



HILLINGDON
LONDON



Public Safety and Transport Select Committee

Date: THURSDAY, 7 APRIL 2022

Time: 7.00 PM

Venue: COMMITTEE ROOM 5 -
CIVIC CENTRE, HIGH
STREET, UXBRIDGE

**Meeting
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Councillors on the Committee:

Keith Burrows (Chairman)
Teji Barnes (Vice-Chairman)
Kuldeep Lakhmana
Richard Lewis
Colleen Sullivan
Jan Sweeting (Opposition Lead)
Steve Tuckwell

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Putting our residents first

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Select Committee Terms of Reference

Public Safety & Transport Select Committee

Membership

7 Councillors appointed on a proportional basis.

Terms of Reference

To undertake the overview and scrutiny role in relation to the following Cabinet Member portfolio(s) and service areas:

Cabinet Member Portfolio	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cabinet Member for Public Safety & Transport
Relevant service areas	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Community Safety & Cohesion2. Anti-Social Behaviour and Enforcement Team (ASBET)3. Trading Standards, Environmental Health & Licensing4. Transportation5. Highways6. Parking Services

This Committee will also act as lead select committee on the monitoring and review of the following cross-cutting topics:

- Enforcement activities across the Council

Specific portfolio responsibilities of the Cabinet Member for Public Safety & Transport – Cllr John Riley

To oversee and report to the Cabinet on the Council's responsibilities and initiatives in respect of:-

- Maintaining and enforcing standards in relation to:
 - Anti-social behaviour
 - Parking
 - Weights & Measures
 - Consumer protection
 - Environmental Health
 - Road Safety
 - Imported Food office, Heathrow
- Community safety
- Community cohesion - promoting harmony between different cultures and races,
- CCTV, including the CCTV control room
- Emergency planning
- Fleet and Passenger Services
- Transport and travel for social services clients
- highways,
- bus routes,
- traffic
- transportation
- school crossing patrols
- local safety schemes
- All Licensing Policies and Procedures, including:
 - Statement of Licensing Policy
 - Statement of Gambling Policy
 - Sex Establishments Policy
- Animal welfare and licensing
- Safety of Sports Grounds

Agenda

- 1 Apologies for Absence and to report the presence of any substitute Members
- 2 Declarations of Interest in matters coming before this meeting
- 3 To receive the minutes of the previous meeting 1 - 4
- 4 To confirm that the items of business marked as Part I will be considered in Public and that the items marked Part II will be considered in Private
- 5 Highways Forward Programme Prioritisation 5 - 8
- 6 Fines and Prosecutions (Inc. Dog Fouling) 9 - 22
- 7 Abandoned Vehicles 23 - 26
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Agenda Item 3

Minutes

PUBLIC SAFETY AND TRANSPORT SELECT COMMITTEE

10 February 2022

Meeting held in Committee Room 5 - Civic Centre,
High Street, Uxbridge



	<p>Committee Members Present: Councillors Keith Burrows (Chairman) Teji Barnes (Vice-Chairman) Kuldeep Lakhmana Richard Lewis Colleen Sullivan Jan Sweeting (Opposition Lead) Steve Tuckwell</p> <p>LBH Officers Present: Steve Clarke, Democratic Services Officer</p>
56.	<p>APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE AND TO REPORT THE PRESENCE OF ANY SUBSTITUTE MEMBERS (<i>Agenda Item 1</i>)</p> <p>There were no apologies for absence.</p>
57.	<p>DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST IN MATTERS COMING BEFORE THIS MEETING (<i>Agenda Item 2</i>)</p> <p>There were no declarations of interest.</p>
58.	<p>TO RECEIVE THE MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING (<i>Agenda Item 3</i>)</p> <p>RESOLVED: That the minutes of the meeting dated 18 January 2022 be agreed as an accurate record.</p>
59.	<p>TO CONFIRM THAT THE ITEMS OF BUSINESS MARKED AS PART I WILL BE CONSIDERED IN PUBLIC AND THAT THE ITEMS MARKED PART II WILL BE CONSIDERED IN PRIVATE (<i>Agenda Item 4</i>)</p> <p>It was confirmed that all items were marked Part 1 and would be considered in public.</p>
60.	<p>SELECT COMMITTEE REVIEW: ELECTRIC VEHICLE INFRASTRUCTURE AND FUTURE POLICY DIRECTION FOR THE BOROUGH – DRAFT FINAL REPORT (<i>Agenda Item 5</i>)</p> <p>The Chairman introduced the item highlighting that the Committee’s final report, detailing the major review undertaken by the Committee into Electric Vehicle (EV) infrastructure and future policy direction, had been drafted and the Committee were invited to comment on and amend the report ahead of its submission to Cabinet, which was expected to be on 24 March 2022. Members highlighted that the report was well</p>

written and formed a comprehensive account of the Committee's review and subsequent recommendations arising; the Committee commended officers in putting the detailed report together. Gratitude was extended to all of the witnesses, officers and individuals involved with supplying information for the review and aiding Members in reaching their conclusions.

The Committee emphasised that they were looking forward to the changes that would arise as a result of their report, particularly with reference to resident engagement and improving the way in which residents access information relating to the Council's EV infrastructure and future projects.

Members sought to clarify the timescales in which the proposed recommendations could be implemented by Cabinet. The drafted report had grouped recommendations into short, medium and long-term; the Committee felt that some leeway needed to be given to Cabinet in the implementation of the recommendations due to the rapidly evolving nature of the EV sector, although it was understood that the short-term recommendations should be implemented as soon as feasibly possible. To that end, the Committee decided that a timescale should be added to the short-term recommendation in that, Cabinet should aim to implement these within 6 to 12 months of the report's submission to Cabinet. The Democratic Services Officer confirmed that the agreed amendment would be made.

With regard to recommendation 4, it was highlighted that the annual report that would be prepared for the relevant Select Committee reporting back on the implementation of the new EV charge point contract and monitoring data of new charge points, should also include reference to whether any neighbourly disputes over charge points had occurred and if any complaints had been received around the overcrowding of pavements, which had been noted as a concern throughout the review.

The Committee highlighted the pertinence of the review and wished to thank the Cabinet Member for Public Safety and Transport for attending a witness session in their capacity as Cabinet Member. Comments were made as to the review acting as a framework for the intended direction of travel that the Council would wish to undertake. It was also noted that the review supported the Council's ongoing work with regard to appointing a commercial partner for the provision of EV charge points in the Borough.

RESOLVED That the Public Safety and Transport Select Committee:

- 1) Agreed the draft final report and recommendations in principle and endorsed its submission to Cabinet for due consideration; and,**
- 2) Delegated any minor drafting changes required prior to the report's submission to Cabinet to the Democratic Services Officer, in consultation with the Chairman.**

61. **FORWARD PLAN** (*Agenda Item 6*)

The Chairman briefly outlined the upcoming items in the Cabinet Forward Plan under the remit of the Select Committee. The Committee noted that a Cabinet Member decision regarding any update to the Council's Vehicle Crossover Policy would first be subject to the Council's petition process due to the two active petitions received on this subject.

RESOLVED That the Committee noted the Forward Plan.

62.	<p>WORK PROGRAMME (<i>Agenda Item 7</i>)</p> <p>It was noted that officers had requested that the information item on the Council's Roads and Footways Resurfacing Programme, scheduled for 08 March 2022 be deferred to later in the Spring. The Committee expressed their dissatisfaction that this was the case and sought to ensure that the item came to the Committee's 07 April 2022 meeting, ahead of any potential changes to the structure of scrutiny that may come with the local election in May 2022. It was confirmed that the Committee's feedback would be passed on to officers preparing the report. Members also sought to ensure that the upcoming reports on the Work Programme would be written reports.</p> <p>RESOLVED That the Select Committee noted the items listed on the work programme.</p>
	<p>The meeting, which commenced at 7.00 pm, closed at 7.28 pm.</p>

These are the minutes of the above meeting. For more information on any of the resolutions please contact Steve Clarke - Democratic Services on 01895 250693. Circulation of these minutes is to Councillors, Officers, the Press and Members of the Public.

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HIGHWAYS FORWARD PROGRAMME PRIORITISATION

Committee name	Public Safety and Transport Select Committee
Officer reporting	Poonam Pathak, Interim Head of Highways
Papers with report	None
Ward	All

HEADLINES

To provide information to the Committee on highway forward programme prioritisation criteria.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

That the Public Safety and Transport Select Committee note the contents of the report and provide any comments to officers as appropriate.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

This report provides information and criteria for prioritising the highways forward programme. The Highways Asset Management Plan is currently being prepared by the officers. Asset Management is a strategic approach that enables us to make decisions over what service we want to provide and what we can achieve within our budget limits. It enables us to identify the best allocation of resources for the management, operation, preservation and enhancement of highway infrastructure to meet the needs of current and future customers. Asset management therefore supports business decisions and provides longer term financial benefit.

Hillingdon currently adopts a “worst-first” approach to asset management. We identify the worst condition roads and develop a one-year programme of road resurfacing and reconstruction.

Officers are preparing a 5-year work programme which will include both major resurfacing and preventative maintenance from 2022/23 onwards. This is the first step towards long-term programme development.

Proposed prioritisation criteria

Condition surveys have initially been used to determine which roads will be suitable for major resurfacing and preventative maintenance. For the 2022/23 programme and beyond, we have also take account of a range of factors other than road condition in our decision making, such as accident claim, defect records, complaints, road usage levels, and footfall.

The prioritised future years works programmes of highways capital resurfacing schemes will be reviewed and updated based on the results of the latest road condition survey data.

Classification – Public

Public Safety and Transport Select Committee – 07 April 2022

Funding level

The forward programme assumes that the 2022/23 to 2026/27 carriageway and footway resurfacing budgets are maintained at circa £6m per year.

Work Programmes

The proposed forward programme for the carriageways and footways network is being developed and will be reviewed annually. This will help forecast budget requirements and co-ordinate works with utility companies and other Council projects and major developments.

This indicative list of works will be further developed using biennial collected condition information, non-engineering factors (road safety records, road usage levels, accident claims), member, and petition requests. At the same time we are preparing a preventive maintenance forward programme for carriageways only.

Next Step

The Highways Asset Management Plan (HAMP) is currently being prepared which will assist in ensuring our carriageway and footway maintenance programmes are developed in a transparent and objective manner therefore prioritisation will be carried out using the results of condition surveys of the high usage network plus survey results for those which have been nominated for inclusion in the survey programme by engineers / inspectors / elected members / insurance team / petitions.

Officers will finalise the forward programme and HAMP and submit them for approval.

Implications on related Council policies

A key role of Select Committees is to monitor the performance of Council services within their remit. Select Committees may also recommendations on service changes and improvements to the Cabinet who are responsible for the Council's policy and direction.

How this report benefits Hillingdon residents

The vision for highway assets sits within the Councils core priority (Our People, Our Natural Environment, Our Build Environment and Financial Management), which is achieved by providing highway assets which are in good condition, fit for purpose, energy efficient, provide accessible services to our customers, represent value for money through long term planning, and enhanced allocation of resources. Moreover, we endeavour to provide improved service and quality of life to users with high customer satisfaction.

Classification – Public

Public Safety and Transport Select Committee – 07 April 2022

Financial Implications

There are no direct financial implications associated with this report. The proposed work programme is consistent with the current allocated funding for Highways planned works.

Legal Implications

None.

BACKGROUND PAPERS

NIL.

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FINES AND PROSECUTIONS (INC. DOG FOULING)

Committee name	Public Safety and Transport Select Committee
Officer reporting	Joanne Howells – ASB & Environment Team Leader
Papers with report	Appendix 1 – FPN Offences
Ward	All

RECOMMENDATIONS:

That the Public Safety and Transport Select Committee note the contents of the report.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

1. The Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005 extended and amended powers available to local authorities to tackle environmental crime. The Act extended the use of fixed penalty notices (FPN's) across a range of environmental offences with an increasing emphasis on their use as a key means of tackling such offences. FPN's provide a quick, visible, and effective way of dealing with low level straightforward environmental crimes and an alternative to prosecution. This role is performed by external Contractors employed on behalf of Hillingdon Council. The current contract is with APCOA.
2. The Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 allow local authorities to tackle anti-social behaviour by the introduction of Public Spaces Protection orders (PSPO's). (All dog control orders are now under this Act.)
3. A fixed penalty is not a fine. Payment of the penalty by the recipient discharges their liability to conviction for the offence for which the FPN was issued. It does not constitute an admission of guilt but removes the possibility of the creation of a record of criminal conviction. The framework in place is to ensure that offenders will be prosecuted if they choose not to pay the FPN. This gives a powerful message to the community that such crimes will not be tolerated.
4. FPN's should not be used in isolation; they are just one method of enforcement which ranges from words of advice through to prosecution. Their use should be supported by education and campaigning strategies around environmental crime. Their use should be targeted appropriately. Targeting will achieve the best results in that it is more likely to catch perpetrators, create an improvement and attract public support.
5. Only officers who have delegated powers and authorised in writing can issue FPN's on behalf of Hillingdon Council. Such authorised officers must always carry with them the

relevant authorisation/identification. Whilst it is not a strict requirement and whilst there may be occasions when officers issue FPN's out of uniform it is considered good practice that the issue of an FPN is by an enforcement officer in uniform. This may differ for members of the Anti-social Behaviour and Environment Team who do not have a designated uniform.

6. There are several different offences which can be dealt with by authorised officers, as follows:
 - Nuisance parking
 - Abandoning a vehicle
 - Litter
 - Fly tipping
 - Street Litter Control Notices and Litter Clearing Notices
 - Unauthorised distribution of literature on designated land.
 - Failure to produce a Waste Transfer Note
 - Waste receptacles
 - Graffiti and fly posting
 - Breach of Public Spaces Protection Order
7. Enforcement officers exercise discretion and consider each set of circumstances when reaching a decision as to whether the issue of a FPN is appropriate. They rely upon professional judgement and operate within guidelines to exercise a balance between education and enforcement.
8. An FPN may only be issued where an officer has reason to believe a person has committed a penalty offence and there is sufficient and appropriate evidence to a criminal standard of proof to support a prosecution in court, should the penalty notice go unpaid. They are designed to deal with low level offending only. When the nature or extent of the offence is so serious that the issue of an FPN would bring the system in to disrepute, prosecution should be considered instead.
9. In most circumstances offences resulting in an FPN will be witnessed directly by the officer, albeit that an officer may consider it appropriate to issue an FPN when they have not directly witnessed the offence but has reliable witness testimony and/or supporting evidence. Any interview and questioning must be consistent with the practice and procedures established by code C of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984.
10. There are occasions when those who have received an FPN fail to modify their behaviour and commit further offences. As one of the purposes of an FPN is to change offending behaviour, generally an FPN should be regarded as a "once only offer". In cases where an

offender commits the same offence on a second occasion it is reasonable to argue that the original FPN has failed to have the desired effect and that prosecution is the most appropriate course of action. If an officer has reason to believe that an offender has been dealt with by way of an FPN on previous occasion, the appropriate course of action may be to issue another FPN but no more than 3 for the same offence or seek prosecution for the offence.

11. An FPN should only be issued where the alleged offender is compliant and able to understand fully what is going on and where there is sufficient evidence of identification and address. Where a person is uncooperative, threatening abusive or violent consideration should be given to alternative methods of disposal, (e.g. prosecution and or police involvement). If an offender gives false details or they are suspected to be false or refuses to give them and subsequently their identity is established, the offence should normally be pursued by prosecution, where practicable, rather than with an FPN.

12. There are circumstances where an FPN is not appropriate:

- Where there is insufficient evidence to support prosecution for the original offence in the magistrate's court should the FPN go unpaid
- Where the offence that has been committed is too serious in scale or effect the merit of an FPN
- Where the offence that has been committed is so small or trivial in its effect that action might not be in the public interest.
- Where the suspect appears to be unable to understand what is being issued to them and where there is any doubt about their ability to understand English
- Where the suspect's behaviour suggests they have learning disabilities or a mental disorder.
- Where the suspect is drunk or under the influence of drugs
- Where the suspect is a non-resident foreign national
- Where there is no satisfactory address for enforcement purposes, for example where the suspect is homeless.

13. The issuing of FPN's to young people below 18 years is complex. In law, a local authority FPN can be issued to anyone over the age of 10. Parents and guardians are not responsible in law for paying for FPN's issued to young offenders. However, a court can order the parents/guardians to pay any fine it may impose.

14. In dealing with an alleged young offender the name, address, age, and date of birth of the person should be obtained, together with the name and address of his/her parents or legal guardian. No interview should be undertaken of any young person under the age of 17

without the presence of a responsible adult. An FPN must not be issued to anyone who is under 10 years of age.

15. FPN's may be issued on the spot by enforcement officers and indeed this is generally the preferred and most appropriate method. However, there are occasions when the officer considers that this is not the most appropriate method, and they may issue a warning or words of advice or decide that prosecution is the more appropriate course of action.
16. An FPN should not be issued unless the officer believes there is sufficient evidence to support a successful prosecution. As such, the FPN and accompanying statement should include all the points required to prove the offence.
17. Enforcement officers are aware that if they wish to question an alleged offender over and above asking for name, address, date of birth and in the case of dog fouling, to confirm if a dog is with a particular person, and they may want to use any of the answers in any subsequent prosecution, then they must verbally issue the caution.
18. Obtaining the correct identity of an alleged offender is key to the process of issuing an FPN. Under section 7 of the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005 an authorised officer proposing to give a person an FPN may require the person to give him his/her name and address. A person commits an offence if he/she fails to give his/her name and address when required to do so, or he/she gives a false or inaccurate name and address.
19. Whilst this is a useful power, in practice it may be difficult for an enforcement officer to know when false details have been given. Albeit that experience will usually alert an officer it is good practice therefore to seek from an alleged offender some means of identification that supports the details they have given. However, Enforcement Officers have no legal powers to demand provision of such personal details, it is merely a request and therefore can only offer an FPN when they are confident the correct details have been provided.
20. If there is any doubt over someone's identity, they should not be offered an FPN at the time. Rather the enforcement officer should see if it is possible to verify the individual's identity. If following further enquiries, it turns out that the alleged offender was providing the correct details then an FPN can be issued retrospectively. If it transpires false details were provided and the enforcement officer establishes the correct identity, then consideration will be given to prosecution of the alleged offender for the original offence in addition to the offence of refusing to provide name/ and or address or failing to provide accurate name and address details.

21. **Appeals and Payment Procedure** - The recipient may decide to write in, email or telephone to plead mitigation or contest the FPN. The person should be advised that there is no obligation to pay the fine if he/she wishes to contest it. However as there is no formal appeals procedure the only appropriate place to challenge FPN is the magistrate's court.
22. Notwithstanding the above and the fact that there is no appeals procedure, the ASB service manager whose staff are authorised to issue FPN's may cancel any FPN following a review of the circumstances.
23. If the FPN remains unpaid after 14 days, the Local Authority may pursue a prosecution at Magistrates Court for the original offence for which it was issued. A database system is in place which monitors all FPNs from issue through to payment or prosecution.
24. The below table is an overview of the latest figures.

Offence	Aug – Dec 2020	Jan – Dec 2021	Jan – 14 March 2022
Failure to comply - waste receptacle notice (s46)	1	1	0
Failure to comply -waste receptacle notice (S47)	1	1	2
Graffiti	1	0	2
Failure to produce trading licence on demand	3	19	0
Contravention of trading/temp licence	4	30	11
Unlicensed street trading	5	43	8
Wilful obstruction of a highway	5	311	25
Unauthorised deposit of waste	39	19	6
Failure to produce waste documents	70	33	6
Abandonment of vehicle	0	1	0
Failure to comply with Community Protection Notice	0	1	1
Unlicensed Commercial activities	0	2	1
Depositing on a highway causing danger	0	2	0
Failure to secure removal of builders' skip	0	3	0
Distribution of free printed matter	0	3	0
Failure to comply with conditions of a skip	0	8	0
Erect scaffold/other structure without licence	0	8	5
Fly posting	0	10	4
Resisting/obstruction of authorised officer	0	14	0
Depositing anything on a highway	0	14	3
Failure to secure marking of builders' skip	0	15	0
Contravention of trading licence on demand	0	17	0
Smoking in a smoke free zone	0	40	21
Failure to secure lighting – skips	0	43	0
Depositing builders' skip without permission	0	150	2
Painting/inscribing/affixing on tree/council structure	0	204	97
Displaying advertisement in contravention	0	204	26

Depositing litter	379	555	219
Failing to comply with PSPO	310	506	338
Idling vehicles	228	245	303
TOTALS	1046	2526	1080

25. The impact of Covid on the footfall around the Borough saw a decline in the issue of FPN's and changes in the types of offences committed. Alternative strategies and offences were introduced to support the contract and deal with emerging and changing trends. Below is a snapshot of the previous 7 months.

FPNs per month	Total Issued	% compared to previous
Aug-21	280	25.00%
Sep-21	261	-6.79%
Oct-21	199	-23.75%
Nov-21	230	15.58%
Dec-21	280	21.74%
Jan-22	320	14.29%
Feb-22	261	-18.44%

26.

Implications on related Council policies

A role of the Select Committees is to make recommendations on service changes and improvements to the Cabinet who are responsible for the Council's policy and direction.

How this report benefits Hillingdon residents

None at this stage, pending any findings by the Committee and any recommendations forwarded to Cabinet.

Financial Implications

It is important that the Committee considers cost effective proposals that benefit resident taxpayers, which would ultimately be determined by Cabinet as part of the Council's broader budget planning process.

Legal Implications

None.

APPENDIX 1 - FPN OFFENCES

Nuisance Parking - Section 3 (1) and 4 (1) Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005

Section 3 - Exposing vehicles for sale on a road

A person is guilty of the offence if at any time if –

- a) he leaves two or more motor vehicles within 500 metres of each other on a road or roads where they are exposed or advertised for sale.
- b) he causes two or more vehicles to be so left.

This offence is aimed at businesses and garages and therefore would not apply to an individual selling a vehicle privately and not as part of his business.

Section 4 - Repairing vehicles on a road

A person is guilty of an offence who carries out restricted works on a motor vehicle on a road. This offence is aimed at people who repair vehicles on the street and cause a nuisance, for example by taking up valuable car parking space or by allowing oil to leak onto the road. There are two exceptions. Firstly where the person proves he was not repairing the vehicle in the course of a business. This is only available where the works did not give “reasonable cause for annoyance to persons in the vicinity”. Therefore a private individual could commit the offence if the works gave cause for annoyance. The second exception is where the repairs arose from a breakdown or accident and repairs were carried out promptly.

Fixed penalty fine

Set at £100, can be discounted to £60 if paid within 10 days.

Power to require name and address

Section 7 (1) gives an authorised officer of a local authority the power to **require** name and address of the offender if the officer proposes to issue a fixed penalty notice. **Section 7 (2)** makes it an offence to fail to provide the information asked for or to give inaccurate information.

Abandoning a Vehicle – Refuse Disposal (Amenity) Act 1978 – Section 2

It is an offence to abandon a motor vehicle or anything that has formed part of a motor vehicle on any land in the open air or on any other land forming part of a highway.

Fixed penalty fine

Set at £200, can be discounted to £120 if paid within 10 days.

Power to require name and address

Section 2B gives an authorised officer of the local authority the power to **require** the name and address of the person he proposes to issue a fixed penalty notice. It is an offence to give false or inaccurate details.

Definitions

A road is as defined in section 142 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984 – any length of highway or other road to which the public has access. The main feature of a road is that it is a means of getting from A to B; it could include roads through estates that are owned by organisations such as Housing Associations or by the actual residents. It would not normally include a car park. It includes both the carriageway and footpath.

A motor vehicle has the same meaning as in the Refuse Disposal (Amenity) Act 1978, “a mechanically propelled vehicle intended or adapted for use on roads, whether or not it is in a fit state for such use, and includes any trailer intended or adapted for use as an attachment to such a vehicle, any chassis or body, with or without wheels, appearing to have formed part of the vehicle or trailer and anything attached to such vehicle or trailer”.

Restricted works means repairing, maintaining, servicing, improvement or dismantling of a motor vehicle or any part or accessory of a vehicle, or installing, replacing or renewing any such part or accessory.

Litter – Environmental Protection Act 1990 – Section 87(1)

It is an offence to throw down, drop or otherwise deposit, and then leave litter. This applies to all places that are open to the air, including private land and land covered by water. There is no definition of litter, it is therefore very wide. Subsection 98(5A) of the 1990 Act now makes it clear that the term specifically includes smoking related litter such as cigarette ends and cigars, and discarded chewing gum and bubble gum.

A covered place is ‘open to the air’ if it is open to the air on at least one side (e.g. a bus shelter). The legislation only applies then, however, if the public have access to the covered place, with or without payment. The question of public access is no longer relevant for any other place in the open air.

Fixed Penalty Fine

Can be set locally at between £50 and £80, default £75, can be discounted to £50 if paid within 10 days.

Power to require name and address

Section 88 (8A-8C) gives an authorised officer of the local authority the power to **require** the name and address of the person of whom he proposes to give a fixed penalty notice. It is an offence to provide these details or give false or inaccurate details.

Fly tipping – Environmental Protection Act 1990 – Section 33(1)

It is an offence to fly tip waste where no waste management licence is in force. This applies to all places that are open to the air, including private land and land covered by water. A covered place is 'open to the air' if it is open to the air on at least one side (e.g. a bus shelter). The legislation only applies then, however, if the public have access to the covered place, with or without payment. The question of public access is no longer relevant for any other place in the open air.

Fixed Penalty Fine

Can be set locally at between £150 and £400, default £200, can be discounted to £120 if paid within 10 days. Set at one payment of £400 (LBH)

Power to require name and address

Section 88 (8A-8C) gives an authorised officer of the local authority the power to **require** the name and address of the person of whom he proposes to give a fixed penalty notice. It is an offence to provide these details or give false or inaccurate details.

Street Litter Control Notices and Litter Clearing Notices – Environmental Protection Act 1990 - Section 94(8)

A local authority can require the owners of certain types of commercial premises to prevent or remove accumulations of litter to the detriment of the amenity of the area. Where a litter problem can clearly be traced to certain types of business, e.g. takeaways or mobile vendors, a local authority can issue a Street Litter Control Notice. This requires the occupier or owner of a business or retail premises to clear up litter and or implement measures to prevent land becoming defaced again.

It is an offence to fail to comply with the Street Litter Control Notice. The Cleaner Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005 has amended sections 93 and 94 of the 1990 Act to make it an immediate offence not to comply with the specifications of the notice. There is no requirement on the authority to first seek an order from the magistrate's court. A fixed penalty notice may be issued for the failure to comply.

Fixed Penalty Fine

Can be set locally between £75 and £110, default £75. Can be discounted to £60 if paid within 10 days.

Unauthorised Distribution of Literature on Designated Land – Environmental Protection Act 1990 – Schedule 3A (1), para 1(1) & (2)

A local authority can designate areas by Order, where it is an offence to distribute free printed materials, such as leaflets or flyers. It is an offence to distribute such leaflets or flyers, or to ask another person to do so, without the consent of the authority, on any land that the authority has designated under this Schedule.

Authorised officers have the power to seize any materials that are being distributed in contravention of the Order and can issue a fixed penalty notice.

Fixed Penalty Fine

This can be set locally between £50 and £80, default £75. Can be discounted to £50 if paid within 10 days.

Power to require name and address

Schedule 3A, para 7(7)-(9) gives an authorised officer of the local authority the power to **require** the name and address of the person of whom he proposes to give a fixed penalty notice. It is an offence not to provide these details or give false or inaccurate details.

Waste Offences

Section 34 of the Act sets out the waste duty of care, which applies to anyone who is the holder of controlled waste. Subject to certain exemptions, this includes everyone who produces waste (in the course of their business for example); everyone who transports waste; everyone who stores waste; and everyone who recycles, incinerates, landfills or otherwise recovers or disposes of waste. The duty of care for waste is the duty to take all such measures as are reasonable in the circumstances to:

- prevent the waste from escaping (i.e. to ensure it is properly contained);
- ensure that, when the waste is transferred, it is only transferred to an authorised person (e.g. a council waste collector; a registered waste carrier; a holder of a waste management licence); and
- ensure that, when the waste is transferred, a written description of the waste goes with it.

It is also necessary to complete a Waste Transfer Note when waste is transferred from one person to another. This must contain certain information, including about the nature and quantity of the waste; the address and status of the transferring and receiving parties; and the time and place of the transfer. The written description of the waste and the transfer note may be contained in the same document. Both parties must keep their copy of these. The breach of any of these duty of care requirements constitutes a criminal offence; there are two specific offences that local authorities can deal with by way of fixed penalty notice as follows:

Failure to Produce a Waste Transfer Note – Environmental Protection Act 1990 – Section 34A (2)

It is an offence to fail to produce a waste transfer note to a local authority officer.

Failure to Produce Waste Carrier Registration Documents – Control of Pollution (Amendment) Act 1989 – Section 5B

Section 5 gives powers to police, the Environment Agency and waste collection authorities to stop, search and seize any vehicle believed to be used for the transportation of controlled waste without being registered. Only a constable in uniform has the power to stop a vehicle on a road. Local authority officers have the power to issue a fixed penalty notice for failing to produce authority for transporting controlled waste. It is an offence to fail to assist or to otherwise obstruct an officer, including giving false or incorrect information.

Fixed Penalty Fine for both offences

This is set at £300, it can be reduced to £180 if paid within 10 days.

Definitions

Controlled waste encompasses household, industrial and commercial waste.

Household waste is that which arises from dwellings of various types including houses, caravans, houseboats, campsites, prisons and wastes from schools, colleges and universities.

Commercial waste comes from premises used wholly or mainly for trade, business, sport, recreation or entertainment; excludes household and industrial waste.

Industrial waste is waste from a factory or industrial process; it excludes wastes from mines and quarries and agricultural wastes.

Exempt waste types

- Waste producers carrying **only** their own waste, except building or demolition waste.
- Persons transporting waste which comprises **only** animal by-products.
- Persons transporting **only** mines and quarries waste or **only** agricultural waste.

This exemption from registration applies if these are the **only** types of waste being transported. If there is a mix of these types of waste with other waste, the transporter will need to be a registered carrier.

Waste Receptacles – Environmental Protection Act 1990- Section 46 and 47

Sections 46 and 47 deal with receptacles for household, commercial and industrial waste. Local authorities can serve notice on owners or occupiers specifying certain conditions, e.g. that they must put their waste in a certain place to facilitate waste collection. A fixed penalty can be issued to people who fail to comply with this notice.

Fixed Penalty Fines

This can be set locally between £75 and £110, default £100. Can be discounted to £60 if paid within 10 days.

Public Spaces Protection Orders

These orders can be created by the council under Section 59 of the Anti-social Behaviour Crime and Policing Act 2014, in order to tackle any antisocial behaviour

in an area. This can include issues such as dog control, alcohol control. See specific Public Spaces Protection Order for detail.

Fixed Penalty Fine

This set amount is £100, but an order can specify a discount if paid within 10 days.

Dogs (Fouling of Land) Act 1996

(1) If a dog defecates at any time on designated land and a person who is in charge of the dog at that time fails to remove the faeces from the land forthwith, that person shall be guilty of an offence unless—

(a) he has a reasonable excuse for failing to do so; or

(b) the owner, occupier or other person or authority having control of the land has consented (generally or specifically) to his failing to do so.

Fixed Penalty Fine

Set at £50.

Graffiti and Fly posting – Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003 – Section 43

The Act gives local authorities the power to deal with graffiti and fly-posting offences. These powers should only be used for minor offences of graffiti and fly posting that would not be in the public interest to pursue through the courts. Repeated ‘tagging’ of property or multiple incidents of illegal displays of promotional posters should be prosecuted under the appropriate legislation, i.e. the Criminal Damage Act 1971 or the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

Graffiti

A person is guilty of graffiti if they deface with graffiti any property that is not their own or that that do not have permission of the owner to deface. The offence is made out in the Criminal Damage Act 1971, section 1(1) as intentionally or recklessly damaging any property belonging to another. This offence is restricted for the purposes of issues fixed penalty notices under the Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003, to an offence “which involves only the painting or writing on, or the soiling, marking or other defacing of, any property by whatever means”. ‘Etching’ which is the etching of glass or Perspex with a sharp implement should not be dealt with by way of fixed penalty as the affected surface has to be removed and replaced, it is therefore not minor.

Fly-posting

Fly-posting is basically the display of advertising material on buildings or street furniture without the consent of the owner and without the required planning consent, both of which are required. Offences can range from small stickers to large posters advertising music events. A fixed penalty notice should only be given for the most

minor of offences, for example where the cost of removal is low or where the advert has not been posted in many locations.

Fixed penalty fine for graffiti and fly-posting

This can be set locally between £50 and £80, default £75. Can be discounted to £50 paid within 10 days.

Power to require name and address

Section 43B gives an authorised officer of the local authority the power to **require** the name and address of the person of whom he proposes to give a fixed penalty notice. It is an offence to fail to provide these details or give false or inaccurate details.

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ABANDONED VEHICLES

Committee name	Public Safety and Transport Select Committee
Officer reporting	Joanne Howells – ASB & Environment Team Leader
Papers with report	None.
Ward	All

RECOMMENDATION

That the Public Safety and Transport Select Committee note the contents of the report.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

1. The Refuse Disposal (Amenity) Act 1978 s3, 4 and 5 (as amended by the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005) places a duty on Councils to remove motor vehicles abandoned on land in the open air (including private land) and roads (including private roads) and can recover costs from either the owner (unless it was stolen) or the person who abandoned it. The definition of motor vehicles includes trailers.
2. A designated officer appointed by a local authority can decide whether a vehicle is abandoned and should consider the following when making this decision:
 - The vehicle is untaxed
 - No registered keeper
 - Stationary for a significant amount of time
 - Significantly damaged, run down or unroadworthy, for example has flat tyres, missing wheels, or broken windows
 - The vehicle is burnt out
 - Missing number plate

An authorised officer can legally enter land (at a reasonable time) to investigate and remove abandoned vehicles.

3. Abandoned vehicles fall within two classifications each of which have separate legal and procedural processes.
 - 3.a Class A – Taxed or untaxed with Significant damage, wreck, burnt out

Enquiries are made as to whether it is subject of a Police enquiry or Insurance claim (accident). If not, an officer will visit, take photographs, and submit for immediate removal for destruction with the Council's collection agent.



- 3.b Class B - Untaxed, unregistered, stationary for a period of 30 days, lacking one or more number plates, contains waste.

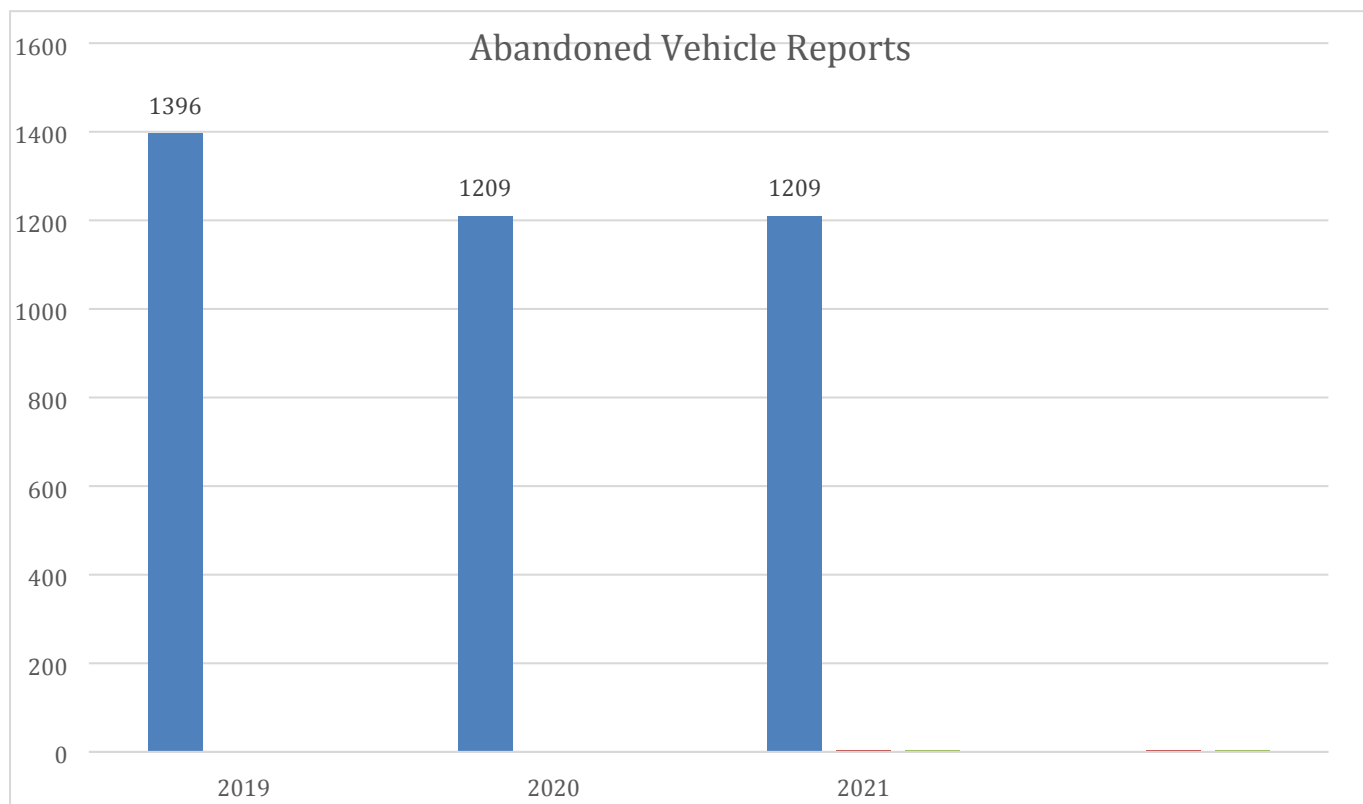
An officer will visit the location, affix a Notice to the vehicle, take photographs and submit information for DVLA enquiries. If a registered keeper is identified a letter of notification is sent with a request to remove the vehicle immediately. If there is no response to either the affixed notice or letter, removal will be arranged, and the vehicle stored for 31 days. If the vehicle is not claimed, it is then destroyed.

If a Class A or B vehicle is abandoned on private land, a private driveway or within the boundary of a property an officer will confirm the landowner and draft a statutory notice stating the Council's intention to remove the vehicle. On expiration of the notice, and provided no appeal or objections are received, details will be submitted for DVLA enquiries to ascertain registered keeper's details. The process for Class B vehicles is then followed.

4. DVLA enquiries can only be requested under specific criteria and subject to sufficient evidence. The evidence must be retained and made available for DVLA audit purposes. The Council must satisfy the DVLA that the motor vehicle is left without authority on any land in the open air, or any land forming part of the public roads or highway. An officer must visit the location to verify that the vehicle is or appears to be abandoned and take photographs of the vehicle in situ displaying the necessary enforcement notice.
5. When the officer is satisfied that the vehicle is or appears to be abandoned an enquiry can be made with DVLA to confirm vehicle keeper details. The report must contain:

- Date/time/location
- Make/model details
- Registration number
- Formal report by the investigating officer
- Photographic evidence of the vehicle with the notice attached

6. Information obtained from two separate database systems used to record reports from residents and Councillors is displayed in the below chart.



Implications on related Council policies

A role of the Select Committees is to make recommendations on service changes and improvements to the Cabinet who are responsible for the Council’s policy and direction.

How this report benefits Hillingdon residents

None at this stage, pending any findings by the Committee and any recommendations forwarded to Cabinet.

Financial Implications

It is important that the Committee considers cost effective proposals that benefit resident

taxpayers, which would ultimately be determined by Cabinet as part of the Council's broader budget planning process.

Legal Implications

None.

CABINET FORWARD PLAN

Committee name	Public Safety and Transport Select Committee
Officer reporting	Steve Clarke, Democratic Services Officer
Papers with report	Appendix A – Latest Forward Plan
Ward	As shown on the Forward Plan

HEADLINES

To monitor the Cabinet's latest Forward Plan which sets out key decisions and other decisions to be taken by the Cabinet collectively and Cabinet Members individually over the coming year. The report sets out the actions available to the Committee.

RECOMMENDATION

That the Public Safety and Transport Select Committee notes the Cabinet Forward Plan.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

The Cabinet Forward Plan is published monthly, usually around the first or second week of each month. It is a rolling document giving the required public notice of future key decisions to be taken. Should a later edition of the Forward Plan be published after this agenda has been circulated, Democratic Services will update the Committee on any new items or changes at the meeting.

As part of its Terms of Reference, each Select Committee should consider the Forward Plan and, if it deems necessary, comment as appropriate to the decision-maker on the items listed which relate to services within its remit. For reference, the Forward Plan helpfully details which Select Committee's remit covers the relevant future decision item listed.

The Select Committee's monitoring role of the Forward Plan can be undertaken in a variety of ways, including both pre-decision and post-decision scrutiny of the items listed. The provision of advance information on future items listed (potentially also draft reports) to the Committee in advance will often depend upon a variety of factors including timing or feasibility, and ultimately any such request would rest with the relevant Cabinet Member to decide. However, the 2019 Protocol on Overview & Scrutiny and Cabinet Relations (part of the Hillingdon Constitution) does provide guidance to Cabinet Members to:

- Actively support the provision of relevant Council information and other requests from the Committee as part of their work programme;
- Where feasible, provide opportunities for committees to provide their input on forthcoming executive reports as set out in the Forward Plan to enable wider pre-decision scrutiny (in addition to those statutorily required to come before committees, *i.e. policy framework documents – see para. below*).

As mentioned above, there is both a constitutional and statutory requirement for Select Committees to provide comments on the Cabinet's draft budget and policy framework proposals after publication. These are automatically scheduled in advance to multi-year work programmes.

Therefore, in general, the Committee may consider the following actions on specific items listed on the Forward Plan:

	Committee action	When	How
1	To provide specific comments to be included in a future Cabinet or Cabinet Member report on matters within its remit.	<p>As part of its pre-decision scrutiny role, this would be where the Committee wishes to provide its influence and views on a particular matter within the formal report to the Cabinet or Cabinet Member before the decision is made.</p> <p>This would usually be where the Committee has previously considered a draft report or the topic in detail, or where it considers it has sufficient information already to provide relevant comments to the decision-maker.</p>	<p>These would go within the standard section in every Cabinet or Cabinet Member report called "Select Committee comments".</p> <p>The Cabinet or Cabinet Member would then consider these as part of any decision they make.</p>
2	To request further information on future reports listed under its remit.	<p>As part of its pre-decision scrutiny role, this would be where the Committee wishes to discover more about a matter within its remit that is listed on the Forward Plan.</p> <p>Whilst such advance information can be requested from officers, the Committee should note that information may or may not be available in advance due to various factors, including timescales or the status of the drafting of the report itself and the formulation of final recommendation(s). Ultimately, the provision of any information in advance would be a matter for the Cabinet Member to decide.</p>	<p>This would be considered at a subsequent Select Committee meeting. Alternatively, information could be circulated outside the meeting if reporting timescales require this.</p> <p>Upon the provision of any information, the Select Committee may then decide to provide specific comments (as per 1 above).</p>
3	To request the Cabinet Member considers providing a draft of the report, if feasible, for the Select Committee to consider prior to it being considered formally for decision.	<p>As part of its pre-decision scrutiny role, this would be where the Committee wishes to provide an early steer or help shape a future report to Cabinet, e.g., on a policy matter.</p> <p>Whilst not the default position, Select Committees do occasionally receive draft versions of Cabinet reports prior to their formal consideration. The provision of such draft reports in advance may depend upon different factors, e.g., the timings required for that decision. Ultimately any request to see a draft report early would need the approval of the relevant Cabinet Member.</p>	<p>Democratic Services would contact the relevant Cabinet Member and Officer upon any such request.</p> <p>If agreed, the draft report would be considered at a subsequent Select Committee meeting to provide views and feedback to officers before they finalise it for the Cabinet or Cabinet Member. An opportunity to provide specific comments (as per 1 above) is also possible.</p>
4	To identify a forthcoming report that may merit a post-decision review at a later Select Committee meeting	<p>As part of its post-decision scrutiny and broader reviewing role, this would be where the Select Committee may wish to monitor the implementation of a certain Cabinet or Cabinet Member decision listed/taken at a later stage, i.e., to review its effectiveness after a period of 6 months.</p> <p>The Committee should note that this is different to the use of the post-decision scrutiny 'call-in' power which seeks to ask the Cabinet or Cabinet Member to formally re-consider a decision up to 5 working days after the decision notice has been issued. This is undertaken via the new Scrutiny Call-in App members of the relevant Select Committee.</p>	<p>The Committee would add the matter to its multi-year work programme after a suitable time has elapsed upon the decision expected to be made by the Cabinet or Cabinet Member.</p> <p>Relevant service areas may be best to advise on the most appropriate time to review the matter once the decision is made.</p>

BACKGROUND PAPERS

- [Protocol on Overview & Scrutiny and Cabinet relations adopted by Council 12 September 2019](#)
- [Scrutiny Call-in App](#)

Ref **Upcoming Decisions**

Further details

Ward(s)

Final decision by Full Council	Cabinet Member(s) Responsible	Relevant Select Committee	Directorate / Lead Officer	Consultation related to the decision	NEW ITEM	Public or Private (with reason)
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SI = Standard Item each month Council Departments: SC + Social Care & Health PE = Planning, Environment, Education & Community Services P - Place CS&T = Corporate Services & Transformation FD= Finance

Cabinet meeting - Thursday 24 March 2022 (report deadline 9 March)

SI	Monthly Council Budget - monitoring report	The Cabinet receives a monthly report setting out in detail the Council's revenue and capital position.	All		Cllr Martin Goddard - Finance	All - TBC on decisions made	FD - Paul Whaymand			Public
SI	Reports from Select Committees	Cabinet will receive review reports from the Public Safety & Transport Select Committee into the Borough's Electric Vehicle Infrastructure and the Families, Health & Wellbeing Select Committee into Assisted Living Technology. They will make policy and service recommendations to Cabinet to consider.	All		Cllr John Riley - Public Safety & Transport / Cllr Jane Palmer - Health & Social Care	Public Safety & Transport / Families, Health & Wellbeing	Democratic Services - Steve Clark & Anisha Teji	Witness testimony and resident engagement is an integral part of reviews by Select Committees		Public

Cabinet meeting - Thursday 21 April 2022 (report deadline 4 April)

128	Highways & Transportation Professional Services Contract	Cabinet will consider approving the direct award a call-off contract through the Ealing Framework for the professional services required by Highways and Transportation services. These are a range of specialist, professional services in order to deliver high quality and safe public realm and highways works and projects.	All		Cllr John Riley - Public Safety & Transport	Public Safety & Transport	P - Poonam Pathak		NEW ITEM	Private (3)
SI	Monthly Council Budget - monitoring report	The Cabinet receives a monthly report setting out in detail the Council's revenue and capital position.	All		Cllr Martin Goddard - Finance	All - TBC on decisions made	FD - Paul Whaymand			Public
SI	Reports from Select Committees	Reports, findings and recommendations for consideration by the Cabinet, when referred from the appropriate Committee.	All		All	TBC	CS&T - Democratic Services	TBC		Public

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Ref **Upcoming Decisions**

Further details

Ward(s)

Final decision by Full Council	Cabinet Member(s) Responsible	Relevant Select Committee	Directorate / Lead Officer	Consultation related to the decision	NEW ITEM	Public or Private (with reason)
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SI = Standard Item each month Council Departments: SC + Social Care & Health PE = Planning, Environment, Education & Community Services P - Place CS&T = Corporate Services & Transformation FD= Finance

Cabinet meeting - Thursday 19 May 2022 (report deadline 29 April)

SI	Reports from Select Committees	Reports, findings and recommendations for consideration by the Cabinet, when referred from the appropriate Committee.	All		All	TBC	CS&T - Democratic Services	TBC		Public
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Cabinet meeting - Thursday 16 June 2022 (report deadline 30 May) - provisional date

SI	Reports from Select Committees	Reports, findings and recommendations for consideration by the Cabinet, when referred from the appropriate Committee.	All		TBC	TBC	CR&T - TBC	TBC		Public
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Cabinet meeting - Thursday 7 July 2022 (report deadline 20 June) - provisional date

SI	Reports from Select Committees	Reports, findings and recommendations for consideration by the Cabinet, when referred from the appropriate Committee.	All		TBC	TBC	CR&T - TBC	TBC		Public
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NO CABINET IN AUGUST 2022

Cabinet meeting - Thursday 1 September 2022 (report deadline 12 August 2022) - provisional date

104 Page 30	Transport for London Local Implementation Plan - Annual Spending Submission	Cabinet will consider the Council's submissions to Transport for London for funding on local transport infrastructure projects.	All		Cllr John Riley - Public Safety & Transport	Public Safety & Transport	P - Alan Tilly			Public
SI	Monthly Council Budget - monitoring report	The Cabinet receives a monthly report setting out in detail the Council's revenue and capital position and other key financial decisions required.	All		Cllr Martin Goddard - Finance	All - TBC on decisions made	FD - Paul Whaymand			Public
SI	Reports from Select Committees	Reports, findings and recommendations for consideration by the Cabinet, when referred from the appropriate Committee.	All		All	TBC	CS&T - Democratic Services	TBC		Public

Ref **Upcoming Decisions**

Further details

Ward(s)

Final decision by Full Council	Cabinet Member(s) Responsible	Relevant Select Committee	Directorate / Lead Officer	Consultation related to the decision	NEW ITEM	Public or Private (with reason)
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SI = Standard Item each month Council Departments: SC + Social Care & Health PE = Planning, Environment, Education & Community Services P - Place CS&T = Corporate Services & Transformation FD= Finance

Cabinet meeting - Thursday 13 October 2022 (report deadline 26 September) - provisional date

SI	Monthly Council Budget - monitoring report	The Cabinet receives a monthly report setting out in detail the Council's revenue and capital position and other key financial decisions required.	All		Cllr Martin Goddard - Finance	All - TBC on decisions made	FD - Paul Whaymand			Public
SI	Reports from Select Committees	Reports, findings and recommendations for consideration by the Cabinet, when referred from the appropriate Committee.	All		All	TBC	CS&T - Democratic Services	TBC		Public

Cabinet meeting - Thursday 10 November 2022 (report deadline 24 October) - provisional date

SI	Reports from Select Committees	Reports, findings and recommendations for consideration by the Cabinet, when referred from the appropriate Committee.	All		All	TBC	CS&T - Democratic Services	TBC		Public
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Cabinet meeting - Thursday 15 December 2022 (report deadline 28 November) - provisional date

120 (a)	The Council's Budget Medium Term Financial Forecast 2023/24 - 2027/28 (BUDGET FRAMEWORK)	This report will set out the Medium Term Financial Forecast (MTFF), which includes the draft General Fund reserve budget and capital programme for 2023/24 for consultation, along with indicative projections for the following four years. This will also include the HRA rents for consideration.	All	Proposed Full Council adoption - Date TBC in February 2023	Cllr Ian Edwards - Leader of the Council / Cllr Martin Goddard - Finance	All	FD - Paul Whaymand	Public consultation through the Select Committee process and statutory consultation with businesses & ratepayers		Public
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SI	Reports from Select Committees	Reports, findings and recommendations for consideration by the Cabinet, when referred from the appropriate Committee.	All		All	TBC	CS&T - Democratic Services	TBC		Public

Ref **Upcoming Decisions**

Further details

Ward(s)

Final decision by Full Council	Cabinet Member(s) Responsible	Relevant Select Committee	Directorate / Lead Officer	Consultation related to the decision	NEW ITEM	Public or Private (with reason)
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SI = Standard Item each month Council Departments: SC + Social Care & Health PE = Planning, Environment, Education & Community Services P - Place CS&T = Corporate Services & Transformation FD= Finance

Cabinet Member Decisions: Standard Items (SI) that may be considered each month

SI	Release of Capital Funds	The release of all capital monies requires formal Member approval, unless otherwise determined either by the Cabinet or the Leader. Batches of monthly reports (as well as occasional individual reports) to determine the release of capital for any schemes already agreed in the capital budget and previously approved by Cabinet or Cabinet Members	TBC		Cllr Martin Goddard - Finance (in conjunction with relevant Cabinet Member)	All - TBC by decision made	various	Corporate Finance		Public but some Private (1,2,3)
SI	Local Safety Schemes and Parking Revenue Account funded schemes	To consider petitions received and decide on future action	TBC		Cllr John Riley - Public Safety & Transport	Public Safety & Transport	P - David Knowles	Traffic Liaison Group		Public
SI	Pedestrian Crossings	To approve schemes to provide crossing facilities	TBC		Cllr John Riley - Public Safety & Transport	Public Safety & Transport	P - David Knowles			Public
SI	Transport - Local Implementation Programme	Local Implementation Programme including schemes for the public realm, parking, road safety, school travel, walking, cycling, air quality improvement and Traffic Regulation Orders.	TBC		Cllr John Riley - Public Safety & Transport	Public Safety & Transport	P - David Knowles			Public

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PUBLIC SAFETY AND TRANSPORT SELECT COMMITTEE - WORK PROGRAMME

Committee name	Public Safety and Transport Select Committee
Officer reporting	Steve Clarke - Democratic Services
Papers with report	Appendix A – Work Programme
Ward	All

HEADLINES

To enable the Committee to track the progress of its work in 2021/22 and forward plan its work for the current municipal year.

RECOMMENDATION

That the Public Safety and Transport Select Committee considers the Work Programme and agrees any amendments.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

1. The Committee's meetings tend to start at 7pm and the witnesses attending each of the meetings are generally representatives from external organisations, some of whom travel from outside of the Borough. The forthcoming meeting dates for the Committee are as follows:

2021/22 Municipal Year Meetings	Room
07 April 2022, 7pm	CR5

Implications on related Council policies

A role of the Council's Select Committees is to make recommendations on service changes and improvements to the Cabinet who are responsible for the Council's policy and direction.

How this report benefits Hillingdon residents

The Council's Select Committees directly engage residents and external partners in the work they do.

Financial Implications

None at this stage.

Legal Implications

None at this stage.

BACKGROUND PAPERS

NIL.

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