

2009/2010 WORK PROGRAMME

Major review: Street Lighting

Witness Session 1, Scoping Report and Briefing Paper on Street Lighting

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REASON FOR ITEM

To enable the Committee to gather evidence as part of their review into Street Lighting in the Borough.

OPTIONS AVAILABLE TO THE COMMITTEE

1. Question the witnesses using the suggested questions
2. Ask additional/supplementary questions as required
3. Highlight issues for further investigation
4. To review the work programme in Appendix 3

INFORMATION

1. At this Committee's meeting of 28 July 2009 approval was given to undertaking a review into Street Lighting in the Borough. The aim of the review is to review the policies and priorities for Street Lighting in Hillingdon, to demonstrate Best Value and Best Practice. To make recommendations to Cabinet which will improve the service, improve residents' satisfaction and facilitate the production of a formal Street Lighting Policy. The scoping report is attached to this report as appendix 1.
2. At the meeting on 28 July 2009 Members were asked to submit questions and indicate which areas they wanted to be covered as part of the review. Officers would be asked to provide responses at the next meeting. These are attached as a briefing note to this report as appendix 2.

Witnesses

3. For this first witness session, Members will be focussing on the present street lighting provision within the Borough and will be seeking the views from other local authorities. With this in mind the following witnesses have been invited to attend this first witness session:

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- Jim Edwards – Lighting Officer, London Borough of Hillingdon
- John Bowdrey – Street Lighting, London Borough of Harrow
- Representative from the street lighting service at London Borough of Sutton
- Matthew Kelly – Procurement Officer, London Borough of Hillingdon

Suggested questions

- i) What are the Council's statutory duties in relation to street lighting?
- ii) What are the current capital and revenue costs for the street lighting service? Can details of the condition of the present street lighting infrastructure be given?
- iii) What environmental pressures are there relating to street lighting? What impact does this have on the service?
- iv) What are the energy procurement methods used for street lighting? What improvements can be made to the procurement process?
- v) What lessons can be learnt from other local authorities with regards to service provision?
- vi) Has consideration been given to working with neighbouring local authorities in terms of providing street lighting in partnership?
- vii) What are the financial implications of the changes in lighting standards i.e. the use of light sources that provide better visibility, environmental considerations?

PAPERS WITH THE REPORT

Scoping report as agreed at the meeting held on 28 July 2009 – Appendix 1

A briefing paper which provides background information on the street lighting service – Appendix 2

Work Programme – Appendix 3.

SUGGESTED COMMITTEE ACTIVITY

1. Members question the witnesses and identify important issues for their review.
2. Members consider the written evidence provided.

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3. Members to discuss the evidence gathered to date on their review and note any potential draft recommendations.

**RESIDENTS' AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
POLICY OVERVIEW COMMITTEE**

2009/10

DRAFT SCOPING REPORT

Proposed review title: Street Lighting

Aim of review

To review the policies and priorities for Street Lighting in Hillingdon, to demonstrate Best Value and Best Practice. To make recommendations to Cabinet which will improve the service, improve residents' satisfaction and facilitate the production of a formal Street Lighting Policy.

Draft Terms of Reference

- 1. To understand and confirm the Council's statutory duties in relation to street lighting and highway based power supplies;**
- 2. To review how our duties are discharged, including how priorities are arrived at and how resources are allocated;**
- 3. To review recent performance and the methods of performance measurement that are applied to this area;**
- 4. To review what service improvements are being implemented and what improvements could be implemented, to improve performance still further.**
- 5. To review whether the Council's own processes and response rate in dealing with street lighting is timely, effective and cost-efficient, and what effect the responsiveness of the utility companies can have on the service;**
- 6. To seek out views on this subject from residents, using a variety of existing and also contemporary consultation mechanisms;**
- 7. To better understand and contrast the community /road safety and light pollution implications of street lighting;**
- 8. To examine new technologies, e.g. solar power and best practice elsewhere through case studies, policy ideas, witness sessions and site visits and;**
- 9. After due consideration of the above, to bring forward strategic, innovative and also practical policy recommendations to the Cabinet in relation to street lighting in Hillingdon.**

Background and importance

The Council's duty as Highway Authority under the Highways Act 1980, is to maintain highways maintainable at public expense and to take such care as is reasonably required to secure the safety of the highway for all types of traffic using the Highway. The Highways Act does not require the Highway Authority to provide lighting, although section 97 states that a Highway Authority may provide lighting.

As those responsible for maintaining of the Street Lighting, the Public Lighting Section serves all the residents of the Borough, any visitor to the Borough and anyone travelling through or over it. We also serve local businesses, partners and key external organisations. In addition we work closely with other groups within the council, maintaining lighting in public car parks, roads and footpaths owned by Hillingdon Homes and some Housing Associations.

In 2008/09 1,428 lights out or day burners were reported by residents, road users and lighting section staff, these were attended to in an average of 1.4 calendar days. The regular night patrols detected 2,153 lights needing attention; these were attended to in an average of 1.3 calendar days. Requests for lighting improvements in 24 areas that had not previously be identified were also received. There were 176 lights effect by electricity supply failures these were repaired by the Electricity Boards in an average of 45.10 calendar days.

Reasons for the review

With increasing financial pressures due to energy costs, environmental pressures relating to the use of energy, and emerging technologies which can help us deal with the challenges we face, this is a pertinent time to review the street lighting service.

Equalities

The Public Lighting Section serves all the residents of the Borough, any visitor to the Borough and anyone travelling through it. We also serve local businesses, partners and key external organisations. The street Lighting service is used by all, regardless of race, gender, physical ability, sexual orientation or social background

Who is this review covering?

The Public Lighting, Signs and Road Markings Section .within the Street Scene Maintenance Team, a part of the Highways & Green Spaces Service of the Environment & Consumer Protection Group

Key issues

1. What are the Council's statutory duties in relation to street lighting and highway based powers supplies?
2. How do we set out to fulfil those duties including

Maintaining the Lighting Stock

- Dealing with Service requests and timescales attached
- What maintenance standards are applied

Lighting improvements

- RESPOC may wish to review the framework developed last year to assist in determining where to prioritise improvements in street lighting from funds available

How to make most efficient use of electricity

- The Council is currently reviewing its energy procurement methods and RESPOC may wish to consider this as it relates to street lighting.
- RESPOC may wish to review issues related to national guidance on the level of lighting to be provided in various areas depending upon usage and crime risk.
- RESPOC may wish to consider if there are any locations in the borough where current light levels may require review.

Supply company issues

- Service Level Agreements have now been set up with electricity boards to improve their performance on delayed fault repairs. However, their current performance falls short of the SLA and RESPOC may wish to call witnesses from these companies to account for their organisations' performance in order to seek improvements.
- When lighting columns are replaced, the change over of the electricity supply from the old column to the new one takes time and residents wonder what the delay is.
- The borough's street lighting team have recently changed their procedures to seek to improve the programming of removal of old columns and are considering how to better communicate planned works to residents. RESPOC may wish to review these changes and consider issues related to improving communication to residents on issues related to street lighting.

Dark skies/astronomy related issues

- RESPOC may wish to consider issues associated with 'dark skies' and astronomy as they relate to street lighting, and minimising light pollution

To light or not to light?

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- RESPOC may wish to consider issues related to when or whether to put lamps or lighting along footpaths or through parks.
- RESPOC may wish to consider whether more use could be made of LED cats eyes on roads and 'lower level' path lighting through parks, rather than traditional lamp columns.
- RESPOC may wish to consider issues related to requests for floodlighting in parks as part of a potential review.

3. How do we measure performance in Street lighting?

4. What does our recent performance look like? Including Efficiency of Lighting

5. What service improvements are we planning for Street lighting?

- **The Use of Alternative Energy** -RESPOC may wish to review issues related to the potential for solar powered lighting
- **Use of light sources that give better visibility** - Lighting standards no longer support the use of monochromatic light sources like the orange low-pressure sodium lamps that have been in use for many years. RESPOC may wish to consider how this will impact on the borough

Community and Road Safety

The use of Street Lighting to design out crime, make both residents and motorists feel safer walking and driving.

Methodology

Relevant Documents

Well Lit Highways – Code of practice for highway lighting management
 Code of practice for the design of road lighting BS 5489
 Road Lighting BS EN 13201
 Borough Energy policy

Witnesses/evidence providers

- ***Philomena Bach (Group Director ECP)***
- Mary Worrall (Head of Highways and Green Spaces)
- Jonathan Westell (Street Scene Maintenance Manager)
- Tim Edwards (Manager Public Lighting)
- Representatives from Electricity suppliers & another Local Authority (provisional; to be confirmed)
- Community Safety Team representative

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Stakeholders and consultation plan

- Cabinet Member for Planning & Transportation – Cllr Keith Burrows
- The Cabinet Member For Environment – Cllr Sandra Jenkins
- Metropolitan Police Service
- Carry Out Website Survey
- Consult “Street Champions” from the Streetscene Locality Working Initiative.
- Motorists’ Forum

Connected work (recently completed, planned or ongoing)

Whole Service Review – completed in 2008

Produce a Street Lighting Policy – to be produced after or as part of review

Outcome

A report to Cabinet with the conclusions of the review and recommendations for any changes to the service that enable Street Lighting to better meet the Council’s targets.

Proposed timeframe & milestones

| Meeting/date | | Action | Milestone |
|---------------------|-----------------------|--|---------------------|
| 1. | 28 th July | Discuss Scoping of Review | |
| 2. | 8 th Sept | Scoping & Presentation | Scope of Review Set |
| 3. | 8 th Oct | Witness session | Review Starts |
| 4. | Sept / Oct | Visit / walkabout to illustrate pertinent issues | |
| 5 | 17 th Nov | Report | Review Ends |
| 6 | 17 th Dec | Cabinet Considers Report | Decision taken |

Risk assessment

There are already pressures on the limited resources of Public Lighting, Signs and Road

RESPOC STREET LIGHTING REVIEW – September 2009

STREET LIGHTING

1.0 Introduction

The Public Lighting Section sits within the Street Scene Maintenance Team within ECP. As well as the installation and maintenance of lighting, it is also responsible for the installation and maintenance of road signs and road markings. The Public Lighting Section carries out:

- Routine and Responsive Maintenance of lighting installations
- Lighting Improvements in the “public realm”
- Road markings & signs for Parking Schemes
- Implementation of works for road improvements and safety schemes
- Services to other Groups (generally lighting services)

It is responsible for the maintenance of:

- 22,750 Street Lights
- 205 School and Zebra Crossing Beacons
- 1805 Illuminated Bollards and centre island columns
- 3020 Illuminated Signs
- 11 Subways

2.0 Current Street Lighting Policy

2.1 Codes of Practice and Standards

Current practices in Hillingdon are based upon published British Standards, European standards, codes of practice and industry technical reports. These include:

Code of Practice: “ Well Lit Highways”

http://www.ukroadsliaisongroup.org/lighting/code_of_practice.htm

BS 5489 – Code of practice for the design of road lighting

BS 7671 Requirements for Electrical Installations

BS EN 13202 – Road lighting

BS EN 40 – Lighting Columns

BS EN 12899 – Fixed, vertical road traffic signs

Various Publications by the Institution of Lighting Engineers including:

Code of Practice for Electrical Safety in Highway Operations

Technical Reports covering the Lighting for Traffic Calming Features,

Lighting of Pedestrian Crossings, Testing of lighting supports.

2.2 Maintenance regimes

All lighting and electrical items have a routine maintenance regime. The time interval is determined by the light source. "Low pressure Sodium" lights are an old type of lantern giving an orange light; over the last few years we have been replacing them with "High Pressure Sodium" lights which give a more golden yellow light, with better colour rendering.

| Light source or equipment type | Lamp change and visual inspection | Clean | Electrical test |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| Low Pressure Sodium | 3 years | With lamp change and 18 months after | 6 years (alternate lamp changes) |
| High pressure sodium 50w & 70w | 4 years | With lamp change | With lamp change |
| High Pressure Sodium 100w and above | 5 years | With lamp change | With lamp change |
| Keep left bollards | 1 year | With lamp change and extra in the winter months as determined by inspection | 5 years |
| Illuminated Sign | 1 year | With lamp change | 5 years |
| Subways | 1 year | With lamp change | 5 years |
| Feeder Pillars | N/a | With electrical test | 5 years included visual inspection |

In 2008 a regime of structural inspection and testing of steel lighting columns was started for columns that are over 12 years old. The result of the testing determines subsequent test intervals. Typically the columns in good condition are guaranteed for 5 or 6 years and an insurance certificate issued to this effect. All concrete columns are visually inspected for defects on an annual basis.

2.3 Statutory Duties

2.3.1 The Provision of Street Lighting

Highways Act 1980 - Section 97 states that a Local Highway Authority may provide lighting for any Highway or proposed Highway. Section 41 places a duty on the Highway Authorities to maintain highways maintainable at public expense. This implies that whilst a Highway Authority does not have to provide lighting on the Highway, where it does it is required to maintain it.

Crime & Disorder Act 1998 - Section 17 Duty to consider crime and disorder implications. This section applies to a local authority, a joint authority, a police authority, a National Park authority and the Broads Authority and states:

(1) Without prejudice to any other obligation imposed on it, it shall be the duty of each authority to which this section applies to exercise its various functions with due regard to the likely effect of the exercise of those functions on, and the need to do all that it reasonably can to prevent, crime and disorder in its area.

This could be interpreted that where the provision of street lighting could help to prevent crime and disorder the local authority has a duty to provide and maintain lighting. This could be expanded further to indicate that the local authority has the duty to improve street lighting if it could reduce crime and disorder.

2.3.2 The Maintenance of Street Lighting

There are a number of Acts of Parliament and Statutory Instruments that apply to the installation and maintenance of street lighting and effect the way things are done.

Statutory Instruments

1989 No 635 The Electricity at Work Regulations 1989.

This is a legal requirement to ensure that we comply with the wiring regulations, integrity of the insulation and safe management of the electrical circuit including the environmental protection of the installation.

1992 No 2793 Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992

This is a legal requirement that states that the Employer will as far as reasonably practicable introduce measures to reduce the risk of injury.

2001 No 3263 The Electricity (Un-metered Supply) Regulations 2001

These regulations are part of the Electricity Act 1989 and they state that where a defined use of electricity is available then a un-metered supply can be granted by the District Network Operator (DNO).

2002 No 2665 The Electricity Safety, Quality and Continuity Regulations 2002

These regulations state that the user and providers of electrical infrastructure use the correct materials that comply with Electrical safety, Quality and continuity regulations.

2002 No 3113 The Traffic Signs Regulations and General Directions 2002

Traffic signs and regulations on the highway shall comply with these general directions 2002.

2005 No 735 The Work at Height Regulations 2005

This regulation in conjunction with the Health and Safety at Work act 1974 and the Construction and Health and Safety regulations 1996. The employer shall introduce measures where working at height is safe.

2006 No 3289 The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations

Aim is to reduce the amount of electrical / electronic equipment being produced and to encourage all parties to reduce, reuse, and recycle equipment.

2007 No 320 The Construction (Design and Management) regulations 2007

This regulation states that all parties in the construction Industry have the right people for the right job at the right time this will enable better management of risk and works can be coordinated which will lead to efficient and affective work practices.

Acts of Parliament

Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 - The Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 , also referred to as HASAW or HSW, is the primary piece of legislation covering occupational health and safety in the United Kingdom

Traffic Management Act 2004 - The Traffic Management Act was introduced in 2004 to tackle congestion and disruption on the road network. The Act places a duty on local traffic authorities to ensure the expeditious movement of traffic on their road network and those networks of surrounding authorities. The Act gives authorities additional tools to better manage parking policies, moving traffic enforcement and the coordination of street works.

European Parliament

Directive 2005/32/EC Eco-design Energy using Products

Regulation No 245/2009 eco-design requirements for Fluorescent and High Intensity Discharge Lamps

3.0 Public Lighting Inventory

3.1 Numbers

The total number of lighting columns is 22,800; the other lighting installations are listed below

| CATEGORY | Highway footpaths | Roads | Car Parks | EY&L | Housing | Property | Recreation | Floodlights |
|--------------------------|-------------------|-------|-----------|------|---------|----------|------------|-------------|
| Lighting Columns | 1198 | 21071 | 163 | 39 | 275 | 5 | 50 | |
| Zebra crossing beacons | | 218 | | | | | | |
| School Crossing WigWags | | 14 | | | | | | |
| Refuge Beacons | | 373 | | | | | | |
| Bollards | | 1543 | | | | | | |
| Illuminated Signs posts | | 1874 | | | | | | |
| misc - wall brackets etc | 6 | 56 | 2 | | 18 | | | 20 |
| Feeder Pillars | 3 | 151 | 17 | 6 | 4 | | 6 | 1 |

3.2 Age profile of lighting columns in Hillingdon

This information is taken from the detailed GIS lighting inventory system that was implemented in 1996. There is limited data before this date regarding the age of the columns.

| Column material | Age in years | | | | | | | Total columns |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|----|----|-----|-----|----------|---------------|
| | | 5m (or less) | 6m | 8m | 10m | 12m | Over 12m | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|----------|--------------|
| Steel & cast iron | 0 - 20 | 2505 | 1275 | 414 | 1157 | 60 | | 5411 |
| | 21 - 30 | 616 | 53 | 301 | 264 | 21 | 6 | 1261 |
| | 31 - 40 | 138 | 16 | 2 | 127 | 0 | | 283 |
| | Over 40 or unknown | 10989 | 787 | 932 | 2251 | 58 | | 15017 |
| | Total | 14248 | 2131 | 1649 | 3799 | 139 | 6 | 21972 |
| Concrete | 0 - 20 | | | | | | | 0 |
| | 21 - 30 | | | | | | | 0 |
| | 31 - 40 | | | | | | | 0 |
| | Over 40 or unknown | 824 | | | | | | 824 |
| | Total | 824 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 824 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|----------|--------------|
| All | Total | 15072 | 2131 | 1649 | 3799 | 139 | 6 | 22796 |
|------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|----------|--------------|

4.0 Service Delivery

4.1 The Public Lighting Section

The Section consists of a Manager, a Lighting Engineer, a Lighting Technician, a Sign Engineer, a Road Markings Engineer and a part time Costing Assistant. The manager is also responsible for the Operational Team currently based at Harlington Road Depot this consists of a Supervisor, an administrator, a charge-hand and 9 lamp attendants. Two apprentices are in the process of being appointed one as a Lamp Attendant and one as a Lighting Technician.

4.2 Electricity Suppliers

The regional electricity suppliers for Hillingdon are EDF and SEC. Known as DNOs these are District Network Operators. They are responsible for the transfer of power either from adjacent columns or the provision of a new supply from the Low Voltage Main.

EDF are the more expensive of the two providers and they are on a typical 3-6 week programme to complete their works from the date we certify that the lamp column is ready.

SEC are the provider for the 60% of the Borough and they are on a 3-8week programme to complete their works from the date we certify the lamp column is ready for electricity transfer.

4.3 Works Contractors

Column installations are done in-house if the columns being replaced are 5m or 6m in height. If the lamp columns being replaced are 8m, 10m, 12m, then these are installed by our external contractor Enterprise Mouchel.

Before columns can be installed we need to ensure we have the columns and lanterns in stock or place orders as required.

5.0 Finance

5.1 Revenue Budgets 09/10

| | |
|---|----------------|
| Lighting Maintenance | £614,610 |
| Signs Maintenance (inc non illuminated) | £258,570 |
| Lighting Energy | £709,330 |
| Signs Energy | £65,670 |
| Recharge for 3 rd party damage | Income £31,500 |

5.2 Capital Budget 09/10

The Capital allocation for 2009/10 is £300,000. £60,000 of this is reserved for the capitalisation of revenue, typically for the replacement of brackets and

lanterns on existing columns. The remainder will be split between replacing structurally defective columns, structural testing and lighting improvements. Prioritising requests for new and replacement streetlights throughout the borough is by an agreed mechanism, based on problems relating to community safety, crime or road safety

5.3 Typical Unit costs for installation

| Supply and install column & Lantern (Son only) | In house Rate £ | Enterprise Mouchel Rate £ |
|--|-----------------|---------------------------|
| 5m 50w son | 563.98 | 589.62 |
| 6m 70w son | 593.53 | 593.52 |
| 8m 100w son | N/A | 1122.21 |
| 10m 150w son | N/A | 1277.17 |
| 12m 250w son | N/A | 1322.46 |

5.4 Cost of SEC or EDF Electricity Transfer within 3m of power supply.

| Supplier | New Service £ | Transfer service£ | Disconnection£ |
|----------|---------------|-------------------|----------------|
| SEC | 418.16 | 322.58 | 274.57 |
| EDF | 687 | 426 | 365 |

5.5 Unit cost and SEC or EDF transfer service within 3m and removal of redundant column.

| Column | 5m | 6m | 8m | 10m | 12m |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| SEC | 977.67 | 1007.22 | 1535.90 | 1690.86 | 1736.15 |
| EDF | 1081.09 | 1110.64 | 1639.32 | 1794.28 | 1839.57 |

5.6 Cost in percentage terms of a unit installation of SEC and EDF based on typical 3m transfer service.

| Column | 5m | 6m | 8m | 10m | 12m |
|--------|----|------|------|------|------|
| SEC % | 49 | 47.1 | 26.6 | 23.5 | 22.8 |
| EDF % | 65 | 62.2 | 35.1 | 31.1 | 30.1 |

6.0 What key issues are we faced with?

6.1 Budget

In real terms costs increase above inflation and the service is growing. Over the past two years the number of lighting columns has increased by an average of 0.75% PA, Contractors cost by 4.7% PA. In April 2008 EDF

Energy's charge for a new connection rose by 23.6%, although there has been no increase this year.

6.2 Technology

Technology is moving at a fast pace and careful consideration is given to the trial and introduction of developments that can reduce costs, improve efficiency and improve the service.

6.3 Increasing energy costs

Over the past five years there have been very large increases in energy costs. Until this year Hillingdon's street lighting has been fortunate to avoid most of these increases. This has been due to the timing of when the fixed price energy contracts were renewed, see table below, in both the 2005 and the 2007 contracts the two year fixed rate was cheaper than the one year rate.

| Supply period | Date agreed | Southern Area rate | EDF area rate |
|----------------------|-------------|--------------------|---------------|
| April 04 to March 05 | 26/02/04 | 4.454p | 4.196p |
| April 05 to March 07 | 28/01/05 | 5.457 | 5.241 |
| April 07 to March 09 | 4/12/06 | 6.028 | 5.911 |

During the past two years the unit rates for some contracts elsewhere in the country have been as high as 13p. The projected energy costs for this year for Hillingdon are currently 8.9p per unit. The attached is a document prepared for the UK Lighting Board, this explains the new recommended method of energy procurement that has been adopted from April 2009 and hence the reason this is a projected rate.

6.4 The need to investigate reduction of CO₂ by using modern less polluting lanterns and electronic lighting control.

A corporate energy policy is in the process of being drafted, this may be available by 8 September.

6.5 Increased demand for lighting in new locations for enhanced security

There is more demand for lighting solutions based on security issues. Without good quality lighting the fear of crime can not be lifted and any investments in CCTV solutions are not utilised to their full potential without good quality lighting.

6.6 Need to reduce light pollution

We are mindful of the increases in lighting for residential, main road, security. As such we try to utilise the best value modern lanterns that keep the lighting pollution to a minimum. The aim of a good lighting installation is to provide illumination on the highway just where it is needed and to reduce to a minimum wasted upward light, typically less than 3%.

7.0 Where do we want to get to & how do we get there?

Where we want to get to is an increased number of reliable, energy-efficient, adaptable, less polluting and brighter lighting units at lower cost by 2015. This will be achieved by continually introducing new technology such as :

7.1 High-output LEDs (“Light Emitting Diodes”): This is the latest in lighting technology. LEDs offer low energy and long life. Typical values being announced are lamp life of up to 50,000 hours which is equal to 10+ years. And energy savings of up to 40%. The lanterns are in circulation now and we have trailed a small quantity in footpaths, the ILE is soon launching a technical paper on the use of LEDs in public lighting. We are waiting to see the conclusion of this before we decide to go further with using led lanterns in residential and Road Lighting.

7.2 White light: The British Standard 5489 recommends that a lamp with a colour rendering index of 60 be used so that lower lighting classes can be achieved on residential roads. This will lead to savings in Energy and CO2. This needs to be part of an invest to save strategy.

7.3 Remote monitoring: This is a feature that can be used to identify lighting faults remotely. At this stage it is expensive to implement, as each monitoring exercise needs to be part of a new installation and this requires intelligent communications which can cost more in implement and is therefore not a viable option at this time.

7.4 Digital Electronics Control Gear: We are replacing conventional control gear with electronic on any lanterns where the conventional gear has failed, and on all new installations. This has the benefit of saving 5% in energy and substantially enhances the life of the lamp. The use of electronic gear will also allow dimming to be used as an option.

7.5 Dimming: This option allows us to dim the lighting level to a lower level during off peak times in the small after midnight to 4 am of the morning. The design would still meet the lighting levels required under BS5489 but to achieve this we need electronic control in the lanterns and modern white light sources.

This can be incorporated as a feature at the lighting design stage. This is needs to part of invest to save strategy.

7.6 Solar power: This is an option, but this is in its early years of development and we would not consider this option suitable in Hillingdon at this time

Appendix 3

RESIDENTS' AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES POLICY OVERVIEW COMMITTEE

2009/10

WORK PROGRAMME

| Meeting Date | Item |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 8th September 2009 | Street Lighting – Witness Session 1 |
| | Work Programme for 2009/10 |
| | Update on School Travel Plan |
| | Cabinet Forward Plan – review forthcoming decisions and if appropriate, comment to the decision-maker. |
| | Update on School Travel Plans |
| 8th October 2009 | Street Lighting – Witness Session 2 |
| | Work Programme for 2009/10 |
| | Cabinet Forward Plan – review forthcoming decisions and if appropriate, comment to the decision-maker. |
| 18th November 2009 | Street Lighting – Conclusions and Recommendations |
| | Gambling Act 2007-10 – report sent to Committee for comments. Stephanie Waterford & Norman Stanley |
| | Annual Safety Sports Grounds Report |
| | Work Programme for 2009/10 |
| | Cabinet Forward Plan – review forthcoming decisions and if appropriate, comment to the decision-maker. |
| 15th December 2009 | Street Lighting – Final Report agreed |
| | 2 nd Review – scoping report agreed |
| | Work Programme for 2009/10 |
| | Cabinet Forward Plan – review forthcoming decisions and if appropriate, comment to the decision-maker. |

Residents & Environmental Services POC - 8 September 2009

PART 1 – MEMBERS, PUBLIC & PRESS

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 19th January 2010 | 2 nd Review : Witness Session 1 |
| | Budget Reports and Group Plans 2010 |
| | Work Programme for 2009/10 |
| | Cabinet Forward Plan – review forthcoming decisions and if appropriate, comment to the decision-maker. |
| 17th February 2010 | 2 nd Review: evidence session 2 |
| | Work Programme for 2009/10 |
| | Cabinet Forward Plan – review forthcoming decisions and if appropriate, comment to the decision-maker. |
| 10th March 2010 | 2 nd Review: conclusions and recommendations |
| | Work Programme for 2009/10 |
| | Cabinet Forward Plan – review forthcoming decisions and if appropriate, comment to the decision-maker. |
| 13th April 2010 | 2 nd Review: final report agreed |
| | Cabinet Forward Plan - review forthcoming decisions and if appropriate, comment to the decision-maker. |