



Haverling

LONDON BOROUGH

ENVIRONMENT OVERVIEW & SCRUTINY SUB-COMMITTEE AGENDA

7.00 pm

**Tuesday
30 November 2021**

**Town Hall, Main Road,
Romford**

Members 6: Quorum 3

COUNCILLORS:

Maggie Themistocli (Chairman)
Michael Deon Burton (Vice-Chair)
Matt Sutton

Carole Beth
Darren Wise
Nic Dodin

**For information about the meeting please contact:
Richard Cursons - 01708 432430
richard.cursons@onesource.co.uk**

Protocol for members of the public wishing to report on meetings of the London Borough of Havering

Members of the public are entitled to report on meetings of Council, Committees and Cabinet, except in circumstances where the public have been excluded as permitted by law.

Reporting means:-

- filming, photographing or making an audio recording of the proceedings of the meeting;
- using any other means for enabling persons not present to see or hear proceedings at a meeting as it takes place or later; or
- reporting or providing commentary on proceedings at a meeting, orally or in writing, so that the report or commentary is available as the meeting takes place or later if the person is not present.

Anyone present at a meeting as it takes place is not permitted to carry out an oral commentary or report. This is to prevent the business of the meeting being disrupted.

Anyone attending a meeting is asked to advise Democratic Services staff on 01708 433076 that they wish to report on the meeting and how they wish to do so. This is to enable employees to guide anyone choosing to report on proceedings to an appropriate place from which to be able to report effectively.

Members of the public are asked to remain seated throughout the meeting as standing up and walking around could distract from the business in hand.

What is Overview & Scrutiny?

Each local authority is required by law to establish an overview and scrutiny function to support and scrutinise the Council's executive arrangements. Each overview and scrutiny sub-committee has its own remit as set out in the terms of reference but they each meet to consider issues of local importance.

The sub-committees have a number of key roles:

1. Providing a critical friend challenge to policy and decision makers.
2. Driving improvement in public services.
3. Holding key local partners to account.
4. Enabling the voice and concerns to the public.

The sub-committees consider issues by receiving information from, and questioning, Cabinet Members, officers and external partners to develop an understanding of proposals, policy and practices. They can then develop recommendations that they believe will improve performance, or as a response to public consultations. These are considered by the Overview and Scrutiny Board and if approved, submitted for a response to Council, Cabinet and other relevant bodies.

Sub-Committees will often establish Topic Groups to examine specific areas in much greater detail. These groups consist of a number of Members and the review period can last for anything from a few weeks to a year or more to allow the Members to comprehensively examine an issue through interviewing expert witnesses, conducting research or undertaking site visits. Once the topic group has finished its work it will send a report to the Sub-Committee that created it and will often suggest recommendations for the Overview and Scrutiny Board to pass to the Council's Executive.

Terms of Reference

The areas scrutinised by the Committee are:

- Environment
- Transport
- Environmental Strategy
- Community Safety
- Streetcare
- Parking
- Social Inclusion
- Councillor Call for Action

AGENDA ITEMS

1 CHAIRMAN'S ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Chairman will announce details of the arrangements in case of fire or other events that might require the meeting room or building's evacuation.

2 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE AND ANNOUNCEMENT OF SUBSTITUTE MEMBERS

(if any) – received.

3 DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST

Members are invited to disclose any interests in any of the items on the agenda at this point of the meeting.

Members may still disclose any interests in an item at any time prior to the consideration of the matter.

4 MINUTES (Pages 1 - 4)

To approve as a correct record the Minutes of the meeting of the Sub-Committee held on 7 September 2021 and authorise the Chairman to sign them.

5 QUARTER 2 PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (Pages 5 - 18)

Report and appendix attached.

6 REVIEW OF PESTICIDES USED BY HAVERING (Pages 19 - 86)

Report and appendix attached.

7 TRAFFIC AND PARKING SAFETY SCHEMES UPDATE 2021-22 (Pages 87 - 124)

Report and appendix attached.

8 RAINHAM CREEK UPDATE (Pages 125 - 130)

Report and appendix attached.

Zena Smith
Democratic and Election
Services Manager

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Public Document Pack Agenda Item 4

**MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE
ENVIRONMENT OVERVIEW & SCRUTINY SUB-COMMITTEE
Town Hall, Main Road, Romford
7 September 2021 (7.00 - 8.30 pm)**

Present:

Councillors Carole Beth, Darren Wise, Nic Dodin and Matt Sutton

Councillors Maggie Themistocli and Michael Deon Burton (Virtually) were present for part of the meeting.

Prior to the meeting Councillor Darren Wise was elected to serve as Chairman in the initial absence of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

7 MINUTES

The minutes of the meeting held on 21 July 2021 were agreed as a correct record and signed by the Chairman.

8 QUARTER 1 PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The report and presentation before members updated on the Quarter 1 2021/22 performance information.

5 performance indicators had previously been selected by the Sub-Committee.

- Improve air quality in the borough by reducing the level of NO₂
- HMO licenses issued
- HMOs enforced against
- Total Penalty Charge Notices (PCNs) issued in month
- Response rate for PCN Challenges and Representations

Members were advised that there had been progress in the Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) during the quarter which had seen the council looking to purchase fine particulate matter monitoring equipment.

Schools had completed their travel plan reviews with 54 schools engaged and with 41 achieving gold awards.

A draft strategy on the installation of electric vehicle charging points across the borough was being prepared for consultation with the borough's residents.

With regards to HMOs the service continued to receive a low volume of new licence applications and enforcement work had recently resumed.

It was noted that the recent easing of travel restrictions has seen an increase in the issuance of Penalty Charge Notices (PCNs).

Staff training following the restructure had slowed correspondence to PCN recipients.

The Sub-Committee **noted** the contents of the report and the presentation.

9 **MARLBOROUGH HIGHWAYS CONTRACT - KPIS**

The report and presentation before members highlighted the proposed Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) that were set against the award of a new 2 year extension of the highways works carried out by Marlborough Surfacing Ltd.

The report highlighted the proposed KPIs and the Sub-Committee was advised that discussions between the contractor and the Council were still ongoing.

In order to maintain continuous improvement it was planned to introduce a RAG (Red, Amber and Green) rating system.

In response to a question relating to customer satisfaction and how that would be achieved officers advised that satisfaction levels would be collated from residents, businesses, ward councillors and other interested parties.

In relation to cleaning of gullies members were advised that there was a cyclical programme in place.

Members felt it was be useful to see the amount of responsive repairs that were actually raised with a specific timeframe.

Officers advised that the Fixed Penalty Notices were issued when permits issued for works overran.

In relation to the cleaning off gullies officers advised that previously the cleaning had been carried by the Council's own in house service (DSO). These works were now carried out by Marlborough Ltd who had committed to clearing all the gullies in the borough prior to the end of the calendar year.

Members were advised that out of the borough's 25,000 gullies approximately 7,000 had already been cleaned. The contractors had started

cleaning first in the north of the borough and were working their way down through the borough.

In relation to potholes members felt it would be useful to see the actual figures of jobs completed and jobs not completed in the allocated time of 28 days. Officers advised that pothole repairs were still done by the DSO and were not part of the Marlborough contract.

The Sub-Committee **noted** the contents of the report and presentation.

10 **FLOODING IN THE BOROUGH 2021**

The report and presentation before members updated on the position relating to flooding in the borough.

The report detailed that areas in the borough due to their nature and topography were at risk from flooding.

There had been 4 noticeable flooding events in recent years these included August 2016 when the River Rom flooded in the north of the borough, August 2020 when Rainham and Hornchurch had been affected and 2 events of flooding in 2021 where parts of the north of the borough and Romford had been affected.

The presentation highlighted that there were a number of rivers and tributaries across the borough which generally flowed from north to south towards the River Thames.

Officers advised that in the past 20yrs rainfall events had become frequent and intense throughout the UK which had led to localised areas of flooding.

The presentation also highlighted the relevant flood risk management authorities that were responsible for maintaining respective drainage assets.

Members noted that after a flooding event the council, as Lead Local Flood authority had to produce a section 19 report to investigate and record what had taken place. These reports would then be placed on the council's website and would include the recommendations that had been provided.

The report also highlighted a number of schemes and studies that the council had put in place and whether they were ongoing or had been completed.

In response to a question relating to the maintenance of pumping stations officer advised that the section 19 reports would identify possible faults with the stations.

In response to a question relating to the floods in the north of the borough earlier this year, officers advised that on that particular evening there had

been a month's worth of rainfall in an hour and that there was no quick fix. The borough had drainage that dated back to the 1930s and there was the extra element of climate change.

In response to a question relating to sluice gates. Officers replied that the gates would be maintained by the Environment Agency. The gates could not be opened if the level of the Thames was already too high.

The Sub-Committee **noted** the contents of the report and presentation.

Chairman



ENVIRONMENT OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY SUB-COMMITTEE 30 November 2021

Subject Heading:

Quarter 2 2021/22 performance report

SLT Lead:

Jane West, Chief Operating Officer

Report Author and contact details:

Cynthujaa Satchithanathan, Customer Insight Officer, x4960

Policy context:

The report sets out Quarter 2 performance relevant to the remit of the Environment Overview and Scrutiny Sub-Committee

Financial summary:

There are no direct financial implications arising from this report. However adverse performance against some performance indicators may have financial implications for the Council.

All service directorates are required to achieve their performance targets within approved budgets. The Senior Leadership Team (SLT) is actively monitoring and managing resources to remain within budgets, although several service areas continue to experience financial pressure from demand led services.

The subject matter of this report deals with the following Council Objectives

Communities making Havering
Places making Havering
Opportunities making Havering
Connections making Havering

SUMMARY

This report supplements the presentation attached as **Appendix 1**, which sets out the Council's performance within the remit of the Environment Overview and Scrutiny Sub-Committee for Quarter 2 (July – September).

RECOMMENDATION

That the Environment Overview and Scrutiny Sub-Committee **notes** the contents of the report and presentation and makes any recommendations for performance as appropriate.

REPORT DETAIL

1. The report and attached presentation provide an overview of the Council's performance against the performance indicators selected for monitoring by the Environment Overview and Scrutiny Sub-Committee. The presentation highlights areas of strong performance and potential areas for improvement.
2. The report and presentation identify where the Council is performing well (**Green**) and not so well (**Amber** and **Red**). The RAG ratings for the 2021/22 reports are as follows:
 - **Red** = more than the agreed tolerance off the quarterly target
 - **Amber** = within the agreed tolerance of the quarterly target
 - **Green** = on or better than the quarterly target
3. Also included in the presentation are Direction of Travel (DoT) columns, which compare:
 - Short-term direction of travel – with performance the previous quarter (Quarter 1 2021/22)
 - Long-term direction of travel – with performance the same time the previous year (Quarter 2 2020/21)
4. A green arrow (↑) means performance is better and a red arrow (↓) means performance is worse. An amber arrow (→) means that performance has remained the same.

5. It is important to note that though service delivery is returning to business as usual, there will be still be an impact on performance due to COVID-19.
6. Five Performance Indicators have been included in the Quarter 2 2021/22 presentation. However a RAG status is only available for one indicator, which has been assigned a 'Green' status.

IMPLICATIONS AND RISKS

Financial implications and risks:

There are no direct financial implications arising from this report. However adverse performance against some performance indicators may have financial implications for the Council.

All service directorates are required to achieve their performance targets within approved budgets. The Senior Leadership Team (SLT) is actively monitoring and managing resources to remain within budgets.

Legal implications and risks:

Whilst reporting of performance is not a statutory requirement, it is considered best practice to review the Council's progress against the Corporate Plan regularly.

Human Resources implications and risks:

There are no HR implications or risks arising directly from this report.

Equalities implications and risks:

The Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED) under section 149 of the Equality Act 2010 requires the Council, when exercising its functions, to have due regard to:

- (i) the need to eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under the Equality Act 2010;
- (ii) the need to advance equality of opportunity between persons who share protected characteristics and those who do not, and;
- (iii) foster good relations between those who have protected characteristics and those who do not.

Note: 'Protected characteristics' are: age, sex, race, disability, sexual orientation, marriage and civil partnerships, religion or belief, pregnancy and maternity and gender reassignment.

The Council is committed to all of the above in the provision, procurement and commissioning of its services, and the employment of its workforce. In addition, the

Council is also committed to improving the quality of life and wellbeing for all Havering residents in respect of socio-economics and health determinants.

BACKGROUND PAPERS

Environment Overview and Scrutiny Presentation



Haverling

LONDON BOROUGH

Quarter 2 Performance Report 2021/22

Environment Overview & Scrutiny Sub-Committee

November 2021

About the Environment O&S Committee Performance Report

- 5 Performance Indicators have been selected to be monitored by the Environment Overview & Scrutiny sub-committee:
 - Improve air quality in the borough by reducing the level of NO2
 - HMO licenses issued
 - HMOs enforced against
 - Total Penalty Charge Notices (PCNs) issued in month
 - Response rate for PCN Challenges and Representations
- An outturn for air quality is only available on an annual basis.
- A RAG rating is only available for one indicator (Response rate for PCN Challenges and Representations) and has been rated **Green**.
- It is important to note that though service delivery is returning to business as usual, there will be still be an impact on performance due to COVID-19.

Quarter 1 Performance

Indicator	Value	21/22 Annual Target	21/22 Q2 Target	2021/22 Q2 Performance	Short Term DOT 20/21 Q1	Long Term DOT 20/21 Q2
Improve air quality in the borough by reducing the level of NO ₂ µgm-3 (micrograms per cubic metre of air)	Smaller is Better	40	(Annual)	16.6 (Ravensbourne School) to 66.9 (Battis) 2020	16.6 (Ravensbourne School) to 66.9 (Battis) 2020	19.7 (Langtons) to 49.4 (Gallows Corner) 2019
HMV licenses issued	Bigger is better	N/A	N/A	18	18	12
HMOs enforced against	Bigger is better	N/A	N/A	1	0	1
Total Penalty Charge Notices (PCNs) issued in month (including PCNs for moving traffic contraventions (MTC))	Demand Pressure	N/A	N/A	32,390	30,215	36,235
Response rate for PCN Challenges and Representations (days in current backlog as per end of month)	Smaller is better	35 days	35 days	32 days GREEN	19 days ↓	18 days ↓

During Quarter 2, there has been progress in the AQAP in a number of areas, including:

- As part of the Breathe London Project the Council has been provided with 4 portable air quality sensors, which monitor nitrogen dioxide and fine particulate matter. These sensors have been installed at selected locations in Rainham, Romford and Bedford's park.
- Engagement with schools on air quality projects was paused during school holidays, but started again in September. Key actions include:
 - Delivery of Bike ability training
 - Completion and launch of the walking zone maps for Drapers' Pyrgo Priory School and Harold Wood Primary School. Engagement with Branfill Primary School in order to develop a walking zone map is expected to start in October.

- The Council is considering formally adopting three School Streets pilots as permanent schemes with a decision to be made by Cabinet in January. The three experimental schemes being considered are at Branfil Primary School, Hylands Primary School and Squirrels Heath Infant and Junior. In addition, a decision has been made to start consultation on the expansion of the School Street Scheme at additional school locations. Baseline air quality monitoring at these locations is currently being carried out.
- Page 14 Electric Vehicle charging points infrastructure:
 - The Draft Strategy on the installation of Electric Vehicle charging points across the borough is still being prepared, possibly to be adopted next year.
 - A funding application for EV charging points at 13 Council car parks has been submitted to the Office for Zero Emission Vehicles, currently awaiting decision.
 - Another funding bid for on street EV charging points is currently being prepared.

- A house in multiple occupation (HMO) is a property rented out by at least 3 people who are not from 1 'household' (for example a family) but share facilities like the bathroom and kitchen.
- The service continues to receive a low volume of new licence applications but prioritise the processing of HMO applications.
- Only 16 new licence applications were received during this period therefore the number of licenses issued includes applications received prior to July 2021.
- Enforcement operations and compliance inspections have now resumed and is expected that the number of HMOs enforced against will increase during the second half of this financial year.

Penalty Charge Notices are issued to people parking illegally, or committing moving traffic offences like wrongly using bus lanes or making a banned turn. The management of traffic and parking is essential to keep Havering moving.

- The recent easing of restrictions since April 2021 has seen an increase in PCN issuance and therefore also an increase in response times to challenges and representations.
- Following recruitment from the restructure, training has slowed correspondence response times as experienced members of the team provide training to new staff.

Any questions?



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ENVIRONMENT OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY SUB-COMMITTEE
30 NOVEMBER 2021

Subject Heading:	Review of pesticides used by Havering
SLT Lead:	Barry Francis, Director of Neighbourhoods
Report Author and contact details:	Chris Collings Ext 2445 Christopher.collings@havering.gov.uk Jacki Ager Ext 3363 Jacki.ager@havering.gov.uk
Policy context:	Keeping Havering clean and safe, including strengthening the attractiveness of our town centres and making life easier by improving roads and pavements.
Financial summary:	Currently, Havering pays £0.113m per annum for an integrated weed control contract. As detailed in Appendix 1, all non-Glyphosate based alternative forms of treatment investigated are deemed to come at a greater financial cost to the Council, of between 3 and 9 times this amount per year.

SUMMARY

1. The council called upon the Executive to undertake a review of pesticides used by the authority and bring a report to Overview and Scrutiny Committee. Officers understand that this review has been requested following publicity surrounding the commonly-used weed killer, Glyphosate. Therefore, this report shall refer to herbicides (substances used to kill undesirable plants) rather than pesticides (chemicals used to kill pests or eradicate disease).
 - 1.1. A report was previously produced for Cabinet in November 2019. This report therefore seeks to update Members on the Council's position, whilst also containing information provided as part of the previous Cabinet report.

- 1.2. Havering Council has adopted an integrated approach to weed control on its highways, council land, and parks and open spaces. This includes use of the herbicide Glyphosate, as well as manual removal, mulching and growth suppressants within parks and open spaces. Havering continues to conform to the EU's Sustainable Use of Pesticides Directive, which recommends minimising use of herbicides and taking reasonable precautions during application.
- 1.3. Glyphosate was recently re-licensed by the European Pesticides Commission for five more years, however recent well-publicised studies have asserted that the product poses potential risks to humans, animals and biodiversity, and groups including the Pesticide Action Network UK (PAN UK) campaign for its use to be phased out, along with other pesticides and herbicides. Other studies have concluded there to be either no such links, or links only associated with high levels of contact.
- 1.4. This report reviews current weed control measures and describes alternative methods currently available within the industry.

RECOMMENDATIONS

2. The Committee is recommended to note the contents of this report.

REPORT DETAIL

3. Havering Council currently uses herbicides to control weed growth on highways, council land, parks and open spaces. This allows the Borough to conform to both the Weeds Act (1959) and the Countryside Act (1981).
- 3.1. Herbicides provide the most effective treatment for controlling weeds, however an integrated approach to weed control helps to limit their usage. Weeds are required to be controlled for a number of reasons, including aesthetic (they detract from the overall appearance of an area and trap litter) and structural (weed growth can destroy paving surfaces, force apart kerbs and crack walls, therefore increasing maintenance costs).
4. **Weed Control on Highways**
- 4.1. Havering Council adopts an integrated approach to weed control on the highway, operating a spray treatment using a "clean label" (no COSHH warnings) version of the herbicide Glyphosate, and manual removal where appropriate.
- 4.2. Sprays on the highway take place four times per year, during the main growing season, March to November. Highways weed treatment in Havering

is contact base and only targets visible weeds. No residual treatments are used.

- 4.3. All staff involved in weed control are trained and wear the appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) in line with label guidelines due to the inherent risks involved in the mixing of undiluted products in particular, as well as close-up exposure to any chemical.
- 4.4. The Highways weed control service is outsourced to SH Goss Ltd (see Appendix 2 – Contract Specification) and monitored by a Council officer who spot checks applications to ensure correct, safe and targeted spraying is in operation, as well as monitors the amount of product used by the Contractor to ensure reasonable application of the product.

5. Weed control in Parks and Open Spaces

- 5.1. Havering manages over 100 parks and open spaces, including 4 country parks as well as play areas, Public Rights of Way and Council Housing land.
- 5.2. Through the use of mulches, growth retardants and weed suppressing membranes, as well as traditional hoeing, and strimming on hard surfaces, Havering's Grounds Maintenance Teams are reducing the amount of herbicide usage in parks and open spaces. Glyphosate-based products are used for spot treatments of weeds, however none at all is used within the Borough's 16 Green Flag Parks, in line with Green Flag guidance that seeks to minimise all herbicide use, nor in or adjacent to play areas.

6. Health Effects of Glyphosate

- 6.1. There have been conflicting reports on the health effects of Glyphosate. Some other studies have suggested that the chemical may have carcinogenic properties, and Glyphosate, as well as other herbicides and pesticides has been linked to other conditions such as asthma. However, in the case of Glyphosate the general binding theme in these studies is long term / high intensity exposure through agricultural use.
- 6.2. Many international bodies, including the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the European Food Safety Authority, report that Glyphosate is unlikely to cause cancer in humans, and in 2017 the EU renewed its license for 5 years following a review conducted by a scientific expert committee. The EU licence for glyphosate is valid until December 2022. Currently the European Food Safety Agency (EFSA) and ECHA are in consultation until 22 November 2021 with interested parties on the renewal assessment report and the harmonised classification and labelling report on glyphosate.
- 6.3. The chemical is kept under regular review and the EU recommends minimising its use in public spaces such as parks, public playgrounds and gardens. Glyphosate, it should be noted, is unlikely to enter ground water as

it binds tightly with soil. Bacteria in the soil cause the Glyphosate to break down after a period.

- 6.4. Public Health England (PHE) states it, “acknowledges the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) recent declaration that glyphosate should not be classified as a carcinogen. The European Commission has subsequently renewed the licence for the use of glyphosate as an active ingredient. The public should continue to use weed killers containing glyphosate in accordance to manufacturers’ instructions.”
- 6.5. Some local authorities have adopted the “precautionary principal”, and are investigating going herbicide-free, or reducing usage in particular land types. Many of these boroughs are focusing primarily on parks and open spaces in the first instance, due to the practicalities, cost and risks associated with reducing their use on the public highway at present.

7. Reasons for the decision

- 7.1. Appendix 1 details the alternative options investigated for weed control in Havering.
- 7.2. It is imperative that any treatment operates efficiently, being both rapid and easy to apply in a targeted manner and effective in killing off weeds and minimising re-growth. The options detailed in Appendix 1 are prohibitive for a variety of reasons, mainly:
 - Limited ability to “scale up” to a Borough of Havering’s size.
 - High cost differential – starting at triple the current price, but escalating to 8-9 times the current cost depending on the type of treatment.
 - Health and safety implications
 - Effectiveness of the treatment
- 7.3. Glyphosate, as an approved and regulated chemical, is an integral part of the integrated management of weeds in Havering and many other boroughs. The Glyphosate product used by SH Goss in Havering is classed as “Clean Label” as it has no COSHH hazard warnings, and in 2017 was re-licensed by the EU for 5 years. SH Goss are required to conform to the Sustainable Use of Pesticides Directive, implemented by the Plant Protection Products (Sustainable Use) Regulations 2012.
- 7.4. Alternatives to chemical herbicides are used by some other boroughs but these have been found to be more costly, more labour intensive and less effective. Research undertaken by Oxford Economics showed that a ban on weed killers would add at least £228 million to the UK’s council tax bill each year. For Havering Council, a completely (chemical) herbicide-free

alternative could cost between 8 and 10 times the current cost (£0.113m per annum) of controlling weeds in the borough.

- 7.5. It should be noted that Glyphosate is also the most effective treatment method against some invasive species, such as Japanese knotweed. PAN UK, whilst advocating for the phasing out of herbicide (including Glyphosate) use, recognises the need for controlled usage of Glyphosate, most notably in the control of invasive species.
- 7.6. Appendix 1 details the various alternative options investigated and has been updated to reflect current practices. These alternatives are considered cost prohibitive and / or impractical for wide scale use in a Borough of this size. However, as part of an integrated public realm contract, there will be an opportunity to allow bidders to cost for herbicide-free options for highway weed control, in order to inform future decisions. As part of its existing contract, Havering has also welcomed recommendations on appropriate alternative methods of weed control.

IMPLICATIONS AND RISKS

8. Financial implications and risks

- 8.1. Currently, Havering pays £0.113m per annum for an integrated weed control contract. As detailed in Appendix 1, all non-Glyphosate based alternative forms of treatment investigated are deemed to come at a greater financial cost to the Council, of between 3 and 9 times this amount per year. Continuation with controlled / targeted use of Glyphosate as part of an integrated method of weed control, whilst continuing to review emerging options, is considered the least costly option in order to maintain a reasonable level of weed control in the Borough.

9. Legal implications and risks

- 9.1. Local authorities and land managers have a duty of care to the public, including ensuring weeds do not pose a hazard. Untreated weeds in hard paved surfaces may create a trip hazard and contribute to accelerated wear and tear of paving and tarmac. Sufficient control of weed growth on the public highway therefore helps to reduce the risk of injury, damage to property, and any related insurance claims.
- 9.2. Havering Council currently uses herbicides to control weed growth on highways, council land, parks and open spaces. This allows the Borough to conform to both the Weeds Act (1959) and the Countryside Act (1981).
- 9.3. All products containing Glyphosate have to be registered and approved by the European Pesticides Commission.

9.4. On 12 December 2017, the Commission renewed the approval of glyphosate for 5 years, following support by a qualified majority of Member States in an Appeal Committee held on 27 November 2017).

9.5. As part of this approval extension, the Commission also presented some recommendations to be considered by Member States. The Commission continues to call for additional efforts by Member States including the certification and training of professional users, distributors and advisors, restrictions on the sale of herbicides for professional use to persons holding a certificate, strict conditions for handling and storage of herbicides, the inspection of spraying equipment, a general prohibition on aerial spraying, reduction in chemical herbicide use in specific areas such as public parks, the protection of the aquatic environment and the provision of information to the general public.

9.6. The current legal position regarding the use of Glyphosate is set out in the paragraphs above. The legal obligations regarding glyphosate under EU law will be incorporated into UK domestic law (whether in its original form or adapted) or repealed, as part of the process of the UK leaving the EU.

9.7. Irrespective of which weed control methodology is adopted, the Council has a duty of care to the public, including ensuring weeds do not pose a hazard or impede use by any sector of society. The Council and its contractors must comply with current legislation in the use of herbicides.

10. Human Resources implications and risks

10.1. Correct use of Personal Protective Equipment in line with industry and manufacturer recommendations, adoption of appropriate safety measures and minimising use wherever operationally and economically practicable will limit opportunity for contact with Glyphosate. Relevant safety measures are also in place for any alternative methods of treatment adopted, such as hand-pulling.

11. Equalities implications and risks

11.1. The Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED) under section 149 of the Equality Act 2010 requires the Council, when exercising its functions, to have due regard to:

11.2. (i) The need to eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under the Equality Act 2010;

11.3. (ii) The need to advance equality of opportunity between persons who share protected characteristics and those who do not, and;

11.4. (iii) Foster good relations between those who have protected characteristics and those who do not.

- 11.5. Note: 'Protected characteristics' are age, sex, race, disability, sexual orientation, marriage and civil partnerships, religion or belief, pregnancy and maternity and gender reassignment.
- 11.6. The Council is committed to all of the above in the provision, procurement and commissioning of its services, and the employment of its workforce. In addition, the Council is also committed to improving the quality of life and wellbeing for all Havering residents in respect of socio-economics and health determinants.
- 11.7. An Equalities and Health Impact Assessment (Appendix 3) has been undertaken to consider the effects of Glyphosate vs less effective treatments on the community vs alternative methods. Public Health England (PHE) have provided the following advice, in agreement with EU protocols: "PHE acknowledges the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) recent declaration that Glyphosate should not be classified as a carcinogen. The European Commission has subsequently renewed the licence for the use of Glyphosate as an active ingredient. The public should continue to use weed killers containing Glyphosate in accordance to manufacturers' instructions." Havering allows for targeted use of a clean label Glyphosate-based product, applied in accordance with manufacturer guidelines. Limiting its use to targeted spots (i.e. only where weed growth is visible) greatly reduces any potential for contact.
- 11.8. It should be noted that a less effective treatment, or increased time period in-between treatments associated with non-chemical alternatives would likely lead to higher rates of re-growth. This may cause structural issues such as an increase in cracked pavements, which would potentially have an adverse effect on all pavement users, but particularly those members of the community with mobility issues.

BACKGROUND PAPERS

None

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Appendix 1: Alternative methods of weed control

Method	Description	Issues	Councils using this	Cost
Foam treatment	Application of a hot foam containing natural products	Slow, labour intensive, expensive for large-scale use.	Lewes DC, as part of a grounds maintenance contract. Fareham BC use around play equipment and a small airport but not on the public highway. Newham currently in first full season using the Foam Stream, still in the comparison stage.	£0.200m-0.300m initial outlay, plus £0.230m annual running costs. Lewes quote cost per m2 = 66p compared to 3p for Glyphosate Costs not available from Newham.
Hot water treatment	Boiling water emitted from a lance.	Aims to kill roots however operators are reporting limited success, with it having little effect on broad leaf weeds and high rates of regrowth.	Hammersmith and Fulham ceased using the hot foam two years ago as it was considered ineffective.	Hammersmith and Fulham report that 3 treatments per year are £0.200m more expensive than the equivalent treatment with Glyphosate.
Electric shock	Inserting a probe into the soil to apply an electric current to the root.	Better for ornamental flower beds but not practical on a wider scale.	Not known	Not known, but impractical to carry out on Highways weeds.
Propane / flame gun	A flame is used to burn the weed growth.	Can only be used on hard surfaces; H&S risks; banned on the domestic market.	Not known.	Not known but health and safety implications will prohibit this method.
Manual Removal	Includes hand weeding, brushing / hoeing, strimming and pressure washing	Labour intensive and often results in ripping plant at stem, encouraging a faster rate of regrowth.	Westminster Council. However, all roads are swept at least 3 times per week so weeds are less established and easier to pull. Newham Council carry out manual weed removal static operative with a hoe.	Not known, however the size of the Borough would likely render this method impractical. Costs not known
Strimming	Weeds are mechanically cut at the stem.	20+ operatives on a 6-weekly cut; substantial regrowth likely.	Unknown, however Havering is trialling this as part of its integrated approach to highways weed management.	£0.350m+ if operated Borough-wide.

		The compounding effect of cutting tops off weeds and leaving the roots to get stronger is making it increasingly difficult with weeds coming back faster and stronger.	Hammersmith and Fulham currently do manual weeding only using electric strimmers.	
Natural herbicides	Pelargonic acid (soap-based) or acetic acid (vinegar-based) can be used effectively, especially on hard surfaces on small plants.	No risk of bio-accumulation. However, unpleasant smell, less effective on larger weeds. Can corrode metal street furniture, and pose risk of burns and eye injuries where not spread in a controlled manner.	Redbridge and contractor SH Goss In 2017 trialled a chemical called New Way Spray, which was acetic acid (vinegar) based), as an alternative to Glyphosate. The results were very poor. The weeds did not fully die off (just curled at the edges), an unpleasant smell lingered for about 2-hours after treatment and it was significantly more expensive than Glyphosate. Trial abandoned and reverted back to Glyphosate.	<p>Whilst the price per litre is much lower than Glyphosate, overall it requires a much higher amount to achieve the equivalent level of dieback, The current contractor has quoted a price between £0.800m and £.900m per annum.</p> <p>The cost for comparison, including the additional product requirement and time implications, you would be looking at around 8-9 times the current price.</p>

Specification – Appendix 2

WEED CONTROL SERVICE – SPECIFICATION PART A

1. WEED CONTROL SERVICES

- 1.1 This section is to be read in conjunction with Specification Part B (page 11) - General Requirements and relates specifically to operations to be carried out.
- 1.2 Over the life of the Contract, the Contractor shall offer proposals for any improvements or suggestions and changes that shall be beneficial to the Council. Feedback from the Contractor shall form an essential part of the Contract.
- 1.3 The Contractor shall offer professional and practical advice relating to improvements to sites, and to identify and propose solutions to deal with any particular problem areas relating to the site(s) and to cause minimum impact to wildlife. All proposed changes to the site(s) shall be agreed by the Authorised Officer before implementation.
- 1.4 The whole of the Service shall be carried out so as to cause the minimum inconvenience.
- 1.5 Good Practice: Where, and to the extent that materials and workmanship are not fully specified, they shall be suitable for the purposes of the Service stated in or reasonably inferred from the Contract Documents.

2. SERVICE PROVISION

2.1 Scope of Works

- 2.1.1. The Contract aims through the application of pesticide, to control weed growth on the highway in the London Borough of Havering.

2.2 Definition

- 2.2.1. A weed is defined as a plant growing in a location where it is not wanted e.g. plants or vegetation growing in footways, channels, tree sockets or around street furniture.

2.3 Objective

- 2.3.1. Weeds are controlled for:

- 2.3.1.1. Appearance - weeds detract from the overall appearance of an area and trap litter;

- 2.3.1.2. Safety - weed growth can interfere with visibility for road users and obscure traffic signs. Weeds in channels can prevent or slow down drainage. Their growth on footways may cause uneven slabs and broken tarmac;

- 2.3.1.3. Physical structure - weed growth can destroy paving surfaces, force apart kerbs and crack walls, therefore increasing maintenance costs.

3. OUTCOMES

The expected outcomes of this contract are as follows:

- Each treatment should be completed within an 8 week period;
- Twenty one (21) days after treatment, any weeds present at the time of treatment should be showing signs of dieback if not already dead;
- any new, fresh weeds present, shall cover less than 10% of the area, with no weed being greater than 100mm in height;
- and any other elements mentioned in Part A and B of this Specification.

4. SERVICE AND SERVICE STANDARDS

4.1 The work to be carried out refers to the total control of all vegetation growing in the hard surface area within the affected property identified by the Council, which includes the following:-

- the whole width of the footway to the kerb including to the rear of footways abutting brick, stone or other types of wall and the first 300mm of carriageway at the bottom of the kerb;
- hard areas of traffic islands, central reservations of carriageways, roundabouts (including kerbs) 300mm width of carriageway adjacent to the kerb, but excluding the remainder of the carriageways;

- hedge lines and garden boundaries;
- around the bases of street furniture;
- pedestrian precincts;
- footpaths / alleys / walkways / stepped areas that are part of the public highway/ public rights of way that are paved;
- service roads;
- tree sockets;
- trees in highways verges; and
- grass verge edging.

4.2 With regard to tree sockets included within the Contract area, it is likely that the number of tree sockets may vary over the life of the Contract. The Contractor shall be aware that tree sockets are a perfect growing medium for weeds.

4.3 The Contractor shall be aware that some tree sockets have been purposefully planted. These areas shall not be treated. The Contractor shall consult the Authorised Officer if there is any doubt whether an area has been purposefully planted.

- 4.4 With regard to trees planted in highway verges, an area of 150mm shall be treated around the circumference of the trunk.
- 4.5 Twenty one (21) days after pesticide treatment the following minimum standards shall be maintained by the Contractor. If the standards are not achieved the Contractor shall, as required, carry out a re-spray at no additional cost, as instructed by the Authorised Officer:
- All weeds present at the time of treatment shall be showing signs of dieback if not already dead (with the exception of certain resistant weed species)
 - Any new, fresh weeds present, shall cover less than 10% of the area, with no weed being greater than 100mm in height
- 4.6 The Contractor shall prepare for times and situations that lead to greater fluctuations in likely weed growth.
- 4.7 Weed growth and the ability to apply weed control measures at a site depend on a large number of factors. These can include the weather, the levels of pedestrian and vehicular traffic, natural physical features, the time of year, the nature of the surface of the terrain, and the nature and condition of the surrounding areas. All of these shall be accounted for when determining the appropriate method and timing of weed control.
- 4.8 The Contractor shall complete the four weed control measures within an 8 week programme of spraying. This timetable of spraying should be outlined in the appropriate method statements.
- 4.9 In addition to the need to protect the environment, the two most significant things that impact on the level and frequency of attention needed to keep weed levels to acceptable standards are:

- the intensity of use of an area, from people and vehicles; and
- health and safety limitations.

4.10 The Contractor shall set his weed control activities so that they comply with the service standards. As a last resort, if acceptable standards of weed growth are not maintained the Contractor will be required to manually remove weeds with the aid of a scraper etc. and dispose of these at a licensed disposal facility.

5. REPORTING

- 5.1 The Contractor shall inform the Authorised Officer of all works undertaken on a weekly basis detailing each road treated and provide chemical log sheets for all treated locations within 6 Working Days of application or sooner.

6. MATERIALS

- 6.1. The Contractor shall have stated in Method Statement 1, Part A, the herbicides they intend to use in accordance with the Contract requirements (Non-Hazardous to Environment and Operatives, Approved Glyphosate based herbicide). No alternative materials may be used without prior written authority from the Authorised Officer.
- 6.2. If changes in relevant legislation occur during the Contract period, the Authorised Officer may issue instructions for the withdrawal or substitution of any of the specified herbicides. The Contractor shall comply with any such instruction and shall ensure that the service they are providing to the Council is compliant with all relevant legislation and maintains the service standards required in Section 4.

- 6.3. The Contractor shall keep a “Chemical Log” with a fully detailed spray operation usage record of all operatives using chemicals. A copy of the chemical log shall be submitted to the Authorised Officer, in addition to a list of all chemicals stored on a weekly basis.
- 6.4. The Contractor shall ensure that all materials are properly stored and transported, providing secure storage as required under relevant legislation.
- 6.5. The Contractor shall handle, store, prepare and apply each product in accordance with manufacturer’s specified recommendations/instructions and shall inform the Authorised Officer if these conflicts with any other specified requirement. Copies of these recommendations/instructions shall be submitted to the Authorised Officer when requested.
- 6.6. The Contractor shall provide, at the tender stage and throughout the Contract period the following documentation:
 - a. A copy of the company’s BASIS “Registered” Certificate in the Storage and Handling of Amenity Horticultural Pesticides.
 - b. A copy of the BASIS Storekeepers Certificate covering the store in which pesticides to be used in this Contract are to be kept.
 - c. A copy of BACCS Basis Advanced Contractors Certification
 - d. A copy of BASIS Amenity Assured Compliant Certification
- 6.7. The Contractor shall take care that no spillage takes place when mixing chemicals. Any consequent damage to vegetation, surfaces, plants or equipment shall be the responsibility of the Contractor.

- 6.8. Should the Contractor draw water by means of standpipes, the Contractor shall obtain permission from the relevant Water Authority prior to such an undertaking. All water outlets shall be fitted with a non-return valve.
- 6.9. In accordance with the Control of Pesticides Act 1986, the Environmental Protection Act 1990 and other relevant legislation, the Contractor shall ensure that all used Chemical containers are disposed of in a safe and proper manner. The Contractor shall provide documented proof of the means of disposal to the satisfaction of the Authorised Officer.

7. APPLICATION OF MATERIALS

- 7.1 The Contractor shall apply the herbicides by non-mechanical means; the use of task specific machinery will be considered only on authorisation by the Authorised Officer. The Contractor shall have stated in Method Statement 1, Part A, the means of application intended to be used together with a list of safe working practices for the use of that equipment.
- 7.2 The Contractor shall, whilst carrying out the work, take all necessary precautions to prevent or reduce any nuisance or inconvenience to the owners, tenants or occupiers of adjacent properties, and to the general public. This may include treatments outside of normal working hours to high footfall areas of the Borough.
- 7.3 The Contractor shall ensure that the application of pesticide does under no circumstances lead to the pollution of any watercourse or water supply. Any such pollution will be held to be the responsibility of the Contractor who shall be required to make good any damage, and to be held responsible for any claims for compensation arising from these actions or omissions.

- 7.4 The Contractor shall allow for measures necessary to control noise, pollution and comply with all other statutory obligations. Under NO circumstances should heat/naked flame treatments be applied.

8. EQUIPMENT

- 8.1 The Contractor shall note that all equipment to be used will have to comply with a European Standard, which will be called a CE Mark. If the Contractor's equipment does not have a CE Mark the Contractor will be issued with a default notice and removed from site.
- 8.2 The Contractor shall inspect equipment on a minimum frequency of every three months during the season using an accredited inspection template. All equipment must be tested by an independent qualified person to the minimum legal requirement. The Contractor shall pass copies of all documentation to the Authorised Officer within 7 working days of inspection.

9. METHOD STATEMENTS

- 9.1 As an integral part of the tender, the Contractor will have completed and returned all Method Statements, and will have provided any additional items that they consider are relevant to the Contract.
- 9.2 During Mobilisation the Contractor shall develop, from his tendered Method Statement, a first operational Method Statement and submit it to the Authorised

Officer for acceptance not less than two weeks before the starting date. Any subsequent revisions shall normally be submitted not less than two Working Days before each scheduled monthly progress meeting between the Authorised Officer and the Contractor. The plan shall be sufficiently detailed to fully inform the Authorised Officer of the Contractor's intentions for providing the Service during the following three months period.

10. INSPECTION & RECTIFICATION

- 10.1 Each operational week of the Contract, the Contractor will provide the Authorised Officer with a list of all areas treated against the planned schedule of treatments for the following three month period as submitted.
- 10.2 21 days after treatment a random sample of 10% of the treated areas will be jointly inspected by the Authorised Officer and the Contractor. The Contractor must within a period of 24 hours re-treat any work found not to be up to the required standard.
- 10.3 Following inspection and where standards of service are not delivered the Contractor will rectify and return to the standards set out in Section 4.5. This may require the Contractor to dig out and remove larger weeds by hand with the aid of scrapers etc.

WEED CONTROL SERVICE SPECIFICATION PART B

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

1. WEED CONTROL SERVICE

- 1.1. The Contract for Weed Control Services is considered by the Council to be a major service Contract that affects the overall appearance of the Borough.
- 1.2. A first class service is required and the Contractor shall acknowledge this requirement and undertake to provide such a service; the Contractor shall fully understand the requirements detailed in the Specification.

2. GENERAL SERVICE OUTLINE

Authorised Officers

- 2.1. For the purposes of this document the term Authorised Officer shall be used in the singular but will relate to one or more officers as appointed by the Council over the course of the Contract.
- 2.2. The Council will appoint an Authorised Officer as its main point of contact between the Contractor and the Council. It shall be the duty of the Authorised Officer to liaise between the Contractor and other Council officers who represent users of the service. Subject to the escalation procedures set out below, the decision of the Authorised Officer on any matter relating to the Contract is final and binding on all concerned.

Contract Manager

- 2.3. The Contractor shall appoint one or more Contract Managers, as they deem appropriate, to oversee the delivery of the Contract and to act as liaison between the Contractor and the Council.

Service Standards

- 2.4. The Service shall be carried out in such a manner and to such a standard as meets or exceeds the standards set out in this Specification and ultimately to the satisfaction of the Authorised Officer.

Required Outcome

- 2.5. In addition to paragraph 2.4, the Contractor shall operate a flexible and well-coordinated team to achieve an attractive, well ordered, clean and safe service for customers, and shall work in partnership with the Authorised Officer, all stakeholders and the Council to provide quality services effectively and efficiently.

Professional Standards

- 2.6. All work undertaken by the Contractor shall be in accordance with recognised industry practices and technical standards applicable to the provision of Highways Weed Control Service, and shall comply with the requirements of the appropriate professional body or institution.
- 2.7. Not Used

- 2.8 The Contractor shall provide sufficiently trained and suitably qualified personnel for performance of its obligations under the Contract and the Contractor and its staff (or persons under its control) shall be aware of, and work in accordance with, all relevant standards and any relevant new legislation.

Contractor's Staff

- 2.9. The Contractor shall ensure that the calibre of staff working on the Contract is as high as possible. Staff shall be fully trained and shall hold recognised industry standard qualifications, and/or certificates of attainment as is applicable.
- 2.10 The Contractor shall at all times ensure that the Contract is adequately staffed in order to fully undertake the operations specified.
- 2.11 The Contractor shall ensure that all operatives engaged in the application of pesticides are fully trained and hold a relevant "Certificate of Competence" e.g. PA1 and PA6A for hand held applications. These documents shall be made available at the start of the Contract period, following a request at any time during the Contract period by the Authorised Officer or when any new operative starts work on the Contract.
- 2.12 The Contractor shall notify the Authorised Officer of any change in staff. The Contractor shall supply the Authorised Officer with an updated list of qualified operatives at the beginning of each treatment.
- 2.13 The Contractor shall ensure that all operatives engaged in applying pesticides possess an identity card with a recent passport size photograph and are issued with uniform that should be worn at all times.

- 2.14 Relevant personal safety equipment and protective clothing shall be used in accordance with the requirements of pesticide legislation and the products being used. Details of such requirements should be set out in the appropriate Method Statement.
- 2.15 All of the Contractor's staff providing any Service to or working in the vicinity of Schools, Educational Establishments and sites accommodating vulnerable people (both young and elderly) shall have up to date, enhanced and clear Disclosure and Barring Service ("DBS") checks.
- 2.16 The Contractor shall ensure that all members of its staff providing Weed Control Services pay due consideration and courtesy to members of the public and any pets, road users and pedestrians who may be affected by the operation of the Service.

Contractor/Client Liaison

- 2.17 The Contract Manager shall meet with the Authorised Officer at regular liaison meetings at intervals, times and locations agreed with the Authorised Officer. The Contractor shall have made allowance in the Contract price for monthly liaison meetings to be held throughout the Contract Period, as well as additional meetings during the Contract start-up period between the award of the Contract and the Contract Commencement Date.
- 2.18 In addition to those meetings described above the Contractor shall, from time to time, be expected to attend meetings with StreetCare Environmental Maintenance Officers, including the Group Manager, Service Unit Managers and Supervisors and will be given due notice of these meetings. The Contractor may also, from time to time, be expected to attend meetings with Site Managers, User Groups (e.g. tenants meetings), and Committees. The

Authorised Officer shall normally accompany the Contractor to these meetings and shall give reasonable, i.e. no less than 7 days' notice.

3. CONTRACTOR'S ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

Management Information

- 3.1. The Contractor shall provide all Contract management information; the Authorised Officer shall decide what is required in order to be satisfied that the requirements of the Contract are being adhered to. Examples of management information include details of staffing levels, work schedules and programmes and quality self-monitoring reports. The management information shall be provided on a weekly, monthly basis or at any other intervals as required by the Authorised Officer. The Contractor shall have allowed in their Tender prices for the cost of this provision.
- 3.2. The Contractor shall have a continuous improvement programme in place and introduce hand held devices to manage information and performance, and for the provision of management information.

Access to Records by Authorised Officer:

- 3.3. The Contractor shall permit the Authorised Officer access to all records relating to this Contract that the Authorised Officer deems necessary. The Authorised Officer will treat as confidential any information contained in these records unless such information indicates an omission or default by the Contractor in respect of any aspect of the performance of the Service.

- 3.4. Over the life of the Contract the Contractor shall be expected to maintain at its own expense, any records necessary to enable the performance of the Contract. This information shall be kept electronically on file for up to seven years after the Contract Period and made available to the Authorised Officer on request.

Cost of Administration:

- 3.5. The Contractor shall have allowed in their Tender price for the cost of all management and administrative procedures necessary for the execution and performance of the Contract.

4. FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

Legal costs and Fines:

- 4.1. The Contractor shall be responsible for all legal costs and fines incurred by them together with any necessary representations resulting from the Contractor's operation of the Contract.
- 4.2. Contract Payments: Contract payments shall be based on the tendered rates and prices, together with any agreed variations and revisions thereto.

4.4 RECTIFICATION/DEFAULT PROCEDURE

- 4.4.1 Where the Authorised Officer considers that an item of work is not completed to the required standard, or that the Contractor has breached

one of its obligations under this Specification, the Authorised Officer shall be entitled to:

- issue a Rectification Notice; and/or
- issue a Default Notice.

4.4.2 A Rectification Notice is a notice given verbally or in writing (including email) to the Contractor or any of the Contractor's staff. If given verbally, it shall be recorded by the Authorised Officer and confirmed in writing at a later date.

4.4.3 A Rectification Notice shall specify the item/operation which has failed inspection, the remedial action required and the agreed timescale for completion.

4.4.4 The Contractor shall carry out the remedial work required by any Rectification Notice:

- within the timescales (where appropriate) set out within the Specification for the part(s) of the Services under inspection; or
- where no such timescales are indicated in the Specification, within timescales set by the Authorised Officer at his/her discretion, having due regard to the circumstances in which the Contractor shall be required to rectify and the extent of the Default which has occurred.

4.4.5 If the Contractor fails to comply with a Rectification Notice, or fails to comply within the specified timescale, the Authorised Officer shall be entitled to issue a Default Notice. A Default Notice may also be issued where an item/operation has consistently failed/failed to meet the specified standard, or with regard to clause 4.4.10.

4.4.6 The Contractor shall note that a Rectification Notice will generally only be used in situations where it is evident that the failure is of a relatively minor nature and is rectifiable within a relatively short period of time.

4.4.7 A charge per Rectification Notice will be issued if the number of rectifications exceed the below:

Rectification Notices per week	Deduction
0-5	No deduction
6-11	£5 per Notice
12-20	£10 per Notice
21-30	£15 per Notice
31 or more	£20 per Notice

4.4.8 A Default Notice is a written notice, which specifies the following:

- the failure in respect of which it is issued;
- any remedial activity to be undertaken together with the timescales within which it shall be completed;
- any Default Points to be allocated to the Contractor in respect of the Default; and
- Financial deductions (if any) to be made from any payment otherwise due to the Contractor as a result of the Default.

4.4.9 Financial deductions shall be calculated by the Authorised Officer and shall be a sum up to but not exceeding the aggregate of:

- a sum equal to the value of the work not carried out calculated in accordance with the prices quoted for the respective work; and
- a sum equivalent to any financial loss suffered by the Authority caused by the Default of the Contractor; and
- an inspection and administration fee shall be charged, at the Authority's discretion, for the time the Authorised Officer has spent dealing with the same Default and calculated according to the amount of time spent by the Authorised Officer in dealing with the Default. Rates are shown in 4.4.11.

4.4.10 The Contractor shall be aware that the Authority is not obliged to issue a Rectification Notice prior to issuing a Default Notice and in circumstances where the Authorised Officer considers that the Default is sufficiently serious or incapable of rectification the Authorised Officer will issue a Default Notice only.

4.4.11 Administration and Inspection Rates:

The calculation of the administration charge will be made by reference to the time involved in dealing with the failure and the level of officer undertaking the work according to the following table.

Officer Category	£ per Hour
Administrator (Tier 1)	18.00
Senior Administrator (Tier 2)	21.00
Supervisor/Contract Officer	23.00
Contract Manager	30.00
Chief Officer	43.00

Invoices:

- 4.5 The Council has implemented an ERP system called One Oracle the (successful) Contractor will therefore be required to accept orders, send invoices and receive payments electronically.
- 4.6 The Council requires all suppliers to raise invoices via the One Oracle iSupplier portal. This portal requires the successful Contractor to have a secure internet access and email address. Details on how to use the portal and the Councils P2P policy can be found here <http://www.havering.gov.uk/Pages/Services/Doing-Business-with-the-Council.aspx?I1=100002&I2=200095>.

Please note that the successful supplier must agree to the One Oracle iSupplier terms and conditions located via this link https://www.havering.gov.uk/info/20071/doing_business_with_us/387/how_we_buy/4

SERVICE DEVELOPMENTS AND IMPROVED WORKING PRACTICE**Continuous Improvement**

- 4.7 In the spirit of continuous improvement, the Contractor shall be expected to cooperate with the Council in carrying out trials, pilot studies and schemes with a view to developing the Services carried out under the Contract. Any amendments to costs will be agreed between the Contractor and Authorised Officer.

- 4.8 Any net savings identified as a result of new working methods agreed by the Authorised Officer shall be shared equally between the Contractor and the Council.
- 4.9 The Council appreciates that over the life of the Contract new methods of working will be developed in the industry, which may improve working conditions for the Contractor and provide an improved Service to the Council. Therefore the Contractor is expected to keep methods of working under constant review and shall discuss with the Authorised Officer the potential to utilise any such methods in the delivery of the service.

5 PROGRAMME OF WORK

Work Schedule

- 5.1 Within twenty-eight (28) working days of the Contract commencement date the Contractor shall have submitted a full and detailed programme of work to the Authorised Officer for approval. The programme shall detail the year's work schedule, providing frequency of visits and making provision for all Services relating to each site as specified by the Authorised Officer and to the requirements laid down in this Specification. Variations from and modifications to the programme of works shall not be made without the prior written approval of the Authorised Officer.

6 METHODS OF WORKING

Preliminary Inspections

- 6.1 The Contractor shall carry out all necessary preliminary inspections of the areas to be maintained, major obstructions such as parked vehicles shall be reported to the Authorised Officer and an approach to service delivery identified to ensure the programme of work is completed.
- 6.2 Before commencing the Services, the Contractor shall ascertain any special conditions, restrictions or instructions. Should any adverse conditions affect the ability of the Contractor to carry out the Services the Contractor shall report accordingly to the Authorised Officer.
- 6.3 The Contractor shall give written notice to the Authorised Officer of any works that may not be completed on time or below standard.

Protection of People, Property, Animals and Birds

- 6.4 The Contractor shall take all necessary precautions to prevent damage to existing buildings, fences, gates, paved areas and other site features during the execution of the works. Any damage caused by the Contractor shall be rectified at the Contractor's own expense.
- 6.5 The Contractor shall take all precautions to prevent damage to adjoining property and shall obtain permission as necessary from the owners if requiring to gain access to, or otherwise use adjoining property. The Contractor shall pay all charges applicable and shall clear away all arisings on completion of works.

- 6.6 The Contractor shall ensure that works proceed in such a manner as to cause no damage or injury to any person, animal, desirable plant, machine or item of equipment (including vehicles).
- 6.7 The Contractor shall avoid causing damage to any recognised nature conservation area and shall be aware of the provisions of Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) particularly with respect to specially protected species.
- 6.8 The Contractor shall make good any damage and shall be responsible for any claims arising from its own actions or omissions.
- 6.9 The Contractor shall take all possible safety measures for any work carried out in situations where the performance of such works could result in a hazard to members of the public or vehicular traffic. The Contractor shall provide all necessary traffic management barriers, warning signs, and/or lamps and shall place the same in a safe location when works are on-going.
- 6.10 Methods of working that would impair safety or give rise to nuisance or damage to property or inconvenience to members of the public are unacceptable. The Contractor shall investigate all unacceptable methods reported to the Authorised Officer and if appropriate shall discipline any employee using such unacceptable methods or dangerous practices.
- 6.11 The Contractor shall notify the Authorised Officer without delay of any damage caused to facilities.
- 6.12 The Contractor shall be responsible for all loss or damage to property resulting from Contract operations. The Contractor shall be fully responsible for the reinstatement, repair or replacement of any damage caused by negligence to:

soft landscape features; buildings or structures; other Council owned or private properties.

7 USE OF CONTRACTOR'S RESOURCES IN EMERGENCIES

- 7.1 In the event of a disaster or major incident, the Contractor may be required to make available to the Council under the instructions of the Authorised Officer, any premises, equipment, vehicles, plant and manpower engaged in connection with the performance of the Contract. Under instructions from the Authorised Officer, the Contractor shall make available vehicles and plant required in less major emergency situations. Payments for Services provided by the Contractor in emergencies shall be at the additional work rate (price per linear/square meter) in accordance with the Contractor's Schedule of Rates and Prices.

8 CONTRACTOR'S SELF MONITORING

- 8.1 The Contractor shall ensure that it has sufficient resources in place to monitor the Contract in order to meet all requirements of the Specification, and shall have included all costs relating to this activity in the Tender price.

- 8.2 The Contractor shall be responsible for monitoring its own performance throughout the Contract Period. The Contractor shall have detailed in their submitted Operational Method Statement:

8.2.1 The means by which they intend fulfilling the Contractor's obligations to monitor and record its performance of the Contract on an on-going basis and to report thereon to the Authorised Officer.

- 8.3 The various Key Performance Indicators which the Contractor proposes to use for monitoring its performance of the Contract, including (but not limited to) spot checks, customer satisfaction surveys, customer liaison meetings and the proposed manner and recording of complaints.
- 8.4 Monitoring systems and data shall be made available to the Authorised Officer on a regular basis, or at any time, as determined by the Authorised Officer.

9 CONTRACT MONITORING

- 9.1 The Authorised Officer will monitor the Contractor's performance to ensure that the Contract Services are provided in accordance with this Specification. Any work that is not to the required standard will be dealt with as specified at Weed Control Service Specification Part A, paragraph 10.2 (21 days after treatment a random sample of 10% of the treated areas will be jointly inspected by the Authorised Officer and the Contractor. The Contractor must within a period of 24 hours re-treat any work found not to be up to the required standard.)
- 9.2 The Authorised Officer shall have the right at any time to inspect the premises, equipment and Services at any location and may examine any associated area of activity forming part of this Contract.
- 9.3 The Authorised Officer may assess the Contractor's performance in relation to training, working methods and other operational matters as described in this Specification and which shall have been submitted by the Contractor as part of the Tender and as may subsequently be amended and agreed for use in the provision of the Service.
- 9.4 When carrying out any inspection the Authorised Officer may on occasions require a representative of the Contractor to be present. In such cases, the

Authorised Officer will inform the Contractor of this requirement at the beginning of the Day before which the inspection is to be carried out. Other than on such a request the Contractor shall not be given notice of where any monitoring is to be carried out.

- 9.5 The Contractor shall work with the Authorised Officer to improve methods of working where problems are identified. The Contractor shall comply with any previously agreed instruction given to the Contractor by the Authorised Officer concerning the implementation of improved quality management methods.

10 INCREASES IN CONTRACTOR'S COSTS

- 10.1 The Council will not consider any claims by the Contractor for any increases in costs, whether expected or unexpected, other than as expressly allowed for in the Contract. Costs may be revised if changes in legislation require alternative products to be used that are likely to have a significant impact on the cost of delivering the service.

11 VARIATION TO CONTRACT REQUIREMENTS

- 11.1 From time to time changes within a location (new construction, re-landscaping, etc.), or customer requirements, may occur that will permanently alter or significantly impact on the services to be provided. If such changes result in an increase in the type or quantity of services to be provided then any additional costs will be based on the Contractor's tendered rates. Any such amendments to the service shall be by way of a written Variation Order, issued by the Authorised Officer

12 ADDITIONAL WORK

- 12.1 In addition to routine Services as set out in the Specification the Authorised Officer may require the Contractor to carry out one off additional, unspecified work similar to that required by the Specification. The additional unspecified work shall be charged at operational rates as set out in the Pricing Document.
- 12.2 Additional work charges such as on Homes in Havering land and single treatment, removal and disposal of invasive plants including Japanese Knotweed should be included with the Pricing Document, but will not be scored as part of the evaluation process.
- 12.3 Homes in Havering land is currently treated with a residual weed spray twice yearly, however the Council is open to innovation and suggestions on alternative treatment.
- 12.4 Additional works do not form part of this contract and potentially will be contracted out separately as outlined in the document titled 'Pricing schedule'.
- 12.5 The contractor to provide price for an optional fifth spray during the summer months, inclusive of any remedial works, as detailed in paragraph 4.1. This should be included with the Pricing Document, but will not be scored as part of the evaluation process.

13 ALTERATIONS TO SPECIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

Changes in Requirements as a Result of Policy Decisions:

- 13.1 The Council reserves the right to amend its requirements as a result of its own policy decisions, Service Area decisions, Borough boundary changes or other legislation implemented by Central Government.

Alterations to Contract Requirements

- 13.2 The Council does not offer any warranty that requirements during the Contract Period will be similar to those set out in this Specification. Payment to the Contractor will be for the actual services provided calculated at the rates submitted in the Contractor's tender. The Council will not consider any claims from the Contractor for loss of profits resulting from changes in the Council's requirements under the Contract. Should there be an alteration in the Council's operational requirements as described above, and a subsequent alteration in payments due to the Contractor, the Contract shall continue in force in all other respects on the original terms and conditions.

14 FREQUENCY/NUMBER OF OPERATIONS

- 14.1 The Council reserves the right to add or delete any area of work and to reduce/increase or delete any frequency of task and to amend any layout.
- 14.2 The frequency and number of operations where specified may be increased or decreased at the reasonable discretion of the Authorised Officer and in agreement with the Contractor. Payments will consequently be adjusted to reflect reduction or increase in work.

15 COMPLAINTS PROCEDURE

- 15.1 The Contractor shall have submitted as part of its Tender the customer relations and complaints procedures to be applied during the Contract Period.

- 15.2 Contractor shall operate that, or any other subsequently agreed procedure for dealing with customer complaints and shall ensure that all of the Contractor's staff is aware of, and comply with, such procedure.
- 15.3 The Contractor shall respond to complaints from customers in a prompt, courteous and efficient manner and in such a manner as to promote public satisfaction. The complaint shall be acknowledged in writing within three (3) working days of receipt, and action taken to resolve the complaint within ten (10) working days. The complaint and the proposed remedial action to be taken shall be reported to the Authorised Officer within twenty-four (24) hours of the complaint being received.
- 15.4 The Contractor shall notify the Authorised Officer immediately of any serious or unresolved complaint from a customer.
- 15.5 Complaints received directly by the Authorised Officer will be referred immediately to the Contractor for action but may also be investigated (or otherwise dealt with) separately by the Authorised Officer.
- 15.6 The Authorised Officer shall be entitled to investigate any complaint, whether received directly from the complainant or reported by the Contractor. In investigating a complaint, the Authorised Officer shall determine whether further action needs to be taken to resolve the complaint or avoid repetition, and shall, where applicable, issue further instructions to the Contractor. The Contractor shall comply with all such instructions at no additional cost.
- 15.7 The Authorised Officer shall be entitled to carry out surveys, questionnaires or sampling of customers without notification to the Contractor for the purpose of monitoring the Contractor's performance.

16 QUALITY CONTROL

- 16.1 The Contractor shall operate a formal mechanism to review and determine quality, timeliness and completeness of Contract performance in providing all aspects of the Service.
- 16.2 The Contractor shall provide necessary management to ensure standards are consistently maintained.
- 16.3 The Quality Assurance and performance management arrangements shall be sufficiently flexible to accommodate any changes in the work methods throughout the Contract Period.
- 16.4 The subject of these procedures will typically relate to:
- planned and actual timing of work;
 - response times;
 - downtime and impact on the availability of resources;
 - other measurable performance indicators;
 - customer satisfaction surveys;
 - periodic condition surveys;
 - financial information; and
 - human resources information.

17 STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

- 17.1 The Contractor shall fully understand the statutory duties of the Council as it will be the Contractor's duty to carry out the Service on behalf of the Council in accordance with those statutory requirements. Any penalties prescribed by law and any consequential costs resulting from the Contractor's failure to carry out those statutory duties shall be paid by the Contractor at no expense to the Council.
- 17.2 The Contractor shall comply with all statutory requirements and approved Codes of Practice and their updates including those listed in the Conditions of Contract.

18 HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 18.1 The Contractor shall comply with all statutory requirements and associated approved codes of practice and guidance or regulations pertaining to Health and Safety. This should include, but not be limited to, safe storage, transport and use of chemicals, training and competence of operatives, application of safe working procedures, use of appropriate personal protective equipment and undertaking appropriate risk assessments (including application of control measures identified in those risk assessments).

19 TRAFFIC SAFETY AND CONTROL

- 19.1 At all times when carrying out the Service the Contractor shall be responsible for providing all temporary traffic signs, barriers and lamps as recommended in the Traffic Signs Manual published by Her Majesty's Stationary Office.

- 19.2 The Contractor shall be responsible for keeping clean, secure and legible all temporary traffic signs, barriers and lamps used when carrying out the Service. All signs required to be lit shall be lit during periods when road vehicles are required to use lights. All temporary signs, barriers and lamps shall be removed from the highway as soon as work has been completed and the highway is safe for traffic.
- 19.3 All vehicles and mobile plant used in connection with the Service shall be painted in a conspicuous colour and shall be provided with a distinctive roof-mounted amber flashing lamp. The lamp shall be switched on when the vehicle or plant is operating at low speed or standing partially or wholly on a highway.
- 19.4 The Contractor shall ensure that at all times when engaged on the Service operatives wear high visibility jackets, waistcoats or overalls incorporating retro-reflective markings to a minimum standard of:
- BS6629: 1985 Class A on dual carriageways
 - BS6629: 1985 Class B on all other roads.
- 19.5 The Contractor shall at all times comply with any direction given by Police, the Highways Council or the Authorised Officer in connection with the provision of the Service.
- 19.6 Work on or near the Highways: For the purpose of this Contract the public highway incorporates all public highways, footways, bridleways roundabouts and adjoining areas to which the public have access.

- 19.7 Under the "New Roads and Street Works Act 1991", works affecting Trunk Roads and other "Traffic Sensitive Routes", are subject to the control of permitted working hours. Normally, work carried out over/on/from the carriageway of "Traffic Sensitive Routes" shall not be allowed during the hours of 7.30am - 9.30am and 4.00pm - 7.00pm Monday to Friday inclusive.
- 19.8 Before any work commences on Roundabouts, Trunk roads or "Traffic Sensitive Routes" the Contractor shall liaise if necessary with the local Traffic Police, as to acceptable hours of work, appropriate signing including mobile lane closures, traffic control and methods of work in accordance with Chapter 8 of the Traffic Manual issued by the Department for Transport (DFT).
- 19.9 In addition, all works shall also be in accordance with the Code of Practice "Safety at Street Works and Road Works - A Code of Practice" (issued by the Secretaries of State for Transport under Sections 65 and 124 of the "New Roads and Street Works Act 1991"). The Code of Practice shall require an information board to be displayed at every site of works, except for mobile works and minor works carried out from a vehicle. The board shall give the name of the organisation for which the works are being carried out and a telephone number that can be contacted in emergencies. Wherever possible the sign should also include a brief description of the works and the name of the Contractor. The format of the board shall also be in accordance with the "Code of Practice". Appropriate work permits will be required from the Council's New Roads and Street Works (NRSW) Team.
- 19.10 All items of road safety equipment shall be supplied by the Contractor and shall be kept clean and in good order, and shall comply with the current statutory requirements.

19.11 The Contractor shall also make provision for the safe passage of pedestrians by the use of barriers, cones, direction signs and by deploying staff as necessary to restrict and/or redirect them where the works affect the footway.

20 PARTIAL OPERATIONS

20.1 Where an operation is priced for a gross area and the Authorised Officer instructs that it is to be carried out for only part of that area, payment will be on the basis of the unit rate per m² multiplied by the square meterage of the part area as detailed in the Pricing Document. Where a situation occurs where factors outside of the Contractor's control prevents a full operation being completed e.g. water-logging, building works etc., the Contractor shall carry out as much of the operation as possible and shall return to complete the operation when conditions allow. The Contractor shall notify the Authorised Officer of all such occurrences. In such circumstances no claims for increased costs will be considered.

21 INCLEMENT WEATHER

21.1 If inclement weather prevents work being carried out, the Contractor shall immediately notify the Authorised officer and agree with the Authorised Officer a variation to the programme. The Contractor shall resume work as soon as possible in accordance with the submitted programme, and complete at its own expense any work not done as soon as possible and within seven Working Days of the original timing within the programme.

21.2 The Contractor shall, where necessary, stop any work, during inclement weather where it would cause damage or danger to staff, employees of the Council or members of the public, with agreement from the Authorised Officer

22 NOT USED

23 GENERAL NOTES ON ACCESS

23.1 The Contractor shall ensure that when carrying out work that there is no interference with blockage of access of public or private roads, footpaths, fire access or any other property.

23.2 The Contractor shall note that access to all sites on Saturdays and Sundays shall only be carried out with the approval of the Authorised Officer. Care shall be taken to ensure minimal noise and disruption to neighbouring residents, all Health and Safety regulations shall be strictly adhered to at all times.

24 GENERAL PESTICIDES

Definition

24.1 A "pesticide" is any agent exercising control over any living organism and as such, shall include herbicides, insecticides, lumbricides, fungicides, algacides, moss-killers and all similar products or materials. Pesticide application shall commence at the specified time or as directed by the Authorised Officer.

Pesticide Application

24.2 The Contractor shall supply an approved pesticide and apply by means of a knapsack sprayer, a Controlled Droplet Applicator (CDA), a granular applicator,

or other appropriate approved methods at the prescribed rates as per manufacturer's instructions. All equipment shall be maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements.

25 MATERIALS

- 25.1 Only approved materials having a MAFF, MAPP or HSE registration number shall be used.
- 25.2 However, the Contractor shall note that at any time during the Contract Period, the Authorised Officer may issue instructions for the withdrawal of any pesticide.

Work in Residential Establishments

- 25.3 No pesticide application shall take place unless instructed by the Authorised Officer.

Weather Conditions

- 25.4 No pesticide application shall take place when weather conditions are unsuitable e.g. windy weather or very hot dry weather. All areas where pesticide is applied shall have sufficient warning signs erected and extreme care taken when spraying near public areas, gardens, ponds etc.

Appendix 3

Equality & Health Impact Assessment (EqHIA)

Document control

Title of activity:	Review of pesticides used by Havering Council
Lead officer:	<i>Jacki Ager, Waste and External Contracts Manager Public Realm, Neighbourhoods.</i>
Approved by:	<i>Nicolina Cooper, Assistant Director, Neighbourhoods</i>
Date completed:	<i>26/10/2021</i>
Scheduled date for review:	<i>26/10/2022</i>

Please note that the Corporate Policy & Diversity and Public Health teams require at least **5 working days** to provide advice on EqHIAs.

Did you seek advice from the Corporate Policy & Diversity team?	Yes
Did you seek advice from the Public Health team?	Yes
Does the EqHIA contain any confidential or exempt information that would prevent you publishing it on the Council's website?	No

Please note that EqHIAs are **public** documents and must be made available on the Council's [EqHIA webpage](#).

Please submit the completed form via e-mail to EqHIA@haverling.gov.uk thank you.

1. Equality & Health Impact Assessment Checklist

Please complete the following checklist to determine whether or not you will need to complete an EqHIA and ensure you keep this section for your audit trail. If you have any questions, please contact EqHIA@havering.gov.uk for advice from either the Corporate Diversity or Public Health teams. Please refer to the Guidance in Appendix 1 on how to complete this form.

About your activity

1	Title of activity	Review of alternatives to pesticide use to control weed growth on the public highway		
2	Type of activity	<i>Review of current services</i>		
3	Scope of activity	To review the impact of existing weed control measures in Havering and compare the impact of alternative methods. The recommendation is to continue to use the current methods of weed control whilst reviewing options to reduce the use of herbicides where practicable to do so.		
4a	Are you changing, introducing a new, or removing a service, policy, strategy or function?	No	If the answer to <u>any</u> of these questions is 'YES', please continue to question 5.	If the answer to <u>all</u> of the questions (4a, 4b & 4c) is 'NO', please go to question 6.
4b	Does this activity have the potential to impact (either positively or negatively) upon people (9 protected characteristics)?	Yes		
4c	Does the activity have the potential to impact (either positively or negatively) upon any factors which determine people's health and wellbeing?	Yes		
5	If you answered YES:	Please complete the EqHIA in Section 2 of this document. Please see Appendix 1 for Guidance.		
6	If you answered NO:	<p><i>Please provide a clear and robust explanation on why your activity does not require an EqHIA. This is essential in case the activity is challenged under the Equality Act 2010.</i></p> <p><i>Please keep this checklist for your audit trail.</i></p>		

Completed by:	<i>Jacki Ager, Waste and External Contracts Manager, Public Realm, Neighbourhoods</i>
Date:	<i>06/08/2019</i>

2. The EqHIA – How will the strategy, policy, plan, procedure and/or service impact on people?

Background/context:

Following a Motion to Council on 21 November 2018 the council called upon the Executive to undertake a review of pesticides used by the authority and bring a report to Cabinet. This was provided in November 2019. More recently, a further review was requested by Havering's Environment Overview and Scrutinee Sub Committee. Whilst the content of the previous report remains relevant, more recent legislative updates have been included, with legal obligations regarding glyphosate usage under EU law being due to be incorporated into UK domestic law.

Havering Council currently uses herbicides to control weed growth on highways, council land, parks and open spaces. This allows the Borough to conform to both the Weeds Act (1959) and the Countryside Act (1981). Herbicides provide the most effective treatment for controlling weeds, however an integrated approach to weed control helps to limit their usage. Weeds are required to be controlled for a number of reasons, including aesthetic (they detract from the overall appearance of an area and trap litter) and structural (weed growth can destroy paving surfaces, force apart kerbs and crack walls, therefore increasing maintenance costs).

There have been conflicting reports on the health effects of Glyphosate. Some other studies have suggested that the chemical may have carcinogenic properties, and Glyphosate, as well as other herbicides and pesticides has been linked to other conditions such as asthma. However, in the case of Glyphosate the general binding theme in these studies is long term / high intensity exposure through agricultural use. Use in Havering is sporadic and targeted, thus exposure of both workers and members of the public to Glyphosate is minimal and low risk.

Many international bodies, including the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the European Food Safety Agency, report that Glyphosate is unlikely to cause cancer in humans, and in 2018 the EU renewed its license for 5 years following a review conducted by a scientific expert committee. The chemical is kept under regular review and the EU recommends minimising its use in public spaces such as parks, public playgrounds and gardens. Following the Motion to Council, LBH sought advice from Public Health England (PHE) who confirmed their advice to the public is also in line with EU protocols: "PHE acknowledges the European Chemicals Agency (EChA) recent declaration that glyphosate should not be classified as a carcinogen. The European Commission has subsequently renewed the licence for the use of glyphosate as an active ingredient. The public should continue to use weed killers containing glyphosate in accordance to manufacturers' instructions." Further advice in the UK is provided on the Health and Safety Executive website (<http://www.hse.gov.uk/pesticides/topics/using-pesticides/general/glyphosate-faqs.htm>). Glyphosate, it should be noted, is unlikely to enter ground water as it binds tightly with soil. Bacteria in the soil cause the Glyphosate to break down, and the average half-life of this is 47 days.

Some local authorities have adopted the "precautionary principal", and are investigating going herbicide-free, or reducing usage in particular land types. However, many of these boroughs are focusing primarily on parks and open spaces in the first instance, due to the practicalities, cost and risks associated with reducing their use on the public highway at present. Where alternative methods have been adopted on the public highway, for example hot foam treatments, they have been considered less effective at eradicating weed growth and preventing regrowth.

**Expand box as required*

Who will be affected by the activity?

Use of herbicides may have negative effects on those members of the community most vulnerable to airborne substances – in particular young children and elderly citizens. Having permits targeted use of a clean label Glyphosate-based product. Limiting its use to targeted spots (i.e. only where weed growth is visible) greatly reduces any potential for contact.

A less effective treatment, or increased time period in-between treatments associated with non-pesticide alternatives would likely lead to higher rates of re-growth. This may cause structural issues such as an increase in cracked pavements, which would potentially have an adverse effect on all pavement users, but particularly those members of the community with mobility issues.

**Expand box as required*

Protected Characteristic - Age: Consider the full range of age groups

<i>Please tick (✓) the relevant box:</i>		Overall impact: Occupational exposure to herbicides and pesticides is linked with higher rates of lung disease (University of Melbourne, 2017). Whilst it may be argued that use of herbicides could impact upon those members of the community most vulnerable to airborne substances – in particular young children and elderly citizens, the sporadic and targeted nature of the applications associated with non-agricultural use reduces this contact risk significantly. Having permits mitigates the potential for contact by allowing for targeted use of a clean label Glyphosate-based product. Limiting applications to targeted spots (i.e. only where weed growth is visible) greatly reduces any potential for contact, as does spraying at less busy times of day, when the teams are less likely to encounter pedestrians. Spraying is also not carried out in windy weather, where there is a greater potential for drift. Older people and those with children in pushchairs may benefit more from open/accessible entrances and even and unobstructed paths. Uneven or inaccessible pathways are a particular barrier to older users or people with physical impairments and their carers. This is an impact that can result from excessive weed growth. Effective weed control practices will help to preserve an open, safe passageway for pedestrians. Targeted use of a clean label product to prevent vegetative highway obstructions may therefore create an overall positive impact to this group. The use of alternative methods such as hot foam may cause obstructions to the highway, whilst the strong smell associated with acetic acid may temporarily impact upon the comfort of those in the near vicinity of the treatment. Other treatments such as flame guns would pose too high a safety risk. Strimming would be considered a less impactful activity in terms of the low risk to health, however it may release airborne particles that may affect those particularly vulnerable to chest complaints, it is a noisy activity and may cause a mess on the highway prior to the material being swept up. Strimming is also less effective at preventing re-growth, meaning an increased likelihood of trip hazards developing over time.
Positive	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Neutral	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Negative	<input type="checkbox"/>	

**Expand box as required*

<p>Evidence:</p> <p>Studies point to occupational exposure being the main cause of higher concentrations of glyphosate in the body.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>*Expand box as required</i></p>
<p>Sources used:</p> <p>https://ehjournal.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12940-018-0435-5</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>*Expand box as required</i></p>

Protected Characteristic - Disability: Consider the full range of disabilities; including physical mental, sensory and progressive conditions	
<p><i>Please tick (✓) the relevant box:</i></p>	
Positive	✓
Neutral	✓
Negative	<p>Overall impact:</p> <p>Occupational exposure to herbicides and pesticides is linked with higher rates of lung disease (University of Melbourne, 2017). Whilst it may be argued that use of herbicides could impact upon those members of the community most vulnerable to airborne substances, the sporadic and targeted nature of the applications associated with non-agricultural use reduces this contact risk significantly. In terms of disabilities, most susceptible to airborne substances may include those with lung conditions such as asthma, emphysema and cancer. Having permits targeted use of a clean label Glyphosate-based product. Limiting its use to targeted spots (i.e. only where weed growth is visible) greatly reduces any potential for contact, as does spraying at less busy times of day, when the teams are less likely to encounter pedestrians. Spraying is also not carried out in windy weather, where there is a greater potential for drift.</p> <p>Disabled people or parents of disabled children may benefit more from open/accessible entrances and even and unobstructed paths. Uneven or inaccessible pathways are a particular barrier to wheelchair users or people with physical and sensory impairments and their guardians/parents/carers.</p> <p>Targeted use of a clean label product to prevent vegetative highway obstructions may therefore create a neutral to positive impact to this group.</p> <p>The use of alternative methods such as hot foam may cause obstructions to the highway, whilst the strong smell associated with acetic acid may temporarily impact upon the comfort of those in the near vicinity of the treatment. Other treatments such as flame guns would pose too high a safety risk. Strimming would be considered a less impactful activity in terms of the low risk to health, however it may release airborne particles that may affect those particularly vulnerable to chest complaints, it is a noisy activity and may cause a mess on the highway prior to the material being swept up. Strimming is also less effective at preventing re-growth, meaning an increased likelihood of trip hazards developing over time.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>*Expand box as required</i></p>

<p>Evidence:</p> <p>Studies point to occupational exposure being the main cause of higher concentrations of glyphosate in the body.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>*Expand box as required</i></p>

Sources used:
<https://ehjournal.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12940-018-0435-5>
**Expand box as required*

Protected Characteristic - Sex/gender: Consider both men and women

<i>Please tick (✓) the relevant box:</i>		Overall impact: Whilst the use of herbicides is not seen to have an adverse impact on this protected characteristic, declining quality and poorly maintained green space could have a disproportionate impact on members of the community identifying as female, and their perception of safety. Antisocial behavior affects all genders (for example in street crime). Effective weed control practices will help to preserve an attractive, safe environment to reduce the perception and risk of antisocial behaviour. The use of alternative methods to glyphosate that are generally deemed to have a lower efficacy at weed eradication (hot foam, acetic acid, strimming) would present a risk of faster and stronger regrowth, contributing to the above negative perceptions.
Positive	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Neutral	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Negative	<input type="checkbox"/>	

**Expand box as required*

Evidence:
 It is a commonly held view that the maintenance of an area can have an impact on peoples' perception of crime and safety.
**Expand box as required*

Sources used:
 N/A
**Expand box as required*

Protected Characteristic - Ethnicity/race: Consider the impact on different ethnic groups and nationalities

<i>Please tick (✓) the relevant box:</i>		Overall impact: Whilst the use of herbicides is not seen to have an adverse impact on this protected characteristic, declining quality and poorly maintained green space could have a disproportionate impact on individuals and groups with protected characteristics, particularly around their perception of safety. Effective weed control practices will help to preserve an attractive, safe environment. The use of alternative methods to glyphosate that are generally deemed to have a lower efficacy at weed eradication (hot foam, acetic acid, strimming) would present a risk of faster and stronger regrowth, contributing to the above negative perceptions.
Positive	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Neutral	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Negative	<input type="checkbox"/>	

**Expand box as required*

Evidence:	
It is a commonly held view that the maintenance of an area can have an impact on peoples' perception of crime and safety.	
<i>*Expand box as required</i>	
Sources used:	
N/A	
<i>*Expand box as required</i>	

Protected Characteristic - Religion/faith: Consider people from different religions or beliefs including those with no religion or belief	
<i>Please tick (✓) the relevant box:</i>	
Positive	✓
Neutral	
Negative	
Overall impact:	
<p>Whilst the use of herbicides is not seen to have an adverse impact on this protected characteristic, declining quality and poorly maintained green space could have a disproportionate impact on individuals and groups with protected characteristics, particularly around their perception of safety. Effective weed control practices will help to preserve an attractive, safe environment.</p> <p>The use of alternative methods to glyphosate that are generally deemed to have a lower efficacy at weed eradication (hot foam, acetic acid, strimming) would present a risk of faster and stronger regrowth, contributing to the above negative perceptions.</p>	
<i>*Expand box as required</i>	
Evidence:	
It is a commonly held view that the maintenance of an area can have an impact on peoples' perception of crime and safety.	
<i>*Expand box as required</i>	
Sources used:	
N/A	
<i>*Expand box as required</i>	

Protected Characteristic - Sexual orientation: Consider people who are heterosexual, lesbian, gay or bisexual	
<i>Please tick (✓) the relevant box:</i>	
Positive	✓
Neutral	
Negative	
Overall impact:	
<p>Whilst the use of herbicides is not seen to have an adverse impact on this protected characteristic, declining quality and poorly maintained green space could have a disproportionate impact on individuals and groups with protected characteristics, particularly around their perception of safety. Effective weed control practices will help to preserve an attractive, safe environment.</p> <p>The use of alternative methods to glyphosate that are generally deemed to have a lower efficacy at weed eradication (hot foam, acetic acid, strimming) would present a risk of faster and stronger regrowth, contributing to the above negative perceptions.</p>	
<i>*Expand box as required</i>	

Evidence:	
It is a commonly held view that the maintenance of an area can have an impact on peoples' perception of crime and safety.	
<i>*Expand box as required</i>	
Sources used:	
N/A	
<i>*Expand box as required</i>	

Protected Characteristic - Gender reassignment: Consider people who are seeking, undergoing or have received gender reassignment surgery, as well as people whose gender identity is different from their gender at birth

<i>Please tick (✓) the relevant box:</i>		Overall impact: Whilst the use of herbicides is not seen to have an adverse impact on this protected characteristic, declining quality and poorly maintained green space could have a disproportionate impact on individuals and groups with protected characteristics, particularly around their perception of safety. This may have a particular impact on those members of the community identifying as female. Effective weed control practices will help to preserve an attractive, safe environment. The use of alternative methods to glyphosate that are generally deemed to have a lower efficacy at weed eradication (hot foam, acetic acid, strimming) would present a risk of faster and stronger regrowth, contributing to the above negative perceptions.
Positive	✓	
Neutral		
Negative		
		<i>*Expand box as required</i>

Evidence:	
It is a commonly held view that the maintenance of an area can have an impact on peoples' perception of crime and safety.	
<i>*Expand box as required</i>	
Sources used:	
N/A	
<i>*Expand box as required</i>	

Protected Characteristic - Marriage/civil partnership: Consider people in a marriage or civil partnership

<i>Please tick (✓) the relevant box:</i>		Overall impact: None identified
Positive		
Neutral	✓	
Negative		
		<i>*Expand box as required</i>

Evidence:
N/A *Expand box as required
Sources used:
N/A *Expand box as required

Protected Characteristic - Pregnancy, maternity and paternity: Consider those who are pregnant and those who are undertaking maternity or paternity leave

<i>Please tick (✓) the relevant box:</i>		Overall impact:
Positive		<p>Glyphosate exposure during pregnancy was found to correlate with shortened gestational length, however this was based on a small sample size of women in rural Indiana, with exposure through ingestion of food crops (S. Parvez, R. R. Gerona, C. Proctor, M. Friesen, J. L. Ashby, J. L. Reiter, Z. Lui, P. D. Winchester. Glyphosate exposure in pregnancy and shortened gestational length: a prospective Indiana birth cohort study. <i>Environmental Health</i>, 2018). Further studies are therefore needed to determine risks in suburban locations where targeted spraying of weed growth on hard surfaces is carried out. Where weeds grow through soil, Glyphosate is unlikely to enter ground water as it binds tightly with soil. Bacteria in the soil cause the Glyphosate to break down after a period.</p> <p>Havering permits targeted use of a clean label Glyphosate-based product. Limiting its use to targeted spots (i.e. only where weed growth is visible) greatly reduces any potential for contact, as does spraying at less busy times of day, when the teams are less likely to encounter pedestrians. Spraying is also not carried out in windy weather, where there is a greater potential for drift.</p> <p>It should be noted that a less effective treatment, or increased time period in-between treatments associated with non-pesticide alternatives would likely lead to higher rates of re-growth. This may cause structural issues such as an increase in cracked pavements, which would potentially have an adverse effect on all pavement users, but particularly those members of the community with mobility issues.</p>
Neutral	✓	
Negative		
		<i>*Expand box as required</i>

Evidence:

Glyphosate exposure during pregnancy was found to correlate with shortened gestational length, however this was based on a small sample size of women in rural Indiana, with exposure through ingestion of food crops (S. Parvez, R. R. Gerona, C. Proctor, M. Friesen, J. L. Ashby, J. L. Reiter, Z. Lui, P. D. Winchester. **Glyphosate exposure in pregnancy and shortened gestational length: a prospective Indiana birth cohort study.** *Environmental Health*, 2018).

**Expand box as required*

Sources used:

S. Parvez, R. R. Gerona, C. Proctor, M. Friesen, J. L. Ashby, J. L. Reiter, Z. Lui, P. D. Winchester. **Glyphosate exposure in pregnancy and shortened gestational length: a prospective Indiana birth cohort study.** *Environmental Health*, 2018.

**Expand box as required*

Socio-economic status: Consider those who are from low income or financially excluded backgrounds	
<i>Please tick (✓) the relevant box:</i>	
Positive	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Neutral	<input type="checkbox"/>
Negative	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>Overall impact:</p> <p>Whilst the use of herbicides is not seen to have an adverse impact on this protected characteristic, declining quality and poorly maintained green space could have a disproportionate impact on individuals and groups with protected characteristics, particularly around their perception of safety. This may have an adverse effect particularly in areas of the Borough already suffering the effects of social deprivation, such as crime and antisocial behavior. Effective weed control practices will help to preserve an attractive, safe environment.</p> <p>The use of alternative methods to glyphosate that are generally deemed to have a lower efficacy at weed eradication (hot foam, acetic acid, strimming) would present a risk of faster and stronger regrowth, contributing to the above negative perceptions.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>*Expand box as required</i></p>	
Evidence:	
N/A	
<i>*Expand box as required</i>	
Sources used:	
N/A	
<i>*Expand box as required</i>	

Health & Wellbeing Impact: Consider both short and long-term impacts of the activity on a person's physical and mental health, particularly for disadvantaged, vulnerable or at-risk groups. Can health and wellbeing be positively promoted through this activity? Please use the Health and Wellbeing Impact Tool in Appendix 2 to help you answer this question.	
<i>Please tick (✓) all the relevant boxes that apply:</i>	
Positive	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Neutral	<input type="checkbox"/>
Negative	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>Overall impact:</p> <p>Occupational exposure to herbicides and pesticides is linked with higher rates of lung disease (University of Melbourne, 2017). Whilst it may be argued that use of herbicides could impact upon those members of the community most vulnerable to airborne substances, the sporadic and targeted nature of the applications associated with non-agricultural use, under which weed control in Havering falls, reduces this contact risk significantly. Application in non-agricultural areas also reduces risk because plants are not grown for consumption. Discussion is underway regarding edible planting/ greening as part of new developments in Havering and will be taken into account as appropriate in future reviews..</p> <p>In terms of disabilities, most susceptible to airborne substances may include those with lung conditions such as asthma, emphysema and cancer. Havering permits targeted use of a clean label Glyphosate-based product. Limiting its use to targeted spots (i.e. only where weed growth is visible) greatly reduces any potential for contact, as does spraying at less busy times of day, when the teams are less likely to encounter pedestrians. Spraying is also not carried out in windy weather, where there is a greater potential for drift, or in rainy weather when there is greater potential for run-off into public water courses prior to binding with soil.</p>	

	<p>Targeted use of a clean label product to prevent vegetative highway obstructions may therefore create an overall positive impact to this group.</p> <p>The use of alternative methods such as hot foam may cause obstructions to the highway, whilst the strong smell associated with acetic acid may temporarily impact upon the comfort of those in the near vicinity of the treatment. Other treatments such as flame guns would pose too high a safety risk, and require footway closures. Strimming would be considered a less impactful activity in terms of the low risk to health, however it may release airborne particles that may affect those particularly vulnerable to chest complaints, it is a noisy activity and may cause a mess on the highway prior to the material being swept up. Strimming is also less effective at preventing re-growth, meaning an increased likelihood of trip hazards developing over time.</p> <p>Disabled people or parents of disabled children may benefit more from open/accessible entrances and even and unobstructed paths. Uneven or inaccessible pathways are a particular barrier to wheelchair users or people with physical and sensory impairments and their guardians/parents/carers.</p> <p>General perceptions of crime and safety can be improved with a clean, tidy environment. The killing of weeds aids this and prevents highway obstructions, likely improving the well-being of residents and visitors using the area by encouraging higher use of pedestrian and community spaces.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>*Expand box as required</i></p> <p>Do you consider that a more in-depth HIA is required as a result of this brief assessment? Please tick (✓) the relevant box</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>Evidence:</p> <p>N/A</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>*Expand box as required</i></p>	
<p>Sources used:</p> <p>N/A</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>*Expand box as required</i></p>	

3. Outcome of the Assessment

The EqHIA assessment is intended to be used as an improvement tool to make sure the activity maximises the positive impacts and eliminates or minimises the negative impacts. The possible outcomes of the assessment are listed below and what the next steps to take are:

Please tick (✓) what the overall outcome of your assessment was:

✓	1. The EqHIA identified <u>no significant concerns</u> OR the identified <u>negative concerns</u> have already been <u>addressed</u>	➔	Proceed with implementation of your activity
	2. The EqHIA identified some <u>negative impact</u> which still needs to be <u>addressed</u>	➔	COMPLETE SECTION 4: Complete action plan and finalise the EqHIA
	3. The EqHIA identified some <u>major concerns</u> and showed that it is <u>impossible to diminish negative impacts</u> from the activity to an acceptable or even lawful level	➔	Stop and remove the activity or revise the activity thoroughly . Complete an EqHIA on the revised proposal.

4. Action Plan

The real value of completing an EqHIA comes from the identifying the actions that can be taken to eliminate/minimise negative impacts and enhance/optimize positive impacts. In this section you should list the specific actions that set out how you will address any negative equality and health & wellbeing impacts you have identified in this assessment. Please ensure that your action plan is: more than just a list of proposals and good intentions; sets ambitious yet achievable outcomes and timescales; and is clear about resource implications.

Protected characteristic / health & wellbeing impact	Identified Negative or Positive impact	Recommended actions to mitigate Negative impact* or further promote Positive impact	Outcomes and monitoring**	Timescale	Lead officer

Add further rows as necessary

* You should include details of any future consultations and any actions to be undertaken to mitigate negative impacts

** Monitoring: You should state how the impact (positive or negative) will be monitored; what outcome measures will be used; the known (or likely) data source for outcome measurements; how regularly it will be monitored; and who will be monitoring it (if this is different from the lead officer).

5. Review

In this section you should identify how frequently the EqHIA will be reviewed; the date for next review; and who will be reviewing it.

Review:

Annually

Scheduled date of review: 26th October 2022

Lead Officer conducting the review: Jacki Ager

**Expand box as required*

Please submit the completed form via e-mail to EqHIA@havering.gov.uk thank you.

Appendix 1. Guidance on Undertaking an EqHIA

This Guidance can be deleted prior to publication.

What is it?

The Equality & Health Impact Assessment (EqHIA) is a tool to ensure that your activity meets the needs of individuals and groups that use your service, whilst at the same time ensuring a person's chance of leading a healthy life is the same wherever they live and whoever they are. We want to ensure that the activities of the Council are 'fit for purpose' and meet the needs of Havering's increasingly diverse communities and employees. This robust and systematic EqHIA process ensures that any potential detrimental effects or discrimination is identified, removed, or mitigated and positive impacts are enhanced.

When to Assess:

An EqHIA should be carried out when you are changing, removing or introducing a new service, policy, strategy or function; for simplicity, these are referred to as an "activity" throughout this document. It is best to conduct the assessment as early as possible in the decision-making process.

Guidance: Equality & Health Impact Assessment Checklist

The Checklist in Section 1 asks the key questions,

4a) Are you changing, introducing a new, or removing a service, policy, strategy or function?

4b) Does this activity (policy/strategy/service/decision) have the potential to impact (either positively or negatively) upon people (9 protected characteristics)?

4c) Does this activity (policy/strategy/service/decision) have the potential to impact (either positively or negatively) upon any factors which determine people's health and wellbeing?

- If the answer to ANY of the questions 4a, 4b or 4c of the Checklist is 'YES' then you must carry out an assessment. e.g. Proposed changes to Contact Centre Opening Hours
'YES' = you need to carry out an EqHIA
- If the answer to ALL of the questions, 4a or 4b of the Checklist is NO, then you do not need to carry out an EqHIA assessment. e.g. Quarterly Performance Report
'NO' = you DO NOT need to carry out an EqHIA. Please provide a clear explanation as to why you consider an EqHIA is not required for your activity.

Using the Checklist

The assessment should take into account all the potential impacts of the proposed activity, be it a major financial decision, or a seemingly simple policy change. Considering and completing this EqHIA will ensure that all Council plans, strategies, policies, procedures, services or other activity comply with relevant statutory obligations and responsibilities. In particular it helps the Council to meet its legal obligation under the [Equality Act 2010 and the Public Sector Equality Duty](#) and its public health duties under the [Health and Social Care Act 2012](#).

Having Due Regard

To have due regard means that in making decisions and in its other day-to-day activities, the Council must consciously consider the need to:

- Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation
- Advance equality of opportunity between different groups
- Foster good relations between different groups
- Reduce inequalities in health outcomes

Combining Equality and Health Impact Assessment:

[Equality Impact Assessments \(EIAs\)](#) provide a systematic way of ensuring that legal obligations are met. They assess whether a proposed policy, procedure, service change or plan will affect people different on the basis of their 'protected characteristics' and if it will affect their human rights. Currently there are **nine protected characteristics** (previously known as 'equality groups' or 'equality strands'): age, disability, sex/gender, ethnicity/race, religion/faith, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, marriage/civil partnership, and pregnancy/ maternity/paternity.

An activity does not need to impact on all 9 protected characteristics – impacting on just one is sufficient justification to complete an EqHIA.

[Health Impact Assessments \(HIAs\)](#) consider the potential impact of any change or amendment to a policy, service, plan, procedure or programme on the health and wellbeing of the population. HIAs help identify how people may be affected differently on the basis of where they live and potential impacts on health inequalities and health equity by assessing the distribution of potential effects within the population, particularly within vulnerable groups. 'Health' is not restricted to medical conditions, or the provision of health services, but rather encompasses the wide range of influences on people's health and wellbeing. This includes, but is not limited to, experience of discrimination, access to transport, housing, education, employment - known as the 'wider determinants of health'.

This [Equality and Health Impact Assessment \(EqHIA\)](#) brings together both impact assessments into a single tool which will result in a set of recommendations to eliminate discrimination and inequality; enhance potential positive impacts and mitigate where possible for negative impacts. In conducting this EqHIA you will need to assess the impact (positive, neutral or negative) of your activity on individuals and groups with **protected characteristics** (this includes staff delivering your activity), **socio-economic status** and **health & wellbeing**. Guidance on what to include in each section is given on the next pages.

Guidance: What to include in background/context

In this section you will need to add the background/context of your activity, i.e. what is the activity intending to do, and why?

Make sure you include the scope and intended outcomes of the activity being assessed; and highlight any proposed changes. Please include a brief rationale for your activity and any supporting evidence for the proposal. Some questions to consider:

- What is the aim, objectives and intended outcomes?
- How does this activity meet the needs of the local population?
- Has this activity been implemented in another area? What were the outcomes?
- Is this activity being implemented as per best practice guidelines?
- Who were the key stakeholders in this activity?

*Note that the boxes will expand as required

Guidance: Who will be affected by the activity?

The people who will be affected may be

Residents: pay particular attention to vulnerable groups in the population who may be affected by this activity

Businesses/ manufacturing / developers / small, medium or large enterprises

Employees: e.g. Council staff for an internal activity, other statutory or voluntary sector employees, local businesses and services

*Note that the boxes will expand as required

Guidance: What to include in assessing a Protected Characteristic e.g. AGE

Please tick (✓) the relevant box:

Positive

Neutral

Negative

Overall impact: In this section you will need to consider and note what impact your activity will have on individuals and groups (including staff) with protected characteristics based on the data and information you have. You should note whether this is a positive, neutral or negative impact.

It is essential that you note all negative impacts. This will demonstrate that you have paid 'due regard' to the Public Sector Equality Duty if your activity is challenged under the Equality Act.

*Note that the boxes will expand as required

Evidence: In this section you will need to document the evidence that you have used to assess the impact of your activity.

When assessing the impact, please consider and note how your activity contributes to the three aims of the Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED) as stated in the section above.

It is essential that you note the full impact of your activity, so you can demonstrate that you have fully considered the equality implications and have paid 'due regard' to the PSED should the Council be challenged.

- If you have identified a **positive impact**, please note this.
- If you think there is a **neutral impact** or the impact is not known, please provide a full reason why this is the case.
- If you have identified a **negative impact**, please note what steps you will take to mitigate this impact. If you are unable to take any mitigating steps, please provide a full reason why. All negative impacts that have mitigating actions must be recorded in the **Action Plan**.
- **Please ensure that appropriate consultation with affected parties has been undertaken and evidenced**

Sources used: In this section you should list all sources of the evidence you used to assess the impact of your activity. This can include:

- Service specific data
- Population, demographic and socio-economic data. Suggested sources include:
 - o Service user monitoring data that your service collects
 - o [Havering Data Intelligence Hub](#)
 - o [Office for National Statistics \(ONS\)](#)

If you do not have any relevant data, please provide the reason why.

*Note that the boxes will expand as required

Guidance: What to include in assessing Health & Wellbeing Impact:

Please tick (✓) all the relevant boxes that apply:	<p>Overall impact: In this section you will need to consider and note whether the proposal could have an overall impact on, or implications for, people’s health and wellbeing or any factors which determine people’s health.</p>
Positive	How will the activity help address inequalities in health?
Neutral	Include here a brief outline of what could be done to enhance the positive impacts and, where possible, mitigate for the negative impacts.
Negative	<p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">*Note that the boxes will expand as required</p> <p>Do you consider that a more in-depth HIA is required as a result of this brief assessment? Please tick (✓) the relevant box</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>

Evidence: In this section you will need to outline in more detail how you came to your conclusions above:

- What is the nature of the impact?
- Is the impact **positive** or **negative**? It is possible for an activity to have **both positive and negative impacts**. Consider here whether people will be able to access the service being offered; improve or maintain healthy lifestyles; improve their opportunities for employment/income; whether and how it will affect the environment in which they live (housing, access to parks & green space); what the impact on the family, social support and community networks might be
- What can be done to mitigate the negative impacts and/or enhance the positive impacts?
- If you think there is a **neutral impact**, or the impact is not known, please provide a brief reason why this is the case.
- What is the likelihood of the impact? Will the impact(s) be in weeks, months or years? In some cases the short-term risks to health may be worth the longer term benefits.
- Will the proposal affect different groups of people in different ways? A proposal that is likely to benefit one section of the community may not benefit others and could lead to inequalities in health.

Please use the Health & Wellbeing Impact Tool in Appendix 2 as a guide/checklist to assess the potential wider determinants of health impacts.

This tool will help guide your thinking as to what factors affect people’s health and wellbeing, such as social support, their housing conditions, access to transport, employment, education, crime and disorder and environmental factors. It is not an exhaustive list, merely a tool to guide your assessment; there may be other factors specific to your activity.

Some questions you may wish to ask include:

- Will the activity impact on people’s ability to socialise, potentially leading to social isolation?
- Will the activity affect a person’s income and/or have an effect on their housing status?
- Is the activity likely to cause the recipient of a service more or less stress?
- Will any change in the service take into account different needs, such as those with learning difficulties?
- Will the activity affect the health and wellbeing of persons not directly related to the service/activity, such as carers, family members, other residents living nearby?
- If there is a short-term negative effect, what will be done to minimise the impact as much as possible?

- Are the longer-term impacts positive or negative? What will be done to either promote the positive effects or minimise the negative effects?
- Do the longer term positive outcomes outweigh the short term impacts?

*Note that the boxes will expand as required

Sources used: In this section you should list all sources of the evidence you used to assess the impact of your activity. This could include, e.g.:

Information on the population affected

- Routinely collected local statistics (e.g. quality of life, health status, unemployment, crime, air quality, educational attainment, transport etc.)
- Local research/ Surveys of local conditions
- Community profiles

Wider Evidence

- Published Research, including evidence about similar proposals implemented elsewhere (e.g. Case Studies).
- Predictions from local or national models
- Locally commissioned research by statutory/voluntary/private organisations

Expert Opinion

- Views of residents and professionals with local knowledge and insight

*Note that the boxes will expand as required

Guidance: Outcome of the Assessment

On reflection, what is your overall assessment of the activity?

The purpose of conducting this assessment is to offer an opportunity to think, reflect and **improve** the proposed activity. It will make sure that the Council can evidence that it has considered its due regard to equality and health & wellbeing to its best ability.

It is not expected that all proposals will be immediately without negative impacts! However, where these arise, what actions can be taken to mitigate against potential negative effects, or further promote the positive impacts?

Please tick one of the 3 boxes in this section to indicate whether you think:

1. all equality and health impacts are adequately addressed in the activity – proceed with your activity pending all other relevant approval processes
2. the assessment identified some negative impacts which could be addressed – please complete the Action Plan in Section 4.
3. If the assessment reveals some significant concerns, this is the time to stop and re-think, making sure that we spend our Council resources wisely and fairly. There is no shame in stopping a proposal.

*Note that the boxes will expand as required

Guidance: Action Plan

For each protected characteristic/health & wellbeing impact where an impact on people or their lives has been identified, complete one row of the action plan. You can add as many further rows as required.

State whether the impact is Positive or Negative

Briefly outline the actions that can be taken to mitigate against the negative impact or further enhance a positive impact. These actions could be to make changes to the activity itself (service, proposal, strategy etc.) or to make contingencies/alterations in the setting/environment where the activity will take place.

For example, might staff need additional training in communicating effectively with people with learning difficulties, if a new service is opened specifically targeting those people? Is access to the service fair and equitable? What will the impact on other service users be? How can we ensure equity of access to the service by all users? Will any signage need changing? Does the building where the service being delivered comply with disability regulations?

Guidance: Review

Changes happen all the time! A service/strategy/policy/activity that is appropriate at one time, may no longer be appropriate as the environment around us changes. This may be changes in our population, growth and makeup, legislative changes, environmental changes or socio-political changes.

Although we can't predict what's going to happen in the future, a review is recommended to ensure that what we are delivering as a Council is still the best use of our limited resources. The timescale for review will be dependent on the scale of the activity.

A major financial investment may require a review every 2-3 years for a large scale regeneration project over 10-15 years.

A small policy change may require a review in 6 months to assess whether there are any unintended outcomes of such a change.

Please indicate here how frequently it is expected to review your activity and a brief justification as to why this timescale is recommended.

Appendix 2. Health & Wellbeing Impact Tool

Will the activity/service/policy/procedure affect any of the following characteristics? Please tick/check the boxes below
The following are a range of considerations that might help you to complete the assessment.

Lifestyle YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>	Personal circumstances YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>	Access to services/facilities/amenities YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Diet <input type="checkbox"/> Exercise and physical activity <input type="checkbox"/> Smoking <input type="checkbox"/> Exposure to passive smoking <input type="checkbox"/> Alcohol intake <input type="checkbox"/> Dependency on prescription drugs <input type="checkbox"/> Illicit drug and substance use <input type="checkbox"/> Risky Sexual behaviour <input type="checkbox"/> Other health-related behaviours, such as tooth-brushing, bathing, and wound care	<input type="checkbox"/> Structure and cohesion of family unit <input type="checkbox"/> Parenting <input type="checkbox"/> Childhood development <input type="checkbox"/> Life skills <input type="checkbox"/> Personal safety <input type="checkbox"/> Employment status <input type="checkbox"/> Working conditions <input type="checkbox"/> Level of income, including benefits <input type="checkbox"/> Level of disposable income <input type="checkbox"/> Housing tenure <input type="checkbox"/> Housing conditions <input type="checkbox"/> Educational attainment <input type="checkbox"/> Skills levels including literacy and numeracy	<input type="checkbox"/> to Employment opportunities <input type="checkbox"/> to Workplaces <input type="checkbox"/> to Housing <input type="checkbox"/> to Shops (to supply basic needs) <input type="checkbox"/> to Community facilities <input type="checkbox"/> to Public transport <input type="checkbox"/> to Education <input type="checkbox"/> to Training and skills development <input type="checkbox"/> to Healthcare <input type="checkbox"/> to Social services <input type="checkbox"/> to Childcare <input type="checkbox"/> to Respite care <input type="checkbox"/> to Leisure and recreation services and facilities
Page 85 Social Factors YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Social contact <input type="checkbox"/> Social support <input type="checkbox"/> Neighbourliness <input type="checkbox"/> Participation in the community <input type="checkbox"/> Membership of community groups <input type="checkbox"/> Reputation of community/area <input type="checkbox"/> Participation in public affairs <input type="checkbox"/> Level of crime and disorder <input type="checkbox"/> Fear of crime and disorder <input type="checkbox"/> Level of antisocial behaviour <input type="checkbox"/> Fear of antisocial behaviour <input type="checkbox"/> Discrimination <input type="checkbox"/> Fear of discrimination <input type="checkbox"/> Public safety measures <input type="checkbox"/> Road safety measures	Economic Factors YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Creation of wealth <input type="checkbox"/> Distribution of wealth <input type="checkbox"/> Retention of wealth in local area/economy <input type="checkbox"/> Distribution of income <input type="checkbox"/> Business activity <input type="checkbox"/> Job creation <input type="checkbox"/> Availability of employment opportunities <input type="checkbox"/> Quality of employment opportunities <input type="checkbox"/> Availability of education opportunities <input type="checkbox"/> Quality of education opportunities <input type="checkbox"/> Availability of training and skills development opportunities <input type="checkbox"/> Quality of training and skills development opportunities <input type="checkbox"/> Technological development <input type="checkbox"/> Amount of traffic congestion	Environmental Factors YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Air quality <input type="checkbox"/> Water quality <input type="checkbox"/> Soil quality/Level of contamination/Odour <input type="checkbox"/> Noise levels <input type="checkbox"/> Vibration <input type="checkbox"/> Hazards <input type="checkbox"/> Land use <input type="checkbox"/> Natural habitats <input type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape, including green and open spaces <input type="checkbox"/> Townscape, including civic areas and public realm <input type="checkbox"/> Use/consumption of natural resources <input type="checkbox"/> Energy use: CO2/other greenhouse gas emissions <input type="checkbox"/> Solid waste management <input type="checkbox"/> Public transport infrastructure

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**ENVIRONMENT OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY SUB COMMITTEE
30 NOVEMBER 2021**

Subject Heading:	Traffic & Parking Safety Schemes Update 2021_22.
SLT Lead:	Councillor Osman Dervish
Report Author and contact details:	Diane Bourne diane.bourne@havering.gov.uk
Policy context:	London Borough of Havering's Highways Improvement Plan (HIP), Transport for London's (TfLs) Local Implementation Plan (LIP) and S106 / CIL (Developer) Funded Traffic and Parking Road Safety Schemes Overview for 2021/22
Financial summary:	N/A

The subject matter of this report deals with the following Council Objectives

Communities making Havering	[X]
Places making Havering	[X]
Opportunities making Havering	[X]
Connections making Havering	[X]

SUMMARY

- 1.1 In line with Transport for London's (TfL's) actions for local authorities in London, the Mayor's Transport Strategy (MTS) sets out objectives including healthy streets and provision of a good transport experience as key parts of the MTS policy framework. The Local Implementation Plan (LIP) is an allocation of funding to the London boroughs by TfL to spend on projects that support the MTS and shape London's social and economic development to encourage active travel and make provisions for both walking and cycling.
- 1.2 Vision Zero is a part of the MTS and is an initiative first introduced in Sweden in 1997. Vision Zero is an action plan which focuses particularly on reducing road danger on our road network, by implementing schemes which will reduce crashes and improve road safety.

- 1.3 The council recognises there are additional measures that could be implemented to improve the environmental aspects of areas in Havering to improve road safety to reduce casualties of all road users on both Transport for London Road Network (TLRN) and borough roads, especially in the vicinity of schools.
- 1.4 Havering is investing significant levels of its' LIP funding on physical infrastructure measures to encourage modal shift. A substantial element of LIP funding is also spent on measures focused on securing behaviour change and presenting alternative travel choices for journeys.
- 1.5 These measures often encompass educational initiatives delivered in schools, to businesses and other community groups to encourage people to consider making choices involving smarter travel and road safety education initiatives. The aim of these is to encourage people to walk, cycle or use public transport to/from their destination and ultimately see a reduction in journeys by private vehicles.
- 1.6 School Street schemes which are funded by TfL offer a proactive solution for school communities to tackle air pollution, poor health, and road danger reduction. A School Street scheme will encourage a healthier lifestyle, active travel to school for families and lead to a better local environment. These schemes are a current Council priority as they are mainly self-enforcing with the use of closed-circuit television (CCTV) at timed closures points operational during school drop off and pick up times.
- 1.7 Following on from the EOSSC meeting held on 21st July 2021 this report sets out the types of safety schemes implemented since financial year 2015/2016, KPI details (where available) and before and after speed data to ascertain if safety has improved. Details of which can be found in Appendices A and B which are appended to this report.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 2.0 To acknowledge the contents of this report which provides further information on the success of implemented safety schemes since financial year 2015/2016 to the Environment Overview & Scrutiny Sub Committee.

REPORT DETAIL

- 3.0 The Council receives funding in several ways. The Local Implementation Plan (LIP) money is allocated TFL to spend on projects that support the Mayor's Transport Strategy. Financial support is provided for schemes to improve transport networks such as principal road maintenance, school streets, moving traffic contraventions, bridge strengthening, neighbourhoods and supporting measures, traffic signal modernisation for sites on borough roads and major schemes. More details of LIP funding are provided under item 4 below.
- 3.1 Part of the developer agreement includes conditions for allocations of S106 / CIL money, which is funding made to the council by developers when there may be a

requirement for the council to adopt roads or carry out the legal process for implementing parking controls. These allocations are mainly required to mitigate the impact of, or support, the development.

3.2 The council also allocates capital funding for approved schemes such as the Highways' Improvement Plan (HIP) where investment is allocated to make improvements on borough's roads, footpaths and street lights.

4.0 Local Implementation Plan

4.1 A Local Implementation Plan (LIP) is a statutory document prepared under Section 145 of the Greater London Authority (GLA) Act 1999. Its purpose is to set out to Transport for London (TfL) how Havering intends to deliver the Mayor of London's Transport Strategy (MTS) at a local level.

4.2 A LIP is required if the Council is to receive annual financial funding from TfL. The Mayor of London intends that this financial support will allow the borough to implement schemes to improve the transport network in line with Mayoral requirements and regarding local circumstances, priorities, and resources.

4.3 A key part of the LIP is the three-year delivery plan which sets out:

- a) how the Council intends to spend indicative allocations received from the Mayor of London.
- b) broad packages of schemes that would be delivered over specific time periods.

4.4 The Council's LIP was approved by the Deputy Mayor for Transport in June 2019 and the three-year delivery plan contained within it covers the years 2019/20, 2020/21 and 2021/22.

4.5 Under normal circumstances, every year, the Council must make a LIP Annual Spending Submission (ASS) to TfL to secure funding for transportation initiatives and programmes that will be delivered across the Borough in the following financial year. Each year boroughs are given indicative funding allocations based on a funding formula, and the purpose of the funding submission is to set out how that funding will be spent.

4.6 TfL annually advises London Boroughs on how to develop their spending submissions based on its LIP funding guidance and the requirements for this include:

- a) Supporting the Mayor's Healthy Streets Initiative and the important Vision Zero road safety initiative.
- b) Encourage measures that affect significant modal shift from the private car to walking, cycling and public transport in line with the overarching objective of the MTS.

- c) Reflect the Mayor's three core priorities of Healthy Streets and Healthy People, A Good Public Transport Experience, and New Homes and Jobs as set out in the Mayor's Transport Strategy.
- d) Work towards delivering LIP targets as set out in borough Local Implementation Plans (LIP3).
- e) Reflect the Council's own priorities and strategies and objectives as set out in our Local Implementation Plan (LIP), and other strategies such as the Council's emerging Local Plan.

5.0 Funding during Covid 19 Pandemic

5.1 The last 18 months have seen a marked change in the way in which TfL allocates funding to London Boroughs. TfL has received three government bailouts since the start of the Pandemic. This is because TfL is reliant of revenue it generates through passengers using public transport. Given the significant reduction in passenger transport use for a substantial period of the last 18 months, this has affected the level of revenue that gets generated for TfL. As result the government has had to provide TfL with financial assistance.

5.2 The most recent financial settlements cover the period 1st June to 11th December where TfL has received £1.08 billion from the Government. TfL is not able to confirm how much funding will be available form 11 December for the rest of the year or for next financial year. The make planning work, and committing action to members and residents impossible. It is not yet known what schemes will be delivered over the next few months.

5.3 Typically, the council received £1.5m per year from TfL to deliver LIP schemes and initiatives. So for this financial year the council has only received £110k. Virtually all funding for physical work on the network has been withdrawn.

5.4 Members will appreciate that is has not been possible to deliver the anticipated programme of works and this has led to disappointment, and some concern where safety schemes have not been able to be undertaken.

5.5 Financial Summary Details were submitted to the EOSSC on 21st July 2021 and detailed in Traffic Safety Schemes Presentation in Appendix A, which is appended to this report for ease of reference

6.0 Scheme implementation update

6.1 At the EOSSC on 21st July 2021 it was agreed that officers would present details of the traffic and safety schemes which had been implemented in the last five years to ascertain their success and details of this are provided in Appendix B.

6.2 The delivery of Havering's casualty reduction programme can be seen in TfL's Traffic Accident Diary System (TADS) data which shows Killed and Seriously Injured (KSI) levels before and after a scheme has been implemented. The table below provides details of schemes which have been delivered through Havering's LIP programme on roads which all have a posted speed limit of 30mph.

6.3 The implementation of various traffic and safety schemes have shown significant benefits regarding the safety of the road network, and they have resulted in a notable

reduction in both speeds and KSIs. The tables below provide a summary of the data gathered but more detailed tables are provided in Appendix B to this report.

6.4 Accident trends tend to be quite fluid and officers undertaking feasibility works would look at five-year averages. The table below confirms that in addition to the reduction in KSIs the average driver speed has in the majority of cases reduced. However, in reality one incident can make both speeds and accident data appear to be higher than they actually are.

6.5 Since 2016 there has been a significant decrease in accidents on our Havering roads compared to projects from trends prior to the safety interventions being introduced. A more detailed overview of the before and after KSI and speed data (where available) for schemes implemented since financial year 2015/2016 is detailed in Appendix B.

IMPLICATIONS AND RISKS

Financial implications and risks: This is an update report only to show the success of schemes already implemented which means that all implications were considered during their respective approval processes for each scheme prior to implementation.

Legal implications and risks: There are no legal implications as a result of this report which is for information only.

Human Resources implications and risks: This is an update report only to show the success of schemes already implemented which means that all implications were considered during their respective approval processes for each scheme prior to implementation.

Equalities implications and risks: This is an update report only to show the success of schemes already implemented which means that all implications were considered during their respective approval processes for each scheme prior to implementation.

Business Partners: This is an update report only to show the success of schemes already implemented which means that all implications were considered during their respective approval processes for each scheme prior to implementation.

Appendices

Appendix A
Traffic Safety Schemes Financial Summary 2021_22 Presentation
Submitted to EOSSC on 21st July 2021

Appendix B
Speed and Killed and Seriously Injured (KSI) Data for
Traffic Safety Schemes Implemented between 2016 and 2021

BACKGROUND PAPERS

- Local Implementation Plan (LIP) and Local Development Framework and Strategic Transport.
https://www.havering.gov.uk/downloads/download/728/havering_local_implementation_plan_transport_strategy
- Mayor's Transport Strategy (MTS) and Transport for London (TfL)
<https://tfl.gov.uk/corporate/about-tfl/the-mayors-transport-strategy>
- TfL's Collstats data and interim monitoring Traffic Accident Data (TAD) data to end December 2018. (Restricted access).
- Crashmap (Worldwide access).

Traffic and Parking Safety Schemes 2021_22.

Appendix A

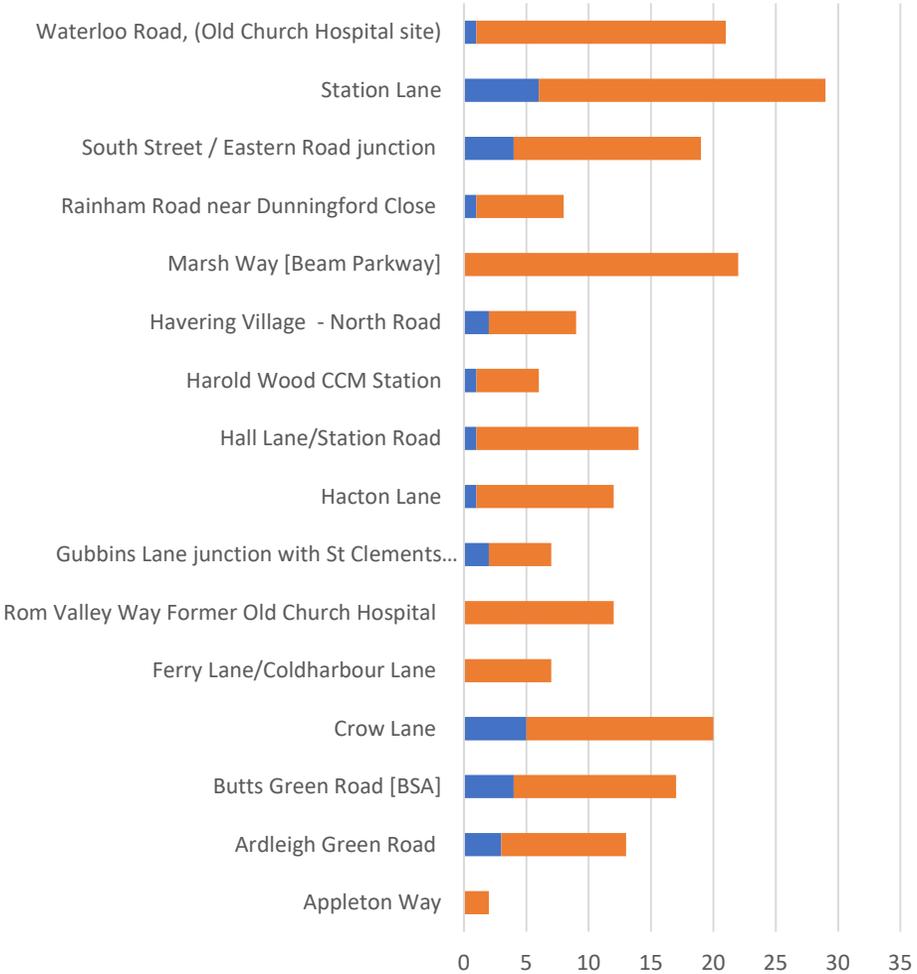
Killed or Seriously Injured Road Traffic Accidents (KSIs) and
Financial Summary Details

Traffic and Parking Safety Schemes 2021_22 - Financial Summary Details
 (Please note TBC = Item has recently been added to the programme but funding stream has yet to be identified)

Traffic and Safety Schemes by Ward													Number of KSIs by Ward		Funding Streams by Ward			
Ward	Traffic Safety Schemes	Speed Reduction Schemes	HGV Safety Scheme Investigations	LIP Funded School Streets Safety Schemes	Moving Traffic Contavention Safety Schemes	Total Number of Schemes in Each Ward	Killed or Seriously Injured Road Traffic Accidents (KSIs)	Slight Injury Road Traffic Accidents	Funding Stream TBC	Funding Stream TfL LIP	Funding Stream S106 / CIL	Funding Stream HIP						
Borough-wide	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0						
Brooklands	1	2	1	0	0	4	7	29	1	0	1	2						
Brooklands & Romford Town	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	20	0	1	0	0						
Cranham	0	1	1	2	0	4	7	45	0	4	0	0						
Elm Park	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Emerson Park	2	2	1	0	0	5	9	32	3	1	1	0						
Gooshays	0	1	1	0	0	2	4	24	1	0	1	0						
Hacton	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1						
Harold Hill	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Harold Wood	2	2	1	0	1	6	3	35	3	2	1	0						
Havering Park	1	1	0	0	0	2	7	34	1	1	0	0						
Heaton	0	1	1	0	0	2	4	16	2	0	0	0						
Hornchurch	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	0						
Hylands	0	1	1	0	1	3	1	2	2	1	0	0						
Hylands & St Andrews	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Mawneys	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	0	0						
Pettits	0	2	0	0	1	3	5	26	2	0	1	0						
Rainham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Rainham & Wennington	2	1	1	0	2	6	4	38	2	2	2	0						
Romford	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	0						
Romford Town	2	9	0	0	4	15	10	66	8	6	1	0						
Romford Town & Hylands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
South Hornchurch	1	1	1	0	4	7	6	91	1	6	0	0						
Squirrels Heath	0	1	0	1	1	3	4	10	1	2	0	0						
St Andrews	3	3	0	0	1	7	10	67	2	5	0	0						
St Andrews and Elm Park	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Upminster	1	2	1	9	0	13	12	56	3	10	0	0						
TOTALS	16	35	11	14	15	91	94	596	35	45	8	3						

Traffic Safety Schemes							
Location	Ward	Type of Safety Scheme	Killed or Seriously Injured Road Traffic Accidents (KSIs)	Slight Injury Road Traffic Accidents	Funding Stream TBC	Funding Stream TfL LIP	Funding Stream S106
Appleton Way	St Andrews	Pedestrian Safety	0	2			
Ardleigh Green Road	Emerson Park	Accident Reduction	3	10			
Butts Green Road [BSA]	Emerson Park	BSA	4	13			
Crow Lane	Brooklands	Pedestrian Safety	5	15			
Ferry Lane/Coldharbour Lane	Rainham & Wennington	Pedestrian Safety	0	7			
Rom Valley Way Former Old Church Hospital	Romford Town	Pedestrian Safety	0	12			
Gubbins Lane junction with St Clements Avenue	Harold Wood	Pedestrian Safety	2	5			
Hacton Lane	St Andrews	Accident Reduction	1	11			
Hall Lane/Station Road	Upminster	Accident Reduction	1	13			
Harold Wood CCM Station	Harold Wood	Pedestrian Safety	1	5			
Havering Village - North Road	Havering Park	Speeding	2	7			
Marsh Way [Beam Parkway]	South Hornchurch	Bus Stop Accessibility	0	22			
Rainham Road near Dunningford Close	Rainham & Wennington	Pedestrian Safety	1	7			
South Street / Eastern Road junction	Romford Town	Accident Reduction	4	15			
Station Lane	St Andrews	Accident Reduction	6	23			
Waterloo Road, (Old Church Hospital site)	Brooklands & Romford Town	Pedestrian Safety	1	20			
		Total KSIs	31	187			

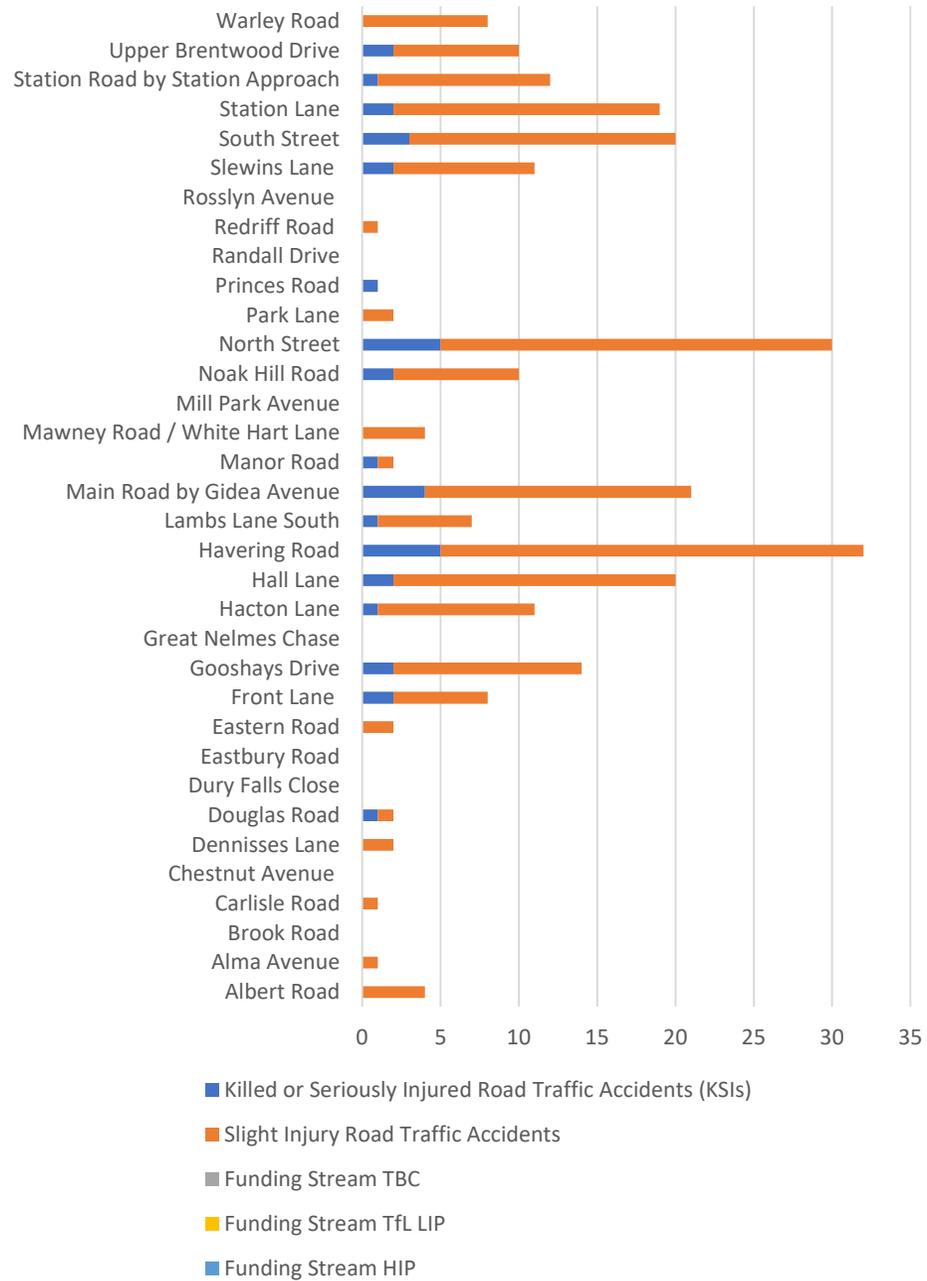
Traffic Safety Schemes



- Killed or Seriously Injured Road Traffic Accidents (KSIs)
- Slight Injury Road Traffic Accidents
- Funding Stream TBC
- Funding Stream TfL LIP
- Funding Stream S106
- Funding Stream

Speed Reduction Schemes						
Location	Ward	Killed or Seriously Injured Road Traffic Accidents (KSIs)	Slight Injury Road Traffic Accidents	Funding Stream TBC	Funding Stream TfL LIP	Funding Stream HIP
20mph Zones	Boroughwide					
Albert Road	Romford Town	0	4			
Alma Avenue	Hornchurch	0	1			
Brook Road	Pettits	0	0			
Carlisle Road	Romford Town	0	1			
Chestnut Avenue	Hylands	0	0			
Dennisses Lane	Upminster	0	2			
Douglas Road	Romford Town	1	1			
Dury Falls Close	Hornchurch	0	0			
Eastbury Road	Romford Town	0	0			
Eastern Road	Romford Town	0	2			
Front Lane	Brooklands	2	6			
Gooshays Drive	Gooshays	2	12			
Great Nelmes Chase	Emerson Park	0	0			
Hacton Lane	St Andrews	1	10			
Hall Lane	Cranham	2	18			
Havering Road	Havering Park	5	27			
Lambs Lane South	Rainham & Wennington	1	6			
Main Road by Gidea Avenue	South Hornchurch	4	17			
Manor Road	Romford Town	1	1			
Mawney Road / White Hart Lane	Brooklands	0	4			
Mill Park Avenue	St Andrews	0	0			
Noak Hill Road	Heaton	2	8			
North Street	Pettits	5	25			
Park Lane	Romford Town	0	2			
Princes Road	Romford Town	1	0			
Randall Drive	Hacton	0	0			
Redriff Road	Mawneys	0	1			
Rosslyn Avenue	Harold Wood	0	0			
Slewins Lane	Emerson Park	2	9			
South Street	Romford Town	3	17			
Station Lane	St Andrews	2	17			
Station Road by Station Approach	Upminster	1	11			
Upper Brentwood Drive	Squirrels Heath	2	8			
Warley Road	Harold Wood	0	8			
	Total KSIs	37	218			

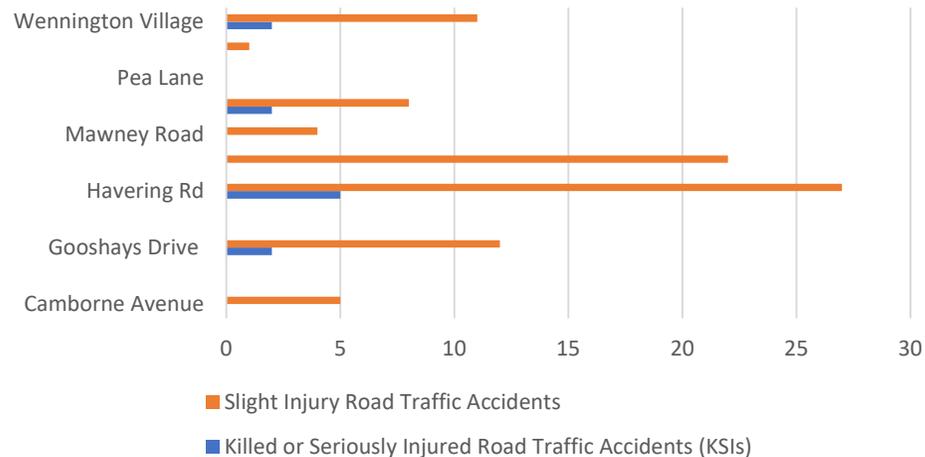
Speed Reduction Schemes



HGV Safety Scheme Investigations

Location	Ward	Description	Killed or Seriously Injured Road Traffic Accidents (KSIs)	Slight Injury Road Traffic Accidents	Funding Stream TBC	Funding Stream TfL LIP	Funding Stream S106	Funding Stream HIP
Camborne Avenue	Harold Wood	7.5t Weight Limit	0	5				
Chestnut Avenue	Hylands	7.5t Weight Limit	0	0				
Gooshays Drive	Gooshays	7.5t Weight Limit	2	12				
Great Nelmes Chase	Emerson Park	7.5t Weight Limit	0	0				
Havering Rd	Cranham	Traffic Calming	5	27				
Marsh Way	South Hornchurch	Traffic Calming	0	22				
Mawney Road	Brooklands	7.5t Weight Limit	0	4				
Noak Hill Road	Heaton	7.5t Weight Limit	2	8				
Pea Lane	Upminster	7.5t Weight Limit	0	0				
Redriff Road	Mawneys	7.5t Weight Limit	0	1				
Wennington Village	Rainham & Wennington	7.5t Weight Limit	2	11				
Total KSIs			11	90				

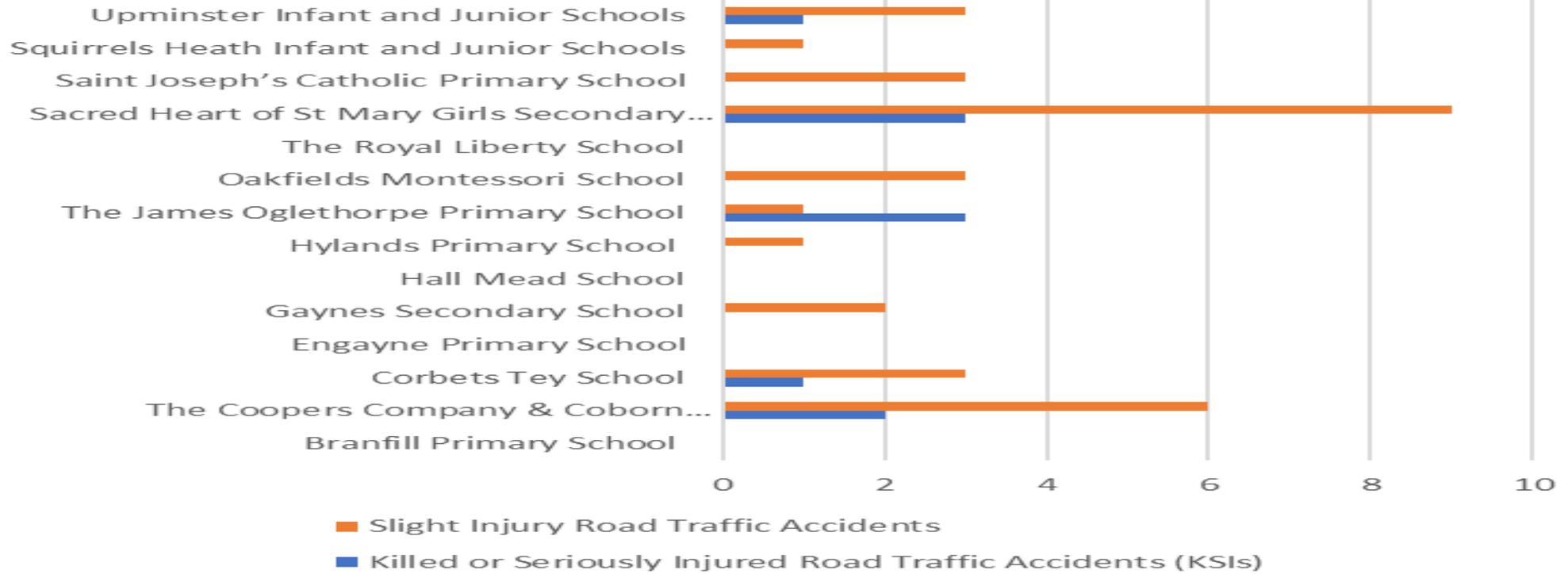
HGV Safety Scheme Investigations



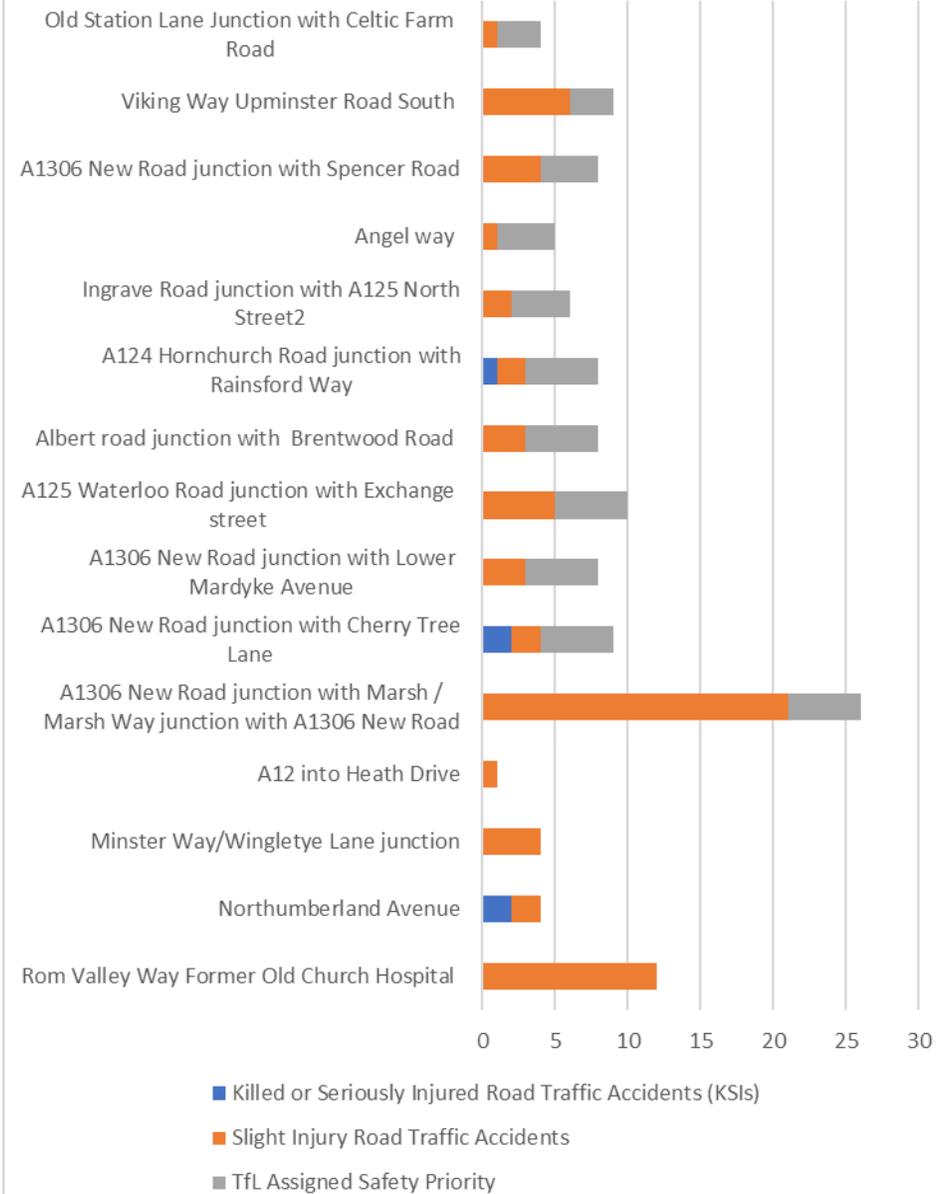
LIP Funded School Streets Safety Schemes

School Name	Location	Ward	Killed or Seriously Injured Road Traffic Accidents (KSIs)	Slight Injury Road Traffic Accidents
Branfill Primary School	Cedar Avenue	Upminster	0	0
The Coopers Company & Coborn Secondary School	St. Mary's Lane	Upminster	2	6
Corbets Tey School	Harwood Hall Lane	Upminster	1	3
Engayne Primary School	Severn Drive	Cranham	0	0
Gaynes Secondary School	Cranston Park Avenue	Upminster	0	2
Hall Mead School	Marlborough Gardens	Cranham	0	0
Hylands Primary School	Benjamin Close	Romford	0	1
The James Oglethorpe Primary School	St. Mary's Lane	Upminster	3	1
Oakfields Montessori School	Harwood Hall Lane	Upminster	0	3
The Royal Liberty School	South Drive	Squirrels Heath	0	0
Sacred Heart of St Mary Girls Secondary School	St. Mary's Lane	Upminster	3	9
Saint Joseph's Catholic Primary School	St. Mary's Lane	Upminster	0	3
Squirrels Heath Infant and Junior Schools	Salisbury Road	Romford	0	1
Upminster Infant and Junior Schools	St. Mary's Lane	Upminster	1	3
		Total KSIs	10	32

LIP Funded School Streets Safety Schemes



Moving Traffic Contavention Safety Schemes



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Traffic and Safety Schemes Update 2021_22.

Appendix B

**Killed or Seriously Injured (KSIs) Road Traffic Accidents and
Traffic Speed Data Comparisons**

Highways, Traffic and Parking receives funding in several ways. The Local Implementation Plan (LIP) money is allocated by the Department for Transport (DfT) to the London boroughs, via TFL, to spend on projects that support the Mayor's Transport Strategy. Financial support is provided for schemes to improve transport networks such as principal road maintenance, school streets, moving traffic contraventions, bridge strengthening, neighbourhoods and supporting measures, traffic signal modernisation for sites on borough roads and major schemes.

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At the EOSSC on 21st July 2021 it was agreed that officers would present details of the traffic and safety schemes which had been implemented in the last five years to ascertain their success and details of this are provided in this Appendix B document.

The delivery of Havering's casualty reduction programme can be seen in TfL's Traffic Accident Diary System (TADS) data which shows KSI levels before and after a scheme has been implemented. The table below provides details of schemes which have been delivered through Havering's LIP programme on roads which all have a posted speed limit of 30mph.

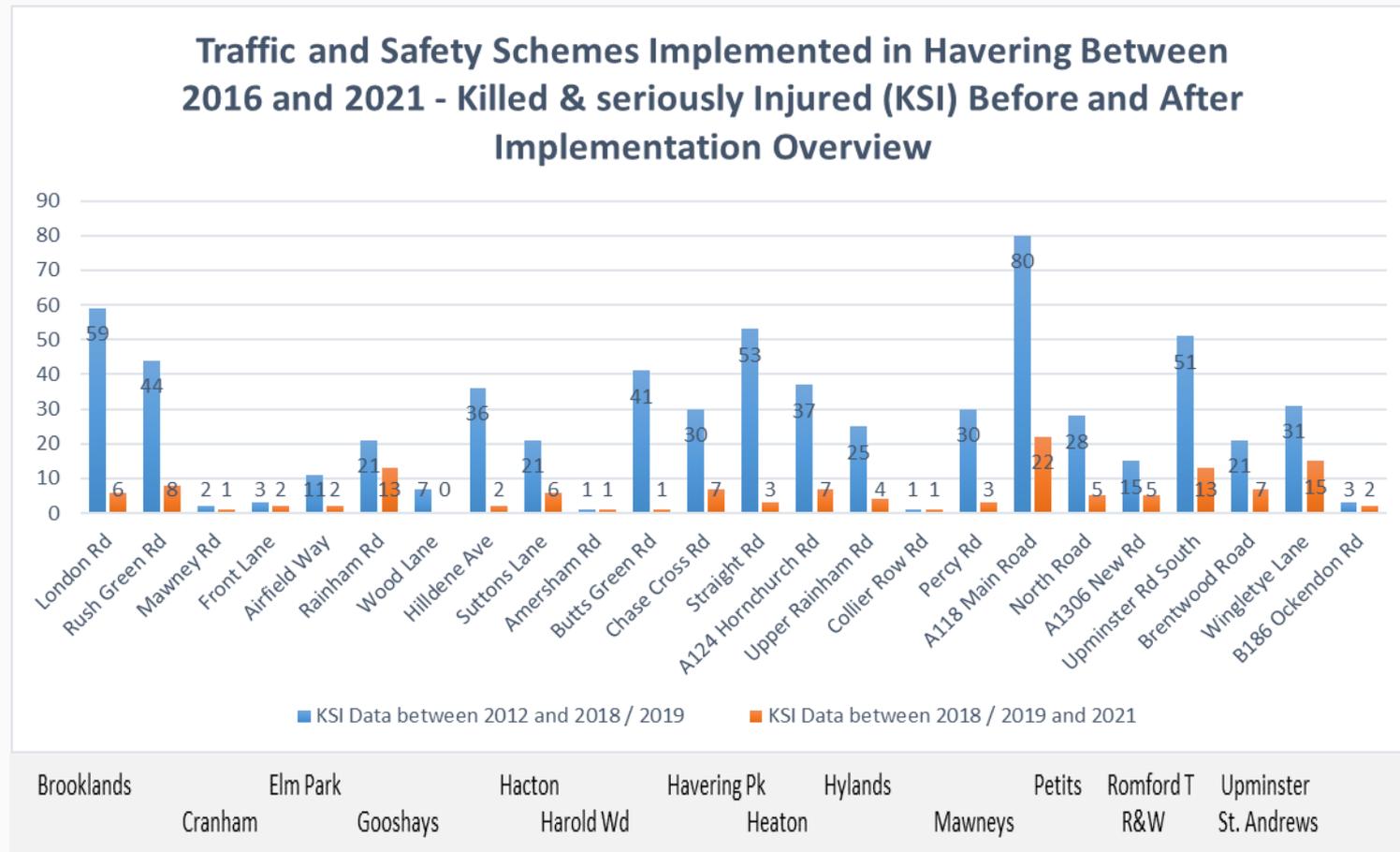
The implementation of various traffic and safety schemes have shown significant benefits regarding the safety of the road network, and they have resulted in a notable reduction in both speeds and KSIs and the following four slides provide more details of these results.

Page 108
Accident trends tend to be quite fluid and officers undertaking feasibility works would look at five-year averages. The table below confirms that in addition to the reduction in KSIs the average driver speed has in the majority of cases reduced. However, in reality one incident can make both speeds and accident data appear to be higher than they actually are.

Since 2016 there has been a significant decrease in accidents on our Havering roads compared to projects from trends prior to the safety interventions being introduced. A more detailed overview of the before and after KSI and speed data (where available) for schemes implemented since financial year 2015/2016 is provided in the following slides.

The below table provides before and after KSI data for schemes implemented in Havering since financial year 2015/2016.

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KSI and speed data for schemes implemented since financial year 2015/2016

The following slides give a more detailed overview by ward of the before and after KSI and speed data (where available) for schemes implemented since financial year 2015/2016.

Brooklands Ward - Speed and KSI Data for Traffic Safety Schemes implemented between 2016 to 2021

Ward	Location	Mean Speeds between 2012 and 2018 / 2019	Mean Speeds between 2018 / 2019 and 2021	85th %ile Speeds between 2012 and 2018 / 2019	85th %ile between 2018 / 2019 and 2021	KSI Data between 2012 and 2018 / 2019	KSI Data between 2018 / 2019 and 2021
Brooklands	London Rd Eastbound	29.4	28.3	33.1	31.7	59.0	6.0
	London Rd Westbound	29.0	27.6	33.3	31.1		
	Rush Green Rd Eastbound	24.9	22.6	29.5	27.0	44.0	8.0
	Rush Green Rd Westbound	26.6	24.5	30.6	28.1		
	Mawney Rd Eastbound	26.5	24.2	30.6	29.4	2.0	1.0
	Mawney Rd Westbound	26.9	25.1	32.0	29.6		

Cranham Ward - Speed and KSI Data for Traffic Safety Schemes implemented between 2016 to 2021

Ward	Location	Mean Speeds between 2012 and 2018 / 2019	Mean Speeds between 2018 / 2019 and 2021	85th %ile Speeds between 2012 and 2018 / 2019	85th %ile between 2018 / 2019 and 2021	KSI Data between 2012 and 2018 / 2019	KSI Data between 2018 / 2019 and 2021
Cranham	Front Lane Northbound	27.7	26.4	33.2	30.8	3.0	2.0
	Front Lane Southbound	28.9	28.2	33.6	32.8		

**Elm Park Ward - Speed and KSI Data for Traffic Safety Schemes
implemented between 2016 to 2021**

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Ward	Location	Mean Speeds between 2012 and 2018 / 2019	Mean Speeds between 2018 / 2019 and 2021	85th %ile Speeds between 2012 and 2018 / 2019	85th %ile between 2018 / 2019 and 2021	KSI Data between 2012 and 2018 / 2019	KSI Data between 2018 / 2019 and 2021
Elm Park	Airfield Way Northbound	30.5	29.1	34.7	33.3	11.0	2.0
	Airfield Way Southbound	29.9	29.4	33.6	34.2		
	Rainham Rd Northbound	24.0	28.3	29.1	31.8	21.0	13.0
	Rainham Rd Southbound	27.3	27.3	31.3	30.9		
	Wood Lane Eastbound	25.3	23.1	29.1	27.7	7.0	0.0
	Wood Lane Westbound	27.1	24.1	31.5	27.9		

Gooshays Ward - Speed and KSI Data for Traffic Safety Schemes implemented between 2016 to 2021

Ward	Location	Mean Speeds between 2012 and 2018 / 2019	Mean Speeds between 2018 / 2019 and 2021	85th %ile Speeds between 2012 and 2018 / 2019	85th %ile between 2018 / 2019 and 2021	KSI Data between 2012 and 2018 / 2019	KSI Data between 2018 / 2019 and 2021
Gooshays	Hilldene Ave Eastbound	28.1	23.4	32.7	28.7	36.0	2.0
	Hilldene Ave Westbound	27.9	25.2	32.4	29.4		

Hacton Ward - Speed and KSI Data for Traffic Safety Schemes implemented between 2016 to 2021

Ward	Location	Mean Speeds between 2012 and 2018 / 2019	Mean Speeds between 2018 / 2019 and 2021	85th %ile Speeds between 2012 and 2018 / 2019	85th %ile between 2018 / 2019 and 2021	KSI Data between 2012 and 2018 / 2019	KSI Data between 2018 / 2019 and 2021
Hacton	Suttons Lane Northbound	26.8	27.9	31.1	32.6	21.0	6.0
	Suttons Lane Southbound	28.5	28.7	32.9	33.5		

Harold Wood Ward - Speed and KSI Data for Traffic Safety Schemes implemented between 2016 to 2021

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Ward	Location	Mean Speeds between 2012 and 2018 / 2019	Mean Speeds between 2018 / 2019 and 2021	85th %ile Speeds between 2012 and 2018 / 2019	85th %ile between 2018 / 2019 and 2021	KSI Data between 2012 and 2018 / 2019	KSI Data between 2018 / 2019 and 2021
Harold Wood	Amersham Rd Northbound	19.6	23.4	25.1	28.7	1.0	1.0
	Amersham Rd Southbound	20.1	25.2	25.3	29.4		
	Butts Green Rd Northbound	21.7	27.9	26.8	32.6	41.0	1.0
	Butts Green Rd Southbound	19.7	28.7	26.6	33.5		

Havering Park Ward - Speed and KSI Data for Traffic Safety Schemes implemented between 2016 to 2021

Ward	Location	Mean Speeds between 2012 and 2018 / 2019	Mean Speeds between 2018 / 2019 and 2021	85th %ile Speeds between 2012 and 2018 / 2019	85th %ile between 2018 / 2019 and 2021	KSI Data between 2012 and 2018 / 2019	KSI Data between 2018 / 2019 and 2021
Havering Park	Chase Cross Rd Eastbound	31.3	23.7	35.3	27.6	30.0	7.0
	Chase Cross Rd Westbound	30.2	21.5	34.4	27.1		

Heaton Ward - Speed and KSI Data for Traffic Safety Schemes implemented between 2016 to 2021

Ward	Location	Mean Speeds between 2012 and 2018 / 2019	Mean Speeds between 2018 / 2019 and 2021	85th %ile Speeds between 2012 and 2018 / 2019	85th %ile between 2018 / 2019 and 2021	KSI Data between 2012 and 2018 / 2019	KSI Data between 2018 / 2019 and 2021
Heaton	Straight Rd Northbound	29.2	28.1	33.6	33.2	53.0	3.0
	Straight Rd Southbound	28.7	26.8	33.6	31.9		

Hylands Ward - Speed and KSI Data for Traffic Safety Schemes implemented between 2016 to 2021

Ward	Location	Mean Speeds between 2012 and 2018 / 2019	Mean Speeds between 2018 / 2019 and 2021	85th %ile Speeds between 2012 and 2018 / 2019	85th %ile between 2018 / 2019 and 2021	KSI Data between 2012 and 2018 / 2019	KSI Data between 2018 / 2019 and 2021
Hylands	A124 Hornchurch Rd Northbound	26.5	26.6	31.8	31.6	37.0	7.0
	A124 Hornchurch Rd Southbound	27.4	27.2	34.2	32.7		
	Upper Rainham Rd Northbound	25.9	22.0	30.2	26.5	25.0	4.0
	Upper Rainham Rd Southbound	27.6	23.3	31.8	28.4		

Mawneys Ward - Speed and KSI Data for Traffic Safety Schemes implemented between 2016 to 2021

Ward	Location	Mean Speeds between 2012 and 2018 / 2019	Mean Speeds between 2018 / 2019 and 2021	85th %ile Speeds between 2012 and 2018 / 2019	85th %ile between 2018 / 2019 and 2021	KSI Data between 2012 and 2018 / 2019	KSI Data between 2018 / 2019 and 2021
Mawneys	Collier Row Rd Eastbound	22.4	24.3	29.3	29.4	1.0	1.0
	Collier Row Rd Westbound	22.7	25.3	27.5	29.8		
	Percy Rd Eastbound	26.8	17.3	33.3	21.3	30.0	3.0
	Percy Rd Westbound	27.7	16.9	34.0	22.2		

**Pettits Ward - Speed and KSI Data for Traffic Safety
Schemes implemented between 2016 to 2021**

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Ward	Location	Mean Speeds between 2012 and 2018 / 2019	Mean Speeds between 2018 / 2019 and 2021	85th %ile Speeds between 2012 and 2018 / 2019	85th %ile between 2018 / 2019 and 2021	KSI Data between 2012 and 2018 / 2019	KSI Data between 2018 / 2019 and 2021
Pettits	A118 Main Road Eastbound	26.2	24.1	31.8	29.7	80.0	22.0
	A118 Main Road Westbound	22.6	23.9	30.2	30.0		
	North Road Northbound	31.5	23.4	38.7	30.0	28.0	5.0
	North Road Southbound	29.1	26.1	39.1	31.4		

Rainham and Wennington Ward - Speed and KSI Data for Traffic Safety Schemes implemented between 2016 to

Ward	Location	Mean Speeds between 2012 and 2018 / 2019	Mean Speeds between 2018 / 2019 and 2021	85th %ile Speeds between 2012 and 2018 / 2019	85th %ile between 2018 / 2019 and 2021	KSI Data between 2012 and 2018 / 2019	KSI Data between 2018 / 2019 and 2021
Rainham and Wennington	A1306 New Rd Eastbound	23.6	24.5	28.2	31.0	15.0	5.0
	A1306 New Rd Westbound	22.2	22.4	28.4	28.9		
	Upminster Rd South Eastbound	27.3	19.7	32.0	23.7	21.0	7.0
	Upminster Rd South Westbound	26.9	19.1	31.8	24.1		

Romford Town Ward - Speed and KSI Data for Traffic Safety Schemes implemented between 2016 to 2021

Ward	Location	Mean Speeds between 2012 and 2018 / 2019	Mean Speeds between 2018 / 2019 and 2021	85th %ile Speeds between 2012 and 2018 / 2019	85th %ile between 2018 / 2019 and 2021	KSI Data between 2012 and 2018 / 2019	KSI Data between 2018 / 2019 and 2021
Romford Town	Brentwood Road Eastbound	24.0	28.6	30.0	33.8	51.0	13.0
	Brentwood Road Westbound	22.5	29.7	29.1	34.6		

St. Andrews Ward - Speed and KSI Data for Traffic Safety Schemes implemented between 2016 to 2021

Ward	Location	Mean Speeds between 2012 and 2018 / 2019	Mean Speeds between 2018 / 2019 and 2021	85th %ile Speeds between 2012 and 2018 / 2019	85th %ile between 2018 / 2019 and 2021	KSI Data between 2012 and 2018 / 2019	KSI Data between 2018 / 2019 and 2021
St. Andrews Ward	Wingletye Lane Northbound	24.0	28.6	30.0	33.8	31.0	15.0
	Wingletye Lane Southbound	22.5	29.7	29.1	34.6		

Upminster Ward - Speed and KSI Data for Traffic Safety Schemes implemented between 2016 to 2021

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Ward	Location	Mean Speeds between 2012 and 2018 / 2019	Mean Speeds between 2018 / 2019 and 2021	85th %ile Speeds between 2012 and 2018 / 2019	85th %ile between 2018 / 2019 and 2021	KSI Data between 2012 and 2018 / 2019	KSI Data between 2018 / 2019 and 2021
Upminster	B186 Ockendon Rd Eastbound	38.4	25.7	44.5	32.8	3.0	2.0
	B186 Ockendon Rd Westbound	41.3	33.1	47.9	38.0		

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ENVIRONMENT OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY SUB-COMMITTEE
30 November 2021

Subject Heading:	Rainham Creek - update
SLT Lead:	Barry Francis
Report Author and contact details:	James Guckian James.guckian@havering.gov.uko
Policy context:	Council officers to provide details of recent clean-up at Rainham Creek
Financial summary:	None – Update Presentation

The subject matter of this report deals with the following Council Objectives

Communities making Havering	[X]
Places making Havering	[]
Opportunities making Havering	[X]
Connections making Havering	[X]

SUMMARY

Council officers will update Members at the meeting on progress with the clean-up of the Rainham Creek area. This is in response to a motion agreed at full Council on 24 March 2021.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Sub- Committee notes the information presented and takes any action if considers appropriate in order to develop a set of recommendations to be submitted to a future meeting of Cabinet.

REPORT DETAIL

That the Sub- Committee is to receive a presentation updating clean-up of the Rainham Creek area

IMPLICATIONS AND RISKS

Financial implications and risks: None of this covering report

Legal implications and risks: None of this covering report

Human Resources implications and risks: None of this covering report

Equalities implications and risks: None of this covering report



Haverling

LONDON BOROUGH

Rainham Creek - Update

30th November 2021

Nicolina Cooper
Assistant Director – Public Realm

Update

The area within Rainham Creek has accumulated a lot of detritus and rubbish dumped over the years and required specialist contractors and equipment to assist with clearing. The pictures below only show what is visible at surface level, there are layers of cans encased in the mud.

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Completed work

The work commenced on Monday 15 November and was completed in 3 days. Over 200 bags of bottles and cans removed from river bank. In addition to some shopping trolleys and gas bottles.



Thank you

Questions / comments?