

PUBLIC

MINUTES of a meeting of the **IMPROVEMENT AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE – PLACES** held at County Hall, Matlock on 01 May 2019.

P R E S E N T

Councillor S Bull (in the Chair)

Councillors K S Athwal, E Atkins, D Charles, L Grooby, J Innes, T Kemp and P Makin.

Also in attendance were James Adams and Richard Ward.

Apologies for absence were submitted on behalf of Councillor H Elliott.

06/19 **MINUTES** **RESOLVED** that the Minutes of the meeting of the Committee held on 26 February 2019 be confirmed as a correct record and signed by the Chairman.

07/19 **DERBYSHIRE FLOOD RISK MANAGEMENT STRATEGY – ANNUAL UPDATE** Richard Ward presented a report to show the progress of Derbyshire’s Local Flood Risk Management Strategy April 2018 – April 2019.

The annual report gave details on the roles and responsibilities of a Lead Local Flood Authority. This gave an overview as to why this was such a key service provided by Derbyshire County Council and gave details on organisations that were linked to the Flood Authority.

Derbyshire County Council had a legal duty under the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 to produce a Local Flood Risk Management Strategy. The purpose of the Strategy was to set out a clear plan for future flood risk management in Derbyshire, which explained how services would be co-ordinated across the County, with the key aim of mitigating “local” flood risk. This ensured that people, businesses, communities and other risk management authorities had an active role in how flood risk was managed.

Derbyshire’s Strategy for Flood Risk Management was in two parts; Part one being a guide for Residents and Businesses and Part two the Technical Guidance.

Derbyshire County Council contributed just over £310k of money per annum, to the three Regional Flood and Coastal Committees which sat within Derbyshire. Every upper tier authority in England makes this contribution, and this was calculated based upon the number of Band D properties within the authorities’ area. Over the past five years, DCC had successfully claimed £428k of Local Levy funding for flood studies and flood mitigation schemes. It had also claimed in the region of £300k from grant in aid funding. Local Levy enabled Derbyshire County Council to lever out both grant in aid and other

sources of funding for flood schemes in Derbyshire. Melbourne Flood Study was a good example, where £160k of Local Levy money, would help deliver a £2.5 million capital scheme to protect 100+ properties from flooding.

Over the next 12 months the Flood Risk Management team would work towards a list of prioritisations where they would plan and deliver the 5-year full review of the Local Flood Risk Management Strategy. A Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) handbook would be delivered for Developers amongst the list of priorities. The Committee would like to have the opportunity to comment on the draft of the SuDS guidance document.

RESOLVED to note the presentation.

08/19 **CIVIL PARKING ENFORCEMENT** James Adams gave a presentation to report on Civil Parking Enforcement within Derbyshire.

Civil Parking Enforcement (CPE) was the name given to the transfer of powers from the Police to local authorities for enforcing parking contraventions. This was made possible by the Traffic Management Act 2004 and included statutory guidance and operational guidance to local authorities as to how it should be managed and the subsequent appeal process for the tickets issued.

The key differences were:

- The majority of parking contraventions, including parking on yellow lines and in parking bays, were no longer criminal;
- Local authorities enforce parking controls and keep the income from parking tickets – this money could be used to improve local transport/highway infrastructure; and
- A new type of parking ticket, called a Penalty Charge Notice (PCN), had been introduced.

Derbyshire Constabulary transferred some powers to Derbyshire County Council to enforce parking regulations within the County. The Council, as the Highway Authority, had a legal obligation to keep the highway free moving, safe and available to all users. One of the tools used by the Council to achieve this was by the use of parking regulations/restrictions. This is why it introduced CPE.

There were many benefits to Managing Civil Parking Enforcements well in the communities of Derbyshire. The benefits included the turnover of parking spaces, providing better access to shops and services which in turn had local economic benefits. This acted as a deterrent to inconsiderate and dangerous parking, alleviated congestion, and pollution and reduced the abuse of disabled parking spaces, leaving them free for genuine users.

Derbyshire County Council only had 23 FTE CEOs covering the whole of Derbyshire. Unfortunately they were unable to provide a reactive service, as resource levels and logistics of officer movements prevented urgent re-deployment. Customer requests for enforcement were scheduled into routine patrols where possible and as and when resources allowed.

Although the transfer of power was shifted from the Police to Derbyshire County Council the police were still responsible for enforcing a number of things, all which were discussed during the presentation.

RESOLVED to note the presentation.