

Private Hire Driver – Mr BA

**9 LOCAL GOVERNMENT (MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS) ACT - (Pages 49 - 52)
1976**

Private Hire Driver – Mr AY

10 CONFIDENTIAL REPORT(S)

To consider the confidential report(s) of your officers

11 Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005 - Fixed Penalty Notices (Pages 53 - 56)

12 Fly Tipping Offence - Authority to Act (Pages 57 - 58)

13 Fly Tipping Offence - Authority to Act (Pages 59 - 60)

14 Noise Complaint -Mr Y (Pages 61 - 66)

15 Open Reports from officers

16 Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005 - Fixed Penalty Notices (Pages 67 - 70)

**17 LOCAL GOVERNMENT (MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS) ACT - (Pages 71 - 72)
1976**

Private Hire Driver – Mr LA

18 Food Safety Service Plan 2015/16 (Pages 73 - 74)

19 Environmental Health Service Annual Report 2015 (Pages 75 - 82)

20 Fly Tipping Offence (Pages 83 - 84)

21 LGA Peer Review (Pages 85 - 104)

22 URGENT BUSINESS

To consider any business which is urgent within the meaning of Section 100(B)4 of the Local Government Act.

Members: Councillors Allport, Braithwaite, Dymond, Hailstones, Hailstones, Harper, Kearon, Matthews, Robinson (Chair), J Tagg, Walklate, Wemyss (Vice-Chair), Williams and Winfield

PLEASE NOTE: The Council Chamber and Committee Room 1 are fitted with a loop system. In addition, there is a volume button on the base of the microphones. A portable loop system is available for all other rooms. Should you require this service, please contact Member Services during the afternoon prior to the meeting.

Members of the Council: If you identify any personal training/development requirements from any of the items included in this agenda or through issues raised during the meeting, please bring them to the attention of the Democratic Services Officer at the close of the meeting.

Meeting Quorums :- 16+= 5 Members; 10-15=4 Members; 5-9=3 Members; 5 or less = 2 Members.

Officers will be in attendance prior to the meeting for informal discussions on agenda items.

GUIDANCE NOTES

NATURAL JUSTICE AND FAIRNESS

These are the principles used in the determination of just or fair processes and stem from the common law legal system.

According to Roman law, certain basic legal principles were so obvious that they should be applied universally without the need to be enacted into the law.

The rules of natural justice are now regularly applied by courts in both common law and civil law jurisdictions.

Natural justice operates on the principles that man is basically good, that a person of good intent should not be harmed and one should treat others as they would like to be treated.

Natural justice includes the notion of procedural fairness and may incorporate the following guidelines:-

- A person accused of a crime, or at risk of some form of loss, should be given adequate notice about the proceedings (including any charges);
- A person making a decision should declare any personal interest they may have in the proceedings;
- A person who makes a decision should be unbiased and act in good faith. He therefore cannot be one of the parties in the case, or have an interest in the outcome. This is expressed in the Latin maxim, *nemo iudex in causa sua*: “no man is permitted to be judge in his own cause”;
- Proceedings should be conducted so they are fair to all the parties – expressed in the Latin maxim, *audi alteram* : “let the other side be heard”;
- Each party to a proceeding is entitled to ask questions and contradict the evidence of the opposing party;
- A decision-maker should take into account relevant considerations and extenuating circumstances, and ignore irrelevant considerations;
- Justice should be seen to be done. If the community is satisfied that justice has been done they will continue to place their faith in the courts.

Where a person’s legal rights are concerned, the principles of natural justice are bolstered by Article 6 of the European Convention on Human Rights which is now incorporated into domestic law.

THE RULE AGAINST BIAS

It is elementary to the rules of natural justice that the deciding body is to be free from bias.

The rule is that the body must be and be seen to be impartial, independent and disinterested.

There are two broad categories of bias:

- (a) Actual Bias: when the decision-maker has an economic interest in the outcome of the case (also known as a material or pecuniary interest) subject to the De Minimum doctrine;
- (b) Reasonable Apprehension: unbiased appearance is an essential part of procedural fairness. The test is whether, having regard to the circumstances, a well informed person ("reasonably informed bystander") would consider that the interest might have an influence on the exercise of the decision-maker's duties.

GUIDANCE NOTES

HUMAN RIGHTS ACT 1998

In addition to the Rules of Natural Justice, you must also have regard to the provisions of the Human Rights Act 1998.

Rights and Freedoms to be considered when determining matters

ARTICLE 6: RIGHT TO A FAIR TRIAL

1. In the determination of his civil rights and obligations or of any criminal charge against him, everyone is entitled to a fair and public hearing within a reasonable time by an independent and impartial tribunal established by law. Judgement shall be pronounced publicly, but the press and public may be excluded from all or part of the trial in the interest of morals, public order or national security in a democratic society, where the interests of juveniles or the protection of the private life of the parties so require, or to the extent strictly necessary in the opinion of the court in special circumstances where publicity would prejudice the interests of justice.
2. Everyone charged with a criminal offence shall be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law.
3. Everyone charged with a criminal offence has the following minimum rights:
 - (a) to be informed promptly, in a language which he understands and in detail, of the nature and cause of the accusation against him;
 - (b) to have adequate time and facilities for the preparation of his defence;
 - (c) to defend himself in person or through legal assistance of his own choosing or, if he has not sufficient means, to pay for legal assistance, to be given it free when the interests of justice so require;
 - (d) to examine or have examined witnesses against him and to obtain the attendance and examination of witnesses on his behalf under the same conditions as witnesses against him;
 - (e) to have the free assistance of an interpreter if he cannot understand or speak the language used in court.

ARTICLE 8: RIGHT TO RESPECT FOR PRIVATE AND FAMILY LIFE

1. Everyone has the right to respect for his private and family life, his home and his correspondence.
2. There shall be no interference by a public authority with the exercise of this right except such as is in accordance with the law and is necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security, public safety or the economic well being of the country, for the prevention of disorder or crime, for the protection of health or morals, or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.

ARTICLE 10: FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of expression. This rights shall include freedom to hold opinions and to receive and impart information and ideas without interference by public authority and regardless of frontiers. This Article shall not prevent States from requiring the licensing of broadcasting, television or cinema enterprises.

2. The exercise of these freedoms, since it carries with it duties and responsibilities, may be subject to such formalities, conditions, restrictions or penalties as are prescribed by law and are necessary in a democratic society, in the interests of national security, territorial integrity or public safety, for the prevention of disorder or crime, for the protection of health or morals, for the protection of the reputation or rights of others, for preventing the disclosure of information received in confidence, or for maintaining the authority and impartiality of the judiciary.

ARTICLE 14: PROHIBITION OF DISCRIMINATION

The enjoyment of the rights and freedoms set fourth in this Convention shall be secured without discrimination on any ground such as sex, race, colour, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, association with a national minority, property, birth or other status.

NB This is not a substantive right, but comes into play if other rights are likely to have been infringed. The prohibition is wide, but not exhaustive

ARTICLE 1: OF THE FIRST PROTOCOL PROTECTION OF PROPERTY

Every natural or legal person is entitled to the peaceful enjoyment of his possessions. No one shall be deprived of his possessions except in the public interest and subject to the conditions provided for by law and by the general principles of international law.

The preceding provisions shall not, however, in any way impair the right of a State to enforce such laws as it deems necessary to control the use of property in accordance with the general interest or to secure the payment of taxes or other contributions or penalties.

NOTE Possessions, in this context, includes the right to apply for a licence, the right to hold and retain a licence, the goodwill of a business and liquor licences.



GUIDELINES RELATING TO THE RELEVANCE OF CONVICTIONS FOR APPLICANTS FOR THE GRANT AND RENEWAL OF LICENCES TO DRIVE HACKNEY CARRIAGES AND PRIVATE HIRE VEHICLES

GENERAL POLICY

1. Each case will be decided on its own merits
2. The Council will, as far as is possible, ensure that all persons holding a licence to drive Hackney Carriages or private hire vehicles are fit and proper persons. In doing so, the Council will take into account previous convictions including, where relevant, 'spent' convictions.
3. The Council will always put the protection of the public first when considering the relevance of convictions recorded against an applicant for a licence.
4. A person with a conviction for serious crime need not be permanently barred from obtaining a licence but will be expected to remain free of conviction for an appropriate period, before an application is considered. However, remaining free of conviction for a specified period may not be sufficient to show that a person is fit and proper and additional evidence may be required.
5. There may be occasions where it is appropriate to depart from the guidelines when making a decision on an application. For example, where the offence is a one-off and there are mitigating circumstances or alternately, where there are many or continuous offences which may show a pattern of offending and unfitness.
6. The following examples give a general guide as to the action that might be taken where convictions are recorded against an applicant.

(a) Dishonesty

Members of the public using Hackney Carriages and private hire vehicles expect the driver to be honest and trustworthy. It would be easy for a dishonest driver to take advantage of the public.

For these reasons, a serious view will be taken of any conviction involving dishonesty. In general, if an application is made within the first 3 to 5 years from the date of a conviction or from the date of release from jail where a custodial sentence has been imposed, it is likely that it will be refused.

Where an application is made within the first three years since the conviction or the date of release from jail, where a custodial sentence has been

imposed, for any of the following offences, the application will normally be refused:-

- Theft
- Burglary
- Fraud
- Benefit fraud (including offences under ss11A and 112 of the Social Security Administration Act 1992)
- Blackmail
- Handling or receiving stolen goods
- Forgery
- Conspiracy to defraud
- Obtaining money or property by deception
- Other deception
- Or similar offences to those above which may replace any of the above offences

When a period of three years from conviction or the date of release from jail, where a custodial sentence has been imposed has passed, consideration will be given to the circumstances of the offence and any evidence to show that an applicant is a fit and proper person to hold a licence.

(b) Violence

As Hackney Carriage and private hire vehicle drivers maintain close contact with the public, a firm line will be taken with applicants who have convictions for violence. Where the commission of an offence involves loss of life, a licence will normally be refused. In other cases, a period of three to ten years free of conviction from the date of conviction or the date of release from jail, where a custodial sentence has been imposed will generally be required before an application is likely to be considered favourably. The nature and seriousness of the offence(s) will be taken into consideration.

In particular:-

- (i) An application will normally be refused where the applicant has a conviction for an offence of:-
 - Murder
 - Manslaughter
 - Manslaughter or culpable homicide while driving
 - Or similar offence or offences which replace the above offences

- (ii) An application will normally be refused for a period of five years from the date of the conviction or the date of release from jail, where a custodial sentence has been imposed if the applicant has a conviction for:-
 - Arson
 - Malicious wounding or grievous bodily harm which is racially aggravated
 - Assault occasioning actual bodily harm which is racially aggravated

- Assault with intent to cause grievous bodily harm
- Assaulting a police officer in the execution of his duties
- Malicious wounding
- Robbery
- Racially aggravated criminal damage
- Racially aggravated fear or provocation of violence
- Racially aggravated intentional harassment, alarm or distress
- Racially aggravated harassment
- Racially aggravated putting people in fear of violence
- Riot
- Possession of an offensive weapon
- Possession of a firearm
- Violent disorder
- Or any arrestable offence involving violence (an arrestable offence is defined as an offence committed by a person of age 21 years or over and on conviction for the first offence may be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of five years or where the penalty is fixed by law)

(iii) An application will normally be refused for a period of three years from the date of conviction or the date of release from jail, where a custodial sentence has been imposed, where the applicant has a conviction for:-

- Common assault
- Racially aggravated common assault
- Assault occasioning actual bodily harm
- Affray
- Racially aggravated harassment, alarm or distress
- Resisting arrest
- Obstructing a police officer in the execution of his duty
- Criminal damage
- Any similar offence or offences which replace the above offences

(c) Drugs

An application will normally be refused if an applicant has a conviction for an offence that relates to the supply or importation of drugs and the date of the conviction or the date of release from jail, where a custodial sentence has been imposed, is less than five to ten years before the date of the application. However, after five years from the date of such a conviction or the date of release from jail, where a custodial sentence has been imposed, the circumstances of the offence and any evidence which shows that a person is now a fit and proper person to hold a licence will be taken into consideration.

An application will normally be refused where the application is made within three to five years from the date of a conviction or the date of release from jail, where a custodial sentence has been imposed for an offence relating to the possession of drugs. However, after a period of three years from the date of such a conviction or the date of release from jail, where a custodial sentence has been imposed, consideration will be given to the circumstances

of the offence and any evidence to show that an applicant is a fit and proper person to hold a licence.

An application will normally be refused where an applicant has more than one conviction for offences related to the possession of drugs and the last conviction or the date of release from jail, where a custodial sentence has been imposed, is less than five years before the date of the application.

Where evidence is available that an applicant who has convictions for drug related offences has been addicted to drugs, they will have to produce evidence that shows that they have been free of drug taking for at least five years after successfully completing a drug treatment programme.

(d) Sexual and Indecency Offences

As the driver of Hackney Carriages and private hire vehicles often carry passengers who are alone, or may be vulnerable, applicants who have convictions for rape, indecent assault, any sexual offence involving children and any conviction for an offence under the Sexual Offences Act 2003 will normally be refused a licence.

Where an applicant has a conviction for a sexual offence such as indecent exposure, they will normally be refused a licence until they can show a substantial period usually between five and ten years free of any such convictions from the date of conviction or the date of release from jail where a custodial sentence has been imposed before an application is made.

After a period of five years from the date of a conviction or the date of release from jail, where a custodial sentence has been imposed, consideration will be given to the circumstances of the offence and any evidence to show that an applicant is a fit and proper person to hold a licence.

When considering applications, the Council may take into account any information of a sexual nature which does not amount to a criminal offence that is brought to its attention where that information may indicate that an applicant may not be a fit and proper person to hold a licence.

(e) Motoring Convictions

(i) Disqualification

Where an applicant had been disqualified from driving by the Courts for a serious traffic offence under Category 'A' of Annex (i), an application will generally be refused unless a period of five years free of conviction has passed since the return of the DVLA licence.

Where an applicant has been disqualified from driving by the Courts for a serious traffic offence under Category 'B' of Annex (i), an application will generally be refused unless a period of five years free of conviction has passed since the return of the DVLA licence unless the offence was an isolated one, in which case, a period of not less than 2 years shall have passed.

Where a disqualification is imposed by a court in a 'totting-up' case, i.e. where an applicant has been disqualified because of several

driving offences, an application will generally be refused unless a period of one year free of conviction has elapsed since the return of the DVLA driver licence.

In 'totting-up' cases where a court does not impose a disqualification because of exceptional circumstances, then because the Council apply different criteria to the courts, an application will generally be refused unless an applicant can show a period of 1 year free of conviction from the date of the last court appearance.

(ii) Serious Traffic Offences

Where an applicant has a conviction for a serious traffic offence in Category 'A' Annex (i) and a period of disqualification has not been imposed by the courts, an application will normally be refused where an application is made in the last five years following the date of the last conviction.

Where an applicant has a conviction for a serious traffic offence in Category 'B' Annex (i) and a period of disqualification has not been imposed by the courts, an application will normally be refused where an application is made in the last five years following the date of the last conviction unless the offence was an isolated one.

Where an applicant has had more than one conviction for a serious traffic offence in either Category 'A' or 'B' of Annex (i) and the courts have not imposed a period of disqualification, an application will normally be refused where an application is made in five years following the date of the last conviction.

(iii) Other Traffic Offences

Normally, isolated convictions for other traffic offences should not prevent someone obtaining a licence. However, the number, type and the frequency of these types of offence will be taken into account. If there are several convictions for these types of offence, an applicant will normally be expected not to have been convicted of an offence in the six months before an application is made.

A list of relevant offences is shown at Annex (ii). However, this is not an exhaustive list and there may be other offences which may be relevant.

(f) **Offences Under the Town Police Clauses Acts and Part II of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 and any Hackney Carriage Byelaws (The Acts)**

One of the main purposes of the licensing regime set out in 'The Acts' is to ensure the protection of the public. For this reason, a serious view will be taken of convictions for offences under the legislation, particularly offences of illegal plying for hire, when deciding if a person is a fit and proper person to hold a licence.

In particular, an application will normally be refused where an applicant has more than one conviction for an offence under 'The Acts' in the two years preceding the date of the application.

(g) Drunkenness

(i) In a Motor Vehicle

The manner in which drunkenness in a motor vehicle will be dealt with is outlined in Motoring Offences at paragraph 'e' of these guidelines.

(ii) Not in a Motor Vehicle

Where an applicant has an isolated conviction for drunkenness, this need not stop an applicant from getting a licence. In some cases, a warning may be appropriate. However, where an applicant has a number of convictions for drunkenness, it could indicate a medical problem, which would require further investigation including a medical examination and the possible refusal of a licence.

(h) Spent Convictions

The Council will only take 'Spent Convictions' into consideration if it is considered they are relevant to the application.

(i) Formal Cautions and Fixed Penalty Notices

For the purposes of these guidelines, the Council will treat Formal Cautions issued in accordance with Home Office guidance and fixed penalty notices as though they were a conviction before the courts.

SERIOUS TRAFFIC OFFENCES

CATEGORY 'A'	
Offence Code	Offence
Careless Driving	
CD40	Causing death through careless driving when unfit through drink
CD50	Causing death through careless driving when unfit through drugs
CD60	Causing death through careless driving with alcohol level above the limit
CD70	Causing death through careless driving then failing to supply a specimen for analysis
Reckless/Dangerous Driving	
DD40	Dangerous driving
DD60	Manslaughter or culpable homicide while driving a vehicle
DD80	Causing death by dangerous driving
Miscellaneous Offences	
MS50	Motor racing on a highway
Theft and Unauthorised Taking	
UT50	Aggravated taking of a vehicle

PLEASE NOTE:

Any offence of aiding, abetting or procuring the above offences, the offence code will have the **0** replaced by a **2**.

Any offence of causing or permitting the above the offences, the offence code will have the **0** replaced by a **4**.

Inciting any of the above offences, the offence code will have the **0** replaced by a **6**.

CATEGORY 'B'	
Offence Code	Offence
Accident Offences	
AC10	Failing to stop after an accident
AC20	Failing to give particulars or report an accident within 24 hours
BA10	Driving whilst disqualified by order of the court
BA30	Attempting to drive whilst disqualified by order of the court
Careless Driving	
CD10	Driving without due care and attention
CD20	Driving without reasonable consideration for other road users
CD30	Driving without due care and attention or without reasonable consideration for other road users
Construction and Use Offences	
CU10	Using a vehicle with defective brakes
CU20	Causing or likely to cause danger by use of unsuitable vehicle or using a vehicle with parts or accessories (excluding brakes, steering or tyres) in a dangerous condition
CU30	Using a vehicle with defective tyre(s)
CU40	Using a vehicle with defective steering
CU50	Causing or likely to cause danger by reason of load or passengers
Drink or Drugs	
DR10	Driving or attempting to drive with alcohol level above limit
DR20	Driving or attempting to drive while unfit through drink
DR30	Driving or attempting to drive then failing to supply a specimen for analysis
DR40	In charge of a vehicle while alcohol above limit
DR50	In charge of a vehicle while unfit through drink
DR60	Failure to provide specimen for analysis in circumstances other than driving or attempting to drive when unfit through drugs
DR70	Failing to provide a specimen for breath test
DR80	Driving or attempting to drive when unfit through drugs
DR90	In charge of a vehicle while unfit through drugs
Insurance Offences	
IN10	Using a vehicle uninsured against third party risks
Licence Offences	
LC30	Driving after making a false declaration about fitness when applying for a licence
LC40	Driving a vehicle after having failed to notify a disability
Miscellaneous Offences	
MS70	Driving with uncorrected defective eyesight

PLEASE NOTE:

Any offence of aiding, abetting or procuring the above offences, the offence code will have the **0** replaced by a **2**.

Any offence of causing or permitting the above the offences, the offence code will have the **0** replaced by a **4**.

Inciting any of the above offences, the offence code will have the **0** replaced by a **6**.

If any of the offences in **Category 'B'** involve a licensed Hackney Carriage or private hire vehicle, they will be treated as though they are a **Category 'A'** offence.

OTHER TRAFFIC OFFENCES

Offence Code	Offence
LC20	Driving otherwise than in accordance with a licence
LC50	Driving after a licence has been revoked or refused on medical grounds
MS10	Leaving a vehicle in a dangerous position
MS20	Unlawful pillion riding
MS30	Play street offences
MS60	Offences not covered by other codes
MS80	Refusing to submit to an eyesight test
MS90	Failure to give information as to identity of driver etc
MW10	Contravention of Special Road Regulations (excluding speed limits)
PC10	Undefined contravention of Pedestrian Crossing Regulations
PC20	Contravention of Pedestrian Crossing Regulations with a moving vehicle
PC30	Contravention of Pedestrian Crossing Regulations with a stationery vehicle
SP10	Exceeding goods vehicle speed limits
SP20	Exceeding speed limit for type of vehicle (excluding goods or passenger vehicles)
SP30	Exceeding statutory speed limit on a public road
SP40	Exceeding passenger vehicle speed limit
SP50	Exceeding speed limit on a motorway
SP60	Undefined speed limit offence
TS10	Failing to comply with traffic light signals
TS20	Failing to comply with double white lines
TS30	Failing to comply with 'stop' sign
TS40	Failing to comply with direction of a constable/warden
TS50	Failing to comply with traffic sign (excluding stop signs, traffic lights or double while lines)
TS60	Failing to comply with a school crossing patrol sign
TS70	Undefined failure to comply with a traffic direction sign

PLEASE NOTE:

Any offence of aiding, abetting or procuring the above offences, the offence code will have the **0** replaced by a **2**.

Any offence of causing or permitting the above the offences, the offence code will have the **0** replaced by a **4**.

Inciting any of the above offences, the offence code will have the **0** replaced by a **6**.

If any of the offences in **Category 'B'** involve a licensed Hackney Carriage or private hire vehicle, they will be treated as though they are a **Category 'B'** offence under Annex (ii).

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PUBLIC PROTECTION COMMITTEE

Monday, 20th April, 2015

Present:- Councillor Kyle Robinson – in the Chair

Councillors Bailey, Braithwaite, Eastwood, Hailstones, Hailstones, Matthews, Naylor, Miss Olszewski, Proctor, Walklate, Williams and Williams

Apologies Apologies were received from Councillor(s)

1. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

There were no declarations of interest stated.

2. DISCLOSURE OF EXEMPT INFORMATION

Resolved: That the public be excluded from the meeting.

3. LOCAL GOVERNMENT (MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS) ACT - 1976

A report was submitted to inform the Committee of a recent conviction for drink driving imposed on Mr DHF who held a current private hire drivers licence.

The Committee considered the evidence presented by Mr DHF, the report from Officers and the Council's Guidelines for convictions.

Resolved:

(a) That the licence be reinstated and Mr DHF be permitted to resume driving.

(b) That Mr DHF be issued with a written warning.

4. LOCAL GOVERNMENT (MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS) ACT - 1976

A report had been submitted regarding the re licensing of a Hackney Carriage vehicle.

The applicant was not in attendance at the meeting and no apologies had been received.

The Committee considered the report and advice from officers.

Resolved: That the request for a retest be refused.

5. LOCAL GOVERNMENT (MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS) ACT - 1976

A report was submitted to inform the Committee of a recent conviction for plying for hire imposed on Mr AMA who holds a current Private Hire Driver's Licence.

Mr AMA held a current Private Hire Driver's Licence. On the 5th March 2015 an officer from the Council's legal department sent notification to the licensing section that they had been made aware by an officer from Stafford Borough Council that Mr AMA had been caught and prosecuted for plying for hire. Further information about this appeared in the Sentinel on 9th March. An extract of the article is attached to the report.

Mr AMA attended the Council's offices on 25th March on matters relating to renewing his licence. At this time it was put to him about the conviction and he duly submitted a notification of his conviction. This is also attached to the report.

Since then Mr AMA had presented a notice from the Court which outlined his conviction and subsequent fine. This notice was also attached to this report.

The committee considered the submissions put forward by Mr AMA and the Council's Guidelines for convictions.

Resolved:

That the licence be suspended for a period of 3 months.

6. FOOD SAFETY

Resolved:

That in view of the legal advice received from the barrister and the potential significant cost which would be incurred in pursuing this legal action, that legal proceedings be discontinued against the Company and the Food Business Operator.

7. TAXI LICENSING POLICY

Prior to consideration of the report the Chair expressed his sadness at the sudden passing of Mick Ormond who had been such a key partner in shaping the taxi policy. One minute's silence was held in memory of Mick.

A report was submitted to request that the Committee consider the Revised Taxi Licensing Policy for Newcastle under Lyme and that the revised Policy be implemented from 1st May 2015.

The Committee considered the additional responses that had been received to the consultation exercise and agreed to the following amendments:

1. That where a vehicle fails the exceptional circumstances test that a period of 2 months be allowed for the proprietor to find a suitable replacement vehicle. This vehicle must be under 5 years of age when it is then first tested. Upon passing the Council test the vehicle licence will run from the expiry of the previous licence. (Please note that this only applies where a vehicle has failed the exceptional circumstances test).
2. That it be made clear that the requirement for any vehicle to have a complete service history when it is tested for exceptional circumstances is only an influencing factor and that any service history would only be sought from the date of implementation of this policy (1st May 2015).

Resolved:

- a) That the final Taxi Licensing Policy for Newcastle under Lyme be implemented from 1st May 2015.
- c) That any Hackney Carriage and Private Hire licences issued to vehicles over 8 years of age will have until 31st June 2015 to meet any “exceptional condition” standards that may be contained in the final Taxi Licensing Policy.
- d) That where a vehicle fails to meet the ‘exceptional circumstances’ conditions, the licence will be deemed expired and a refund made as set out in the report.

COUNCILLOR KYLE ROBINSON
Chair

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of the Local Government Act 1972.

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1. **CLEAN NEIGHBOURHOODS AND ENVIRONMENT ACT 2005
FIXED PENALTY NOTICES**

Submitted by **Head of Environmental Health Services**

Portfolio **Environment and Recycling**

Ward(s) affected **All**

Purpose of the Report

To advise the Committee of the action taken in respect of Littering offences within the borough.

Recommendations

That the report be received.

Reasons

Consistent enforcement is needed to challenge people who choose to ignore the law and the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) guidance states clearly that pursuing non-payment of fixed penalty notices is key to a successful penalty system. Authorities need to strive for a high payment rate to reflect this success.

1. **Background**

During recent patrols conducted through the town centre and borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme a number of individuals were witnessed Littering. The offenders were approached and advised with regard to the appropriate legislation and their details were then recorded by an enforcement officer.

It is an offence under the Environmental Protection Act 1990 to discard litter, however to avoid a conviction in the courts offenders are given the opportunity to discharge their liability by payment of a fixed penalty. The following offenders have been issued with fixed penalties but failed to pay them, and at Staffordshire Magistrates Court they received the following fines and costs with a victim surcharge (vs):

D023246	Mr Paul Whiting	£200 Fine £130 costs £20 Victim surcharge
D023248	Mr Ian Breeze	£200 Fine £125 costs £20 Victim surcharge
D023255	Mr Carl Lee	£200 Fine £130 costs £20 Victim surcharge
D023261	Mr Paul Massey	£200 Fine £130 costs £20 Victim surcharge
D023265	Miss Zoe Smith	£200 Fine £130 costs £20 Victim surcharge
D023284	Mr Ben Ryan	£35 Fine £130 costs £20 Victim surcharge
D023292	Miss Jodie Ball	£200 Fine £130 costs £20 Victim surcharge
D023301	Mrs Rochelle Tunney	£200 Fine £130 costs £20 Victim surcharge

D023303	Mr Geoffrey Clews	£200 Fine £130 costs £20 Victim surcharge
D023304	Mr Craig Wilton	£65 Fine £130 costs £20 Victim surcharge
D023320	Miss Anastazia Salt	£200 Fine £130 costs £20 Victim surcharge
D023323	Miss Jackie Wallace	£65 Fine £130 costs £20 Victim surcharge
D023327	Miss Porscha Watts	£65 Fine £130 costs £20 Victim surcharge
D023332	Miss Rebecca Thurston	£200 Fine £130 costs £20 Victim surcharge
D023336	Miss Jingwen Zhang	£200 Fine £130 costs £20 Victim surcharge
D023339	Mr Marik Fereko	£200 Fine £130 costs £20 Victim surcharge
D023350	Miss Emma Kerry	£200 Fine £130 costs £20 Victim surcharge
D023352	Miss Eliza Smith	£200 Fine £130 costs £20 Victim surcharge

2. **Issues**

Consistent enforcement is needed to challenge people who choose to ignore the law and the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) guidance states clearly that pursuing non-payment of fixed penalty notices is key to a successful penalty system. Authorities need to strive for a high payment rate to reflect this success.

3. **Policy Considerations**

There are none arising from this report.

4. **Outcomes Linked to Corporate Priorities**

4.1 Creating a cleaner, safer and sustainable borough.

- Streets and open spaces are clean and the community have pride in the borough and take responsibility for seeing that it is clean and pleasant by reducing waste.
- The community is not put at risk from pollution or environmental hazards.

5. **Legal and Statutory Implications**

5.1 The Environmental Protection Act 1990 and Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005 place duties on the Council and provide powers of enforcement.

6. **Equality Impact Assessment**

6.1 There are no differential equality impacts identified within this report.

7. **Financial and Resource Implications**

The Council would seek to recover costs during any court proceedings.

8. **Major Risks**

8.1 **Non payment**

The non-payment of fines would need to be considered seriously. If a non-payment culture were allowed to develop the Authority would be in disrepute

with the residents and members, undermining confidence in a service which aims to improve the quality of the environment.

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1. LOCAL GOVERNMENT (MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS) ACT 1976

Submitted by **Head of Environmental Health Services**

Portfolio **Environment and Recycling**

Ward(s) affected **All**

Purpose of the Report

To advise the Committee of the action taken in respect of a Private Hire Driver offence within the Borough.

Recommendations

That the report be received

Reasons

Consistent enforcement is needed to challenge drivers who choose to ignore the law and put public safety at risk.

1. **Background**

A Newcastle under Lyme Private Hire Driver, Mr Luckman Ali was observed on Wednesday 19 November 2014, travelling along Barracks Road Newcastle Under Lyme when he was stopped by police officers who were conducting road patrol duties. The driver was dealt with regarding other matters, and was asked to produce his drivers badge and drivers licence. Mr Ali admitted to the officers that he had no licence or identification badge on his person or within the vehicle. Mr Ali was interviewed by council officers and advised of the importance of wearing his badge in terms of public safety and reassurance of the public.

Following an appearance at Stafford Magistrates Court on 3 June 2015, Mr Ali pleaded guilty and was fined £100 for the offence, £20 victim surcharge and £130 costs.

2. **Issues**

The action taken should encourage private hire drivers to comply with all the conditions and regulations, wearing a badge is an important public safety issue.

3. **Policy Considerations**

There are none arising from this report.

4. **Outcomes Linked to Corporate Priorities**

4.1 Creating a cleaner, safer and sustainable Borough.

5. **Legal and Statutory Implications**

5.1 There are none arising from this report.

6. **Equality Impact Assessment**

6.1 There are no differential equality impacts identified within this report.

7. **Financial and Resource Implications**

The Council were awarded costs during the court proceedings.

8. **Major Risks**

8.1 There are none arising from this report.

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME BOROUGH COUNCIL

EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT TEAM'S REPORT TO THE

PUBLIC PROTECTION COMMITTEE

Date 30 June 2015

REPORT TITLE **Food Safety Service Plan 2015/16**

Submitted by: **Mrs Nesta Barker**
Head of Environmental Health Services

Principal Author: **Mr Gareth Harvey - Environmental Health Team Manager – Food and Safety**

Purpose of the Report

An information report to make the committee aware of the work planned by the Food and Safety team in 2015/16 along with a review of last year's performance.

Recommendations

That the committee receive and endorse the Food Safety Service Plan for 2015/16.

Reasons

To make the Public Protection committee aware of the work carried by the Food and Safety team, in accordance with the Food Standards Agency framework agreement on official food controls by local authorities.

1. Background

1.1 Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council has a statutory duty to provide a Food Safety service that:

- Maintains a register of all food businesses operating within the borough;
- Implements a risk based programme of inspections and interventions;
- Provides advice to local businesses about how they can comply with legal requirements;
- Investigates complaints about contaminated food, unhygienic premises and food poisoning outbreaks; and
- In the most serious cases takes enforcement action to protect public health;

2. Issues

2.1 The Food Standards Agency requires local authorities to produce a specific service plan for their Food Safety service using a specified format that can be reported to its' elected members.

2.2 Attached to this report in Appendix 1 is a Food Safety Service Plan for 2015/16 which outlines the work planned for the coming year as well as a review of last year's

performance.

3. Options Considered (if any)

3.1 None, the provision of this plan is a requirement of the Food Standards Agency under their framework agreement with local authorities.

4. Proposal

4.1 It is proposed that committee note and endorse the content of the Service Plan.

5. Reasons for Preferred Solution

5.1 The Service Plan is for the information of the Public Protection Committee.

6. Outcomes Linked to Sustainable Community Strategy and Corporate Priorities

6.1 Creating a cleaner, safer and sustainable Borough.

The community is not put at risk from poor hygiene standards in food premises

7. Legal and Statutory Implications

7.1 The Council have a statutory duty to provide a Food Safety service and comply with the requirements of the Food Standards Agency.

8. Financial and Resource Implications

8.1 None, the Service Plan will be implemented within existing budgets.

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME BOROUGH COUNCIL

**EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT TEAM'S REPORT TO THE
PUBLIC PROTECTION COMMITTEE**

Date 30th June 2015

1. **HEADING** Environmental Health annual performance and enforcement report
- Submitted by:** Nesta Barker
Head of Environmental Health Services
- Portfolio:** Environment & Recycling
- Ward(s) affected:** All

Purpose of the Report

To inform Members of the key issues and activities undertaken by the Environmental Health Service in 2014/2015.

Recommendations

That Committee receives the report and supports the priorities for 2015/2016 work plan.

Reasons

To enable Committee to be informed of the nature and extent of routine and enforcement work undertaken by environmental health services and endorse the priorities for 2015-2016.

1. **Background**

1.1 The Environmental Health Service makes a fundamental contribution to the maintenance and improvement of public health, quality of life and wellbeing. Our national priorities are to:

- Protect the public, businesses and the environment from harm
- Support the local economy to grow and prosper

We determine our activities each year by assessing the needs of local people and our local business community, and considering the risks that require addressing, in light of local needs and of national priorities.

1.2 The Environmental Health Service is divided into four teams which include; Food & Safety, Environmental Protection, Licensing & Enforcement and Dog & Pest Control. The service also delivers the Corporate Health & Safety function however; this is not included within this report, as this is reported separately to Audit & Risk Committee.

1.3 Each Team undertake statutory enforcement activities and provides a range of regulatory and advisory services to the council, local businesses, members of the public, residents and visitors to the Borough.

1.4 The work of the teams comprises both programmed planned activities and reactive work in response to service requests or complaints. The activities are diverse and wide ranging and therefore some activities are undertaken only a reactive or infrequent basis. This report details the principal activities and associated enforcement activities undertaken by the teams over the past year.

1.5 Data for the previous year has been provided as a comparison. All activities or service requests that are reactive are marked with a *.

2. **Report**

2.1 **Food and Safety:**

The team undertakes the following activities: Inspection of food premises, Sampling of foodstuffs, Investigation of complaints regarding foodstuffs and food premises, Registration/licensing of food premises, organising and participating in Food Safety campaigns and giving advice. Improvement of private water supplies, monitoring of private and public water supplies. Investigation of infectious disease cases and outbreaks. Inspection and registration of tattooing, acupuncture, ear piercing and electrolysis premises. Sampling of swimming baths, spa, and Water. Inspection of health and safety premises, investigation of serious accidents and complaints, health and safety advice and campaigns. Sunday trading, public health advice and advising on, and enforcement of smoke free legislation.

The team fulfils the Councils statutory role as a 'Food Authority' for the enforcement of food law. This work is carried out in partnership with the Governments Food Standard Agency (FSA) The team comprises 7.25fte.

The objectives of the service are:

- Ensure food produced and sold in Borough is fit for human consumption
- Reduce the incidence of food borne infectious disease
- Help consumers make informed choices about where they eat & shop

The team also fulfils the Council's role as a Health & Safety Enforcement Authority. This work is carried out in partnership with the Health & Safety Executive (HSE). While the Health & Safety team is the enforcing authority for retail, wholesale, warehousing, caterers, entertainment and leisure premises within the Borough, The HSE is the enforcing authority in higher risk workplaces such as construction, manufacturing and chemical industries. The objective of the service is to ensure business owners fulfil their duties to protect the health, safety & welfare of their employees and members of the public who may be affected by their activities.

Where advice and guidance has not been effective other enforcement options include statutory notices, seizure of food, closure of premises, prohibition of activities and/or prosecution.

Activity	2013-2014	2014-2015
Food Safety		
Inspections Food premises	524	514
% high risk food premises inspected	100%	100%
% broadly compliant with law	95%	98%
Supplementary Visits	235	248
Complaints about food / premises*	344	336
Total number of Service Requests/advice*	925	991
Samples taken		
• Food	146	141
• Private water	2	5
• Swimming pool	128	117
Written warnings	518	538

Improvement notices	3	3
Prohibition / closure	3	0
Prosecution	0	0
Infectious disease notifications	185	175
Health & Safety		
RIDDOR accident notifications*	88	73
Complaints investigated*	102	78
Improvement notices	1	0
Prohibition notices	1	0

Some of the main projects or investigations undertaken in the previous year include:

- Participation and promotion of National Food Hygiene Rating Scheme.
- Event safety inspections with a number of event organisers.
- Multi agency investigation into Food Fraud operation
- Investigation into illegal slaughter operation

2.2 Environmental Protection:

The team undertakes the following activities; Monitoring smoke control areas, issuing, monitoring and regulating environmental permitted processes. Assessment and monitoring of local air quality, investigating atmospheric pollution complaints. Monitoring, investigating noise complaints, investigating other statutory nuisance complaints including premises, accumulations, smoke, fumes and gases, odour, noise, light, dust, fumes, animals or insects. Dealing with asbestos removal notifications and answering queries, or dealing with complaints of damaged asbestos in both commercial and residential premises. Consultee to borough council and county council planning departments for applications and enforcement including environmental impact assessments. Investigation and remediation of contaminated land.

The team fulfils pollution control activities for maintaining and improving air quality and contaminated land. This work is carried out in partnership with DEFRA and Environment Agency (EA). The team comprises 6.75fte.

The objectives of the service are:

- Protection of the air and land within the Borough
- Maintain the health and wellbeing of residents within the Borough
- Monitor, Maintain and where needed reduce pollution and any adverse health affects
- Proactively prevent detriment to the amenity of the area of proposed new developments

Activity	2013-2014	2014-15
Risk based inspections of permitted processes	42	15
Notices to permitted processes	25	3
Complaints about noise*	789	650
Number of occasions sound monitoring equipment deployed	50	70
Complaints about dust*	18	5
Complaints about smoke*	72	114
Complaints about artificial light*	12	15
Number of abatement notices served for	10	14

noise		
Number of deferred action notices for noise	1	-
Number of abatement and other notices served	14	14
Prosecution	1 (with a CRASBO on conviction)	0
Planning consultations*	375	575
Environmental Information Requests (fee paying)	30	26
Air Quality monitoring samples	480	480
Contaminated land - the amount of land that has been remediated and is now in use	n/a	4.34 ha

Some of the main projects or investigations undertaken in the previous year include:

- Completion of the Air Quality progress report for 2013, which was accepted by DEFRA.
- Declaration of four Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA's) within the Borough due to exceedances of the Nitrogen Dioxide annual mean objective.
- Worked in conjunction with the Staffordshire Authorities to secure funding for a Staffordshire Eco-Stars Project to reduce emissions of NOx and PM₁₀ in the commercial fleet sector within Staffordshire.
- Initiated a review of a premises licence under the Licensing Act 2003 for public houses in Madeley & Talke due public nuisance from entrainment noise and patrons.
- Continued to work with partner agencies to discuss and manage cases relating to noise nuisance and anti-social behaviour.
- Implemented the provisions of the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 in conjunction with colleagues from the ASB team.
- Undertook a number of contaminated land desk studies for land owned by the Council.
- Undertook a number of contaminated land desk studies for sites to be potentially included for future employment use in connection with the emerging joint local plan

2.3 Licensing & Enforcement:

The team undertakes the following activities; Enforcement of the Licensing Act 2003, enforcement activities in relation to hackney carriage and private hire. Monitoring and regulation of Private Hire Marshalling Scheme. Use of covert surveillance systems and investigation of fly tipping, fly posting, littering, public nuisance and noise from licensed premises. Planning (Town and Country Planning Act) and building control enforcement including high hedges and untidy land complaints. Issuing fixed penalty notices and enforcement of clean neighbourhood legislation. Operation of the litter enforcement scheme.

The team fulfils licensing enforcement and acts as the responsible body to the licensing authority. A corporate enforcement role is undertaken providing investigations, advice and support to other Council teams along side their own environmental enforcement activities. The team comprises 5.5fte.

The objectives of the service are:

- Prevention of public nuisance through licensable activities
- Protection of the public using taxis
- Ensure that anti-social activities and littering is deterred.

Activity	2013-2014	2014-2015
Inspection licensed premises	115	121

Licensed premises complaints*	125	97
Temporary event notice consultations*	237	250
Taxi Inspections	165	165
Taxi/Driver Complaints*	75	96
Complaints about fly tipping*	170	153
Complaints about condition of land or property*	89	211
Complaints of illegal eviction*	7	6
Other complaints*	134	76
Prosecutions	171	110
Fixed Penalty notices	625	504

Some of the main projects or investigations undertaken in the previous year include:

- Child Protection joint working with Staffordshire Police
- Purple Flag Application Participation
- World Cup Guidance and joint working project
- Oakanna Farm Pop festival joint working
- Pigeon feeding patrol project
- Betley Concert planning and Participation in Safety Advisory Group
- Taxi Rank Permit Project
- Three Mile Lane Fly Tipping , joint working Project
- Scrap Metal Joint working project
- Investigation of taxi drivers to ensure protection of public.

2.4 Dog & Pest Control:

The team undertakes the following activities: Delivers the Borough Council’s Dog Warden and Pest Control Services; the collection of stray dogs; enforcing dog fouling controls and other dog control orders; and promoting responsible dog ownership. Officers also attempt to resolve dog related nuisance complaints such a barking, and licence animal related businesses including Riding Establishments, Pet Shops, Animal Boarding and Dog Breeding Establishments.

Pest Control Officers deliver a variety of insect and rodent treatments to homes and businesses across the Borough. They also monitor and treat sewers to manage rodent populations. The team offers both advice and treatment services.

The objectives of the service are:

- Protection of the public from public health pests
- Delivery of a high quality commercial and domestic pest control service
- Control of dogs throughout the Borough

Seasonal working arrangements increase the available staffing resource during times of peak demand. The activities are delivered by 5.0 fte winter, 6.6 fte summer.

Activity	2013-2014	2014-2015
Pest Control clients served *		
• Rats & Mice (Treatments)	1,189	776
• Insects treatments inc Wasps, ants, cockroaches, bedbugs, fleas	541	784
• Advice requests	218	361
• Other including ‘agreements’	144	98
TOTAL	2092	2,019

Pest Control commercial client retention	92.9%	92%
Dog warden complaints*	1,412	1,191
Stray dogs seized*	202	159
Dog Control orders enforcement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fixed penalty notices issued 	6	12
Pet Shop licensing	5	4
Riding establishment licensing	4	4
Dog breeding licenses	2	3
Kennels & Cattery licenses	17	20
Dangerous wild animal licence	0	0

Some of the main projects or investigations undertaken in the previous year include:

- Embedding and increased enforcement of Dog Control Orders throughout the borough for dog fouling; dogs on leads; dog control on direction and dog prohibitions.
- Using new Antisocial Behaviour powers to resolve dog related nuisance, using legislation introduced in November 2014
- Updating of Model Licence Conditions for catteries including a business impact assessment of changing licencing standards.
- Increased enforcement in respect of rodent control, where residents have been advised of the action they need to take, but do not take the necessary steps
- Change to the way some rodent control services are delivered to safeguard wildlife and adopt new national standards
- Work with technical groups and other agencies to ensure the service develops best practice and ensuring consistency of standards with other Staffordshire authorities

2.5 Customer Satisfaction & Corporate Complaints

The Council operates a Corporate Complaints, Comments and Compliments policy. In 2013/14 a total of 17 stage 1 (investigated by Service) complaints were received, of which 2 progressed to stage 2 (investigated by Customer relations officer). One of these made a complaint to the Local Government Ombudsman and the complaint was not upheld.

The service plan performance indicator for customer satisfaction is the Percentage of businesses/customers satisfied with the service, of the returned surveys 100% satisfaction was achieved.

3. Priorities for 2015-2016

3.1 The service plan has been created for the new financial year, the planned pre-programmed activities and reactive duties as detailed within this report are to continue. However in addition to the activities, the service is directed by a number of government department as to priorities and work to be undertaken. In addition, some of the work, projects or enforcement action commenced in 2014-15 will continue in 2015-16.

3.2 The additional projects or priorities are listed below:

- Progress mobile and agile working,
- Participate in the regulatory services review with the Staffordshire & Stoke on Trent Local Enterprise Partnership,
- Participate in public health agenda and undertake specific projects.

4. **Proposal**

4.1 That Committee receives the report and supports the priorities for 2015/2016 work plan.

5. **Reasons for Preferred Solution**

5.1 The service plan and priorities for 2015-16 supports both statutory requirements and also the national and local priorities for Environmental Health Services.

6. **Outcomes Linked to Sustainable Community Strategy and Corporate Priorities**

6.1 The proposals relate to the delivery of environmental health services which would contribute to the following:

A clean, safe and sustainable borough

- The negative impacts that the Council, residents and local businesses have on the environment will have reduced.

A borough of opportunity

- Fair, proportionate and consistent regulation and enforcement creates an equal opportunity for business to thrive.

A healthy and active community

- Fair, proportionate and consistent enforcement creates an environment for prevention, maintenance or improvement in health and well being.

A co-operative Council delivering high quality, community driven, services.

- High performing services will be delivered for all residents, businesses and customers.

7. **Legal and Statutory Implications**

7.1 All activities are in line with the statutory duty of the Council and in accordance with the advice and guidance of the relevant Government bodies.

8. **Equality Impact Assessment**

8.1 No issues have been identified

9. **Financial and Resource Implications**

9.1 There is an income derived from Pest Control activities, environmental information requests and some licensing and sampling activities. There are also statutory fees set in relation to fixed penalty notices and permits for prescribed processes.

9.2 All the services fees and charges are published annual in the Councils fees and charges register.

10. **Major Risks**

10.1 Environmental Health services undertake statutory duties, failure to deliver these duties adequately, competently or thoroughly would be a risk to the Authority.

11. **Background Papers**

Environmental Health Service Plan 2014-2015

Environmental Health Service Plan 2015-2016

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1. **Environmental Protection Act 1990, Section 33 , 34 and 34(2A)**

Submitted by Head of Environmental Health Services

Portfolio Environment and Recycling

Ward(s) affected All

Purpose of the Report

To advise the Committee of the action taken in respect of a Fly Tipping offence within the Borough.

Recommendations

That the report be received

Reasons

Consistent enforcement is needed to challenge people who choose to ignore the law and commit environmental crime throughout the Borough.

1. **Background**

On the 17 February 2014, a complaint was received of a fly tipping incident at Howle Close, Newcastle under Lyme. A visit to the area was carried out on the 17 February 2014, and an officer witnessed an accumulation of debris and concrete. Information was received linking the accumulation with a registered rental vehicle. The officer's investigation revealed that at the time the fly tipping occurred the vehicle was in control of a Mr Howle of Pear Tree Lane, Newcastle.

On the 25 March 2015 this matter was heard at Stafford Magistrates' Court.

Mr Howle attended to plead guilty at the first opportunity. In mitigation he explained how he had returned to the site to remove the rubbish and correctly dispose of it. As such Mr Howle received a degree of sympathy from the Magistrates.

He was sentenced to a 12 month conditional discharge, costs of £100 and £15 victim surcharge.

2. **Issues**

There are large environmental, social and financial impacts associated with fly-tipping and the illegal dumping of waste. Local authorities, the Environment Agency and landowners spend more than £100 million every year tackling the consequences of fly-tipping. This is a constant drain on Borough Council taxpayers who ultimately pay the bill.

3. **Policy Considerations**

There are none arising from this report.

4. **Outcomes Linked to Corporate Priorities**

4.1 Creating a cleaner, safer and sustainable Borough.

- Streets and open spaces are clean and the community have pride in the Borough and take responsibility for seeing that it is clean and pleasant by reducing waste.
- The community is not put at risk from pollution or environmental hazards.

5. **Legal and Statutory Implications**

5.1 The Environmental Protection Act 1990 and CNEA 2005 place duties on the Council and provide powers.

6. **Equality Impact Assessment**

6.1 There are no differential equality impacts identified within this report.

7. **Financial and Resource Implications**

The Council were awarded costs during the court proceedings.

8. **Major Risks**

8.1 **Non payment**

There are none arising from this report.

Local Government Association Peer Review of Decision Making Arrangements

Submitted by: Chief Executive

Portfolio: Finance IT and customer

Ward(s) affected: Non-specific

Purpose of the Report

To advise Members on the recommendations of the LGA Peer Review and to request feedback on the recommendations.

Recommendations

- (a) That the Committee consider the recommendations for changes to the Council' democratic decision-making arrangements, Peer Review Recommendations 1 and 2 and draft Council report in as far as they relate to the work of the Committee.
- (b) That the Committee comment on the wider proposals made by the Peer Review recommendations 3, 4 and 5 having particular consideration of these matters in respect of the work of the Committee.
- (c) That the Committee record the summary of its responses on these matters so these can be collated with the comments of all other Committees and considered by the Finance, Resources and Partnerships Scrutiny Committee.

Reasons

Resolution by the Finance, Resources and Partnerships Scrutiny Committee on Monday 15th June 2015.

1. **Background**

- 1.1 In the autumn of 2014 an LGA Peer Review team carried out a review of the council's democratic decision-making arrangements. The team made their report in January 2015. In light of this the Group Leaders asked the Chief Executive to draft a report which could be considered by Council to give effect to the recommendations made by the Peer Review report. The draft council report sought to implement the Peer Review recommendations but also to take account of some initial comments which had been made by the Group Leaders on the Peer Review Report.

2. **Scrutiny of Peer Review recommendations**

- 2.1 In view of the fact that the proposals made by the Peer Review have implications for all of the council's Committees it has been considered prudent for the proposals to be considered by the relevant committee.
- 2.2 The attached report was considered by the Finance, Resources and Partnerships Scrutiny Committee at its meeting on 15 June. The Committee has resolved that each Committee be asked to consider the proposals made by the LGA Peer Review and the draft report to

Council in as far as they relate to that particular Committee and to feedback these comments.

Actions for the Committee

- 3.1 The Committee is asked to consider the recommendations for changes to the Council's democratic decision-making arrangements, Peer Review Recommendations 1 and 2 and draft Council report in as far as they relate to the work of the Committee.
- 3.2 To comment on the wider proposals made by the Peer Review Recommendations 3, 4 and 5 having particular consideration of these matters in respect of the work of the Committee.
- 3.3 The Committee is asked to record the summary of its responses on these matters so that they can be collated with the comments of all other Committees and considered by the Finance, Resources and Partnerships Scrutiny Committee.

4. Legal and Statutory Implications

- 4.1 There are no legal implications directly associated with this report although it may affect the Council's Primary Charter status.

4. Equality Impact Assessment

- 4.1 There are no equalities implications directly associated with this report.

5. Financial and Resource Implications

- 5.1 There are no financial or resource implications other than your officers' time at meetings.

7. Major Risks

- 7.1 There are no major risks associated with this report.

8. Key Decision Information

- 8.1 The proposals within this report are not regarded as Key Decisions in the sense that it should be included within the Forward Plan. However, as this is not regarded as a non-Executive function, a Cabinet (executive) decision is required to give effect to the proposals.

9. Appendices

Appendix 1 – Report to the Finance, Resources and Partnerships Scrutiny Committee

10. Earlier Cabinet/Committee Resolutions

Finance, Resources and Partnerships Scrutiny Committee on 15th June 2015.

A review of the democratic decision-making structures at Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council

January 2015

1. Introduction

Background and scope of the review

Like many other local authorities and other public sector organisations, Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council is facing financial challenges as a result of reduced Central Government funding to local government. In dealing with these challenges, the Council has introduced the 'Newcastle 2020' programme which is designed to identify efficiencies, cost savings and improvements across all aspects of the Council in terms of its organisation and also the services it delivers.

This review was commissioned as part of that wider drive for further organisational efficiency. It was specifically designed to help the Council look at the way in which its' various committees and panels are organised and identify potential options to consider. The review will feed into the planned local democracy review, and inform and complement the work the Council is already doing. As such the review has been commissioned as a 'light-touch' review focussing on improving current structures and arrangements, not a fundamental examination of the governance model.

Methodology and approach

The review has been undertaken by local government peers, drawing on the principles of sector-led improvement and informed by the following activity:

- Desk top analysis of Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council's committee terms of reference, committee membership, and agendas and reports.
- Benchmarking exercise, comparing Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council with other district and borough councils in terms of numbers of committees, numbers of committee positions, and frequency of meetings. (Appendix 1)
- Stakeholder engagement facilitated through an online survey to all councillors (and relevant officers) (Appendix 2), face-to-face engagement with committee chairs, vice chairs, senior management and democratic services staff onsite at Newcastle-under-Lyme, plus telephone conversations with other relevant officers (Appendix 3 provides a list of stakeholders engaged during the Review).

The peers who carried out the review at Newcastle-under-Lyme were:

Jane Burns – Director of Strategy and Challenge, Gloucestershire County Council
Councillor Michael Payne – Deputy Leader, Gedling Borough Council
Jeremy Thomas – Head of Law and Governance, Oxford City Council
Paul Clarke – Programme Manager (Local Government Support), LGA

The peer team used their experience and knowledge of local government to reflect on the information presented to them by people they met, things they saw and materials they read. This report provides a summary of the peer team's findings.

2. Review Findings

Our findings are divided into sections:

- Section 2.1 below summarises our key observations and recommendations about the current arrangements and practice at Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough Council. These are essentially the ‘quick wins’ that will help achieve efficiencies.
- In section 2.2 we summarise other areas we think need to be considered as part of the wider work on governance and culture the Council is already embarking on, or is planning to undertake.

2.1 Key Observations

The current democratic decision-making arrangements at Newcastle-under-Lyme demand a lot from both councillors in terms of their participation, and officer time to service an extensive array of formally constituted committees and panels. The numbers of committees and committee positions per councillor is high when compared to the other district and borough councils we benchmarked Newcastle-under-Lyme against (3.6 positions per councillor at Newcastle compared to an average of 2.6 positions per councillor in other councils), and we know there have been examples of you struggling to fill all positions on some committees.

The number of meetings per year (well over 100 meetings) is also amongst the highest in terms of the benchmarked authorities. The time and resource required to service and support these mean officers are stretched and are focused on ‘feeding the machine’ rather than ‘doing the day job.’ The sheer volume may also be compromising the quality of committee servicing and support, evidenced by the high number of supplementary papers and replacement reports correcting errors. This in turn puts additional pressure on those trying to read the reports in advance of meetings, and arguably diminishes the quality of discussion and debate.

We questioned whether demands on councillors in terms of the requirement to attend a high number of committee meetings has a detrimental effect on their time to effectively undertake their frontline councillor roles within communities. The councillors we engaged with did not cite this as an issue. In fact, some suggested they saw being involved in committee meetings as the key role of a councillor at Newcastle-under-Lyme. The perceived importance of having formal and public roles on committees is reinforced by the survey results (Appendix 2) which suggest that councillors highly value the principles of all debates and decision making being carried out in formally constituted committee meetings which meet in public and supported by formal agendas and minutes.

We think given the important role councillors have in the overall relationship between Council and community, lessening the demands of meeting attendance will allow these roles and relationships to develop further and crucially ‘free up’ reducing officer resources to focus on service delivery.

It appears the extensive structures, together with the relative low levels of delegated decision-making to officers and individual cabinet members, mean the Council is operating a de facto committee system alongside a Leader and Cabinet model of executive arrangements with all of the additional demands on officer time that that implies. Some of the Overview and Scrutiny Committees appear to operate like service committees (in that they perceive themselves to be directing the work of officers) and the existence of others, such as the Staffing Committee, are out of kilter with current practice in other authorities and seem focused on operational matters that are usually in the domain of officers.

In particular, given the existence of the Employee Consultative Committee, and the fact most of the powers and functions of the Staffing Committee appear to be in the remit of the Head of Paid Service, we do not fully understand or appreciate the role of the Staffing Committee and how it adds value to decision-making. There is a danger we think that the Committee adds unnecessary delays to the process of getting relatively minor policy updates approved, or escalates issues that might be resolved more quickly and collaboratively at a lower level.

All of the above combine to create a set of current arrangements and practice that puts an unnecessary and unsustainable demand on the organisation and its capacity and resources, which due to the financial challenges facing local government are continuing to decrease. There is definite scope to achieve more productivity and efficiency within the current set-up. For example, there are opportunities to reduce and rationalise the numbers of committees by merging those with complementary remits and functions.

In particular, the Public Protection Committee and Licensing Committee could be amalgamated. One committee covering all the functions of those two committees is common practice in other councils. There are other opportunities too, such as incorporating the functions of the Standards Committee into remit of the Audit and Risk Committee to create an Audit and Governance Committee. Another is to merge the Active and Cohesive and the Health and Well Being Scrutiny Committees. The Council may wish to consider being more radical in the reduction of the number of Scrutiny Committees. At the very least, scrutiny committee work-plans should not be agreed without some consideration of the Officer resources available to support them.

The responses to the survey we carried out suggest there is support from both officers and councillors for this. Combining/merging some committees was the type of change most likely to be supported by both councillors and officers (81% of respondents), and many of the specific suggestions for change are reflected in our recommendations. There is also a timely opportunity we suggest to review some of the historical legacy arrangements, such as the Joint Parking Committee and Conservation Working Group. The recent changes made to the arrangements regarding the Sports Council provides a precedent here.

In terms of overview and scrutiny, there are both standing committees and task and finish groups. Scrutiny arrangements need to be flexible enough to adapt

to changing circumstances. The principles of good scrutiny are that they should cover the issues that matter to local people, it should be 'narrow and deep' rather than 'broad and shallow' and that all scrutiny reviews should be properly scoped, task and finish, rather than on-going and have realistic timescales. There needs to be a discipline to ensure scrutiny doesn't drift.

There are also some aspects of how committees are serviced and supported that will benefit from modernising. For example, the way committee agendas are circulated. Currently any member can request to be added to a circulation list, enabling them to receive a hard copy of the committee meeting agenda. This potentially adds significant costs to the servicing of committees. This is something you have already identified and are beginning to address (as per the report 'Use of ICT and ICT Resources' to the Member Development Panel on 2nd October 2014). The recent rule changes enabling councils to send out committee papers electronically will help here too.

The length and style of committee reports was cited as an issue. Reports appear lengthy and many of the officers we spoke to feel they take a disproportionate time to produce. This issue may be being exacerbated by a tendency to establish formally constituted committees and sub-committees for areas and issues that may be served equally well by more informal bodies – especially where they are performing an advisory function (e.g. member development) - meaning a need to generate formal agendas, reports and minutes.

We know you are already looking at report writing and we agree this is an important exercise. Ensuring that report writing becomes more consistent across the organisation, is proportionate to the matter being considered, and that reports can be easily read and digested by councillors are all important facets. There may be an opportunity to also review the style of minutes as part of this work.

We think there are also some underlying organisational and cultural issues, including the perceptions and expectations of councillors that have evolved over time which now need addressing. In particular, the current arrangements appear to be seen by non-executive members as a range of opportunities to feel involved and informed, rather than part of a decision-making system. Our desktop analysis suggests more than 40% of the reports on agendas for meetings during September-November 2014 were 'for information'.

In short, councillors appear to rely heavily on committee meetings and agendas/reports for their information. We understand there used to be a Member's Information Bulletin and suggest it may be timely to consider re-introducing something that enables councillors to be kept informed on major developments so they don't feel the need to attend committee meetings and/or request committee agendas as a way of keeping in touch. There may also be scope to consider ward specific information and tailored briefings for councillors to better support them in their frontline roles.

Recommendations

- 1. Merge/combine/disband some committees that appear to have a similar or complementary role and remit, or have roles that are effectively fulfilled elsewhere in the wider governance arrangements, in particular:**
 - Merge/Amalgamate the Public Protection Committee and Licensing Committees
 - Merge/Amalgamate the Audit & Risk Committee and Standards Committees
 - Merge/Amalgamate the Active and Cohesive Communities and Health & Well Being Scrutiny Committee
 - Review the continued need for the Staffing Committee
- 2. Review some of the historical/legacy arrangements, such as the Joint Parking Committee and Conservation Working Group, and whether the Council should continue to service these bodies.**
- 3. Consider re-introducing a Members' Information Bulletin and critically review any "for information" items on committee agendas.**
- 4. Progress and implement the measures you are already considering to improve business practice, including report format and circulation of agendas.**
- 5. Consider and progress the other issues and areas as identified in section 2.2 of this report (below) – including delegation - drawing on practice from other authorities. They will bring bigger gains and help address the underlying issues.**

2.2. Other observations and areas to consider

You have rightly identified there are potentially a number of other bigger benefits and savings to be gained. Reviewing the frequency of local elections (currently annual by thirds) for example, and reducing the numbers of councillors, (which at 60 is high compared to similar sized district authorities), are likely to result in more significant cost savings. But the bigger prize will be the political stability. All out elections every four years are likely to bring this, and enable more focus on the medium to longer term ambitions and strategic priorities of the Council. It is this vision for the future, including the future shape and function of the Council that will need to inform the wider review of democracy and governance.

We think this should include consideration of the scheme of delegation to individual Cabinet Members which can help manage business more effectively and speed up decision-making. We also think there could be a review of the scheme of delegation to officers with a view to increasing the levels of delegation. As we have alluded to, the levels of delegation to officers at Newcastle-under-Lyme seems low compared to many other authorities.

Reports to Cabinet tend to be presented in the name of the Executive Director and Scrutiny Committees tend to hold officers rather than executive members to account. Individual decision making and reports to Cabinet in the name of the portfolio holder are now common practice in many councils, and will help to reinforce and embed some of the key principles of a leader/cabinet model of governance. It may be something that warrants consideration at Newcastle-under-Lyme.

The principles of good scrutiny may need to be re-emphasised, so they are fully adopted and embedded, and drive how the overview and scrutiny function operates. It may be timely to review the key objectives of overview and scrutiny and consider where the emphasis needs to be to best support the Council in delivering its priorities – so there is a clearer understanding of the balance between holding to account and informing policy, and the focus on internal and external matters. Ensuring scrutiny is positioned to make a timely and effective contribution to strategic policy development and decision-making will become increasingly important as will an external focus, given that in the future the Council might well directly deliver less, and looks to influence and leverage more from external partners and the community.

There may be a need to consider a re-balancing of the role of councillors and the shape and structure of decision-making arrangements required to enable an emphasis on local community leadership in communities as well as attending and participating in formal committee meetings in the civic offices. The organisation will need to consider the best way of supporting councillors in these roles with the resources and capacity available.

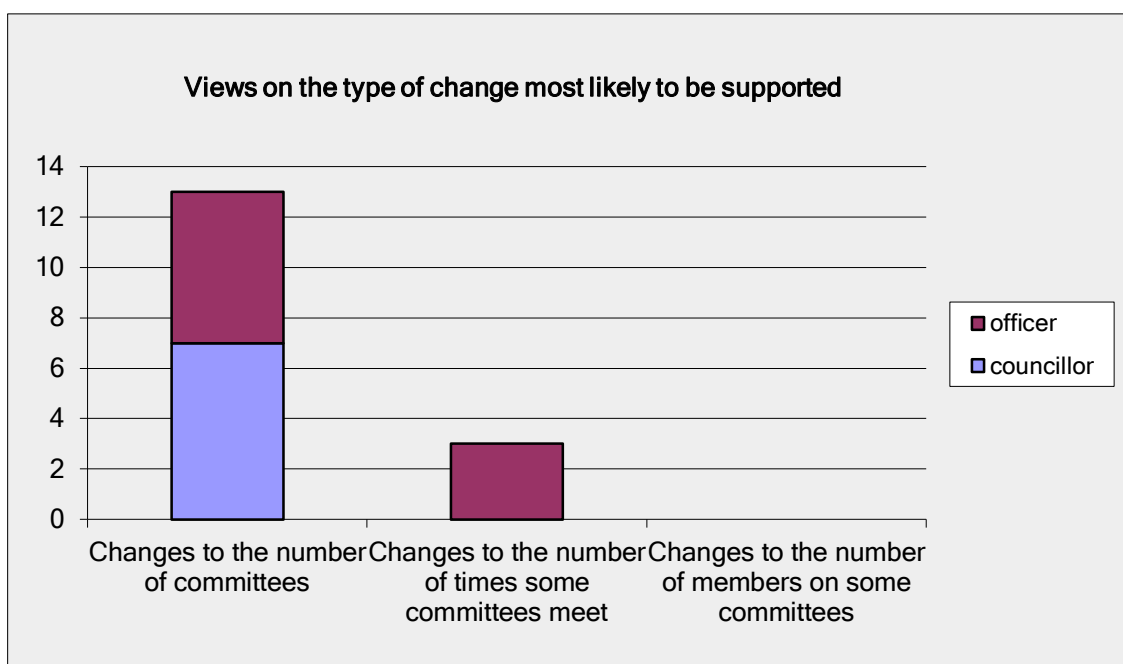
Appendix 1 - Comparison with other councils

	Cotswold DC	Forest of Dean DC	Stroud DC	Cheltenham BC	Tewkesbury BC	Gloucester City	Oxford City	Gedling BC	Ipswich BC	Cannock Chase DC	East Staffs BC	Newcastle-under-Lyme BC	AVERAGE
Current Political Control	Cons (C: 18 / L:9 / LD: 9)	NOC (C: 18 / L:17 / IND: 11 / LD:1 / UKIP:1)	NOC (C: 22 / L:20 / GR: 6 / LD: 3)	Lib Dem (LD 24 / C: 12 / IND: 4)	Cons (C:24 / LD:9 / IND: 5)	NOC (C: 18 / L:9 / LD:9)	Labour (L: 33 / LD: 8 / G: 6 / IND: 1)	Labour (L: 32 / C: 15 / LD: 3)	Labour (L: 35 / C: 10 / LD: 3)	Labour (L: 25 / UKIP: 6 / C: 5 / LD: 3 / IND: 2)	NOC (L: 16 / IND: 4 / C: 18 / LD: 1)	Labour (L: 32 / C:16 / LD: 6 / UKIP: 5/ G:1)	n/a
Total Number of Committees	7	14	9	10	8	11	15	9	12	23	15	16	12
No. of Ctee Positions:No of Members	60:44	114:48	110:40	118:40	82:38	103:36	104:48	95:50	138:48	199:41	45:39	156:60	-
Number of Committee Positions Per Member	1.4	2.4	2.8	3.0	2.2	2.9	2.2	1.9	2.9	4.9	1.2	3.6	2.6
Average Number of Positions Per Committee (Mean)	8.6	11.2	10.9	11.8	8.2	9.4	7	12	11.5	8.6	7.5	9.8	9.7
Total No of Committee Meetings Per Year	48	66	40	51	52	69	114	100	82	120	45	105	74
Average Number of Meetings Per Committee Per Year (Mean)	7	5	4	5	7	6	7	7	7	5	3	7	5.8
Governance Model	Cabinet 6	Cabinet 5	Committee System	Cabinet 8	Fourth option	Cabinet 5	Cabinet 10	Cabinet 7	Cabinet 9	Cabinet 9	Cabinet 6	Cabinet 7	-

Appendix 2 – summary of survey results

All members and a range of relevant officers (senior managers and democratic services staff) were invited to complete a short online survey between 26th November and 10th December 2014. 16 people (9 officers, 7 councillors) completed the survey.

Support for change: The survey responses suggest strong support (81% of respondents) for changing the number of committees, as opposed to changing the numbers of times committees meet (19%) or changing the numbers of members on committees (0%). All councillors (100%) who responded to the survey identified changes to the number of committees as the type of change they would be most likely to support:



Principles and features of governance and decision-making that councillors value the most:

- **Accountability** (which was defined as ‘all debates and decision making are carried out in formally constituted committee meetings with agendas and minutes’) was ranked by 72% of councillors as the principle of governance they value most.
- This contrasts sharply with **Involvement** (which was defined as ‘opportunities for councillors and other stakeholders to be involved in debates and decision making’) which no councillors (0%) ranked as the principle they value most.
- 28% of councillors considered **Transparency** (which was defined as ‘all debates and decision making are carried in meetings that are held in public’) as the principle they most valued.

Specific suggestions for change and consideration: A range of suggestions were put forward by respondents. These included:

- Reduce the number of committees by amalgamating those with obvious synergy
- Get rid of specific committees – e.g. Staffing Committee, Member Development
- Merge the Audit & Risk committee with Standards Committee
- Have less scrutiny committees and/or revisit their remits.
- Less committees and less meetings
- Review the types of agenda items to reduce the number of ‘information only’ items
- Consider the timescales for submission of items to Committee
- Ensure that meetings have a clear outcome/resolution

Appendix 3 – list of stakeholders engaged during the review

The peer team met and/or spoke with the following officers and councillors during the review:

John Sellgren – Chief Executive

Neale Clifton – Executive Director (Regeneration and Development)

David Adams - Executive Director (Operational Services)

Kelvin Turner – Executive Director (Resources and Support Services)

Mark Bailey- Head of Business Improvement, Central Services & Partnerships

Julia Cleary – Democratic Services Manager

Justine Tait – Democratic Services Officer

Geoff Durham – Member Training and Development Officer

Liz Dodd – Audit Manager and Monitoring Officer

Cllr Reginald Bailey – Chair, Active and Cohesive Communities Scrutiny Committee, and member of Health and Wellbeing Scrutiny Committee and Public Protection Committee

Cllr Colin Eastwood - Chair of Health and Wellbeing Scrutiny Committee, and member of Public Protection Committee and Planning Committee

Cllr Sandra Hambleton – Chair of Standards Committee and Staffing Committee and member of Planning Committee and Audit & Risk Committee

Cllr Derrick Huckfield - UKIP Group Leader

Cllr Hilda Johnson – Vice Chair of Health and Wellbeing Scrutiny Committee and member of Active and Cohesive Communities Scrutiny Committee

Cllr Nigel Jones - Liberal Democrat Group Leader

Cllr David Loades – Conservative member of two Scrutiny Committees and Audit & Risk Committee

Cllr Bert Proctor – Vice Chair of Public Protection Committee and Planning Committee and member of Member Development Panel

Cllr Elizabeth Shenton – Deputy Leader of the Council (and Cabinet Member)

Cllr David Stringer – Chair of Economic Development and Enterprise Scrutiny Committee and member of Finance, Resources and Partnerships Scrutiny Committee

Cllr Gill Williams – Chair of Cleaner Greener and Safer Communities Scrutiny Committee and member of Licensing Committee and Public Protection Committee

Cllr Mike Stubbs – Leader of the Council (and Cabinet Member)

Cllr Joan Winfield – Chair of Licensing Committee and member of Cleaner Greener and Safer Communities Scrutiny Committee and Member Development Panel

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REPORT ON CHANGES TO COMMITTEE ARRANGEMENTS

Submitted by: Chief Executive

Portfolio: Communications, Policy & Partnerships

Wards affected: All

Purpose

To update Members on the outcome of a review undertaken by a Local Government Association peer review team of the democratic decision-making structures of the Council. To make recommendations to the Council to implement changes to the Council's Committee arrangements in line with the recommendations of the Peer Review report.

RECOMMENDATIONS:-

- (a) That the Council approves the following changes to the Committee arrangements
 - i. Merge the Audit and Risk and Standards Committees
 - ii. Disband the Staffing Committee
 - iii. Disband the Joint Parking Committee
 - iv. Disband the Member Development Committee
 - v. To create the Constitution Working Group as a Committee of the Council and to title it the Constitution Review Committee.
- (b) That the number of places on the Public Protection Committee be set at 15.
- (c) That the Constitution Working Party be asked to make recommendations for changes to the Council's Constitution to give effect to recommendation (a) above and make a report to the next meeting of the Council.
- (d) That the Council approves the Audit and Risk Committee and Standards Committees to operate as a combined Committee until the appropriate changes are made to the Council's Constitution as required consequentially by recommendation (a) above to request the Group Leaders to nominate the same named individuals to both the Audit and Risk Committee and the Standards Committee with immediate effect.
- (e) That the Group Leaders be requested to nominate the same named individuals to both the Licensing Committee and the Public Protection Committee with immediate effect.
- (f) That the Constitution Working Party be asked to undertake a review of the Council's scrutiny arrangements and to bring forward recommendations consistent with the objectives and recommendations of the Peer Review to improve the efficiency of the Council's democratic arrangements.
- (g) That the Council approves the transfer of the powers and duties of the Staffing Committee to the Head of Paid Service acting with the agreement of the Portfolio Holder for human resources with immediate effect and until the appropriate changes

are made to the Council's Constitution as required consequentially by recommendation (a) above.

- (h) That the Constitution Working Party be asked to consider recommending to the Council conventions which could be adopted to improve the efficiency of formal meeting which are consistent with promoting effective debate, efficient use of Member and officer time, and facilitate the involvement of the public, consultees and others in the work of the Council's formal meetings.

1. Context

- 1.1 In December 2014 the Council invited an LGA Peer Review team to conduct a review of its democratic decision making structures. The review reported in January 2015 and a copy of the report is contained in full at Appendix 1 of this report.
- 1.2 The review was commissioned as part of a wider organisational drive for further efficiency. It was specifically designed to help the council look at the way in which its various committees and panels are organised and identify potential options to consider.

2. Findings of the Peer Review

- 2.1 The Peer Review noted that the current democratic decision making arrangements demand a lot of time from both Members and officers. This arises from the extensive array of formally constituted committees and panels. The review team noted that the number of committees and committee positions is very large when compared with similar district and borough councils benchmarked by the team. They noted that the number of meetings (well over 100 per year) is amongst the highest of the benchmark authorities. Similarly the number of committee positions is 3.6 per councillor for this councillor compared to an average of 2.6 amongst the comparator councils.
- 2.2 The Peer Review team undertook a detailed analysis of the implications of these headline findings and these are set out in the report.

2.3 Peer Review recommendations

The Peer Review Report makes recommendations for a number of committees to be merged, combined or disbanded. The specific recommendations are as follows:

- Merge / amalgamate the Public Protection Committee and Licensing Committees
- Merge / amalgamate the Audit and Risk and Standards Committees
- Merge / amalgamate the Active and Cohesive Communities and Health and Well Being Scrutiny Committee
- Review the continued need for the Staffing Committee
- Review some of the historical / legacy arrangements, such as the Joint Parking Committee and Conservation Advisory Working Party, and whether the Council should continue to service these bodies

Each of these recommendations is considered in detail below.

Merge / amalgamate the Public Protection Committee and Licensing Committees

The Peer Review Report proposes that the Public Protection Committee and the Licensing Committee be amalgamated. It is noted that a single committee covering all of the functions of those two committees is common practice in other councils. However, it should be noted that these two Committees are responsible for two discrete areas of licensing working under two distinct sets of statutory provisions. The Public Protection Committee under the provisions of the local government Act 1972 and the Licensing Committee under the Licensing Act 2003 and Licensing Act 2005.

Given the semi-judicial nature of these Committees care needs to be taken to ensure that Members serving on them are given adequate training. Members will be aware that to facilitate the participation of businesses and their representatives where this is required sub-committees of the Licensing Committee have met during the daytime. It should be noted that on occasion, due to other commitments on the part of some Committee Members, it has been challenging for a suitable quorum of Members to be assembled. It may therefore be prudent in making changes to these committees to enlarge the size of the Public Protection Committee to standardise the number of Members on each Committee at 15 places. In making nominations, Group Leaders should advise their Members of the daytime meeting requirements of these roles.

Whilst the Peer Review recommendation to amalgamate the two committees has merit, some eminent legal authorities maintain that Parliament's intention under the Licensing Act 2003 was to create a standalone licensing committee. This being the case it may be prudent at this time for the Council to retain the separate entities of a Licensing Committee and a Public Protection Committee but that identical nominations be made to the two Committees and that meetings be scheduled so that they run sequentially on the same occasion. On the basis of the amount of business over recent years for the two committees this is considered to be a practical proposal. This arrangement would give efficiencies since the officer time required in supporting the meeting would be less where the businesses of the two Committees is conducted on a 'back-to-back' basis.

It is proposed therefore to accept the principle of Peer Review recommendation and to bring together the operation of two existing committees but to retain the two legally distinct Committee roles.

Merge / amalgamate the Audit and Risk and Standards Committees

The Peer Review report makes the case for the Audit and Risk and Standards Committees to be merged to create an Audit and Governance Committee. There is a high degree of synergy between the work of the two existing committees and it is therefore proposed to accept the Peer Review recommendation and to merge the two existing committees.

Merge / amalgamate the Active and Cohesive Communities and Health and Well Being Scrutiny Committee

In relation generally to the work of the Overview and Scrutiny Committees the Peer Review team observed that they “appear to operate like service committees”. However, the only proposed change to scrutiny arrangements made by the Peer Review team is the merger of the Active and Cohesive Communities and Health and Well Being Scrutiny Committee.

Feedback from Members has indicated a strong desire to retain a separate Health and Wellbeing Scrutiny Committee. In light of the experience of Stafford Borough and the comments made by the Francis Inquiry (in relation to Stafford General Hospital) it would be advisable at this time to recommend the retention of the separate Health and Wellbeing Scrutiny Committee. It is suggested that the Constitution Working Group should be asked to review and recommend the revision of the terms of reference of the Health and Wellbeing Scrutiny Committee to ensure that recommendations from the Francis Report and the experience of Stafford Borough Council have been embedded in this Council’s arrangements.

However, in light of the comments made by the Peer Review about the work of scrutiny committees it is recommended that the Constitution Working Group be asked to undertake a short task and complete piece of work to make recommendations for improvements to be made to the Council’s scrutiny arrangements particularly to ensure that these are efficient and effective and in line with best practice.

Review the continued need for the Staffing Committee

The Peer Review report states that the team was not certain of the role of the Staffing Committee and how it adds value to decision-making. Concerns were expressed that it may add unnecessary delay to the process of getting relatively minor policy updates approved, or escalates issues which might be resolved more quickly and collaboratively at a lower level. The team expressed the view that most of the functions of the Staffing Committee “appear to be in the remit of the Head of Paid Service”. It is therefore proposed to disband the Staffing Committee and to amend the Constitution to pass the functions currently performed by the Committee to be discharged by the Head of Paid Service in consultation with the Cabinet Portfolio Holder for human resources as appropriate. The Constitution Working Group will be asked to oversee the task of recommending the required changes to the Constitution.

Review some of the historical / legacy arrangements, such as the Joint Parking Committee and Conservation Working Group, and whether the Council should continue to service these bodies

The Joint Parking Committee has naturally come to an end with effect from 1 April 2015 as a result of the County Council’s decision to commission its Civil Parking Enforcement service through a single provider. It is therefore recommended that this Committee be disbanded.

The Conservation Advisory Working Party is an advisory Committee which makes comments to the Planning Committee on matters which affect the historic built environment and in particular on applications for planning permission in Conservation Areas, listed building consent, conservation area consent, consents for advertisements, passing comment on applications for historic building grants and to

recommend on conservation policy. It is held on a 3-weekly cycle in order to facilitate efficient decision-making on applications for permission or consent. Its members are drawn from Borough Councillors (5), 7 representatives of local organisations and a representative of each Parish Council.

In terms of officer resources it is supported by one specialist member of staff. In view of the importance of achieving good quality design in historically important parts of the built environment it is considered that there is merit in retaining this advisory group, particularly in view of the relatively modest demands placed upon the Council. It is proposed that the Conservation Advisory Working Party be retained in its current form.

The Member Development Committee was set up on a task and complete basis to advise on improvements to the support arrangements for elected Members. The Committee has reviewed the arrangements and recently made recommendation for the future use of ICT arrangements in line with those which exist for officers and in accordance with good practice. It may be considered that the Committee has now completed its task and should be disbanded.

The Constitution Working Group is technically a Committee of the Council. When this was first established it was done on a task and complete basis with the remit to update the Council's Constitution. Whilst the bulk of the substantive task was completed a year or so ago, the Council has subsequently retained the good practice of keeping the Constitution updated on a rolling basis and the Constitution Working Group has continued to undertake this work. The working group has been kept small and operated on a cross-party basis. It is proposed that this group should become a full Committee of the Council and that the Constitution should be amended to reflect this.

At its meeting on 26 November 2014 the Council established a Committee to look at the future of election cycles and the size of the council. This Governance Committee was established on a task and complete basis with a requirement to report its findings to the Council no later than September 2015. It is proposed that this Committee be retained for the duration of its current remit.

Timing of meetings

Although not considered as part of the brief of the Peer Review there has been discussion within the Council about the timing of meetings. By convention the majority of the council's formal meetings start at 7pm. As part of wider moves to ensure that the council is efficient in the way it conducts its business it has been suggested that consideration be given by Members about whether this is the most convenient time in view of the other demands on the time of both Members and officers.

It is suggested that the Constitution Working Party be asked to give this matter greater consideration and to make recommendations for whether there are ways in which meetings could be scheduled to be more efficient on the time of Members and officers. In doing this the Working Group would also be asked to make recommendations about other practices which could be adopted by convention which may assist the business management of meetings to promote efficient use of time and also to consider this in relation to meetings where members of the public, consultees or others are in attendance.

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