been paid £77,614.94 (including VAT of £9162.85 and disbursements totalling £22,637.82).

The original Junior Counsel has been paid £25,508.36 (including VAT of £4251.39).

The original Senior Counsel has been paid £60,111.90 (including VAT of £10,018.65).

The defendant subsequently transferred instructions to a new legal team. A further Legal Aid certificate was granted on 6 May 2011 for representation by Solicitor, Junior Counsel and Senior Counsel and consequently the fees payable are determined in accordance with the standard fees set out in the Legal Aid for Crown Court Proceedings (Costs) (Amendment) Rules (Northern Ireland) 2011.

The new solicitor has been paid £65,405.19 (including VAT of £9255.33 and disbursements totalling £9873.22).

The new Led Junior Counsel has been paid £12,730.56 (including VAT of £2121.76).

The new Leading Junior Counsel has been paid £18,159.00 (including VAT of £3026.50).

Prisoners with a Gambling Addiction

Mr Moutray asked the Minister of Justice what support is given to prisoners with a gambling addiction.
(AQW 32011/11-15)

Mr Ford: Arrangements have been agreed for Gamblers Anonymous to commence delivering sessions to any prisoner with a gambling addiction at Maghaberry and Magilligan.

At Hydebank Wood, if an individual is identified as having a gambling addiction upon committal, their Sentence Manager can contact Gamblers Anonymous on their behalf and arrange for them to see the person.

Bail: Delay of Judicial Process

Lord Morrow asked the Minister of Justice, in the last twelve months, how many people formally remanded in custody and previously refused bail have been granted bail due to unreasonable delay of judicial process, broken down by court division.

(AQW 32018/11-15)

Mr Ford: The granting of bail is a judicial decision and the reasons for granting bail are not recorded by the court, therefore, this information is not available.

Immunity from Prosecution

Mr McGlone asked the Minister of Justice, pursuant to AQW 31804/11-15, what enquiries he has made in order to establish that no past or present employee of the Northern Ireland Prison Service or the Probation Board of Northern Ireland is aware of any undertakings of (a) amnesty; (b) immunity; or (c) implied immunity from prosecution given to (i) any former or serving members of the security forces;

(ii) any person who has acted as an agent of the security forces or British Government intelligence services; and (iii) and member of a paramilitary organisation.

(AQW 32028/11-15)

Mr Ford: I am not aware of any such undertakings. I anticipate that Lady Justice Hallett will seek to answer such questions in the course of her review of the so-called “OTR administrative scheme”.

Indeterminate Sentences

Lord Morrow asked the Minister of Justice to detail the offences on conviction that are exempt from 50 percent remission; and how this affects indeterminate sentences with a stated minimum tariff.

(AQW 32062/11-15)

Mr Ford: The Criminal Justice (Northern Ireland) Order 2008 introduced a new Determinate Custodial Sentence (DCS) comprising two distinct parts - a custodial term followed by a period of compulsory post-release supervision – and applies to sentences of 12 months or more, for offences committed on or after 1 April 2009. Where the court has determined that a DCS of 12 months or more is the appropriate sentence, the custody and licence parts of the sentence are set by the court. The custody part may be no more than 50% of the entire sentence but may be less and is not subject to 50% remission. The prisoner serves the whole of the custody part in prison. On release offenders are subject to licence conditions, breach of which can lead to immediate recall to custody.

The Order also provided a new sentencing regime for dangerous offenders convicted of specified sexual or violent offences committed on or after 15 May 2008. Under these provisions, if an offender has been convicted of a serious sexual or violent offence specified in Schedule 1 of the Order, and has been assessed as dangerous (posing a significant risk of serious harm by the commission of further such offences), he/she will receive a discretionary life sentence, an Indeterminate Custodial Sentence (ICS), or an Extended Custodial Sentence (ECS). If a life sentence is not available or the court considers such a sentence is not justified, the court will consider the imposition of an ICS. The offender will only receive an ICS if the court considers that an ECS would not be adequate to protect the public from serious harm. When imposing an ICS the court will specify a minimum term or tariff which the offender is required to serve in custody before becoming eligible for release. The tariff must be at least 2 years. On expiry of the tariff period, release will be discretionary and determined by the Parole Commissioners on the basis of stringent risk assessment. If necessary, the offender could be detained indefinitely. If released, the offender will be subject to licence conditions for at least 10 years but for longer if necessary. Breach of conditions can lead to immediate recall to custody.

Where a dangerous offender has been convicted of a sexual or violent offence specified in Schedule 2 of the Order, the court will impose an ECS. This sentence will be a determinate sentence with a custodial part of at least one year. In addition to the custodial part, courts will set extended supervision periods of up to five years for violent offenders and up to eight years for sexual offenders. Offenders will become eligible for consideration for release at the half way point of the custodial part. Release will be on the direction of the Parole Commissioners and will be on the basis of stringent risk assessment. The offender could, if necessary, be detained until the end of the custodial part of the sentence. Once released, the offender will be subject to licence conditions for an extended period. Breach of conditions can lead to immediate recall to custody. If recalled the offender could be detained for the remainder of the custodial part plus the extended supervision period.

Governor of Hydebank Wood

Lord Morrow asked the Minister of Justice, pursuant to AQW 31666/11-15, whether he was fully briefed in this matter prior to, during, and following disciplinary proceedings, secondment and proposed return and take-up of post; and to detail the dates of all meetings he or his staff attended in relation to this matter.

(AQW 32063/11-15)

Mr Ford: Matters of Workforce Planning are dealt with by Officials in NICS Departments and Agencies as employers; as such there is no provision for Ministerial involvement in the process.

Deputy Governor of Maghaberry Prison

Lord Morrow asked the Minister of Justice, pursuant to AQW 31666/11-15, to detail (i) how long the post of Deputy Governor of Maghaberry Prison has been in existence; (ii) whether the post previously had a different title; (iii) the number of people that have previously been in post; (iv) whether this role was created for the former Governor of Hydebank Wood, and if so, on what date; and (v) why the post was not advertised or an internal trawl carried out.

(AQW 32064/11-15)

Mr Ford:

- (i) The post of Deputy Governor of Maghaberry Prison has been in existence since early 1987.
- (ii) The post has not had a different title.
- (iii) Eleven individuals have held the post of Deputy Governor at Maghaberry Prison to date.
- (iv) This role was not created for the former Governor of Hydebank Wood.
- (v) The post was not advertised or an internal trawl carried out as operational needs are being met via the succession planning process within the Northern Ireland Prison Service.

Animal Cruelty Cases

Mr Weir asked the Minister of Justice to detail the number of animal cruelty cases that have resulted in a (i) conviction; (ii) conviction involving suspended sentence; and (iii) conviction involving immediate custody, in each of the last five years.

(AQW 32075/11-15)

Mr Ford: Animal cruelty offences span a number of statutes. During the period in question, offences were prosecuted under the Welfare of Animals Act (Northern Ireland) 1972, repealed under the Welfare of Animals Act (Northern Ireland) 2011 and the Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985.

The table below gives the number of convictions for animal cruelty for the calendar years 2008 to 2012, the latest year for which data are available.

Convictions for animal cruelty in all courts, 2008 - 2012

Year	Convictions involving immediate custody	Convictions involving suspended sentence	All Convictions
2008	0	6	17
2009	1	2	11
2010	3	3	23
2011	2	8	36
2012	1	7	30

Note: Data are collated on the principal offence rule; only the most serious offence for which an offender is convicted is included.

The figures provided relate to convictions for all classifications of the offence specified.

Royal Ulster Constabulary George Cross Widows' Association

Mr Allister asked the Minister of Justice why funding has been withdrawn by his Department to the Royal Ulster Constabulary George Cross Widows' Association, effective from 31 March 2013; and what alternative arrangements have been made.

(AQW 32077/11-15)

Mr Ford: As part of a Departmental review of Arm's Length Bodies, the Royal Ulster Constabulary George Cross Widows' Association was subject to a classification exercise to determine its status. In February 2013, the Department of Finance and Personnel's Classification Assessment Committee determined the Association's classification as being in the private sector.

As a result of the DFP decision, my Department had no mechanism to provide public funds to a private sector organisation except through the grant application process. Departmental officials met with representatives of the Association in April and May 2013 to explain the impact of the DFP decision and to advise the Association of potential alternative arrangements, including a grant application to the Department.

Departmental officials worked with the Association to develop a grant application which meets the Department's strategic objectives, ensures value for money and is affordable. An initial grant application was submitted in November 2013, but the Department was unable to assess the application as it was incomplete. Officials met with representatives from the Association on three separate occasions and have requested a further revised application. To date, none has been received.

Legal Aid Provision: Meetings

Mr Weir asked the Minister of Justice how many meetings he has had with (i) The Law Society of Northern Ireland; (ii) the Bar Council; and (iii) legal firms regarding Legal Aid provision, in the last twelve months. **(AQW 32079/11-15)**

Mr Ford: In the last twelve months I have held meetings with representatives from (i) the Law Society of Northern Ireland on four occasions; (ii) representatives from the Bar Council on one occasion and (iii) representatives from legal firms on one occasion, regarding Legal Aid provision. My officials continue to engage on an ongoing basis with the representative bodies of the legal profession regarding the reforms to Legal Aid.

Site of the Former Bangor Courthouse

Mr Weir asked the Minister of Justice for an update on the plans for the site of the former Bangor Courthouse.

(AQW 32080/11-15)

Mr Ford: The Northern Ireland Courts and Tribunals Service (NICTS) has been working closely with Land and Property Services (LPS) to seek alternative uses for Bangor courthouse following its closure on 31 March 2013. The Department of Finance and Personnel guidelines on the Disposal of Surplus Public Sector Property in Northern Ireland are being followed.

The Department for Social Development (DSD) has recently developed a policy framework to support government, non-departmental public bodies and other agencies to consider the means by which community and voluntary sector organisations can be engaged when disposing of surplus public assets. A Community Asset Transfer application has been made to DSD and my Department is working with DSD to clarify the processes underpinning the Community Asset Transfer. A decision as to whether or not to place Bangor Courthouse on the open market for sale will be taken once this clarification has been obtained and fully considered.

Governor of Hydebank Wood: Expenses

Lord Morrow asked the Minister of Justice, pursuant to AQW 31745/11-15, to detail how long the costs have been covered by expenses by the Northern Ireland Prison Service, broken down by date of commencement to proposed conclusion.

(AQW 32091/11-15)

Mr Ford: The secondment commenced on 16 September 2013 for a period of 9 to 12 months, although the period of the secondment can be changed by agreement. The Northern Ireland Prison Service is meeting the associated expenses for the duration of the secondment.

Animal Cruelty Offences

Mr Easton asked the Minister of Justice to detail the number of people that have been prosecuted for animal cruelty offences, in each of the last five years.

(AQW 32145/11-15)

Mr Ford: Animal cruelty offences span a number of statutes. During the period in question, offences were prosecuted under the Welfare of Animals Act (Northern Ireland) 1972, repealed under the Welfare of Animals Act (Northern Ireland) 2011 and the Wildlife (Northern Ireland) Order 1985.

The Department does not currently hold information on the numbers of prosecutions for animal cruelty over the period specified. However, the table below gives the number of convictions for animal cruelty for the calendar years 2008 to 2012, the latest year for which data are available.

Convictions for animal cruelty offences in all courts, 2008 - 2012

Year	Convictions
2008	17
2009	11
2010	23
2011	36
2012	30

Note: Data are collated on the principal offence rule; only the most serious offence for which an offender is convicted is included.

The figures provided relate to convictions for all classifications of the offence specified.

Department for Regional Development

20mph Speed Limit: Bangor

Mr Agnew asked the Minister for Regional Development what consideration has he given to introducing a 20mph speed limit in urban areas in Bangor.

(AQW 31021/11-15)

Mr Kennedy (The Minister for Regional Development): My Department has introduced traffic calming measures across a number of locations in Bangor.

Sites with physical traffic calming measures have the effect of generally lowering speeds to around 20mph without the need to implement an additional layer of control through the introduction of legislation and signing.

However, in line with current policy, the introduction of 20mph signed-only schemes is underway and my Department, in conjunction with the PSNI, has selected five sites in Northern Ireland to implement these pilots. Officials are presently notifying the relevant local councils and will shortly be commencing the necessary legislative procedures.

These pilots will be closely monitored in 'before and after' studies to assess their effectiveness at keeping speeds low and their impact on the local community. If successful, additional sites, including those in Bangor, could be considered where the location is deemed appropriate.

Utility Providers: Road Opening and Re-Instatement

Mr McNarry asked the Minister for Regional Development to detail (i) the number; and (ii) the cost of fines imposed on companies and utility providers which have engaged in road opening and subsequent re-instatement over the last three years in (a) the Strangford constituency; and (b) across Northern Ireland.
(AQW 31175/11-15)

Mr Kennedy: Fines in relation to street works are imposed by the Courts upon successful prosecution of a street works undertaker for an offence under the Street Works (Northern Ireland) Order 1995.

Prosecutions are taken where a street works undertaker has created a danger to the public either by failure to adequately sign, light and guard the works (Article 25 of the Order) or by failure to reinstate the road opening in accordance with the approved specification (Article 31 of the Order).

There have been no prosecutions of street works undertakers relating to street works in the Strangford constituency over the last three years, and no fines have been imposed.

Across Northern Ireland fines have been imposed for a total of 9 offences in the last three years. Fines ranged from £200 to £750 and totalled £2,650.

Flood Resilient Measures: Newcastle

Mr Rogers asked the Minister for Regional Development what flood resilient measures his Department is taking to prevent future flooding incidents the Mourne View Estates on the Dundrum Road, Newcastle.

(AQW 31807/11-15)

Mr Kennedy: NI Water has recently upgraded the pumping station which serves the Mourneview area as part of a £14 million investment in infrastructure in Newcastle since 2007. Despite the significant recent investment, the risk of flooding cannot be eliminated and severe rainfall will always have the potential to overwhelm drainage systems, whether public or private.

I have asked NI Water to consider potential measures which could reduce flooding in the Mourneview Estate area and am advised that detailed investigations and a feasibility study are due to be completed by April 2014. However, I can give no guarantee that practical measures can be found or that the necessary funding can be secured.

Millennium Way Project

Mr Moutray asked the Minister for Regional Development, pursuant to AQW 30030/11-15, when the Millennium Way project will (i) begin; and (ii) be completed.

(AQW 31815/11-15)

Mr Kennedy: I am pleased to be able to confirm that Planning Approval has been granted for the proposal.

My officials are continuing to progress technical aspects of the design and meetings with affected landowners are taking place to describe and explain the impact of the proposal.

Due to the number of landowners affected, the project is likely to require a Vesting Order and a Public Inquiry may also be required, to determine if the level of land take identified is appropriate.

It is estimated the scheme should take four to six months to construct. However, progression of the proposal onto my Department's Construction Programme and a start date for construction remains subject to the proposal continuing to have a satisfactory economic appraisal, clearing the statutory procedures and funding being made available in future budget settlements.

Pension Schemes for Senior Management

Mr Dallat asked the Minister for Regional Development to detail (i) the amount of money contributed to pension schemes for senior management within Translink; and (ii) the number of employees involved, in the last five years.

(AQW 31819/11-15)

Mr Kennedy: Translink has advised that the employer pension contributions for senior management for the last five years, along with related headcount at the year-ends, are as follows:

	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Employer pension contributions	£497,652	£518,800	£629,126	£523,880	£551,763
Number of employees at year end	36	36	35	37	39

Senior Managers are those who are in the most senior positions within the organisation according to the Translink pay banding system. This includes all those above Band 2 in Operations (Bus and Rail), Engineering, Signalling, Safety, IT, Marketing, Human Resources, Finance, Infrastructure, Structures, etc. There are four pay bands in Translink.

Belfast Harbour Commissioners

Mr McNarry asked the Minister for Regional Development to detail the impact on his budget and budgetary priorities of the anticipated £40 million from the Belfast Harbour Commissioners that will not be forthcoming.

(AQW 31826/11-15)

Mr Kennedy: I refer the Member to my previous answers on 21st June 2013 (AQW 24050/11-15) and 22nd November 2013 (AQW 28089/11-15). To date there has been no impact on my Department's budget and budgetary priorities as the £20 million for 2013-14 was provided in full by the Executive through the in-year monitoring rounds in recognition of the approach agreed by the Budget Review Group. I intend to adopt a similar approach to addressing the financial pressure for 2014-15.

Belfast Harbour Commissioners

Mr McNarry asked the Minister for Regional Development what plans he had for the £40 million expected from the Belfast Harbour Commissioners.

(AQW 31827/11-15)

Mr Kennedy: The £40 million release of value from the Belfast Harbour Commissioners (BHC) was not intended to benefit my Department specifically, rather it was to provide additional resources to the Northern Ireland Block. However, my Department's budget was reduced by £20 million in 2013-14 and 2014-15, with the intention that the £20 million received from BHC in each of those years would make good that reduction. In accordance with the approach agreed by the Budget Review Group, the £20 million for 2013-14 was allocated by the Executive through in-year monitoring rounds.

As the same position exists in 2014-15, I will again be seeking the £20 million pressure to be met by the Executive through the in-year monitoring process.

Belfast Harbour Commissioners

Mr McNarry asked the Minister for Regional Development what new opportunities are open to him to enter into positive negotiations with Belfast Harbour Commissioners, and other interested parties, similar to those discussions previously which arrived at an expectancy of a £40 million contribution to his Department.

(AQW 31828/11-15)

Mr Kennedy: The Budget Review Group agreed that the Department should work collaboratively with Belfast Harbour Commissioners on release of value projects. I anticipate continuing this collaborative approach in such a way that Belfast Port's competitiveness will continue to improve and that it will continue to make the substantial contribution to the development of the Northern Ireland economy that it has done for many years.

Oxford Street Bus Lane: Traffic Flow in Belfast

Mrs Cochrane asked the Minister for Regional Development for his assessment of the impact the Oxford Street bus lane, operational between 7am and 7pm from Monday to Saturday, has had on traffic flow in Belfast city centre since its introduction in July 2012.

(AQW 31839/11-15)

Mr Kennedy: The Oxford Street bus lane is one of the 13 bus lanes introduced on core city centre streets as part of the traffic management measures implemented in the city centre under the Belfast on the Move project.

The aim of the project was to create a more accessible city centre where public transport is given a higher priority and the streets are designed to better meet the needs of everyone. Early indications are positive, however, in order to measure the impacts of the project, detailed surveys were undertaken late last year. The results of these surveys are currently being analysed and compared with data from surveys undertaken prior to the start of the project. This will provide a detailed assessment of the performance of the project and show how traffic flows have changed on key city centre streets. The results of these surveys, and the before and after comparisons, will be made available in the near future.

I have asked officials to send you a copy of the Report as soon as it is available.

A5 Road Scheme: Underground Communication Ducts

Mr Flanagan asked the Minister for Regional Development what provision has been made in the A5 road scheme to install underground communication ducts.

(AQW 31849/11-15)

Mr Kennedy: There is no provision made within the proposed A5WTC road scheme to install underground communication ducts. It is considered more appropriate and safer for all such services to be provided within the existing road network as this removes any potential conflict with and delay to high speed strategic traffic.

Private Roads not Completed

Mr Kinahan asked the Minister for Regional Development whether measures have been put in place to assist people in relation to roads which were classified as private and not completed.

(AQW 31871/11-15)

Mr Kennedy: My Department does not have responsibility for private roads which were not pre-determined for adoption at the planning approval stage. However, under Article 9 of the Private Streets (NI) Order 1980, it is possible for owners or occupiers to offer such roads for adoption, if they are brought up to the appropriate standards.

New Sewerage Infrastructure: Millilse

Mr Easton asked the Minister for Regional Development for an update on the new sewerage infrastructure proposed for Millilse.

(AQW 31877/11-15)

Mr Kennedy: Northern Ireland Water plans to upgrade the sewerage system in Millilse to improve water standards and to reduce the risk of out of sewer flooding. The work will involve the replacement of the existing Shore Road Wastewater Pumping Station by a new pumping station constructed on land

adjacent to the car park beside Millisle Presbyterian Church, the construction of a new wastewater pumping sewer and a new emergency overflow, and other associated pipe laying work. It is estimated that the project will cost £1.4m.

Project design is substantially complete and the planning application recently received the approval of Ards Borough Council.

Legal negotiations in connection with purchasing a site for the replacement pumping station with the two existing landowners, Ards Borough Council and Crown Estates, have taken longer than expected. Northern Ireland Water is working to complete the purchase as soon as possible so that construction can get under way.

Subject to NIW obtaining all necessary statutory approvals and the satisfactory completion of all necessary lands and procurement procedures, it is currently estimated that construction work will commence in early 2015 and finish in early 2016.

Footpaths: Victoria Gardens Area of Donaghadee

Mr Easton asked the Minister for Regional Development whether there are plans to replace the footpaths in the Victoria Gardens area of Donaghadee.

(AQW 31878/11-15)

Mr Kennedy: I am pleased to confirm my Department currently has a scheme under consideration for inclusion in the works programme for 2014/15, to reconstruct the main footways in the Victoria Gardens area of Donaghadee. The content of the 2014/15 work programme, which is still to be finalised, will take account of level of funding made available and the relative priorities of the schemes under consideration.

Road Safety: Vision Zero Policy

Mr McKay asked the Minister for Regional Development whether he has considered working with the Minister of the Environment to introduce a vision zero policy, similar to that in Sweden.

(AQW 31901/11-15)

Mr Kennedy: I meet regularly with the Minister of the Environment to discuss road safety issues. These include meetings of the Ministerial Road Safety Forum and the North South Ministerial Council Transport Sectoral. My officials also liaise regularly with their counterparts in the Department of the Environment on road safety matters.

An official from my Department was seconded to the Swedish Road Administration, Vägverket, to learn more about its approach, which is based around the principle of Safe Systems. This approach/principle considers the interaction of the components of the road system, such as vehicles, infrastructure, driver and other road user behaviours, rather than implementing individual countermeasures in relative isolation.

The current Northern Ireland Road Safety Strategy to 2020, to which my Department is a key contributor is, like the vision zero policy, based on the principles of Safe Systems.

Traffic Wardens: Belfast

Mr McGimpsey asked the Minister for Regional Development to detail the number of traffic wardens employed in Belfast, in each of the last five years.

(AQW 31904/11-15)

Mr Kennedy: Details of the number of Traffic Attendants employed in Belfast, in each of the last five years, are provided in the table below. For ease of comparison, figures are provided for the same date over the five year period:

Date	Number of Belfast Traffic Attendants
31/12/2009	49
31/12/2010	47
31/12/2011	51
31/12/2012	45
31/12/2013	46

Meeting with Architect: Results

Mr McKay asked the Minister for Regional Development to outline the issues discussed, and resulting benefits, from his meeting with Jan Gehl.

(AQW 31907/11-15)

Mr Kennedy: I was very pleased to meet with Jan Gehl, a founding partner of Gehl Architects, during my recent study visit to Copenhagen and Malmo.

Jan Gehl led a very lively discussion on the theme of 'Cities for People', and highlighted a number of world cities, including Melbourne, New York and Moscow where significant work has been undertaken to encourage higher levels of walking and cycling and greater engagement in the public realm. Jan Gehl talked about the world's most liveable cities, of which Copenhagen is ranked number one and highlighted the criteria which is applied to generate this ranking.

The meeting was hugely beneficial because it presented valuable examples of the types of transport planning and innovative urban design interventions that have worked well elsewhere. It confirmed to me that my Department is making positive strides toward creating an environment which invites people to walk and cycle as much as possible. That is my vision for Northern Ireland and I am committed to making it happen.

Preventative Spending

Mr McKay asked the Minister for Regional Development what consideration he has given to the need for preventative spending within his departmental budget.

(AQW 31916/11-15)

Mr Kennedy: My Department undertakes a range of measures within the Departmental budget that would fall within the definition of preventative spending measures. Examples of measures are detailed in the table below.

Transport Related Measures	Link with preventative spending measure
Accessible Transport Strategy	<p>The vision of this strategy is to "have an accessible transport system that enables older people and people with disabilities to participate more fully in society, enjoy greater independence and experience a better quality of life". The strategy is delivered via an action plan. Examples of initiatives designed to improve the level of accessible transport are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Accessible vehicles used by Translink; ■ Rural Transport Fund; ■ Transport Programmes for People with Disabilities; and ■ Concessionary fares

Transport Related Measures	Link with preventative spending measure
Active Travel Strategy	The aim of the strategy is to put walking and cycling at the heart of local transport, public health and well-being and wider government strategies for the benefit of society, the environment and the economy by eg improving the health and well-being through more active lifestyles.
Walk to School Initiatives	Promotes walking and cycling to school with contribution to the general well being of the school population encouraging a healthy lifestyle. To support this initiative infrastructure measures have also been introduced around schools under Local Transport Safety Measures Programme.
Local Transport Safety Measures Programme. .	These measures contribute to healthy sustainable and safe physical environments and supportive services. To support Walk to school initiatives.
DRD Health and Well Being Programme.	The Department has introduced a Health and Well Being Programme that includes a range of initiatives designed to encourage staff to look after their health, reduce the risk of mental and physical illness and promote long-term physical, emotional and psychological well being.
Provision of good quality drinking water, and the safe disposal of sewage (Northern Ireland Water)	Both aspects are central to long-term physical, social, emotional and psychological well-being of the population of Northern Ireland.

Parking Regulations and Attendants in Coalisland

Lord Morrow asked the Minister for Regional Development to outline the objections raised by councillors to Roads Service in relation to introducing parking regulations and attendants in Coalisland. **(AQW 31928/11-15)**

Mr Kennedy: Parking restrictions in Coalisland were reviewed in 2006 and my Department no longer holds information, including details of objections to the introduction of parking regulations and attendants, which has been disposed off in accordance with Northern Ireland Civil Service information management policies.

However, I can confirm my officials are currently in discussions with Dungannon and South Tyrone Borough Councillors, Dungannon Town Centre Manager, traders and members of a Coalisland regeneration group, regarding proposals to provide waiting restrictions, loading facilities and disabled parking facilities in Coalisland. The current discussions are informal and are not part of a public consultation exercise and therefore formal objections have not been raised.

Enniskillen Bypass

Mr Flanagan asked the Minister for Regional Development what progress has been made on the Enniskillen Bypass. **(AQW 32001/11-15)**

Mr Kennedy: Development work on the A4 Enniskillen Southern Bypass is continuing within the finite capital resource available and I hope to be in a position to announce the 'preferred route alignment' later this year. I am very aware of the significance of this very worthwhile project and the benefits it will bring to the town of Enniskillen and the surrounding area. Whilst I remain committed to delivering the Enniskillen Southern Bypass, the timescale for delivery will be dependent upon future budget allocations.

Lurgan Railway Station

Mr Moutray asked the Minister for Regional Development what plans his Department has to include Lurgan Railway Station as a stop on the Enterprise line.

(AQW 32009/11-15)

Mr Kennedy: The current railway timetable is designed to offer excellent connecting services between Lurgan and Portadown meaning Lurgan passengers can travel to/from Portadown on local train service to connect with/from an Enterprise service at Portadown. In order to continue to make the Enterprise service a fast, competitive and attractive choice for Cross-Border travel, NI Railways must minimise the number of stops applied to Enterprise trains to ensure that they continue to deliver a speedy end to end journey time for the majority of customers.

Traffic Wardens: North Down

Mr Weir asked the Minister for Regional Development to detail the number of traffic wardens employed in North Down, in each of the last five years.

(AQW 32020/11-15)

Mr Kennedy: Details of the number of Traffic Attendants employed in North Down, covering Bangor and Newtownards, in each of the last five years, are provided in the table below. For ease of comparison, figures are provided for the same date over the five year period:

Date	Number of Bangor Traffic Attendants	Number of Newtownards Traffic Attendants
31/12/2009	8	7
31/12/2010	8	7
31/12/2011	7	6
31/12/2012	6	6
31/12/2013	5	6

In addition, one Traffic Attendant is employed from within the NSL Belfast base to cover Hollywood.

Assessment of Coastal Roads in North Down

Mr Weir asked the Minister for Regional Development, pursuant to AQW 30931/11-15, to detail the proposed timeframe for the detailed inspections.

(AQW 32021/11-15)

Mr Kennedy: Detailed inspections of roads damaged during the recent storms should be completed in North Down by the end of June 2014.

Assessment of Coastal Roads in North Down

Mr Weir asked the Minister for Regional Development, pursuant to AQW 30931/11-15, how much of the £1.4m is attributable to roads in North Down.

(AQW 32022/11-15)

Mr Kennedy: The estimated cost of repairs to roads in North Down damaged during storms this year is expected to be in the region of £50,000 to £70,000.

KPL Contracts

Mr McGlone asked the Minister for Regional Development, in relation to contracts previously held by KPL Contracts that have been transferred to another firm, whether Transfer of Undertakings (Protection of Employment) Regulations extend to former employees of KPL Contracts.

(AQW 32191/11-15)

Mr Kennedy: KPL Contracts Ltd. entered administration on 21 February 2014, with all staff being made redundant on 22 February 2014. Whitemountain Quarries Ltd. was appointed as the successor contractor for a number of my Department's Street Lighting and Maintenance Contracts, previously held by KPL Contracts, on 3 March 2014.

Whether the Transfer of Undertakings (Protection of Employment) Regulations applies to a particular situation is a complex legal issue, which requires an in-depth understanding of how the preceding contractor's workforce was structured and their current employment status.

Responsibility for ensuring the Regulations are complied with in contractor to contractor transfer situations rests with the companies involved. My Department is therefore unable to make any assertions on the application of the Regulations.

Department for Social Development

Remediation at Fort George

Mr Eastwood asked the Minister for Social Development to detail the service delivered in the contract awarded to WYG Nolan Ryan Tweeds (NI) Limited relating to consultancy services for remediation at Fort George in February 2012.

(AQW 31683/11-15)

Mr McCausland (The Minister for Social Development): WYG Nolan Ryan Tweeds (NI) Limited are contracted to appraise remediation options and prepare a remediation strategy for Fort George which meets the approval of the Northern Ireland Environment Agency, the Environmental Health department of the City Council of Londonderry and DOE Planning Service.

When the necessary statutory approvals have been obtained, WYG Nolan Ryan Tweeds (NI) Limited will, in conjunction with DFP's Central Procurement Directorate, prepare a detailed tender specification for the remediation works, procure a suitable Contractor for those works and manage the Contractor appointed to undertake them. When the works have been completed, the firm will provide verification that the conditions attached to the planning approvals by the Northern Ireland Environment Agency have been met.

National Insurance Contributions

Mr Campbell asked the Minister for Social Development what plans there to inform people, particularly females, that do not have the minimum requirement of 35 years National Insurance Contributions (NIC) for a full pension, in advance of their expected retirement age in 2016, that they can make additional NIC purchases to ensure a higher single tier pension.

(AQW 31781/11-15)

Mr McCausland: The introduction of the new single-tier State Pension is subject to Executive and Assembly approval.

The Department for Work and Pensions provides a service to people in the United Kingdom which enables them to request a State Pension statement. This statement contains an estimate of the State Pension they may get based on their National Insurance contributions record as it stands at the time statement is produced.

The State Pension statement service will continue for those reaching State Pension age before April 2016. Once the new Single Tier Pension is implemented in April 2016 the State Pension statement will contain the Single Tier Pension starting amount and explain how future qualifying years may build on this. The Department for Work and Pensions are assessing the feasibility of providing individualised information to people on outcomes under the new Single Tier Pension in advance of implementation. The intention is that this would be available following Royal Assent to the Great Britain Pensions Bill 2014 to people who reach State Pension age on or after 6th April 2016. Any information provided to people in Northern Ireland in these circumstances will also contain a qualification to advise the equivalent Northern Ireland Pensions Bill that contains these changes is subject to the approval of the Northern Ireland Assembly.

For people who reach State Pension age on or after 6 April 2016 and who are affected by these changes, Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs have extended the time limits for paying voluntary contributions up to 5th April 2023 for the tax years 2006/07 to 2015/16.

Housing Associations: Properties under Construction

Mr Campbell asked the Minister for Social Development, pursuant to AQW 31159/11-15, to detail the approximate number of properties that will be (i) under construction; and (ii) completed by 31 March 2015, broken down by Housing Associations.

(AQW 31782/11-15)

Mr McCausland:

- (i) 2,000 new social housing units are targeted to be started on-site in 2014/15. It is not possible at this stage to apportion these units amongst housing associations; however in the 2012/13 programme year, 78% of the 1,379 units started on-site were delivered by 4 housing associations (Apex, Clanmil, Fold and Oaklee). It is anticipated that around 70% of the current programme year (2013/14) will be delivered by the same 4 housing associations.
- (ii) At present the projected number of social housing units to complete in the 2014/15 SHDP year is approximately 1,600.

Housing Executive Properties: Double Glazing

Mrs Dobson asked the Minister for Social Development why some Housing Executive properties which have existing double glazing are getting new double glazed fitted before other properties which still have single glazed windows.

(AQW 31813/11-15)

Mr McCausland: The Programme for Government target is to have double glazed windows installed in all Housing Executive properties by 2015. No Housing Executive property with existing double glazed windows will get new double glazing before those properties with single glazed windows.

Travel Allowance Payments

Mrs Dobson asked the Minister for Social Development whether his Department make any travel allowance payments to people on low wages; and if so, to detail the criteria for such payments.

(AQW 31814/11-15)

Mr McCausland: The Social Security Agency administers the Health Service Low Income Scheme on behalf of the Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety. Under this scheme a person on low wages can apply to the Social Security Agency for a Health Exemption Certificate to confirm if they are entitled to help with Hospital travel costs. The assessment of such applications is based on a claimant's circumstances and income and the amount awarded will differ depending on their individual circumstances.

Persons whose income is £15,276 or less and who are in receipt of Working Tax Credit with the disability or severe disability element and/or Child Tax Credit are automatically entitled to full help as they hold a Tax Credit Exemption Certificate.

Payment for Hospital travel costs is made by the Health Service hospital or clinic attended by the claimant.

Under the Regulated Social Fund scheme a person on low wages receiving Housing Benefit, Working Tax Credit which includes a disability or severe disability element, or Child Tax Credit at a rate higher than the family element at the date of application may qualify for a Funeral Payment which can include the reasonable costs of one return journey within the United Kingdom for the responsible person to either arrange or attend the funeral.

A person on low wages can also apply to the Discretionary Social Fund for a Crisis Loan for travelling expenses. However, an award would only be made where it is clear from the outset that no other person or body will meet the need for the travelling expenses and it is determined that there is a serious risk to the health and safety of the claimant or their dependants.

Private Rented Accommodation: North Down

Mr Weir asked the Minister for Social Development to detail the number of households in North Down in private rented accommodation; and how many of these households are in receipt of Housing Benefit. **(AQW 31860/11-15)**

Mr McCausland: The information is not available in the format requested because my Department does not record the number of households in private rented accommodation.

However the Housing Executive has advised that there were 2,270 private sector Housing Benefit claims in their Bangor District -area as at 1 March 2014.

Northern Ireland Housing Executive: Staff

Mr Campbell asked the Minister for Social Development to detail the number of people who (i) applied for; (ii) were offered; and (iii) were appointed to posts with the Northern Ireland Housing Executive in the two years (a) prior to; and (b) since September 2011, broken down by (i) Protestant; (ii) Roman Catholic; and (iii) others.

(AQW 31897/11-15)

Mr McCausland: The Housing Executive have provided a table which details the figures in relation to the religious composition of applicants, successful applicants and new starts within the Housing Executive for the period requested: -

Date	Applicants			Successful			New Starts		
	P	RC	NK	P	RC	NK	P	RC	NK
01/09/09-31/12/09	15	13	-	* 10	* 10	-	* 10	19	* 10
01/01/10-31/12/10	798	713	177	120	92	18	47	40	11
01/01/11-31/12/11	571	550	100	67	98	13	57	37	20
01/01/12-31/12/12	142	107	31	* 10	11	* 10	22	34	13
01/01/13-31/12/13	487	418	101	30	25	* 10	16	26	10

P – Protestant

RC – Roman Catholic

NK – Not Known

* 10 - For data protection purposes, where a number is less than 10, the exact figure is not provided.

The Information provided in this response is governed by the Principles and Protocols of the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. This is enforced by UK Statistics Authority.

Preventative Spending

Mr McKay asked the Minister for Social Development what consideration he has given to the need for preventative spending within his departmental budget.

(AQW 31917/11-15)

Mr McCausland: In the 2011 Assembly Research paper, preventative spending is, among other things, described as an intervention or programme designed to promote long-term physical, social, emotional and psychological wellbeing. In DSD, our vision is ‘helping people change their lives for the better’. This is about improving the quality of life and well-being of our society and aligns with the Executive’s Programme for Government theme of building a better future.

Given this definition my department’s total expenditure could be deemed to be preventative. Specific examples however would be the support that is provided to people with a disability through the social security system, to help them lead independent lives in the community and the provision of our supporting people programme which supports many people who are elderly or have mental health or learning difficulties and who would otherwise be in some form of residential care.

Our maintenance programmes for social housing and our warm homes initiatives also contribute to people’s wellbeing as do our major urban regeneration and neighbourhood renewal programmes. The extensive provision of greenways, cycle routes and sports facilities have contributed to a more active lifestyle, improving health and wellbeing and preventing spend on health issues. And of course the money collected for children under our child maintenance programme makes a real difference to the lives of children whose parents are no longer together.

As you can see therefore, I am already committing significant expenditure to preventative measures.

New Build Social Housing Developments: East Antrim

Mr McMullan asked the Minister for Social Development, pursuant to AQW 31479/11-15, to list the schemes and sites referred to in his answer.

(AQW 31919/11-15)

Mr McCausland: The Housing Executive has advised of the following schemes in the Social Housing Development Programme (SHDP) for the East Antrim constituency:-

2013/14

- Drumalla Park, Carnlough - Phase 2, seven units
- Sunnylands Avenue/ Sunnylands Grove, Carrickfergus - 12 units

2014/15

- Governor’s Place, Carrickfergus – 16 units
- Irish Quarter West and private land at Irish Quarter West, Carrickfergus – 23 units
- Davy’s St./ Stannus Place, Carrickfergus – 12 units
- YLC Prince’s Gardens, Larne – 12 units
- Greenisland Frail Elderly replacement (91 Shore Road, Greenisland) – 32 units

It should be noted that the scheme at 4-6 Cheston Street, Carrickfergus has been abandoned resulting in the loss of one scheme of six units from the SHDP.

2015/16

- 5-7 Woodburn, Carrickfergus – 30 units
- Lower Woodburn, Carrickfergus – 10 units
- McKeens Avenue, Carrickfergus – 11 units

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Social Housing Redevelopment Projects: South Belfast

Mr McGimpsey asked the Minister for Social Development to detail the social housing redevelopment projects under consideration in South Belfast; and the related expenditure.

(AQW 31931/11-15)

Mr McCausland: The Housing Executive has advised that while there are no redevelopment projects proposed or under consideration in South Belfast, social housing schemes are planned which are associated with redevelopment areas in South Belfast as follows.

1. Village Urban Renewal Area: 27 new social homes.

A third phase of 27 new social homes is being developed by Fold Housing Association. The costs for this scheme, which is scheduled to commence at the end of March 2014, are as follows: -

- Total scheme costs £2,897,406
- Total HAG investment £1,349,828 (including public subsidy)
- Total Private Finance £1,547,578

2. Rehabilitate 13 long term vacant dwellings.

A scheme to rehabilitate 13 long term vacant dwellings is being developed by Fold Housing. The costs for this scheme, which is scheduled to commence at the end of March 2014, are as follows: -

- Total scheme costs £1,181,312
- Total HAG investment £557,698 (including public subsidy)
- Total Private Finance £623,614

A scheme for new social homes within the Donegall Pass Redevelopment Area (Posnett Street) is currently in the Social Housing Development Programme for 2014/15. However, as it is still unclear how many new social housing units may be delivered at this location it is not possible to provide estimated costs at this stage.

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Help to Buy Scheme

Mr D McIlveen asked the Minister for Social Development, pursuant to AQW 31401/11-15, what discussions he has had with HM Treasury to ensure that Northern Ireland specific data is available.

(AQW 31933/11-15)

Mr McCausland: My Department has had a number of discussions with HM Treasury to request Northern Ireland specific data on the Help to Buy Mortgage Guarantee scheme.

HM Treasury officials advise that they are currently exploring publishing statistics on the scheme on a quarterly basis, to include a regional breakdown of lending. As the scheme is still in its early days, this is not yet available but my officials continue to liaise with their HM Treasury colleagues to ensure it is produced as soon as possible.

Ballymena: Pilot Regeneration Forum

Mr McKay asked the Minister for Social Development why the Housing Executive has instructed their land and property services to start negotiations to buy properties in the Camberwell Way, Victoria Park, Alexandra Park and Sandown Park areas of Ballymena before the Pilot Regeneration forum has met to discuss the future development of the area.

(AQW 31953/11-15)

Mr McCausland: The Housing Executive has been engaged in a programme of demolition and regeneration at Doury Road and the current demolition scheme is part of that programme.

The Board of the Housing Executive approved the proposal to acquire 22 privately owned dwellings in August 2013, and to date the owners of 16 of the 22 dwellings have indicated a willingness to sell their property.

Proposals for the demolition and regeneration of Doury Road will form a key part of the work of the Building Successful Communities Forum which will include local community representatives. The first meeting of this forum will be held in April.

Ballymena: Pilot Regeneration Forum

Mr McKay asked the Minister for Social Development why letters have been sent to residents of the Doury Road, Ballymena about the possibility of being moved out of their homes before the Pilot Regeneration forum has met to discuss the future development of the area.

(AQW 31954/11-15)

Mr McCausland: The Board of the Housing Executive agreed in August 2013 to demolish 40 dwellings on the Doury Road estate. Once that decision was made the residents became eligible for priority status for re-housing and for home loss and disturbance payments. It was incumbent on the NIHE to notify residents of these entitlements in a timely manner.

Plans for demolition and regeneration of the Doury Road will be taken forward through the Building Successful Communities Programme. Residents of Doury Road will be key stakeholders on the Forum, which will be established in April 2014, to take forward this Programme.

Furthermore, the NIHE has assured me that they will take a phased and managed approach to this work and consideration will be given to those residents who prefer to remain onsite during the refurbishment work.

Doury Road Area of Ballymena: Derelict Properties

Mr McKay asked the Minister for Social Development whether the Housing Executive has any plans to repaint derelict properties in the Doury Road area of Ballymena.

(AQW 31955/11-15)

Mr McCausland: The Housing Executive has advised that they have no plans to repaint any derelict properties in the Doury Road area of Ballymena. They have further advised that they have some properties at the bottom of the estate which are included in an external cyclical maintenance scheme for 2015 but none of those are derelict.

Doury Road Pilot in Ballymena

Mr McKay asked the Minister for Social Development what work has been carried out to date on the Doury Road Pilot in Ballymena.

(AQW 31957/11-15)

Mr McCausland: A regeneration officer has been appointed to support the work of the Building Successful Communities Forum in Doury Road. They have met with key stakeholders including local MLAs, NIHE, statutory organisations and community representatives with an interest in the Doury Road Area to prepare an initial report of the current housing stock and amenities and identify current and previous interventions in the area.

A list of members for the Building Successful Communities Programme Forum has been developed and invitation letters have been issued for the first Forum meeting in April.

Helm and Triangle Housing Associations have also been appointed to take the lead in all housing related regeneration agreed by the Forum.

Tenants in East Antrim: Illegal Activities

Mr McMullan asked the Minister for Social Development, in each of the last three years, how many (i) Housing Executive; and (ii) housing association tenants in East Antrim have lost their tenancies for allowing their property to be used for illegal activities; and to list the relevant activity.

(AQW 31959/11-15)

Mr McCausland: In relation to (i) and (ii) both the Housing Executive and the Housing Associations have confirmed that no tenants in East Antrim lost their tenancies for the reason outlined in the question.

Social Housing Plans

Mr McMullan asked the Minister for Social Development to outline the social housing plans for the (i) Glenarriffe; (ii) Glenann; and (iii) Glendun district electoral divisions.

(AQW 31961/11-15)

Mr McCausland: The Housing Executive advises that the information is not available in the format requested because it does not record information on housing association new social housing by Electoral Divisions.

However, information on the Social Housing Development Programme is available by District Council Area, and the Housing Executive advises that the Glenarriff, Glenann and Glendun Electoral Divisions fall within the Moyle District Council area. They advise there are no schemes in the Social Housing Development Programme 2013/14 in the Moyle District Council area. However, there are three schemes for 40 units in the Social Housing Development Programme 2014/15 in the Moyle District Council area. There are no schemes in the Social Housing Development Programme for 2015/16 or 2016/17 in the Moyle District Council area.

Remote Gambling Operators: Licensing

Mr Allister asked the Minister for Social Development whether he intends to introduce licensing for remote gambling operators that take bets from people in Northern Ireland; and if not, for his assessment of the fact that Northern Ireland would be the only part of UK and Ireland not planning to offer such consumer protection.

(AQW 31962/11-15)

Mr McCausland: The Gambling (Licensing and Advertising) Bill, currently progressing through Westminster, contains provisions which will require all remote gambling operators who wish to advertise to Northern Ireland consumers to obtain a licence from the Gambling Commission in Great Britain. These provisions will ensure that Northern Ireland consumers have the same protection as other British

consumers in this regard. The Assembly approved a Legislative Consent Motion in respect of this Bill on 17 June 2013.

ATOS Healthcare

Lord Morrow asked the Minister for Social Development how many complaints his Department has received about Atos Healthcare.

(AQW 31970/11-15)

Mr McCausland: Atos Healthcare started providing medical support services to the Department for Social Development on 20 June 2011. Atos Healthcare have carried out 109,761 medical assessments from June 11 to 28 February 14. 388 complaints have been received by my Department about Atos Healthcare during this period. This represents a complaint rate of 0.35%, when compared against the number of medical assessments performed.

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Boiler Inspectors: Standard Operating Procedures

Mr Frew asked the Minister for Social Development, pursuant to AQW 31337/11-15, to detail the standard operating procedures of an inspector when ensuring a boiler has been properly serviced.

(AQW 31999/11-15)

Mr McCausland: The Housing Executive has advised that under their heating contract, contractors must service all boilers in line with manufacturer's operating and maintenance instructions. The Housing Executive's qualified inspectors will also inspect the external and internal components of the boilers to ensure that they have been repaired, replaced or serviced in line with manufacturer's recommendations and that boiler combustion settings are adjusted for optimum use.

Jobseekers Allowance: Returning UK National

Mrs Overend asked the Minister for Social Development how long a returning UK National must have stayed in the UK following time spent abroad for work or travel before being eligible to claim Jobseekers Allowance.

(AQW 32037/11-15)

Mr McCausland: On 1 January 2014, in addition to the Habitual Residence Test, a new residency condition was introduced both here in Northern Ireland and in Great Britain which requires European Economic Area nationals and returning United Kingdom nationals claiming Income-Based Jobseekers Allowance to prove that they have lived in the United Kingdom or the Common Travel Area (the Channel Islands, Isle of Man and Republic of Ireland) for the 3 month period prior to making their claim. A United Kingdom national must therefore provide sufficient evidence that they have been living in the United Kingdom or the Common Travel Area for the previous 3 months prior to their claim for Income-Based Jobseekers Allowance.

Inquiry into Housing Fraud

Mr Campbell asked the Minister for Social Development whether he has been made aware of any calls by public representatives for the Committee for Social Development to set up an inquiry into Housing Fraud following the BBC Spotlight programme of 11 March 2014.

(AQW 32157/11-15)

Mr McCausland: No, I am not aware of any calls by public representatives for the Committee for Social Development to set up an inquiry into Housing Fraud following the BBC Spotlight programme of 11 March 2014.

Neighbourhood Renewal Partnership: North Down

Mr Weir asked the Minister for Social Development to detail the budget for each Neighbourhood Renewal Partnership in North Down in 2014/15.

(AQW 32185/11-15)

Mr McCausland: There is one Neighbourhood Renewal Partnership in North Down – Kilcooley. The budget for 2014/15 currently stands at £283,727.14.

Carer's Allowance

Mr I McCrea asked the Minister for Social Development to detail the rationale behind paying £59.75 per week for a minimum of 35 hours care to those applying for a Carer's Allowance.

(AQW 32190/11-15)

Mr McCausland: Carer's Allowance is a non-contributory benefit available to people who provide substantial care, of at least 35 hours a week, to a severely disabled person. The person being cared for must be receiving Disability Living Allowance care component (highest or middle rate), Armed Forces Independence Payment, Attendance Allowance or Constant Attendance Allowance at the appropriate rate.

Receipt of Carer's Allowance is not equated to the amount of actual care provided. The 35 hour minimum care requirement to gain entitlement to the benefit is only associated with the minimum amount of care that a severely disabled person would be expected to need. Carer's Allowance provides a carer with some independent income that recognises some of the sacrifices that have to be made in taking on the responsibility of caring for a severely disabled person, whilst the extra costs which arise as the result of disability are recognised through the award of Disability Living Allowance, Armed Forces Independence Payment, Attendance Allowance or Constant Attendance Allowance to the person with disabilities.

The primary purpose of Carer's Allowance is to provide a measure of financial support for people who give up the opportunity of full-time employment in order to provide regular and substantial care for a severely disabled person. It is not, and was never intended to be, a carer's wage or a payment for the services of caring. It is also not intended to replace lost or forgone earnings in their entirety.

Carer's Allowance is protected by the Consumer Price Index and is set to rise to £61.35 per week from April 2014. Apart from the annual up-rating of benefits, there are no current plans to change the rate of Carer's Allowance.

Enniskillen Town Centre Masterplan

Mr Flanagan asked the Minister for Social Development for an update on the implementation of the Enniskillen Town Centre Masterplan.

(AQW 32198/11-15)

Mr McCausland: The Enniskillen Masterplan was launched in November 2012 and this document sets out a vision for the future development (over a 15 to 20 year timeframe) of the town centre. The plan set out 24 separate regeneration actions, their priority and the potential delivery partners for each action. The Enniskillen Public Realm scheme was identified as the key regeneration activity for delivery in the 1 – 3 year time frame. This scheme is currently at the economic appraisal stage with a number of outstanding issues being addressed by Fermanagh District Council. My Department is also advancing the Enniskillen Castle Basin (Riverside Walk) Public Realm scheme, which is projected to spend £1.6m in the next financial year.

Job Seekers Allowance Habitual Residency Test

Mr Eastwood asked the Minister for Social Development what welfare assistance is available for local people who are returning from short periods of vacation or work abroad if they do not satisfy the newly introduced Job Seekers Allowance Habitual Residency Test.

(AQW 32274/11-15)

Mr McCausland: From 1 January 2014, returning United Kingdom nationals who claim income based Jobseeker's Allowance are required to prove that they have been resident in the United Kingdom for the three month period preceding their claim to benefit in addition to satisfying the normal Habitual Residence Test. Claimants who have not been resident for three months will not be entitled to income based Jobseeker's Allowance.

A person who is disallowed income based Jobseekers Allowance can apply for a Social Fund Crisis Loan. Crisis Loans are repayable, interest free and designed to assist people who need to meet expenses in an emergency or as a consequence of a disaster. They are available to anyone aged 16 or over where they are the only means of preventing a serious risk to health and safety and a person does not need to be in receipt of benefit to apply. Entitlement to a Crisis Loan is determined by a

Decision Maker who will take account of the relevant Departmental Directions and each person's individual circumstances.

Finance for Benefit Claimants: Medical Advice

Mr Cree asked the Minister for Social Development to provide details of the scheme which seeks to provide finance for benefit claimants to pay for medical advice for use in contesting their benefits refusal at a tribunal.

(AQW 32281/11-15)

Mr McCausland: There is no scheme within my Department to provide finance for benefit claimants to pay for medical advice for use in contesting their benefits refusal at a tribunal.

Northern Ireland Assembly Commission

Internships: People with Disabilities

Lord Morrow asked the Assembly Commission to outline what internships are available through the Assembly for people with disabilities.

(AQW 31958/11-15)

Mrs Cochrane (The Representative of the Assembly Commission): Although the Assembly Commission does not operate specific internships that are solely available for people with disabilities, it does operate the following work based programmes which are available to people with disabilities. They are:-

The Assembly's work experience programme for schools is organised by the Education Service. The programme runs from January to the start of Easter Recess. Applications are accepted from all schools for approximately 30 places per year.

The Assembly's Bursary Programme which is a partnership with Queen's University Belfast for student placements. The Assembly awards approximately 7 bursaries per year.

St. Patrick's Day Events in USA: Cost

Mr Lunn asked the Assembly Commission to detail the total cost of sending MLAs to the USA in March 2014 for St. Patrick's Day events.

(AQW 32053/11-15)

Mrs Cochrane (The Representative of the Assembly Commission): Six MLAs (five from the Committee on Standards and Privileges and one from the Committee for the Office of the First Minister and deputy First Minister) travelled to the USA in March 2014. However, only the visit by the MLA representing the Committee for the Office of the First Minister and deputy First Minister was arranged to attend St Patrick's Day events. The five MLAs from the Committee on Standards and Privileges attended

Washington as part of the Committee's review of the Code of Conduct. The total costs are set out below:

	OFMdFM Committee	S&P Committee	Total
Flights	£1,117	£5,871	£6,988
Car Hire	£0	£46	£46
Hotel Accommodation	£767	£3,250	£4,017
Total	£1,884	£9,167	£11,051

Exhibition of Art

Mr Allister asked the Assembly Commission whether it has given any consideration to holding an exhibition of art and other materials owned by the Assembly which are currently being held in storage. **(AQW 32162/11-15)**

Mr P Ramsey (The Representative of the Assembly Commission): The Assembly Commission's current Exhibition Policy requires the Assembly Commission to agree an annual schedule for exhibitions in the Great Hall at its first meeting of each year with all other exhibitions in Parliament Buildings being covered by the signature of 3 Members. The Assembly Commission agreed the 2014 exhibition schedule in January of this year which includes a Commission initiative marking local writers. The 2014 schedule does not include an exhibition of art and artefacts held in storage by the Assembly but this can be considered in the preparation for the 2015 exhibition schedule which will commence after a review of the current exhibition policy.

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Revised Written Answers

Friday 28 March 2014

(AQW 30097/11-15)

My Department does not hold details of the number of licensed betting shops. Records provided to my Department by the courts indicate that 324 bookmaking office licences have been issued in 2013/14 to date; the corresponding figure for 2008/09 was 359.



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