



A meeting of the **LICENSING AND PROTECTION COMMITTEE** will be held in **CONINGSBURY & BOURNE MEETING ROOMS, GROUND FLOOR, PATHFINDER HOUSE, ST MARY'S STREET, HUNTINGDON, PE29 3TN** on **WEDNESDAY, 22 OCTOBER 2025** at **4:00 PM** and you are requested to attend for the transaction of the following business:-

AGENDA

APOLOGIES

1. MINUTES (Pages 5 - 8)

To approve as a correct record the Minutes of the meeting of the Licensing and Protection Committee held on 5th June 2025.

Contact Officer: Democratic Services
01480 388008

2. MEMBERS INTERESTS

To receive from Members declarations as to disclosable pecuniary, other registerable and non registerable interests in relation to any Agenda Item. See Notes below.

Contact Officer: Democratic Services
01480 388008

3. AIR QUALITY REVIEW AND ASSESSMENT - REVOCATION OF HUNTINGDON AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT AREA (Pages 9 - 36)

To consider the Air Quality Review and Assessment Report and to seek authority for the revocation of the Huntingdon Air Quality Management Area.

Contact Officer: C Braybrook
01480 388284

4. MONITORING REPORT ON THE DELIVERY OF THE SERVICE PLANS FOR FOOD LAW ENFORCEMENT AND HEALTH AND SAFETY REGULATION (Pages 37 - 46)

To consider the monitoring report on the delivery of Service Plans for Food Law Enforcement and Health and Safety Regulation for Quarters 1 and 2.

Contact Officer: K Penn
01480 388362

5. CCTV IN TAXIS - CONSULTATION UPDATE (Pages 47 - 52)

To consider and note the CCTV in Taxis Consultation Report

Contact Officer: M Bishop
01480 387075

6. STREET TRADING POLICY AND CONSENT OF THE DISTRICT (Pages 53 - 80)

To consider the Street Trading Policy Report and to approve the designation of all streets within the district to be consented streets and to approve the proposed consent fees.

Contact Officer: W Dell'Orefice
01480 387075

7. SUSPENSION AND REVOCATION OF HACKNEY CARRIAGE AND PRIVATE HIRE LICENCES (Pages 81 - 86)

To consider a report on actions taken under the powers delegated by the Licensing and Protection Committee.

Contact Officer: Licensing
01480 387075

8. PUBLIC SPACE PROTECTION ORDER EYNESBURY (Pages 87 - 90)

To receive an update on the Public Spaces Protection Order for Eynesbury which was put into place on 17th July 2024.

Contact Officer: G Patterson
01480 388388

9. PUBLIC SPACES PROTECTION ORDER RAMSEY (Pages 91 - 94)

To receive an update on the Public Space Protection Order for Ramsey that was put into place on 7th November 2024.

Contact Officer: G Patterson
01480 388388

10. COMMUNITY ACTION TEAM UPDATE 2025 QUARTER 2 (Pages 95 - 98)

To receive the Community Action Team Update Report for the period July to September 2025.

Contact Officer: A Hayes
01480 388388

11. LICENSING AND PROTECTION SUB COMMITTEES (Pages 99 - 100)

To receive a summary of the meetings of the Licensing and Protection Sub-Committees that have taken place since the last meeting of the Committee.

Contact Officer: Democratic Services
01480 388169

14 day of October 2025

Michelle Sacks

Chief Executive and Head of Paid Service

Disclosable Pecuniary Interests and other Registerable and Non-Registerable Interests.

Further information on [Disclosable Pecuniary Interests and other Registerable and Non-Registerable Interests is available in the Council's Constitution](#)

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Please contact Democratic Services, Tel: 01480 388169 / email: Democratic.Services@huntingdonshire.gov.uk if you have a general query on any Agenda Item, wish to tender your apologies for absence from the meeting, or would like information on any decision taken by the Committee/Panel.

Specific enquiries with regard to items on the Agenda should be directed towards the Contact Officer.

Members of the public are welcome to attend this meeting as observers except during consideration of confidential or exempt items of business.

Agenda and enclosures can be viewed on the [District Council's website](#).

Emergency Procedure

In the event of the fire alarm being sounded and on the instruction of the Meeting Administrator, all attendees are requested to vacate the building via the closest emergency exit.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL

MINUTES of the meeting of the LICENSING AND PROTECTION COMMITTEE held in CIVIC SUITE (LANCASTER/STIRLING ROOMS), PATHFINDER HOUSE, ST MARY'S STREET, HUNTINGDON, PE29 3TN on Thursday, 5 June 2025.

PRESENT: Councillor N Wells – Chair.

Councillors B S Banks, M L Beuttell,
A E Costello, S W Ferguson, I D Gardener
and P Kadewere.

APOLOGIES: Apologies for absence from the meeting were submitted on behalf of Councillors J Clarke, S J Criswell, S A Howell, P A Jordan and D Terry.

4. MINUTES

The Minutes of the meetings of the Committee held on 19th March 2025 and 15th May 2025 were approved as a correct record and signed by the Chair.

5. MEMBERS INTERESTS

No declarations of interest were received.

6. SUSPENSION AND REVOCATION OF HACKNEY CARRIAGE AND PRIVATE HIRE LICENCES

The Committee gave consideration to a report by the Licensing Manager (a copy of which is appended in the Minute Book) on Suspension and Revocation of Hackney Carriage and Private Hire Licenses.

In the ensuing discussion, Councillor Ferguson noted that it was good to have a clear record of how the Council dealt with drivers, especially those who had fallen foul of the DVLA's penalty points system.

Following enquiries from Councillors Banks, Beuttell, Gardener and Ferguson, the Committee heard that work was ongoing in relation to a potential future requirement to install CCTV within private hire vehicles and that further information would be presented to the Committee in the future.

In response to a question from Councillor Kadewere, the Committee heard that the accumulative total of penalty points on individuals licences were recorded and that resulting action was taken as appropriate.

It was noted that a proposed paper on vehicle checks would be circulated to the Committee over the summer and further noted that this was subject to an ongoing contract.

RESOLVED

that the report be received and noted.

7. HACKNEY CARRIAGE AND PRIVATE HIRE LICENSING POLICY

By means of a report by the Licensing Officer (a copy of which is appended in the Minute Book), the Hackney Carriage and Private Hire Licensing Policy was presented to the Committee.

Having presented the report, Councillor Ferguson stated that he was in full support of the policy and was happy to remove any confusion to the public. Following an enquiry from the Chair Councillor Wells, it was further clarified to the Committee that comparisons had been made to best practice from Transport for London and larger authorities and that source material was included within the supporting documentation.

Whereupon, it was

RESOLVED

that the proposed amendment be noted and that the Hackney Carriage & Private Hire Licensing Policy be approved to take effect from the 6th June 2025.

8. MONITORING REPORT ON THE DELIVERY OF THE FOOD LAW ENFORCEMENT AND HEALTH AND SAFETY SERVICE PLANS

By means of a report by the Environmental Health Service Manager (a copy of which is appended in the Minute Book), the Committee received and noted the Monitoring Report on the Delivery of the Food Law Enforcement and Health and Safety Service Plans during the fourth quarter of 2024/25.

Councillor Ferguson gave his thanks to Officers in getting back to the Business as Usual standard following the Covid era and praised this exceptional achievement with limited resources.

Following which it was

RESOLVED

that the report be received and noted.

9. SERVICE PLAN FOR FOOD LAW ENFORCEMENT 2025-26

By means of a report by the Environmental Health Service Manager (a copy of which is appended in the Minute Book), the Hackney Carriage and Private Hire Licensing Policy was presented to the Committee.

In response to a question from Councillor Wells, the Committee heard that a full time position had been recruited to with an imminent start date. It was acknowledged, following a further question from

Councillor Wells, that there was not routine liaison with Anglian Water due to a lack of regular engagement from that agency.

Whereupon, it was

RESOLVED

1. that the Service Plan for Food Public Key Decision – No Law Enforcement 2025-26 in accordance with the Council's Constitution be approved; and
2. that quarterly reports to monitor progress against the Service Plan be established.

10. SERVICE PLAN FOR HEALTH AND SAFETY REGULATION 2025-26

By means of a report by the Licensing Officer (a copy of which is appended in the Minute Book), the Hackney Carriage and Private Hire Licensing Policy was presented to the Committee.

During the following discussion, it was advised that wording had changed since the previous year along with priorities which was reflected within the report.

Following an enquiry from Councillor Gardener in relation to Marina safety standards, the Committee heard that in the case of Marinas where the Council enforce health and safety then this would include the power and pontoons of the marina but not the boats themselves. It was agreed for any specific examples to be further discussed outside of the meeting.

Whereupon, it was

RESOLVED

1. that the Service Plan for Health and Safety Regulation 2025-26 (Appendix 1) in accordance with the Council's Constitution be approved; and
2. that quarterly reports to monitor progress against the annual Service Plan for Health and Safety Regulation 2025-26 be established.

11. PUBLIC SPACES PROTECTION ORDERS

By means of two reports by the Community Safety Partnership Delivery Officer (copies of which were appended in the Minute Book) updates on the Public Spaces Protection Orders for Eynesbury and Ramsey were presented to the Committee.

Councillor Costello observed that the area covered by the Ramsey order may need to be extended, the Committee heard that this would be investigated by Officers and actioned as appropriate.

RESOLVED

that the reports be received and noted.

12. LICENSING AND PROTECTION SUB COMMITTEES

By means of a report by the Democratic Services Officer (a copy of which is appended in the Minute Book) the Committee was acquainted with the outcome of a recent meeting of the Licensing and Protection Sub-Committee.

RESOLVED

that the report be received and noted.

13. COMMUNITY ACTION TEAM UPDATE

By means of a report by the Community Action Team Leader (a copy of which is appended in the Minute Book), an Update from the Community Action Team covering the period January to April 2025 was presented to the Committee.

In response to a question from Councillor Beuttell in relation to the access to the Peterborough Refuse Centre being restricted to Peterborough residents, the Committee heard that there had been a slight increase in fly tipping over the period but that this had not be geographically focussed in the north of the district.

Councillor Gardener gave his thanks to Officers for the report and requested that comparative data from previous years would be helpful in order to measure successes. Councillor Ferguson observed that the quarterly Corporate Performance reports which were seen by both the Overview and Scrutiny (Performance and Growth) Panel and Cabinet contained many details on performance for the service and could be viewed online as part of the meeting agendas for those Committees. He noted that the report demonstrated the significant levels of work undertaken in order to improve the district for residents.

RESOLVED

that the report be received and noted.

14. 2025-26 CALENDAR OF MEETINGS

By means of a report by the Democratic Services Officer (a copy of which was appended in the Minute Book) the Committee noted the 2025-26 Calendar of Meetings and discussed the 2pm timing of the Licensing and Protection meetings. It was decided to gain a consensus via email as to whether a move to 5pm would be more agreeable to all members, following which a decision would be communicated to the Committee via the Chair.

Chair

Public
Key Decision - No

HUNTINGDONSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL

Title/Subject Matter:	Air Quality Review and Assessment - Revocation of Huntingdon Air Quality Management Area
Meeting/Date:	Licensing and Protection Committee – 22 October 2025
Executive Portfolio:	Executive Councillor for Resident Services and Corporate Performance – Cllr S Ferguson
Report by:	Claire Braybrook – Environmental Health Officer
Ward(s) affected:	The Stukeleys Ward Brampton Ward Huntingdon North Ward Godmanchester & Hemingford Abbots Ward Huntingdon East Ward

Executive Summary:

The purpose of this report is to advise members of progress with the statutory regime known as 'Local Air Quality Management' and to seek authority for the Environmental Health Service Manager to revoke the final remaining Air Quality Management Area (AQMA).

Huntingdonshire District Council (HDC) has a statutory duty to review and assess local air quality and determine whether specified legal objectives are likely to be achieved. Where this is not occurring an AQMA must be designated. The main benefits of an AQMA are that applicants who propose developments within or near to these designated areas have to assess the potential impact to ensure they do not cause an increase in air pollution levels to exceed the objectives. The designation should also provide the council with more influence for transport layout and infrastructure considerations.

In 2024 HDC revoked three AQMA's in St Neots, Brampton and Hemingford to Fenstanton following continued compliance with the national objectives.

HDC currently has one remaining AQMA, declared due to Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂), in Huntingdon (this was declared in 2005).

There has been a steady decline in the levels of NO₂ measured around the district, and Defra Guidance states that the revocation of an AQMA should be considered following three consecutive years of compliance with the relevant objective as evidenced through monitoring, and that there should not

be any declared AQMAs for which compliance with the relevant objective has been achieved for a consecutive five-year period.

HDC have previously been in discussions with Defra regarding the acceptability of data obtained during the periods of the Covid pandemic and the A14 realignment works and Defra have confirmed that 2022's data should be utilised and that revocation should be pursued.

We therefore have three consecutive years' worth of data showing a good level of compliance following the relocation of the A14 and it is considered any future exceedances are unlikely.

The impact of revocation is considered minimal. Air quality monitoring will continue and if air quality deteriorates following the removal of the AQMA status, leading to breaches of the objectives, HDC would have a statutory duty to again declare an AQMA covering the relevant area. The requirements for air quality impact assessments will still be feasible for relevant sites under local and national policies within the planning regime.

The risk of not revoking the compliant AQMA is that developers may query the council's requirements, and applicants for smaller developments are currently required to provide details that could be viewed as excessive. Defra is also likely to view any retention as both an unnecessary control and inaccurate information for their reporting on air quality, as the objectives are not being breached. HDC would also have a duty to complete a new Air Quality Action Plan which is a significant requirement and use of resource and impractical when there is no breach of the air quality objectives.

The following recommendations are therefore advised.

Recommendation(s):

The Committee is **RECOMMENDED** to authorise the Environmental Health Service Manager to take appropriate steps to:

Revoke the Huntingdon AQMA

1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

- 1.1 This report has been completed in order to review the Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) within the district of Huntingdonshire; provide information where ongoing compliance is being achieved; and to request authority for the Environmental Health Service Manager to revoke the final remaining AQMA.

2. WHY IS THIS REPORT NECESSARY/BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The air quality objectives set out in the Air Quality (England) Regulations 2000, as amended by the Air Quality (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2002, provide the statutory basis for the air quality objectives under the Local Air Quality Monitoring (LAQM) regime in England. Under Part IV of the Environment Act 1995, Section 82 requires local authorities to review and assess local air quality and determine if the objectives are likely to be achieved, and where this is not occurring, or not likely to occur, Sections 83 & 83A of the Environment Act 1995 require local authorities to designate an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) and prepare an Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) setting out the pollution reduction measures to improve local air quality in order to achieve the objectives.

- 2.2 HDC currently has one AQMA located in Huntingdon. This was declared in 2005 due to Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂), primarily due to vehicle emissions.

- 2.3 Since declaration, extensive monitoring has demonstrated a reduction in NO₂. The relevant NO₂ air quality objectives are:
- o Annual mean air quality objective of 40 µg/m³
 - o 1 hour mean air quality objective of 200 µg/m³, not to be exceeded more than 18 times per year.

When comparing the current monitoring results within the AQMA to the above objectives there have been no exceedances since 2019 when the highest figure was from the mean of the triplicate tubes at Pathfinder House at 40.1µg/m³. This was prior to the relocation of the A14.

- 2.4 Defra guidance states that the revocation of an AQMA should be considered following three consecutive years of compliance with the relevant objective as evidenced through monitoring, and that there should not be any declared AQMAs for which compliance with the relevant objective has been achieved for a consecutive five-year period. In their response to our air quality Annual Status Report (ASR), Defra are in full support of revoking compliant AQMA's.

- 2.5 Improvements in the air quality in this area is likely due to the following measures:
- o The relocation of the A14 has improved the air quality in the Huntingdon AQMA.
 - o Improvements to the transport sector including the introduction of stricter European emission standards and turnover of vehicles, resulting in the gradual removal of older more polluting vehicles from the roads.
 - o Low NOx boilers and stricter industrial emission limits.

3. OPTIONS CONSIDERED/ANALYSIS

- 3.1 A full assessment of the monitoring data over the last 5 years has been completed. This information is included within the appendices, entitled '*Review of the Huntingdon Air Quality Management Area*' dated September 2025.
- 3.2 The overwhelming evidence demonstrates a good level of compliance within the AQMA.
- 3.3 There are currently no concerns that the objectives will be or are likely to be breached in the future.

4. KEY IMPACTS / RISKS

- 4.1 The main benefits of having an AQMA in place are that applicants who propose developments within or near to these designated areas have to assess the potential impact to ensure they do not cause an increase in air pollution levels to exceed the objectives. The designation should also provide the council with more influence regarding transport layout and infrastructure considerations, for example, changes to the traffic light system in St Neots and the A14 realignment, highway improvements which have reduced the air quality issues at those locations.
- 4.2 However, with the continued and ongoing compliance there is a risk developers may query the council's requirements, and applicants for smaller developments are required to provide details that could be viewed as excessive.
- 4.3 The Local Plan for Huntingdonshire to the year 2036 contains the Councils requirements regarding air quality which is dealt with through policy LP36. This is discussed in more detail in the appended review document. In addition to local policy, it should also be noted that both national government and other guidance (such as Land-Use Planning & Development Control: Planning for Air Quality by IAQM & EPUK) also provide advice on when the impact of development requires a more detailed assessment in respect of air quality impacts.
- 4.4 Therefore, whilst keeping the Order in force could offer a greater check on developments that have the potential to significantly impact on air quality, this can be addressed through the planning regime as these developments should have to demonstrate that they would not lead to unacceptable levels of air pollution or a breach in air quality objectives.
- 4.5 If air quality worsens after removal of the AQMA status, and breaches of the objectives occur, HDC would have a statutory duty to declare an AQMA covering the appropriate area. Consequently, the risk of non-revocation is deemed higher than that associated with revocation.

5. WHAT ACTIONS WILL BE TAKEN/TIMETABLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION

- 5.1 If authority is given to the Environmental Health Service Manager to revoke the Huntingdon AQMA, the revocation will be completed officially by means of an AQMA Revocation Order. Defra will be informed once this has been completed and our website updated accordingly to inform residents.

6. LINK TO THE CORPORATE PLAN, STRATEGIC PRIORITIES AND/OR CORPORATE OBJECTIVES

- 6.1 The local air quality management regime is a statutory obligation and therefore this largely sits under Priority 3 – Doing our core work well, delivering good quality, high value-for-money services with good control and compliance with statutory obligations. It is within our statutory obligations to revoke the AQMA in the same way that we declared it.

7. CONSULTATION

- 7.1 No consultation has been undertaken, the guidance on the AQMA revocation process provided by Defra does not state there is a requirement for consultation.

8. RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

- 8.1 No changes are proposed to the air quality monitoring regime if the AQMA is revoked. Therefore no resource implications have been identified.

9. HEALTH IMPLICATIONS

- 9.1 Due to the substantial compliance with the national objectives and ongoing monitoring, no health implications have been identified. The request to revoke the AQMA is because the air quality is compliant with national air quality objectives showing the air quality has improved. This is discussed in more detail in the appended review document.

10. ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE IMPLICATIONS

- 10.1 It is considered there will not be any adverse impact on the environment or any climate change implications from revoking the AQMA. For the reasons discussed earlier, and in more depth within the appended review, the air quality has improved and pollutants are well below national objective levels. There are measures in place to continue to monitor air quality within the district and as highlighted previously, if pollution levels were to increase dramatically and either breach or be likely to breach the air quality objectives, HDC would have a duty to declare an AQMA covering the appropriate area and would produce an Air Quality Action Plan to detail how we would look to reduce pollutant levels.

11. REASONS FOR THE RECOMMENDED DECISIONS

- 11.1 Following continued compliance with air quality objectives, a review of HDC's AQMA has been completed. This document is appended to this report and concluded the AQMA should be revoked due to evidence demonstrating national air quality objectives have been met and are likely to continue to be. In order to comply with government requirements, revocation is therefore proposed for the Huntingdon AQMA.
- 11.2 With the revocation of the Huntingdon AQMA HDC will develop an Air Quality Strategy in line with government guidance. Should the Huntingdon AQMA remain in place HDC will be required to complete an Air Quality Action Plan to demonstrate how pollution levels will be reduced to meet the objectives, which is not appropriate as these are already being met, but the Action Plan would still be required.
- 11.3 The AQMA has been in place for almost 20 years. There is significant supporting evidence to revoke the AQMA and still have an alternative method of control in place. If an AQMA is revoked, our air quality duties do not end, there is a need to ensure the downward trend in air pollution continues, and air quality impacts are minimised as far as possible with the use of clever and innovative design and mitigation measures for new development when going through the planning regime. An Air Quality Strategy will be introduced to ensure air quality impacts remain a high-profile issue, rather than an Action Plan which would require significant resource and is not considered appropriate.

12. LIST OF APPENDICES INCLUDED

Appendix 1 - Review of Huntingdon Air Quality Management Area
Huntingdonshire District Council, September 2025.

CONTACT OFFICER

Name/Job Title: Claire Braybrook
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Review of Huntingdon Air Quality Management Area

Huntingdonshire District Council

September 2025

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1. Introduction

This report has been developed in order to review the Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) within the district of Huntingdonshire; demonstrate where compliance is being achieved; and consider action to be taken.

1.1 Local Air Quality Management (LAQM)

The air quality objectives set out in the Air Quality (England) Regulations 2000 (SI 928), as amended by the Air Quality (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2002 (SI 3043), provide the statutory basis for the air quality objectives under the LAQM regime in England. A summary of the air quality objectives in England can be seen in table 1 below:

Table 1 – Summary of Air Quality Objectives in England:

Pollutant	Objective	Averaging Period
Nitrogen Dioxide - NO ₂	200 µg/m ³ not to be exceeded more than 18 times/year	1-hour mean
	40 µg/m ³	Annual mean
Particles - PM ₁₀	50 µg/m ³ not to be exceeded more than 35 times/ year	24-hour mean
	40 µg/m ³	Annual mean
Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂)	266 µg/m ³ not to be exceeded more than 35 times/year	15 minute mean
	350 µg/m ³ not to be exceeded more than 24 times/year	1 hour mean
	125 µg/m ³ not to be exceeded more than 3 times/year	24 hour mean

The units are in micrograms of pollutant per cubic metre of air (µg/m³).

Source: Defra Policy Guidance (PG22) available at: [LAQM-Policy-Guidance-2022.pdf \(defra.gov.uk\)](https://www.defra.gov.uk/policy-guidance/2022/01/laqm-policy-guidance-2022.pdf)

These are the same as the limit values specified within the Air Quality Standard Regulations 2010 (as amended), which transposed the European Union's (EU) Directive on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe (2008/50/EC).

Under Part IV of the Environment Act 1995, Section 82 requires local authorities to review and assess local air quality and determine whether or not the objectives are likely to be achieved. The LAQM programme places a duty on local authorities to report their progress regarding this on an annual basis to the Department for

Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA). This is referred to as the Annual Status Report (ASR) and Huntingdonshire District Councils' can be viewed here [Air Quality - Huntingdonshire.gov.uk](https://airquality.huntingdonshire.gov.uk).

Where air quality objectives are not being achieved, or are not likely to be achieved, Sections 83 & 83A of the Environment Act 1995 require local authorities to designate an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) and prepare an Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) setting out the pollution reduction measures to improve local air quality in order to achieve the objectives.

2. Monitoring

Huntingdonshire District Council (HDC) undertake air quality monitoring across the district using both automatic air quality monitoring and passive diffusion tube sampling methods in line with government guidance to enable the results to be utilised for LAQM reporting purposes.

2.1 Automatic Monitoring

Huntingdonshire District Council operate a static road-side Air Quality Monitoring Station (AQMS) located on the Huntingdon ring road, within the Huntingdon AQMA. The location was chosen in an attempt to monitor the worst level of pollution, whilst considering access, land availability and service requirements.

The AQMS monitors both Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) and Particulate Matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}) and the analysers are regularly serviced and audited by external independent specialists. A review of the equipment took place in 2018, resulting in replacement of the analysers in April 2019 to ensure improved accuracy and reliability in the monitoring data.

2.2 Non-automatic NO₂ diffusion tube monitoring

Until 2024 Huntingdonshire District Council completed non- automatic (passive) monitoring of NO₂ at 58 sites across the district, with the use of Diffusion Tubes, in 2025 this was reduced to 44 sites, several of which are located within the Huntingdon AQMA, as shown in Figure 1.

Funding for additional Diffusion Tubes in 2017 and 2019 increased the number of original monitoring sites, in order to assist in assessing the impact of relocating the A14. These were a requirement under the A14's Development Consent Order (DCO) and were in place until early 2025.

A further internal review of the diffusion tube network in 2018 identified an additional 7 sites and removal of 2. These were deployed in January 2019, bringing the total to 58 with the inclusion of the additional A14 tubes.

Whilst diffusion tubes are not able to provide an hourly mean for comparison with the hourly mean objective, government guidance¹ states:

'A study carried out on behalf of Defra and the Devolved Administrations identified that exceedances of the NO₂ 1-hour mean are unlikely to occur where the annual mean is below 60µg/m³. Analysis of data in more recent years has shown local authorities should continue to use this assumption where NO₂ 1-hour mean monitoring data are not available (typically if monitoring NO₂ using passive diffusion tubes). It should be noted that this relationship is based upon observations made predominantly at roadside and kerbside monitoring sites where road traffic is the primary source of emissions'

Therefore, if the annual mean is less than 60µg/m³ it can be assumed that an exceedance of the 1-hour mean objective for NO₂ was unlikely to have occurred.

¹ DEFRA Local Air Quality Management Technical Guidance 2022 Section 7.97

The monitoring results from the diffusion tubes are bias adjusted and distance corrected where necessary, in line with Defra guidance. More details regarding this can be found in the ASR at [Air Quality - Huntingdonshire.gov.uk](https://www.huntingdonshire.gov.uk/AirQuality).

3. Huntingdonshire District Council's Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)

Following the revocation of the St Neots, Brampton and A14 Hemingford to Fenstanton AQMA's in 2024, Huntingdonshire currently has one remaining Air Quality Management Area, located within Huntingdon.

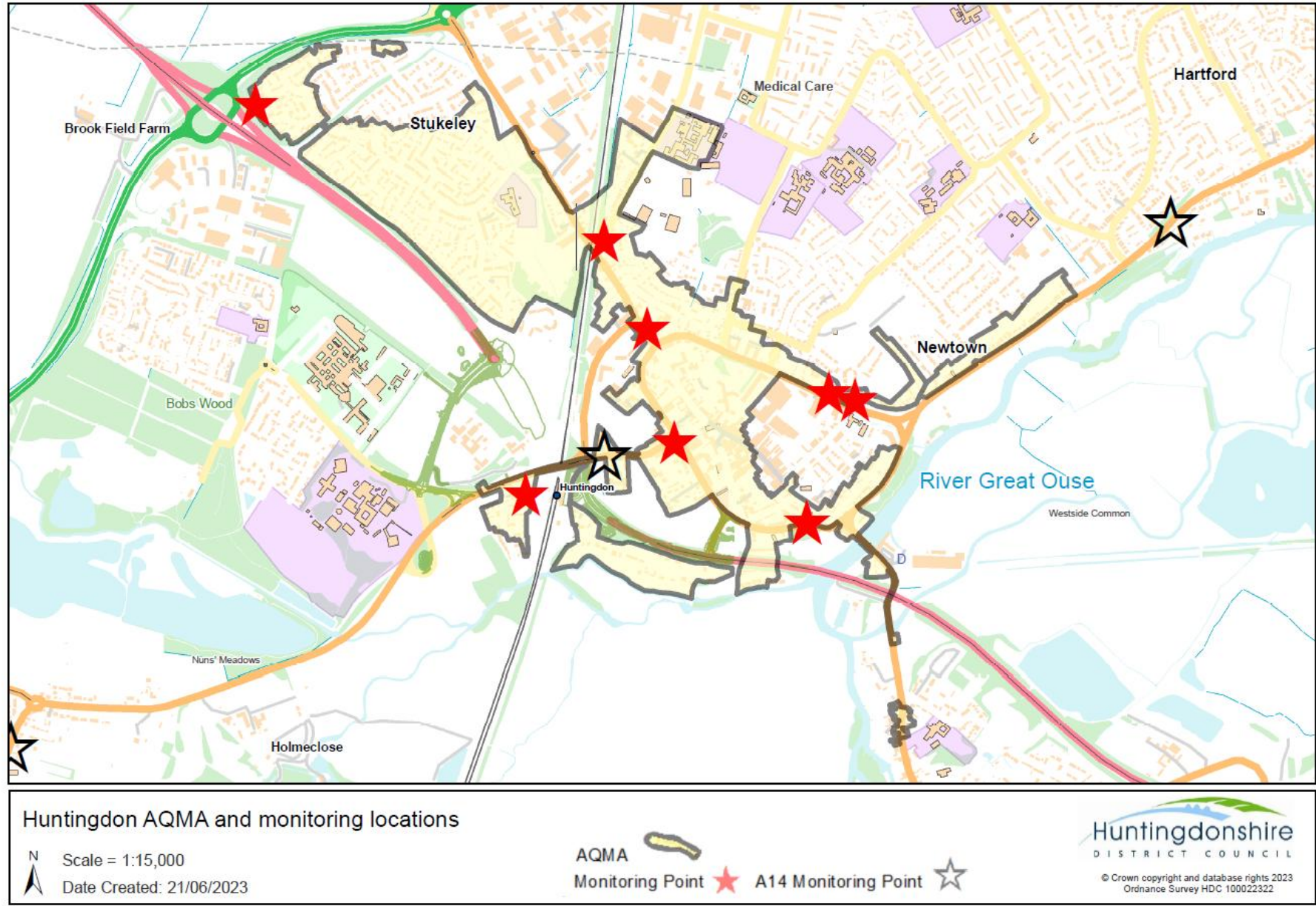
Table 2 below provides a summary regarding this area and Figure 1 identifies the locations and monitoring points. The AQMA was declared due to Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂), primarily due to vehicle emissions.

Table 2: Information regarding Huntingdonshire District Council's Air Quality Management Area's:

AQMA Name	Date of Declaration	Pollutants and Air Quality Objectives	City / Town	Description	Level of Exceedance (maximum monitored/modelled concentration at a location of relevant exposure (RE))	
					At Declaration	Most recent year (2024)
HDC Air Quality Management Area Order No. 1 (Huntingdon: Nitrogen Dioxide)	16th November 2005 - amended 29th October 2007	NO ₂ Annual Mean 40 µg/m ³	Huntingdon	An area encompassing approximately 2831 domestic properties affected by the A14, A141, B1044, B1514 and Huntingdon Inner Ring Road.	<u>50.2</u> µg/m ³ (2004) At 96 Orthwaite	21.8 µg/m ³ by diffusion tube & 23 µg/m ³ by the continuous analyser at Pathfinder House*

* Not calculated to RE point, which would therefore be even lower than the figure shown

Figure 1 Huntingdon AQMA and monitoring locations



4. Current situation

4.1 Huntingdon

Historically the main sources of pollution within the Huntingdon AQMA were traffic on the A14 and the ring road. Works for re-routing the A14 resulted in a new section of road opening at the end of 2019, taking the majority of heavy traffic away from Huntingdon. This coincided with the impacts of the Covid pandemic and various lock downs in 2020 and 2021, which affected traffic figures. The A14 works to remove the viaduct within Huntingdon centre and fully open the A1307 were completed in May 2022 with all associated traffic restrictions lifted on the 30th of that month, marking the end of the A14 relocation project. Therefore, traffic levels may have been impacted during the first few months of 2022, as roadworks could have influenced drivers' behaviour. This, coupled with the likelihood that peoples travelling habits may have changed since the pandemic, makes it difficult to assess the impact of the relocation of the A14, however, it is considered it has had a beneficial impact on pollution levels within Huntingdon.

Air quality monitoring results from previous years have been in line with national trends and shown a predominantly year on year reduction in Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂), however following the expected dip in pollution levels during 2020, due to control measures associated with Covid-19, overall results slightly increased in 2021 and this trend continued into 2022, with another slight increase at the majority of sites, however in 2023 and 2024 there have been further reductions.

The highest concentration measured by diffusion tube within the Huntingdon AQMA during 2024 was at Pathfinder House (PFH) with the mean result of the triplicate tubes at 21.8µg/m³. This compares to a figure of 24µg/m³ in 2023 and remains well within the objective of 40µg/m³. All of the sites remain well below the levels measured in 2019, before Covid and the completion of the A14 works.

The data demonstrates that in 2024 all sites met the NO₂ objective of 40µg/m³ and the continuing low trend is likely due to the relocation of the A14 and a change in travel behaviour.

Following completion of the A14 works, data has been gathered during 'normal' traffic flows and the AQMA in Huntingdon has been reviewed in line with LAQM Technical Guidance (TG22). Even with the works in Huntingdon on the viaduct removal and the A1307 impacting the earlier part of 2022 Defra consider the data for 2022 is appropriate to be used in assessing compliance. In line with paragraph 3.57 of TG22 if compliance is achieved for three consecutive years, revocation should be considered.

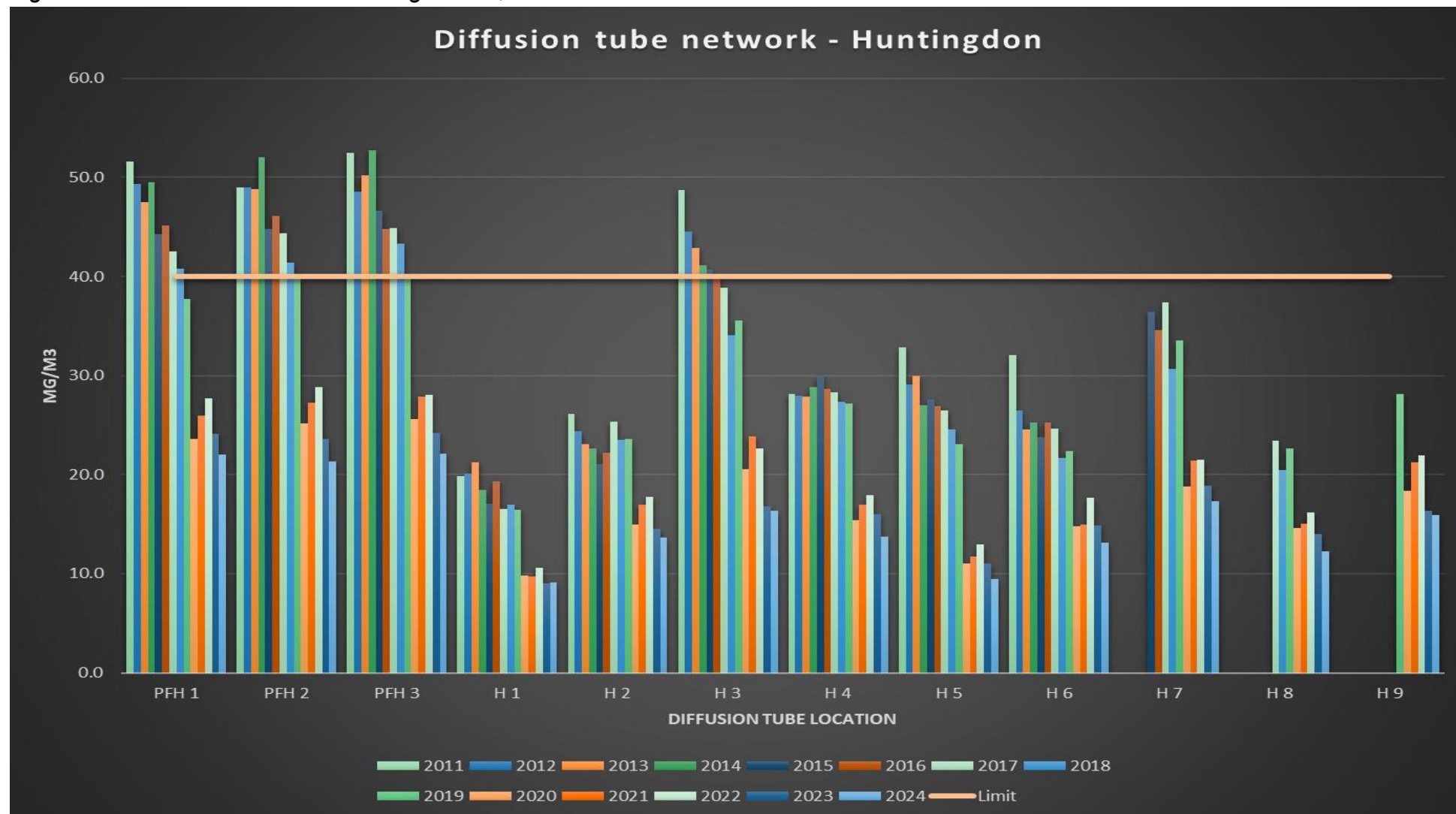
Additional information regarding the diffusion tubes can be found in Appendix C of the most recent ASR located here: [Air Quality - Huntingdonshire.gov.uk](https://www.huntingdonshire.gov.uk/AirQuality).

The trend in air quality within the Huntingdon AQMA can be seen in Figure 2 on the following page.

When assessing the results with regard to the air quality objectives, the information demonstrates that there have been no breaches of the 40µg/m³ NO₂ limit within the Huntingdon AQMA since 2019.

There were no annual means greater than 60µg/m³, indicating that an exceedance of the 1-hour mean objective was unlikely.

Figure 2 Annual mean trend in Huntingdon AQMA 2011 – 2024:



Full results can be seen in Appendix A.

5. Reasons for improvement

The AQMA was designated due to pollution from road traffic. The government recognises that emissions of pollutants to air from the transport sector have shown a consistent decline over time, most likely due to the introduction of stricter European emission standards and turnover of vehicles, resulting in the gradual removal of older more polluting vehicles from the roads. This has been acknowledged in the UK Informative Inventory Report on Atmospheric Emissions 1990 – 2021 published in March 2023² which shows reducing trends in emissions across the UK sectors, indicating a steady decline in emissions from NO_x (as NO₂) amongst others. Low NO_x boilers and stricter industrial emission limits have also assisted in reducing overall NO₂ levels.

The relocation of the A14 has also improved the air quality in the Huntingdon AQMA.

6. Huntingdonshire District Council's Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP)

A joint Air Quality Action Plan was completed in 2009 between South Cambs, Cambridge City and Huntingdonshire District Council with the aim to consider air quality impacts collaboratively over the broader local area and enable consideration of schemes with a wider impact. The action regarding highway improvements in St Neots and the relocation of the A14 were aims within the AQAP, and both have been implemented. Defra has stated that the AQAP document requires updating and HDC is required to either provide a new AQAP or an Air Quality Strategy, depending on if an AQMA remains in place.

7. Requirements for revoking an AQMA

The monitoring sites within the AQMA have been meeting the air quality objectives since 2020.

Under the Environment Act 1995 a local authority does not necessarily have a duty to revoke an AQMA once the air quality objectives are met. It is at that Local Authorities discretion to

² [UK IIR 2023 Submission \(defra.gov.uk\)](https://defra.gov.uk)

revoke if following a review, it is considered air quality objectives are likely to be met and will continue to do so.

The process for revoking an AQMA is outlined in the DEFRA Local Air Quality Management Policy and Technical Guidance 2022 (LAQM.PG(22) & LAQM.TG(22)). The main points are highlighted in the following table:

Table 3: Process for revoking an AQMA:

Guidance	Section	Requirement	HDC compliant?
LAQM PG(22)	4.10	Air quality objectives are being met and will continue to do so. Compliance with objectives should be for 3 or more years.	Compliant
	4.11	Publicise the revocation to ensure the public and local businesses are aware of the situation	Required Can be placed on website
	4.12	Following a revocation, (where this would result in that local authority no longer having any AQMA's) a local air quality strategy should be put in place to ensure air quality remains a high-profile issue and enable a quick response should there be any deterioration in condition.	Required This will be completed if the Huntingdon AQMA is revoked
LAQM TG(22)	3.53	The decision to amend or revoke an AQMA should only be taken following a detailed study, which should set out in detail all the available information used to reach the decision, with the same degree of confidence as was provided for the original declaration.	Compliant With the exception of modelling, this report provides the relevant information
	3.55	In some instances, if compelling evidence exists, detailed modelling to support the decision to amend/revoke an AQMA may not be necessary and an AQMA may be amended or revoked following a	Compliant This report

Guidance	Section	Requirement	HDC compliant?
		screening assessment or on the basis of robust monitoring evidence	
	3.56	Pollutant concentrations may vary significantly from one year to the next, due to the influence of meteorological conditions. Therefore, before revoking an AQMA based on measured pollutant concentrations, the authority needs to be reasonably certain that any future exceedances (that might occur in more adverse meteorological conditions) are unlikely. For this reason, it is expected that authorities will need to consider measurements carried out over several years, national trends in emissions, and local factors that may affect the AQMA, including measures introduced as part of the Air Quality Action Plan, together with information from national monitoring on high/low pollution years.	Compliant General reduction and actions taken (relocation of A14) resulting in lower levels of pollution
	3.57	The revocation of an AQMA should be considered following three consecutive years of compliance with the relevant objective as evidenced through monitoring. Where NO ₂ monitoring is completed using diffusion tubes, to account for the inherent uncertainty associated with the monitoring method, it is recommended that revocation of an AQMA should be considered following three consecutive years of annual mean NO ₂ concentrations being lower than 36µg/m ³ (i.e. within 10% of the annual mean NO ₂ objective).	Compliant Concentrations significantly lower
	3.57	There should not be any declared AQMAs for which compliance with the relevant objective has been achieved for a consecutive five-year period.	Not compliant Monitoring within Huntingdon demonstrates

Guidance	Section	Requirement	HDC compliant?
			compliance for more than 5 years, however 2020 and 2021 were influenced by Covid restrictions and therefore should carry less weighting.

Therefore, in order to revoke any AQMA, Huntingdonshire District Council will need to provide either:

- A screening assessment with robust monitoring evidence over several years to demonstrate current and future year compliance, or
- A detailed measurement and modelling assessment similar to that undertaken to declare the AQMA

This document details robust monitoring evidence over a number of years to demonstrate current compliance for the AQMA.

8. Impact of revoking an AQMA

The main benefits of having an AQMA in place are that applicants who propose developments within or near to these designated areas have to assess the potential impact to ensure they do not cause an increase in air pollution levels to exceed the objectives. The designation should also provide the council with more influence with regard to transport layout and infrastructure considerations, for example, highlighting hotspots and working in partnership with highways to ensure improvements, such as the St Neots change to the traffic light system and strategic

highway improvements which have reduced the air quality issues at that location, and the A14 realignment.

However, with the continued compliance there is a risk developers may query the council's requirements and applicants for smaller developments are required to provide details that could be viewed as excessive. It should also be noted that large scale developments are often accompanied with Air Quality Impact Assessments and if considered appropriate, officers would ask for this information during the planning process.

The proposed Local Plan for Huntingdonshire to the year 2036 contains the Council's requirements regarding air quality which is dealt with through policy LP36 as follows:

LP 36

Air Quality

A proposal will need to be accompanied by an Air Quality Assessment where:

- a. it is for large scale major development, defined in the 'Glossary';
- b. it would potentially conflict with an Air Quality Action Plan;
- c. any part of the site is located within 50m of an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) or a Clean Air Zone (CAZ);
- d. a significant proportion of the traffic generated would go through an AQMA or a CAZ; or
- e. any part of the site is located within 100m of a monitoring site where the annual mean level of nitrogen dioxide exceeds $35\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.

An Air Quality Assessment should be proportionate to the nature and scale of the proposal and the level of concern about air quality, but should assess:

- f. the existing state of air quality surrounding the site;
- g. how the proposal could affect air quality during construction and operational phases;
- h. the extent to which people could be exposed to poor air quality; and
- i. how biodiversity could be affected by changes in air quality as a result of the proposal.

A proposal will need to be accompanied by a low emissions strategy where the air quality assessment shows that the proposal would:

- j. have a significant adverse effect on air quality;
- k. have an adverse effect on the air quality factors that led to the affected AQMA being designated;
- l. cause a significant increase in the number of people that would be exposed to poor air quality; or
- m. lead to a designated nature conservation site or protected species that is sensitive to poor air quality being adversely affected by changes in air quality.

The low emissions strategy will include measures that mitigate the impacts of the proposed development by contributing to the improvement of air quality and/ or the reduction of emissions relating to the designation of the affected AQMA/ CAZ, prioritising actions identified in relevant Air Quality Action Plans/ CAZ action plans or equivalent documents.

In other circumstances, where identified as necessary based on a transport assessment/ statement, measures to reduce air pollution arising from traffic and traffic congestion may also be required.

The removal of the AQMA would impact on the number of sites potentially having to provide an assessment under this policy under sections c. and d., however section e. ensures where NO₂ figures are close to the objective an assessment would be required to make sure the impact can be fully considered. It should also be noted that section a. covers higher risk sites and both national government and other guidance (such as Land-Use Planning & Development Control: Planning for Air Quality by IAQM & EPUK) also provide advice on when the impact of development requires a more detailed assessment in respect of air quality impacts.

Provision of infrastructure for electric vehicles is covered within the *‘Parking provision and vehicle movement’* section on page 79 of the Local Plan, as paragraph 5.60 states: *‘It is suggested that at least one charging point for an electric vehicle should be provided where a proposal includes 20 or more parking spaces and that 1 charging point is provided for every 50 spaces’.*

Improving air quality is a priority for Government. Poor air quality results in adverse health impacts, as well as wider costs to society, for instance to the National Health Service and environmental impacts threatening habitats and biodiversity. Air quality continues to be an indicator for the Public Health Outcomes Framework and this ensures that it will remain high on the agenda with an emphasis on partnership working to minimise air quality impacts. Therefore whilst keeping the Orders in force could offer a greater check on developments that have the potential to significantly impact on air quality, this can be addressed through the planning regime as these developments should have to demonstrate that they would not lead to unacceptable levels of air pollution or a breach in air quality objectives.

It should also be noted that if air quality worsens after removal of the AQMA status and breaches of the objectives occur, HDC would have a statutory duty to declare an AQMA covering the necessary area.

9. The future

If an AQMA is revoked, our air quality duties do not end:

- Monitoring for nitrogen dioxide will continue at locations around the district, including areas that are currently within the AQMA.
- NO₂, PM₁₀ & PM_{2.5} will be monitored by the analysers located at Pathfinder House.
- Other monitoring provisions will continue to be explored to ensure we gain the best information possible.
- Annual reports containing monitoring data will continue to be published on the council's website and submitted to Defra.
- Air quality will remain a consideration in planning policy and future planning permissions across the district.
- If the AQMA is revoked, an Air Quality Strategy will be developed in line with government guidance³.
- As well as pollution from road vehicles other pollution aspects will continue to be considered including pollution from industry, particulates from wood burning stoves and construction etc.

9.1 Emerging Issues

- Relocation of the A14 – Additional monitoring has been introduced in areas where traffic levels may increase following the realignment of the A14. This will enable an assessment of the general impact in areas such as Ermine Street.

³ [LAQM-TG22-August-22-v1.0.pdf \(defra.gov.uk\)](https://www.defra.gov.uk/laqm-tg22-august-22-v1.0.pdf)

10. Summary & Recommendation

When comparing Huntingdon AQMA to the NO₂ air quality objectives:

- Annual mean air quality objective of 40 µg/m³
- 1 hour mean air quality objective of 200 µg/m³, not to be exceeded more than 18 times per year.

Overall it can be seen from Figure 5 that there has been a steady decline in the levels of NO₂ measured with most monitoring sites consistently meeting the air quality objectives for a number of years. Defra advise where there have been no exceedances for three years local authorities should consider revocation and that there shouldn't be any AQMA's which have been in compliance for 5 years.

10.1 Recommendation:

Revoke but have an air quality strategy to ensure developers are aware of Huntingdonshire District Council's requirements and air quality impacts are considered and mitigated as far as reasonably possible. Continue monitoring and investigate alternative methods of monitoring within the town.

Pollution levels continue to remain well within the objectives demonstrating continued compliance and the data gained meets the requirements of the government guidance, the AQMA should be put forward for revocation and an Air Quality Strategy completed. Traffic on the ring road will remain a focus within any future strategy and alternative methods of control are in place.

There is a need to ensure the downward trend in air pollution continues, and air quality impacts are minimised as far as possible with the use of clever and innovative design and mitigation measures for new development when going through the planning regime. An Air Quality Strategy will be introduced to ensure air quality impacts remain a high-profile issue and that pollution levels are monitored.

Appendix A – Annual Mean NO₂ Monitoring Results:

Site ID	Site Type	Monitoring Type	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period (%) ⁽¹⁾	Valid Data Capture 2024 (%) ⁽²⁾	NO ₂ Annual Mean Concentration (µg/m ³) ⁽³⁾				
					2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
PFH	Roadside	Automatic	99.66	99.66	25	27	28.2	24.98	23
PFH 1, PFH 2, PFH 3	Roadside	Diffusion Tube	92.5	92.5	24.8	26.3	28.2	24.0	21.8
Huntingdon 1	Suburban	Diffusion Tube	92.5	92.5	9.8	9.8	10.6	9.1	9.1
Huntingdon 2	Kerbside	Diffusion Tube	92.5	92.5	14.9	17.0	17.7	14.6	13.6
Huntingdon 3	Kerbside	Diffusion Tube	92.5	92.5	20.5	23.9	22.6	16.8	16.3
Huntingdon 4	Kerbside	Diffusion Tube	92.5	92.5	15.4	17.0	17.9	16.0	13.7
Huntingdon 5	Roadside	Diffusion Tube	92.5	92.5	11.0	11.7	12.9	11.0	9.4
Huntingdon 6	Roadside	Diffusion Tube	92.5	92.5	14.8	14.9	17.6	14.9	13.1

Site ID	Site Type	Monitoring Type	Valid Data Capture for Monitoring Period (%) ⁽¹⁾	Valid Data Capture 2024 (%) ⁽²⁾	NO ₂ Annual Mean Concentration (µg/m ³) ⁽³⁾				
					2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Huntingdon 7	Roadside	Diffusion Tube	92.5	92.5	18.8	21.4	21.5	18.9	17.3
Huntingdon 8	Roadside	Diffusion Tube	92.5	92.5	14.6	15.1	16.2	14.0	12.2
Huntingdon 9	Roadside	Diffusion Tube	84.9	84.9	18.3	21.2	21.9	16.4	15.9

(1) Data capture for the monitoring period, in cases where monitoring was only carried out for part of the year.

(2) Data capture for the full calendar year (e.g. if monitoring was carried out for 6 months, the maximum data capture for the full calendar year is 50%).

(3) Reported concentrations are those at the location of the monitoring site (bias adjusted and annualised, as required), i.e. prior to any fall-off with distance correction.

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Public
Key Decision – No

HUNTINGDONSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL

Title/Subject Matter:	Monitoring Report on the delivery of the Service Plans for Food Law Enforcement and Health and Safety Regulation
Meeting/Date:	Licensing and Protection Committee – 22 October 2025
Executive Portfolio:	Executive Councillor for Resident Services & Corporate Performance – Cllr S Ferguson
Report by:	Kate Penn – Environmental Health Service Manager
Ward(s) affected:	All

Executive Summary:

The Service Plans for Food Law Enforcement and Health and Safety Regulation 2025-26 were approved by committee on 6 June 2025.

The report provides information about the delivery of the two Service Plans for Quarter 1 and Quarter 2.

For both service areas programmed work such as food hygiene inspections is delivered alongside reactive work, the volume of which by definition is impossible to predict. This work is carried out according to risk. Complaints and accident investigations are prioritised using risk-based selection criteria, and the volume of work is reported here to attempt to identify any emerging risks in terms of resource provision.

Appendices 1 and 2 contain detailed information about the delivery of Service Plans for Food Law Enforcement and Health and Safety Regulation 2025-26.

Recommendation(s):

The Committee is asked to review progress and provide any comments considered appropriate on the delivery of the two Service Plans for Q1 and Q2.

1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

- 1.1 The report provides information about the delivery of the Service Plans for Food Law Enforcement and Health and Safety Regulation for Quarters 1 and 2 2025-26.

2. WHY IS THIS REPORT NECESSARY/BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Members have asked to be kept informed about the delivery of the work in the approved plans.

3. SERVICE AREAS COVERED BY THE REPORT

- 3.1 The overall aim of the Service Plan for Food Law Enforcement is to ensure that food placed or intended to be placed on the market for human consumption which is produced, stored, distributed, handled or purchased within Huntingdonshire is without risk to public health or the safety of the consumer. This is fulfilling our statutory duty under the Food Safety Act 1990 and the Food Hygiene and Safety (England) Regulations 2013. There are several key objectives which contribute to the delivery of the overall aim.

- The delivery of a programme of inspections and other interventions in accordance with the FSA's Code of Practice
- To respond to complaints and requests for service in accordance with any internal service standards
- To respond to any FSA Food Alerts for Action (FAFA) subject to available resources

- 3.2 The overall aim of the Service Plan for Health and Safety Regulation is to work with businesses and employees to protect all people, including members of the public, from unsafe working conditions by fulfilling the council's statutory role as a 'Health and Safety Enforcing Authority'

4. KEY IMPACTS / RISKS

- 4.1 The main risk of not carrying out the work on these plans would be to the health, wellbeing and safety of those who live, work or visit the Huntingdonshire area. They could be exposed to unsafe food or unsafe working conditions.
- 4.2 The failure to monitor the delivery of the approved Service Plans could invite criticism from the Food Standards Agency (FSA) and the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) in their capacities as the national regulators.
- 4.3 Members have asked to be kept informed about the delivery of the approved Service Plans in order that they can comment on the way in which the service is provided as well as the available resources.

5. PROGRESS AGAINST APPROVED SERVICE PLANS

5.1 Service Plan for Food Law Enforcement

- 5.1.1 The main focus of this service plan is the planned routine inspections of food businesses. All food businesses are risk rated category A to E with A being the highest risk. The risk rating mechanism is provided in the Food Law Code of Practice (England) and considers the consumers at risk; the level of current compliance with statutory obligations and any relevant industry codes of recommended practice in relation to the hygiene and structure of the premises; and the confidence in management/control processes in place. For example, a care home or nursery may be Category A due to their consumers being in a vulnerable group and inspected every six months. Most restaurants, pubs and catering businesses are Category C or D and will be inspected every 18 or 24 months. Category E are the lowest risk premises and will include small retailers selling pre-packed food and home caterers making cakes only.

The table below shows the categorisation of food businesses in Huntingdonshire on 31 March 2025, with the data from 31 March 2024 as a comparison:

Category	Number of Premises 31 March 2024	Number of Premises 31 March 2025
A	3	1
B	79	70
C	340	362
D	460	474
E	645	745
Unrated	58	115

- 5.1.2 In Quarter 1 there were 205 food hygiene inspections carried out and in Quarter 2 there were 201 food hygiene inspections carried out which gives a total of 406 for the first half of the year. This exceeds the level of activity predicted.
- 5.1.3 In Quarters 1 and 2 there were 131 new food business registrations received, this shows the continuing flux of food businesses. A new business registration can occur when an existing business changes hands and a new food business operator takes over or an entirely new business starts up. The service is still finding that some businesses are registering a long time before they intend to open and this has been fed back to the Food Standards Agency.
- 5.1.4 In Quarters 1 and 2 there were 19 compliance checks undertaken, these are revisits to check compliance where the food hygiene inspection has uncovered issues that need attention. This is in line with the expected activity.
- 5.1.5 We are finding if businesses receive a low food hygiene rating (e.g. 0,1 or 2) they are becoming increasingly quick to request a rescore to improve their rating. This is largely driven by the minimum rating required to stay

on online food platforms such as Just Eat as well as the businesses reputation. In Q1 and Q2 we received 20 rescore requests.

- 5.1.6 The process for sending out questionnaires to Category E premises due for inspection under the Alternative Enforcement Strategy is now fully embedded, digital questionnaires are being sent out quarterly to the lowest risk businesses.
- 5.1.7 Appendix 1 also shows that requests for export certificates was slightly higher than anticipated based on previous years data. It is noted one business has requested more certificates than previous years.
- 5.1.8 Officers have continued to take part in UK Health Security Agency's sampling study, the topics for Q1 and Q2 were Ready To Eat Dried Fruit Nuts and Seeds; Root Vegetables and Fresh and Frozen Raw Chicken. However, the laboratory stopped accepting routine samples for a significant period of the Q1 and Q2 for operational reasons which is why sample numbers are slightly lower than anticipated.

Where samples were unsatisfactory notification was provided to the Food Standards Agency and additional visits have been undertaken to provide advice and guidance to businesses and further samples carried out to check for improvement to the required standard.

- 5.1.9 There was one Food Alert For Action in June 2025 relating to Jolly Rancher Sweets, this was because the products were unsafe and did not meet UK market requirements. The team contacted relevant businesses to make them aware of it and advised them to immediately stop sales, withdraw and recall products inline with the requirements of the Food Alert For Action.

5.2 Service Plan for Health and Safety Regulation

- 5.2.1 The majority of health and safety work in Quarters 1 and 2 was reactive, there were 27 accidents reported of which 8 investigations commenced. The selection of accidents for investigation is founded upon the risk-based criteria in Local Authority Circular (LAC) 22/13. There were 68 other service requests responded to and the majority of these were licensing consultations where a new premises, street trading or pavement licence had been applied for by a business in the district.
- 5.2.2 There were 35 skin piercing registration applications made for premises and practitioners within the district. The new legislation around this area of work is still outstanding although the government has recently announced there will be a licensing regime for non-surgical cosmetic procedures, however, timescales are not known.

6. LINK TO THE CORPORATE PLAN, STRATEGIC PRIORITIES AND/OR CORPORATE OBJECTIVES

- 6.1 The work covered by the two Service Plans largely sits under Priority 3 – Doing our core work well - Delivering good quality, high value-for-money services with good control and compliance with statutory obligations.

7. RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

- 7.1 The failure to report the delivery of the approved Service Plans may prejudice the Council's ability to provide the necessary resources.

8. LIST OF APPENDICES INCLUDED

Appendix 1 - Food Activity 2025-26

Appendix 2 - Health and Safety Activity 2025-26

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Appendix 1 Food Activity 2025-2026

Activity	Predicted Activity 2025-26	Recorded Activity Q1 2025-26	Recorded Activity Q2 2025-26	Total Activity 2025-26	RAG Status
Programmed food hygiene inspections A breakdown will be reported for: 1) Programmed inspections 2) Initial inspection (new business or new FBO) 3) Aborted/no access or closed premises inspections (aim to minimise)	714	Total: 205 1) 112 2) 79 3) 14	Total: 201 1) 129 2) 54 3) 18	Total: 406 1) 241 2) 133 3) 32	Green
Alternative Enforcement Strategy (AES) (e.g. cake makers and childminders)	107	8	26	34	Green
Revisits to check compliance following a food hygiene inspection	30	8	11	19	Green
Mentoring / business support visits (previously included in other proactive visits)	10	2	2	4	Green
Sampling visits (previously included in other proactive visits)	15	1	3	4	Red
Food, water and environmental samples taken	50	4	11	15	Red
Prosecutions and cautions	2	0	0	0	Green
Formal action (service of notices, closures)	5	0	0	0	Green
Complaints and service requests about food and about/from food businesses	250	62	70	132	Green
Requests for export certificates	70	20	21	41	Green
FHRS re-score requests (low is good)	30	10	10	20	Green
Infectious disease control - notifications of food-borne/food poisoning illnesses (low is good)	30	12	12	24	Green
FSA food alerts for action	10	1	0	1	Green

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Appendix 2 Health and Safety Activity 2025-26

Activity	Predicted activity 2025-26	Recorded Activity Q1 2025-26	Recorded Activity Q2 2025-26	Total Activity 2025-26
Premises inspections and interventions (including activities identified in Work Plan)	40	13	5	18
Health and safety complaints and requests for service (including advice to business/enquiries) *	100	Total: 41 29 licensing consultations 9 relating to work premises 2 skin piercing enquiries 1 lifting equipment notifications 0 other	Total: 27 19 licensing consultations 1 relating to work premises 4 skin piercing enquiries 3 lifting equipment notifications 0 other	Total: 68
Skin piercing registrations	50	13	22	35
Accident and dangerous occurrence reports received	70	15	12	27
Accident and dangerous occurrence investigations commenced **	30	6	2	8
Specific smoke free enforcement visits***	0	0	0	0
Matters of Evident Concern (MEC)****	35	8	10	18

* This figure includes statutory notifications about working with asbestos, Adverse Insurance Reports (AIR) about unsafe work equipment and requests for advice and information. The diversity of work illustrates the importance of maintaining resources in order that effective investigations can be carried out. A breakdown of service request areas will be given.

**The selection of accidents for investigation is founded upon the risk-based criteria in Local Authority Circular (LAC) 22/13.

*** This figure is driven by the number of relevant complaints received by the service.

**** Matters of Evident Concern are significant health and safety problems that officers have noted during non-health and safety activities. (The fewer the better)

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Public
Key Decision - No

HUNTINGDONSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL

Title/Subject Matter: CCTV in Taxi Consultation

Meeting/Date: Licensing & Protection Committee – 22 October 2025

Executive Portfolio: Executive Councillor for Resident Services and Corporate Performance – Councillor Stephen Ferguson

Report by: Michelle Bishop – Licensing Manager

Ward(s) affected: All Ward

Executive Summary:

This report is to provide feedback on the consultation carried out in response to the possibility of mandating CCTV in Taxi & Private Hire vehicles licensed by Huntingdonshire District Council.

Recommendation(s):

- I. That Members of the Licensing & Protection Committee note the contents of the report and the consultation feedback received, and permit officers to undertake further engagement with the licensed trade and the public prior to making a final decision on whether to mandate CCTV in all vehicles licensed by the Council.**
- II. That, following a further period of engagement and consultation, an updated report be prepared and presented to the Licensing & Protection Committee for consideration.**

1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

- 1.1 The purpose of the report is to allow members of the Licensing & Protection Committee the opportunity to review the consultation carried out in response to the possibility of mandating CCTV in vehicles licensed by Huntingdonshire District Council.

2. WHY IS THIS REPORT NECESSARY/BACKGROUND

- 2.1 At the previous meeting, Members of the Licensing and Protection Committee requested that the Licensing team undertake a consultation to gather views from both the taxi trade and the general public regarding the potential introduction of mandatory CCTV in Taxi and Private Hire vehicles licensed by this Council

- 2.2 The Department for Transport (DfT) published its Statutory Taxi and Private Hire Vehicle Standards in July 2020 with a strong focus to protect all passengers and users of taxis and private hire transport services

- 2.3 The statutory guidance clearly states that the Government expects its recommendations to be implemented unless there is a compelling local justification for not doing so. In response, the Council adopted a significant number of these measures in 2024 whilst updating the Taxi & Private Hire Policy.

- 2.4 The Statutory Guidance also states:

“All licensing authorities should consult to identify if there are local circumstances which indicate that the installation of CCTV in vehicles would have either a positive or an adverse net effect on the safety of taxi and private hire vehicle users, including children or vulnerable adults, and taking into account potential privacy issues”.

The DfT's view is that CCTV can provide additional deterrence to prevent potential risk to public safety when passengers travel in taxis and private hire vehicles and has investigative value when it does. Its view is that “The use of CCTV can provide a safer environment for the benefit of taxi/private hire vehicle passengers and drivers.

- 2.5 Due to the distinct differences in licensing regulations, the nature of work carried out by hackney carriages and private hire vehicles can vary considerably. However, together they play a vital role in supporting local transport networks. The following are just some of the many areas where taxis and PHVs operate:

- School run services
- Transport for children or adults with special educational needs and disabilities (SEND)
- Airport transport
- Corporate/Executive travel
- Late night economy transportation
- Hospital and community trips

3. OPTIONS CONSIDERED/ANALYSIS

- 3.1 Whilst the current recommendation is not currently seeking to mandate the use of CCTV, its position regarding in-vehicle CCTV in Taxis and Private Hire Vehicles licensed within the Huntingdonshire District is to permit its use, provided the vehicle licence holder complies with the conditions outlined in the local policy. These include, among other requirements, adherence to human rights and privacy legislation, as set out in the Information Commissioner's Office (ICO) guidelines.

The licence holder remains responsible as both the data controller and processor.

- 3.2 If deemed necessary, through enforcement action we can add conditions to individual licence holders making it a requirement for them to install CCTV inside their licensed vehicle. This would be on a case-by-case basis.

4. KEY IMPACTS / RISKS

- 4.1 To mandate a policy on CCTV there needs to be a clear local evidence base of an overwhelming need for CCTV within the area

5. WHAT ACTIONS WILL BE TAKEN/TIMETABLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION

- 5.1 The Licensing Team will continue to engage with the Licensed trade, members of the public and partners in a further consultation/engagement exercise.

6. LINK TO THE CORPORATE PLAN, STRATEGIC PRIORITIES AND/OR CORPORATE OBJECTIVES

- 6.1 In line with the Council's commitment to Do, Enable, Influence, this consultation exercise promotes collaboration among licensed Taxi & Private Hire trade, residents, and the Council. By fostering this partnership approach, we aim to create a supportive environment and find a suitable balance for the needs of public and our licence holders.

7. CONSULTATION

- 7.1 A public consultation period was active from 25th July to 24th September 2025. General feedback was sought from the licensed trade and the public.
- 7.2 During the consultation period we received 131 responses, a summary of the results can be seen below. Full details including comments are at **Appendix A**

	In Support of CCTV	Object against CCTV
Driver	9	65
Operator	2	1
Both Driver & Operator	14	3
Public	22	13

- 7.3 The cost of installation and the worry of an invasion of privacy were identified as the two most significant reasons for those not in support of CCTV in licensed vehicles.

It is clear from this feedback that further consultation is required to investigate these concerns.

8. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

- 8.1 Under GDPR data protection laws, individuals and organisations considering the use of surveillance technology must carefully assess the potential impact on personal privacy before implementation. Any CCTV system installed must meet the specifications and requirements set out by the Information Commissioner's Office (ICO)

- 8.2 If a blanket approach to CCTV is introduced requiring all Taxis and private hire vehicles to install CCTV the Council could be responsible as the Data Controller for the data in each individual licensed vehicle and held liable for any breach of data protection by a driver/operator.

In these circumstances the Council would have to specify the CCTV's technical and system requirements to ensure compliance, requiring encrypted and secure data storage.

This would inevitably mean increased costs to the Council in administration and monitoring compliance, with increased checks being made to ensure systems are correctly fitted and compliant, as well as increased enforcement activity ensuring cameras are active and data is stored correctly.

- 8.3 Another legal implication of making CCTV compulsory is that any failure in the system would require the vehicle to be taken off the road whilst the issue was resolved in order to avoid the licence holder and/or the driver committing a breach of licence condition that is considered an offence. This could result in a loss of earnings for those affected

9. RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

- 9.1 The cost of conducting the consultation is covered by income generated from licence fees.

10. COST IMPLICATIONS

- 10.1 In addition to increased costs to the Council, there would be increased costs to the trade themselves, as it is estimated that a suitable CCTV system would cost in the region of £500 to £1000 to purchase, and there would also be ongoing maintenance costs whenever a vehicle needs to be updated, or faults occur. Any increase in costs incurred by the trade will inevitably be passed onto those using the service

- 10.2 Any increased expenditure in administration and enforcement could be passed to the hackney carriage and private hire trade in vehicle and operator licence fees.

11. REASONS FOR THE RECOMMENDED DECISIONS

- 11.1 Looking at the consultation responses including the comments made, we feel that a more detailed consultation including public & trade engagement is required before proceeding in a decision.
- 11.2 In light of the Casey Report and its implications for taxi licensing, it is prudent to delay any significant changes at this stage. There is a possibility that national standards may be introduced in the near future, and aligning with these would ensure consistency and compliance across the sector

12. LIST OF APPENDICES INCLUDED

Appendix A – Consultation Responses

13. BACKGROUND PAPERS

Revised guidance issued under S.182 of the Licensing Act 2003 February 2025

[Revised guidance issued under section 182 of Licensing Act 2003 - GOV.UK](#)

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Public
Key Decision - Yes

HUNTINGDONSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL

Title/Subject Matter: Implementation of a Street Trading Policy

Meeting/Date: Licensing & Protection Committee – 22/10/2025

Executive Portfolio: Executive Councillor for Resident Services and Corporate Performance – Councillor Stephen Ferguson

Report by: William Dell'Orefice (Licensing Officer)

Ward(s) affected: All Wards

Executive Summary:

This report provides the Licensing & Protection Committee with a proposed Street Trading Policy, attached as **Appendix A**. Street Trading is defined, in the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982, as the selling or exposing or offering for sale of any article (including a living thing) in a street

The draft policy was subject to a public consultation, which was active from the 24th of July 2025 until the 24th of September 2025. All responses received are attached **Appendix B**.

A revised fee structure has been attached as **Appendix C**.

If approved by the Committee, the final policy, with any amendments made, will be adopted and implemented from the 23rd of October 2025.

The changes proposed are in-keeping with both regulatory codes of conduct, statutory guidance and the Council's Corporate Plan. All costs associated with the implementation of this policy will be financed from the receipt of licence fees.

Recommendation(s):

The Licensing & Protection Committee is recommended to consider the proposed policy along with its conditions, as well as the consultation responses and approve the Street Trading Policy to take effect from the 23rd of October 2025. Members are also asked to consider and approve the designation of all streets within the district to be consented streets and to approve the proposed consent fees.

1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to allow members of the Licensing & Protection Committee the opportunity to review and approve the draft Street Trading Policy and its conditions, along with all comments received during the public consultation.
- 1.2 It also allows members to consider and approve the designation of all streets within the district to be consented streets and to approve the proposed consent fees.

2. WHY IS THIS REPORT NECESSARY/BACKGROUND

- 2.1 At present, Huntingdonshire District Council as the licensing authority do not have a street trading policy which make effective regulation difficult.
- 2.2 Unregulated trading creates risks for both the council and the community. When traders operate without permission, it becomes difficult to enforce health and safety standards, exposing the public to potential hazards and undermining fair oversight. At the same time, the council loses valuable income from licensing fees, while legitimate traders may feel discouraged if others are allowed to trade without following the same rules. This results in unfair competition and weakens confidence in the system.
- 2.3 The lack of regulation also leads to practical problems in managing public spaces. Noise, litter, congestion, and damage to shared areas often arise when trading is uncontrolled, sparking complaints from residents and local businesses. These issues affect council resources and can strain relationships within the community, making it harder to maintain safe and welcoming spaces.
- 2.4 Beyond these challenges, unregulated trading means missed opportunities for positive growth. Properly managed traders and events can create vibrant spaces, support local businesses, and boost the economy. Without regulation, these benefits are lost, leaving disorder where there could be thriving, well-organised trading that benefits everyone.

3. OPTIONS CONSIDERED/ANALYSIS

- 3.1 Consideration has been given to the impact on protecting the public, the livelihood of the licensed trade, the impact on existing businesses and the ability to provide a reliable and cost-effective service.
- 3.2 To make street trading more accessible and appealing, it is considered that flexible consent options are introduced. Consent periods of varying lengths, such as one day, one month, six months, or a year, should be offered to give traders flexibility. For any new trader, a 10-day trial period gives applicants the chance to test their business before committing long-term. Consents should also include a built-in pavement licence allowance, with a set number of tables and chairs permitted, avoiding the need for a separate application and simplifying the process for traders.

- 3.3 Consideration has also been given to creating supporting materials and resources to attract and retain traders. A supplementary information pack, presented in a creative brochure-style format, should be produced to showcase the benefits of licensed street trading in an engaging way, rather than relying on standard policy documents. In addition, grants or financial support should be explored in collaboration with the Economic Growth team to provide new traders with the tools and confidence they need to get started.

4. KEY IMPACTS / RISKS

- 4.1 This policy provides a clear framework for regulating street trading activities in a way that balances economic opportunity with community wellbeing. By setting standards that promote public safety, prevent nuisance, and ensure fairness, the policy directly contributes to improving residents' everyday experiences and supporting vibrant, thriving local communities.
- 4.2 The only key risk identified is potential lack of applicant uptake, but these risks have been identified in the project planning stage and mitigating steps have been put into place, as discussed in sections 3.2 and 3.3.

5. TIMETABLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION

- 5.1 It is proposed that the final approved Street Trading Policy will be implemented from 23rd of October 2025.

6. LINK TO THE CORPORATE PLAN, STRATEGIC PRIORITIES AND/OR CORPORATE OBJECTIVES

- 6.1 The Street Trading Policy plays a vital role in supporting Huntingdonshire District Council's Corporate Plan to 2028, which is centred around three key priorities: improving the quality of life for local people, creating a better Huntingdonshire for future generations, and delivering our core work effectively.
- 6.2 Aligned with the Council's commitment to Do, Enable, Influence, the policy encourages collaboration between traders, residents, and the Council. This partnership approach helps create an environment where street trading can flourish responsibly, contributing to the local economy and enhancing the public realm

7. CONSULTATION

- 7.1 The policy was subject to a public consultation, which was active from the 24th of July 2025 until the 24th of September 2025.
- 7.2 Social media comms, direct emails and communication through the Town & Parish Newsletter was issued to key stakeholders, the general public and existing consent holders.
- 7.3 All responses received are attached **Appendix B**.

8. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

- 8.1 Legal implications may arise in the event of non-compliance with the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982 if a formal Street Trading Policy is not adopted and enforcement action against non-consented traders is taken.

9. RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

- 9.1 The implementation of a street trading policy will have an impact on staff resource as it will require the setting up of new application processes and well as ongoing compliance and enforcement processes. Once this has been set up though, an effective policy will allow for greater compliance efficiencies, reducing the overall staff impact in the long term.
- 9.2 The implications will be met from existing resource.
- 9.3 All fees and charges associated with street trading must be self-financing and on a cost recovery basis only.
- 9.4 A new fee structure has been proposed as part of the implementation, and it is expected that these fees will cover all costs associated with the implementation and ongoing costs of a street trading framework

10. ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE IMPLICATIONS

- 10.1 The implementation of a street trading policy will have no direct implications on the environment or climate change.
- 10.2 All traders will be required to undergo a site and unit assessment before consent is granted and traders utilising a vehicle will be required to present an MOT certificate.
- 10.3 If concerns are identified during this assessment, such as a vehicle that is showing signs of excessive exhaust emissions or the proximity of a proposed trading site, the appropriate environmental considerations will be applied.

11. REASONS FOR THE RECOMMENDED DECISIONS

- 11.1 The recommended decisions introduce a Street Trading Policy for Huntingdonshire District Council to address the lack of regulation, which risks public safety, fairness, and effective management of public spaces.
- 11.2 The policy creates a clear framework balancing trader support with community protection, offering flexible consent options, trial periods, and streamlined processes to encourage compliant trading. Backed by supporting materials and a self-financing fee structure to cover costs, it aims to boost local vibrancy, ensure fairness, and align with the Council's priorities to improve quality of life, foster collaboration, and deliver services effectively.

12. LIST OF APPENDICES INCLUDED

- Appendix A – Draft Street Trading Policy

- Appendix B – Consultation Responses
- Appendix C – Proposed Fee Structure

13. BACKGROUND PAPERS

- [Equality Act 2010: guidance - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](http://www.gov.uk/government/guidance/equality-act-2010-guidance)
- [Local Government \(Miscellaneous Provisions\) Act 1982](http://www.gov.uk/government/legislation/local-government-miscellaneous-provisions-act-1982)
- [Code of practice on noise from ice-cream van chimes - GOV.UK](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/code-of-practice-on-noise-from-ice-cream-van-chimes)

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Draft Street Trading Policy

Revised 24/07/2025

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Introduction

The Street Trading Policy plays a vital role in supporting Huntingdonshire District Council's Corporate Plan to 2028, which is centred around three key priorities: improving the quality of life for local people, creating a better Huntingdonshire for future generations, and delivering our core work effectively.

This policy provides a clear framework for regulating street trading activities in a way that balances economic opportunity with community wellbeing. By setting standards that promote public safety, prevent nuisance, and ensure fairness, the policy directly contributes to improving residents' everyday experiences and supporting vibrant, thriving local communities.

Aligned with the Council's commitment to Do, Enable, Influence, the policy encourages collaboration between traders, residents, and the Council. This partnership approach helps create an environment where street trading can flourish responsibly, contributing to the local economy and enhancing the public realm

Definitions

The Act	Schedule 4 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982
The Applicant	The person or company who has applied for a consent or licence
The Council	Huntingdonshire District Council (HDC)
The Policy	Refers to the HDC Street Trading Policy
Consent	A consent to trade granted by the council
Consent Street	A street in which street trading is prohibited without the consent of the council
Consent Holder	A person or company to whom consent to trade has been granted by the council
Mobile Trader	A trader who moves from street to street but trades for less than 15 minutes at any one point and does not return to a similar trading position within 2 hours.
Prohibited Street	A street in which street trading is prohibited
Static Trader	A trader who has been granted by the council to trade from a specified location
Street	Any road, footway, beach or other area to which the public have access without payment; and a service area as defined in section 329 of the Highways Act 1980
Street Trading	The selling or exposing or offering for sale of any article (including a living thing) in a street
Unit	A barrow, stall or vehicle as specified in the consent

1 Policy Purpose, Status and Scope

- 1.1 This document sets out Huntingdonshire District Council's Street Trading Policy. The purpose of the policy is to provide guidance and information on the approach and expectations taken by Huntingdonshire District Council when administering its functions within the legislative framework of the Act.
- 1.2 This policy establishes the framework for managing and administering street trading across the Huntingdonshire district. It also outlines the key factors the Council will consider when assessing applications for street trading consent.
- 1.3 The policy acknowledges the contribution of street trading to Huntingdonshire's local economy and distinctive character, while seeking to ensure that trading locations and activities do not cause obstruction, nuisance, or disturbance to the community.
- 1.4 The Policy will be effective from – **to be determined following consultation**. The Authority will keep the policy under review and will make amendments as it considers appropriate.
- 1.5 Street trading, as defined in the Act, is the selling or exposing or offering for sale of any article (including a living thing) in a street. A street is defined as any road, footway, beach or other area to which the public have access without payment; and a service area as defined in section 329 of the Highways Act 1980'.
- 1.6 The Act in paragraph 1(2) of schedule 4 states that the following types of trade are not street trading:
 - *A pedlar trading under the authority of a pedlar's certificate granted under the Pedlar's Act 1871;*
 - *Anything done in a market or fair, the right to hold which was acquired by virtue of a grant, enactment or order;*
 - *Trading in a trunk road picnic area provided by the secretary of state under section 112 of the Highways Act 1980.*
 - *Trading as a news vendor.*
 - *Trading carried on at a premises used as a petrol station.*
 - *Trading carried on at premises used as a shop or in a street adjoining a shop where the trading carried on is part of the business of the shop.*
 - *Selling things, or offering or exposing them for sale as a roundsman.*
- 1.7 Street trading that occurs on private land will normally not require consent, but you must still obtain the landowners permission.
- 1.8 If the street trading occurs on private land on the edge of the public road and sales are being made to pedestrians on the public highway, you will need a consent to trade. You must also be able to provide landowner consent.
- 1.9 Street trading consent will not be required for the following activities:
- 1.10 *Trading in a market run by Huntingdonshire District Council or any town/parish council.*

- 1.11 *Trading at a fete, carnival, or similar community based and run events such as Christmas Light Switch on or firework display events.*
- 1.12 *Non-commercial, community or charitable events where the profits are not used for private gain or are wholly passed to a charity or political/educational organisation.*
- 1.13 *Trading as part of a travelling fair where permission for the event has already been granted by Huntingdonshire District Council.*
- 1.14 The powers to control street trading within the Council's area are contained in Schedule 4 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982, 'the Act', which has been adopted by the Council.
- 1.15 Under Schedule 4 of the Act the Council can manage street trading by designating streets as 'consent streets' or 'prohibited streets'.
- 1.16 The Council has designated all streets in the District as Consent Streets (with the exceptions detailed in Scope of the Policy).
- 1.17 The Council may change the designation of any consent street, or parts of a consent street, to a prohibited street should it be necessary.
- 1.18 Any route maintained by National Highways, known as trunk roads such as the A1(M), A1, A14, will not be covered by this policy and as such will not be consented by the Council. Permission may still be required by National Highways.
- 1.19 The following market locations will be prohibited during market hours:
- *St Ives – Market Hill, Sheep Market and The Pavement*
 - *Monday 0830-1500*
 - *Friday 0830-1400*
 - *Huntingdon – Market Square, High Street, Chequers Court, St Benedict's Court*
 - *Wednesday 0830-1500*
 - *Saturday 0830-1500*
- 1.20 Trading will also be prohibited during the set-up and pack-down periods before and after the market, usually between 1-2 hours before and after the posted market times.
- 1.21 These locations and times are subject to change in the event of modifications to market locations or operating hours.

2 Types of Consent

- 2.1 Mobile consent is given to traders who move from street to street but trade for less than 15 minutes at any one point and does not return to a similar trading position within 2 hours. This would include, but is not limited to, traders such as ice cream vans or sandwich vans.
- 2.2 Static consent is given to trader who intend to trade from a fixed location greater than 15 minutes at a specified location.

3 Application Requirements

- 3.1 An application may be submitted by any individual or business representative who is at least 17 years of age and is legally entitled to live and work in the United Kingdom.
- 3.2 To be considered valid, the application form must be submitted alongside all required supporting documentation.
 - *A non-refundable application fee (based on the cost of administering the application)*
 - *Photographic identification (e.g. passport, photo card driving licence)*
 - *A site plan of the proposed trading area*
 - *Photographs of the trailer, stall, or vehicle proposed for use*
 - *The make and model of any generator to be used (if applicable)*
 - *Gas certificate (if applicable)*
 - *Public Liability Insurance certificate cover for £5,000,000*
 - *Current MOT certificate (if using a vehicle)*
 - *Appropriate current business use motor insurance (if using a vehicle)*
 - *Proof that the applicant and any assistants are entitled to work in the UK*
 - *Proof of food business registration and hygiene rating (if applicable)*

4 Ice Cream Traders

- 4.1 Due to the close interaction between ice cream van traders and children, applicants seeking consent to operate an ice cream van must provide a Basic Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) certificate that is no more than one month old at the time of submission.
- 4.2 All additional individuals working on the van, regardless of their employment status, must also provide a valid Basic DBS certificate.
- 4.3 Where a criminal offence is disclosed on a DBS certificate, it will be assessed for relevance in relation to the nature of street trading. The following types of offences are exemplified that are likely to be considered relevant and may affect an application:
 - *Sexual Offences*
 - *Violent Offences*
 - *Dishonesty Offences*
 - *Drug Related Offences*
 - *Licensing Offences*
- 4.4 Each case will be assessed on its individual merits. The nature of the offence, how long ago it occurred, the circumstances, and evidence of rehabilitation will all be considered.

5 Food Businesses

- 5.1 All food businesses operating within the Huntingdonshire District must be appropriately registered with their local authority in accordance with current food safety legislation.
- 5.2 Business must be able to show evidence of their registration and current Food Hygiene Rating to Huntingdonshire District Council if they are registered at another local authority.
- 5.3 In specific circumstances, low-risk food businesses may be permitted to trade under the terms of their street trading licence while awaiting their initial food hygiene inspection. This decision will be made following consultation with the Environmental Health Team.
- 5.4 All food businesses, including those permitted to trade prior to inspection, must comply with all applicable food hygiene legislation. They may be subject to checks to ensure ongoing compliance.
- 5.5 Any food business that does not hold a minimum of a 4-star hygiene rating will not be permitted to trade.

6 Other Requirements

- 6.1 The granting of a consent does not exclude the consent holder from the requirements under any other legislation, such as the Licensing Act 2003, the Business and Planning Act 2020, the Animal Welfare Act 2003 or the Planning Act 2008
- 6.2 Late night refreshment, which is a licensable activity under the Licensing Act 2003, involves the supply of 'hot food or hot drink' between the hours of 2300hrs and 0500hrs to the public for consumption on or off the premises.
- 6.3 Any street trader who intends to sell hot food or hot drink during the hours of 2300hrs and 0500hrs will be required to apply for a premises licence for late night refreshment. Supplies made from a vehicle which is permanently or temporarily parked, such as from a mobile takeaway van, are not exempt.

7 Fees

- 7.1 All applications are subject to a non-refundable application fee.
- 7.2 An application will not be deemed valid or processed until the full application fee has been received.
- 7.3 If consent is granted, an additional fee will be payable, determined by the duration of the consent.

8 Site and Trading Unit Assessment

- 8.1 Once a complete application is submitted, including all required documents and the application fee, a licensing officer will conduct a site assessment to determine whether the proposed location and trading unit are suitable for static trading.

- 8.2 For mobile trading applications, the assessment will focus on determining the suitability of the trading unit.
- 8.3 The site assessment will take the following factors into account when determining the suitability of a proposed location for static street trading:
- *Potential risks to public safety, including obstructions or unhygienic conditions Potential for public disorder*
 - *Risk of public nuisance, such as noise, odour, litter, or similar issues*
 - *Impact on the safe movement of pedestrians, including wheelchair users*
 - *Whether planning permission is required for the proposed location*
 - *Proximity to places of worship, educational institutions, healthcare facilities or places of cultural or historical significance*
 - *Proximity to residential properties*
 - *Proximity to other businesses, particularly where there may be obstruction, reduced visibility, or concerns around competition.*
- 8.4 The following factors will be considered when assessing the suitability of the trading unit.
- *The overall appearance and design, including height, width, colour, signage, stock layout, trading area, canopies, and lighting*
 - *The visual and physical impact on the character of the surrounding area*
 - *The type and prominence of advertisements, including any illuminated signage, environmental impact, such as noise, emissions, or disruption caused by generators or other equipment*

9 Suitability of Goods

- 9.1 The types of goods allowed to be sold will be considered on an individual basis and will be specified on the consent.
- 9.2 No goods, other than those specified in the consent, will be permitted for sale.
- 9.3 When determining the suitability of goods, consideration will be given to the likely impact of nuisance, disturbance or annoyance to nearby properties, people or businesses. This includes instances of cooking smells, smoke, noise, litter.
- 9.4 Goods that are likely to cause or contribute to crime and disorder will not be permitted. This includes, but is not limited to, fake or counterfeit goods, dangerous or prohibited items or any other item
- 9.5 Goods that may have a negative impact on public health, such as vaping products or tobacco will not be permitted.

10 Determination

- 10.1 Once an officer has completed a site and/or unit assessment and determined that the goods proposed for sale are appropriate, the application will proceed to the consultation stage.

- 10.2 The consultation period will last for 28 days.
- 10.3 The Council may consult with other departments and teams within Huntingdonshire District Council, as well as with relevant Town or Parish Councils and Cambridgeshire County Council.
- 10.4 The Council may also consult with partner agencies, including Cambridgeshire Constabulary, Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue Service, Business Improvement Districts (BID), and any other organisations or individuals it considers relevant.
- 10.5 If a proposed site is close to the border of another council area, the Council may also speak to that neighbouring council before making a decision.
- 10.6 The Council will consider all representations made for or against the application when deciding whether to grant or refuse the consent.
- 10.7 After the consultation period ends, the application will be either: approved with standard conditions; approved with additional specific condition and/or with changes to the original application; or refused.
- 10.8 Consent will not normally be granted or renewed if the applicant is subject to pending enforcement action or has previously been subject to successful enforcement action.
- 10.9 Consent may also be refused if the applicant is in arrears with any charges, is considered unsuitable, or has previously failed to use a consent appropriately.
- 10.10 Consent will not normally be granted or renewed where the proposed location or trading unit is unsuitable, where there is a risk to public safety, where the activity may cause nuisance or disturbance to neighbouring properties, or where it may contribute to crime and disorder.
- 10.11 If a consent is refused, the Council will notify the applicant in writing, via email, providing full details of the decision.
- 10.12 Any appeals must be made in writing to the Licensing Manager, within 21 days, who will then arrange for the appeal to be heard by the Licensing Sub-Committee.

11 Conditions

- 11.1 Standard conditions will apply to all consents issued by the Council and must be adhered to at all times. These conditions can be found in **Appendix A**.
- 11.2 Local conditions may be imposed on individual consents and will be assessed on a case-by-case basis, taking into account the specific circumstances of each application.
- 11.3 In determining whether to impose local conditions on a consent, due consideration shall be given to the likely impacts on public safety, accessibility, public amenity, and any other matters deemed reasonable and relevant in the circumstances.

12 Duration of Consent

- 12.1 To provide greater flexibility, street traders can apply for consents with different length options.
- 12.2 **10-day Trial Consent** – allows the consent holder to trade for a maximum of 10 consecutive days to establish the profitability and suitability of the location. This is available to new applicants who have not traded at any location within the HDC district in the previous 12 months.
- 12.3 **Single Day Consent** – allows the consent holder to trade for a specified time within a single day.
- 12.4 **1 Month Consent** – allows the consent holder to trade up to a maximum of 31 days in a single calendar month.
- 12.5 **6 Month Consent** – allows the consent holder to trade for 6 consecutive months from the date of issue.
- 12.6 **12 Month Consent** – allows the consent holder to trade for 12 consecutive months from the date of issue.

13 Renewal of Consent

- 13.1 All applicants are encouraged to apply for new or renewal consent at least 8 weeks before the date they intend to start trading, or before their existing consent expires.
- 13.2 Renewal applications must meet the same documentation requirements as new applications. However, the need for an additional site and/or unit assessment will be determined by an officer on a case-by-case basis.
- 13.3 A new assessment is likely to be required if there have been significant changes to the site, the surrounding area, or the trading unit itself.
- 13.4 Where a new assessment is required, the application will be subject to a 14-day consultation.

14 Transfer / Surrender / Closure

- 14.1 Once granted, a consent is personal to the holder and may not be transferred to another individual or business.
- 14.2 The sub-letting of sites to other users is not permitted.
- 14.3 A consent may be surrendered by providing written notification to the Council, either by email or post, at least 14 days in advance.
- 14.4 Following the surrender of a consent, the Council may, at its discretion, refund part or all of the consent fee paid. Any refund will take into account factors such as the length of time the consent has been in effect, administrative costs incurred, and any other relevant considerations.
- 14.5 In the event that a limited company holding a consent is dissolved, the consent will cease to have effect from the date of the company's dissolution.

15 Enforcement

- 15.1 It is an offence to engage in street trading in a prohibited street, without the required consent, in contravention of conditions, or to trade from unauthorised vehicles or stalls. A person found guilty may be subject to a fine not exceeding level 3 on the standard scale.
- 15.2 The Council will investigate any complaints received regarding the site location, the unit, or the conduct of the consent holder or anyone acting on their behalf. The Council will also investigate any breaches of consent conditions. Where appropriate, enforcement action may be taken, which could include issuing a warning, varying the consent, or revoking the consent.
- 15.3 The Council may to revoke a street trading consent where it is satisfied that continued trading poses a risk to public safety, may contribute to crime and disorder, or is likely to cause public nuisance. Each case will be considered on its individual merits and in accordance with the Council's enforcement policy. [Corporate Enforcement Policy](#).
- 15.4 There is no right of appeal against the decision to revoke a street trading consent.

Appendix A – Standard Conditions

Table of Contents

Section	Description
	Introduction
1	General Conditions
2	Protection of Children
3	Unit Compliance
4	Waste Management
5	Advertisements
6	Noise Nuisance
7	Health and Safety
8	Food Businesses

Introduction

These conditions are designed to ensure that Street Trading operates safely and fairly, protecting public safety, preventing nuisances, and preserving the local environment. Compliance with these Conditions helps maintain a high standard of service and contributes to making Huntingdonshire a safer and more welcoming place for all.

All Street Trading Consent Holders are required to comply with these conditions, and where applicable, their employees and representatives must also adhere to them to uphold the integrity and reputation of street trading within the district.

Failure to comply with any of these conditions may lead to enforcement actions by Huntingdonshire District Council. Such actions could include the immediate revocation of the street trading consent or the refusal to grant or renew an application for consent.

The Council reserves the right to review and amend these standard Conditions at any time to ensure they remain appropriate and effective.

In response to particular circumstances or emerging issues, the Council may impose additional, local conditions on any individual consent.

1 General Conditions

1.1 Trading activities must not:

- Obstruct any part of the street or public place.
- Cause injury to any person using the street or public place.
- Cause damage to any property in the street or public place.
- Cause nuisance or annoyance to members of the public or occupants of nearby premises.

1.2 The consent holder must not sell or leave any articles or goods outside the agreed trading dimensions of the trading unit.

1.3 A display copy of the consent, issued by the Council, must be placed in a prominent position on the trading unit that is visible to the public.

1.4 The consent holder, or any person acting on their behalf, must produce the full written consent document upon request by any authorised officer of the Council or a Police Officer.

1.5 The consent holder must only trade on the days and during the hours specified in the consent.

1.6 The trading must take place solely from the approved trading unit.

1.7 For static traders, the consent holder must not trade from any location except at the location specified in the consent.

1.8 For mobile traders, the consent holder must not trade from any location that is not a 'consent street'.

1.9 The goods, articles, or items authorised for sale under this consent are strictly limited to those specified, unless written approval for amendments has been granted by Huntingdonshire District Council.

1.10 The consent holder must not lend, transfer, or assign this consent to any other person, nor permit its use by anyone else. However, the consent holder may employ individuals to assist with trading without requiring a separate consent. Huntingdonshire District Council must be notified of all employees or assistants prior to their commencement of work.

1.11 All consent holders and their employees must register their names and current addresses with the Council as required on the Council's application form. They must also provide written notice to the Council immediately of any changes to these details.

1.12 The consent holder must maintain a valid third-party public liability insurance policy with a minimum cover of £5,000,000 and produce a valid certificate of insurance upon request by an authorised officer of the Council.

1.13 The consent holder and any employees must notify the Council in writing within seven days of any change of address, as well as any police investigations, convictions, or cautions that occur during the term of the consent.

- 1.14 The consent holder must behave respectfully, avoiding intoxication, rude language, or inappropriate conduct.
- 1.15 The consent holder must comply with any reasonable request to vacate the site made by an authorised officer of the Council or a Police Officer.
- 1.16 For mobile trading, the consent holder must comply with any reasonable request from an authorised officer of the Council or a Police Officer to leave the area and/or with any order temporarily restricting access to a 'consent street' due to an emergency or other reasonable cause.
- 1.17 If a trading pitch becomes temporarily unavailable for any reason, the consent holder must move to a different approved pitch for the time the original pitch cannot be used
- 1.18 Any mobile trader entering an area where another mobile trader is already operating must immediately leave without trading.
- 1.19 Mobile traders will be subject to any exclusion zone set by the chartered market regulations during market hours.
- 1.20 The consent holder must ensure that no tables, chairs, trestles, or any other structures are placed within the approved site or outside the trading unit without prior permission from the Council.

2 Protection of Children

- 2.1 Street trading will not be permitted within 50 metres of any entrance or exit to a school or nursery. This distance may be extended if concerns regarding public safety arise during the application consultation process or if complaints are received during trading.
- 2.2 No person aged 16 or under shall be engaged or employed in street trading activities under any consent issued by the Council.

3 Unit Compliance

- 3.1 Any unit used by the consent holder in the course of trading shall be constructed and maintained to the satisfaction of the Council and in accordance with the consent.
- 3.2 Any replacement or new units must be approved by the Council prior to being used.
- 3.3 The unit must be capable of being removed from the site outside of permitted trading hours, unless otherwise authorised by the Council.
- 3.4 A unit must not cause damage to the street or pose a danger to any persons using the street.

4 Waste Management

- 4.1 The consent holder must provide a suitable litter bin on-site, which must be emptied as frequently as necessary.

- 4.2 The consent holder must remove the litter bin from the trading site at the end of each trading day, and ensure all collected litter is responsibly removed from the site and disposed of appropriately.
- 4.3 Suitable arrangements must be in place for the proper disposal of all commercial waste generated by the trading activity. It is unlawful to dispose of trade or commercial waste in public litter bins.
- 4.4 The consent holder must ensure that the area surrounding the trading unit is left clean and free from any debris at all times.
- 4.5 Water must not be poured onto the street surface or into drains, except when necessary for cleaning purposes.

5 Advertisements

- 5.1 Advertising of street trading activities is not permitted, except for a suitable notice that may be displayed directly on the vehicle, stall, or cart used for trading purposes.
- 5.2 All advertising must relate solely to the business activities for which the consent holder is approved.
- 5.3 The display of third-party advertising is not permitted under any circumstances.
- 5.4 Illuminated signage on a trading unit will not be permitted unless explicitly approved during the unit assessment.
- 5.5 The use of 'A' boards or any other display boards or structures, whether freestanding or not, is strictly prohibited at the trading site.

6 Noise Nuisance

- 6.1 The playing or performance of music is not permitted, except in cases where the trader is selling items of a musical nature and the use of music is essential for the purpose of demonstrating the product.
- 6.2 The use of music must be done in a way to prevent public nuisance. Failure to comply may result in local conditions being attached to the consent preventing music for product demonstration or revocation of the consent.
- 6.3 Ice cream vans may only use their chimes in accordance with 'the Code of Practice on Noise from Ice-Cream Van Chimes etc. in England 2013' - [Code of Practice on Noise from Ice-Cream Van Chimes Etc. 2013](#)
- 6.4 Consent Holders must ensure chimes are used in a way that minimises disturbance to the public and complies with all relevant noise control regulations.
- 6.5 Any generator used on the trading site must operate with reasonably silent running to minimise noise disturbance to the public and nearby properties.

7 Health and Safety

- 7.1 All consent holders, or anyone acting on their behalf, must adhere to the Health and Safety at Work Etc. Act 1974.
- 7.2 The consent holder must comply with all applicable Traffic Regulation Orders.
- 7.3 Any vehicle used for loading or unloading must be removed from the trading location at all times while trading is taking place, except when actively being used for loading or unloading.
- 7.4 Vehicles must be parked responsibly and in a suitable, lawful location when not in use.
- 7.5 The use and storage of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), or any other gas or heating source, must comply with the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974, all relevant regulations, and any requirements set by the Fire Authority.
- 7.6 Where LPG, electricity, or any other heating source is used, the consent holder must provide and maintain appropriate fire extinguishers in good working condition and readily accessible.
- 7.7 The storage of explosive materials and flammable liquids is strictly prohibited, except for gas cylinders that are stored and used in full compliance with current legislation.
- 7.8 All equipment must be positioned and secured to prevent creating any tripping hazards to the public or staff.

8 Food Businesses

- 8.1 Any person involved in the sale of food to the public must be registered as a food business.
- 8.2 A food trader, where applicable, must maintain a minimum of a 4-Star hygiene rating.
- 8.3 The hygiene rating must be displayed in a prominent location visible to the public.

Nothing in these conditions shall exempt the consent holder from any legal duty or liability. The consent holder shall indemnify the Council against all claims, actions, or demands arising from the consent, except where such claims result from the Council's own negligence.

Responses

Public Comment 31/07/2025

I would like to give my feedback as requested in the document as follows
I ,would love there to be a street market in Huntingdon High Street every Wednesday and Saturday. This should extend from the the Barclays Bank Front down the high Street to as far as is possible. It should be placed in the central road so public access can be made available from both sides. There should be clear indications as where the public toilets are and the actual market square be left open for carts like mine for disabled to et near to the market

Huntingdon Bid 13/08/2025

Looks good and much needed with cases like the pan pipe people who often appear in Huntingdon and the odd chancer food trucks!

A few points that come to mind on it:

Page 5 / 1.9 – Does this cover things like our Vegan Markets? Beats & Bites events etc? It does mention around non-commercial etc however these are traders who are trading for commercial reasons but for an overall community event to promote the town centre. It states the any 'markets' operated by HDC or HTC are not required, can this include BID(s) I fear that we will be held to fees for our events under this if not?

Page 6 / 1.15 – This seems to imply that in Huntingdon the Market covers Market Hill, Market Square, Chequers Court and St Benedict's Court, I'm pretty certain the 'charter' only covers the Market Square so is it realistic to include private areas (Chequers Court and St Benedict's Court) under restriction? I appreciate this is around protecting the market however with those areas not technically part of the market it could be perceived that HDC are regulating land to their own advantage. If it's not the case of simply protecting HDC's market (which it does read to be) then other streets should be included such as St Germain Walk in Huntingdon (outside B&M / Sainsburys) though again this is private land (Churchmanor).

Page 8 / 7.1 Fees – What are the fees? Have they been agreed? There's no listing or appendix of them.

Section 8 – thank you for including BID in the partnership section for site assessment, this is really important that people outside of just HDC are involved in the decision process, we deal with the businesses on a daily basis and are aware of some of the issues that some of these traders can cause. It's important that our voice is included here.

Page 17 / Noise – Should this specify that it is refereeing to amplified music? I understand it but for an outsider 'preventing public nuisance' is very vague in terms. One of the main issues I can see here is in relation to buskers, something we have a great many of in Huntingdon. Amplified music was never permitted for buskers, though I think that may have changed (?) as some of them play at an incredibly loud volume and get VERY angry when challenged. My questions here would be where is the defined line between an acoustic busker and an amplified one who is selling CD's etc? surely the later would fall under street trading?

Could there be some additional note or reg around ensuring that the trader retains the licence and must show to any relevant/authorised individual when requested? As you know, most of what happens in town gets reported back to us and is often down to us at BID to escalate to you guys or other bodies, it would be good, if we are to remain the first point of contact for many of these, that we could be shown the licence by the trader upon request. Failing that, are licences going to be shared to all relevant partner groups as they are granted and signed off so that we are all aware on who and where has licences in place?

Thanks again for sharing, it is important that we are kept a part of this.

St Ives Town Council 14/08/2025

Our Planning Committee discussed the Street Trading Policy Consultation in their meeting yesterday.

The Committee reviewed the new Street Trading Policy, and one question did arise. Members queried the DBS check requirement for vendors, which specifically focuses on ice cream truck vendors.

Members suggested an amendment to include DBS checks for all vendors that come into contact with children and vulnerable adults.

Could this please be considered?

Rebecca Tomlin – Economic Development 27/08/2025

From an ED perspective my only thoughts were:

Outside Seating

- Tables and Chairs Restrictions: The policy prohibits placing tables, chairs, or other structures outside the trading unit without prior permission. This could discourage traders from creating inviting, café-style setups.
 - Suggestion: Could we add a hyperlink to the guidance for applying for outside seating to make it easier for people to apply.

Vibrancy of Town Centres

- Advertising Restrictions: The policy prohibits most forms of advertising, including A-boards and illuminated signage.
 - Suggestion: Could we allow temporary signage to help traders attract footfall, especially in quieter areas or during off-peak hours.
- Music Restrictions: Music is generally prohibited unless essential for product demonstration.
 - Suggestion: Could you consider allowing low-volume ambient music during events or in designated zones to enhance atmosphere. (Huntingdon already has speakers along the high street which they pay a yearly licence for)

Huntingdon Town Council 27/08/2025

The draft street trading policy was discussed at the Town Council meeting on Thursday 21st August. Members decided to make no comment.

Environmental Health 24/09/2025

Thank you for consulting Environmental Health on the proposed Street Trading Policy. I have read the Draft Street Trading Policy and have the following comments to make:

I am in support of this policy as it ensures that if a street trader wants to sell food and/or drink from a street within the district they are registered as a food business and have a good (4) or very good (5) food hygiene rating. The consultation period and conditions will also allow us to prevent nuisance (e.g. noise and odour) being caused at the application stage and respond robustly if complaints are received after a street trading consent has been granted.

Could point 5.5 and condition 8.2 be amended to take out the reference to 'star' and just refer to a minimum food hygiene rating of 4?

Whilst I support condition 2.1 from a public health perspective, the restriction isn't mentioned earlier in the Policy and I think it should be to assist the applicant and to provide the reasoning around the condition.

I note section 4 around Ice Cream traders and the specific require for a basic DBS check, there are increasing numbers of vehicles selling ice cream based desserts that may not view themselves as a traditional ice cream van but may also have close interaction with children and I wonder if it is worth expanding this section to include this type of business too?

10.4 I think Businessfc should read Business

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**Public
Key Decision - No**

HUNTINGDONSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL

Title: Suspension & Revocation of Hackney Carriage & Private Hire Licences.

Meeting/Date: Licensing and Protection Committee – 22 October 2025 –

Executive Portfolio: Executive Councillor for Resident Services and Corporate Performance – Councillor Stephen Ferguson

Report by: Licensing Manager – Michelle Bishop

Ward(s) affected: All.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Public Protection Manager & Licensing Manager have delegated authority to refuse, suspend or revoke Private Hire and Hackney Carriage driver and vehicle licences under the powers delegated by the Licensing and Protection Committee.

Below is a summary of the actions that have taken place over the last 6 months.

2. REPORT

2.1 01. 06. 2025 to 30.09.2025

Date	Licence type	Decision	Reason	Comments
June 2025	PH Vehicle	Revoked	Cat S vehicle	
June 2025	PH Vehicle	Suspension	Dangerous defects - test failure	
June 2025	PH Vehicle	Suspension	Dangerous defects - test failure	
June 2025	HC Vehicle	Suspension	Major defects - test failure	
June 2025	PH Vehicle	Suspension	Accident damage	
June 2025	PH Vehicle	Suspension	Failure to Attend 6 Month Inspection	
June 2025	PH Vehicle	Suspension	Accident damage	

June 2025	PH Vehicle	Suspension	Major defects - test failure	
June 2025	PH Vehicle	Suspension	Major defects - test failure	
July 2025	PH Vehicle	Suspension	Major defects - test failure	
July 2025	PH Vehicle	Suspension	Major defects - test failure	
July 2025	PH Vehicle	Suspension	Accident damage	
July 2025	PH Vehicle	Suspension	Accident damage	
July 2025	PH Vehicle	Suspension	Accident damage	
July 2025	PH Vehicle	Suspension	Accident damage	
July 2025	PH Vehicle	Suspension	Accident damage	
July 2025	PH Vehicle	Suspension	Major defects - test failure	
July 2025	PH Vehicle	Suspension	Major defects - test failure	
Aug 2025	PH Vehicle	Suspension	Major defects - test failure	
Aug 2025	PH Vehicle	Suspension	Major defects - test failure	
Aug 2025	PH Vehicle	Suspension	Major and dangerous defects - test failure	
Aug 2025	PH Vehicle	Suspension	Major defects - test failure	
Aug 2025	PH Vehicle	Suspension	Major defects - test failure	
Aug 2025	Dual Driver	Immediate Suspension	Failure to provide medical	
Aug 2025	PH Vehicle	Suspension	Major defects - test failure	
Aug 2025	HC Vehicle	Suspension	Major defects - test failure	
Aug 2025	PH Vehicle	Suspension	Dangerous defects - test failure	
Aug 2025	PH Vehicle	Suspension	Dangerous defects - test failure	
Aug 2025	Dual Driver	Suspension	Inappropriate behaviour	
Aug 2025	PH Vehicle	Suspension	Dangerous defects - test failure	
Aug 2025	PH Vehicle	Suspension	Dangerous defects - test failure	
Aug 2025	PH Vehicle	Suspension	Major defects - test failure	
Aug 2025	HC Vehicle	Suspension	Dangerous defects - test failure	
Sept 2025	PH Vehicle	Suspension	Major defects - test failure	

Sept 2025	PH Vehicle	Suspension	Accident Damage	
Sept 2025	HC Vehicle	Suspension	Major Defects - test failure	
Sept 2025	HC Vehicle	Suspension	Major Defects - test failure	
Sept 2025	HC Vehicle	Suspension	Dangerous defects - test failure	
Sept 2025	PH Vehicle	Suspension	Accident Damage	
Sept 2025	PH Vehicle	Suspension	Accident Damage	

Period Summary

Drivers	2
Vehicles	38
Operators	0

2.2 DANGEROUS VEHICLE DEFECT - SUMMARY

A dangerous defect in a vehicle refers to a fault that poses an immediate risk to driver, passenger, or public safety. These defects typically make the vehicle illegal to drive until repaired.

Key Characteristics:

- Immediate safety risk (e.g., brake failure, steering issues)
- Likely to cause an accident or injury
- Fails MOT with a “dangerous” classification
- Must be repaired before the vehicle can be used on public roads

Examples of Dangerous Defects:

- Severely worn brake pads or discs
- Steering components that are loose or broken
- Tyres with exposed cords or below legal tread depth
- Cracked suspension parts
- Fuel leaks
- Non-functioning headlights or brake lights

2.3 MAJOR VEHICLE DEFECT - SUMMARY

A major defect is a serious fault that affects the safety, environmental impact, or overall roadworthiness of a vehicle. While not necessarily posing an immediate danger, it must be repaired before the vehicle can pass an MOT and be legally driven.

Key Characteristics:

- Significant impact on safety or emissions
- Fails MOT with a “major” classification
- Vehicle may still be driven (unless deemed unsafe), but repairs are required promptly

Examples of Major Defects:

- Brake warning light illuminated
- Headlamp not working on one side

- Exhaust emissions exceeding legal limits
- Suspension components worn but not broken
- Tyres damaged but not exposing cords
- Windscreen wipers not functioning properly

Legal and Safety Implications:

- Vehicle fails MOT
- Driving may be permitted short-term, but repairs are mandatory
- Continued use without repair may lead to dangerous defect classification

3. PENALTY POINTS ISSUED

3.1 As per the updated Taxi policy in May 2024, we can now issue Penalty Points as a way of disposing with incidents but still allows us to build a picture of driver/operator behaviour.

Below is a summary of what has been issues from July – September 2025

Date	Licence Type	Points Issued	Reason
July 2025	Dual Driver	3	Failure to declare SP30
July 2025	Private Hire Driver	3	Failure to declare LS2
July 2025	Dual Driver	6	Failure to declare SP30 x 2
July 2025	Dual Driver	6	Failure to declare IN10
July 2025	Dual Driver	3	Failure to Declare SP30 x3 points
July 2025	Dual Driver	6	Failure to declare SP30
July 2025	Dual Driver	6	Failure to declare SP30
July 2025	Dual Driver	6	Failure to declare SP30
July 2025	Dual Driver	6	Major Defects
July 2025	PHV	6	Major Defects
Aug 2025	PHV	6	Failure to display plate
Sept 2025	Dual Driver	12	Dangerous Defects - continued to drive
Sept 2025	Dual Driver	6	x3 Complaints since April 2025
Sept 2025	Dual Driver	6	Failure to declare DVLA convictions
Sept 2025	Dual Driver	3	Illegally parked in FDC Taxi Rank

4. MATTERS TO BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT

- 4.1 We currently have no outstanding licensing decisions that are awaiting a court date.

Date of original HDC decision	Licence type	Result
November 2025	Driver - Revoked	

5. RECOMMENDATION

- 5.1 Members are requested to note and consider the above information.

Contact Officer: Michelle Bishop – Licensing Manager
licensing@huntingdonshire.gov.uk

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Public
Key Decision – No

HUNTINGDONSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL

Title/Subject Matter: Public Spaces Protection Order (Eynesbury)

Meeting/Date: Licensing and Protection Committee
22nd October 2025

Executive Portfolio: Executive Councillor for Residents Services and Corporate Performance, Councillor S W Ferguson

Report by: Community Safety Partnership Delivery Officer

Ward(s) affected: Eynesbury

Executive Summary:

On 27th June 2024, the Licencing and Protection Committee supported the proposed implementation of a Public Space Protection Order (PSPO) to tackle anti-social behaviour that was occurring in a localised area of Eynesbury, St Neots.

The Public Spaces Protection order came into place on 17th July 2024, with the installation of a CCTV camera on the corner of Berkley Street, Montagu Street and St Mary's Street for the prevention and detection of crime in relation to the PSPO. Since this date, the Community Action Team and St Neots Neighbourhood Policing Team have worked in partnership to respond to reports.

On 16th October 2024, the PSPO was reviewed by the Committee, and statistics backed by the views of the public showed that the PSPO had been successful in reducing the number of incidents occurring at the location.

In January 2025, the second review of the imposed PSPO was completed and there were 5 identified breaches from October-December 2024.

In March 2025, the third review of the imposed PSPO was completed and there was a total of 1 identified breach for January and February 2025.

In June 2025, there was the first yearly review of the PSPO, which saw 1 reported breach and 0 proven breaches in the months March-May 2025. Across the whole year, there were a total of 8 breaches.

This report will cover June, July, August and September 2025.

1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

- 1.1 On 27 June 2024 the Licencing and Protection Committee agreed with the recommendation for a proposed Public Space Protection Order for Eynesbury, aimed at tackling anti-social behaviour linked to street drinking and public camping in the churchyard. Committee Members also requested that an update be provided, on enforcement outcomes following the implementation of the PSPO.
- 1.2 On 17th July 2024, the PSPO was introduced in Eynesbury where signage was installed to notify local residents/visitors to the area of the conditions and location covered by the PSPO.
- 1.3 In terms of reports of breaches of the PSPO to Huntingdonshire District Council, there have been 0 in the months of June, July, August and September 2025.
- 1.4 Cambridgeshire Constabulary received 0 reports of breaches of the PSPO during the months of June-September 2025.
- 1.5 CCTV is no longer operating in the location due to a review of budgets. We will continue to monitor this.

2. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

- 2.1 **Section 59** of the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 makes Public Spaces Protection Orders a statutory provision of Huntingdonshire District Council. To make a PSPO, HDC must be satisfied that on reasonable grounds two conditions are met:
- 2.2
 - 1. *Activities carried on in a public place within the authority's area have had a detrimental effect on the quality of life of those in the locality, or is likely that activities will be carried on in a public place within that area and that they will have such an effect.*
 - 2. *The second condition is that the effect, or likely effect, of the activities –*
 - a) *is, or is likely to be, of a persistent or continuing nature,*
 - b) *is, or is likely to be, such as to make the activities unreasonable,*
 - and*
 - c) *justifies the restrictions imposed by the notice.*
- 2.3 **Section 60** of the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 sets the duration of a PSPO for no more than 3 years, unless extended under this section.
- 2.4 **Section 66** of the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 provides an interested party the right to apply to the High Court to question the validity of a PSPO, or variation of a PSPO within 6 weeks from when the order or variation was made.
- 2.5 **Section 67** of the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 makes it an offence for a person without reasonable excuse to do anything that they are prohibited from by the PSPO or fail to comply with a

requirement of the PSPO. Conviction may result in up to six months imprisonment, or a fine of up to £1000.

3. RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

3.1 Continued enforcement of the proposed PSPO for Eynesbury will utilise resource from Cambridgeshire Constabulary and HDC's Community Action Team.

3.2 HDC's Community Action Team will respond to reports of anti-social behaviour, including PSPO breaches as part of their day-to-day duties.

3.3 This order will remain in place until July 2027. In this time, HDC and Cambridgeshire Constabulary will continue to ensure the conditions of the PSPO will remain enforced proactively and reactively. The Community Action Team will provide Licensing and Protection Committee Members with an annual progress report to notify of any amendments to the PSPO by the Community Services Manager, and to demonstrate the effectiveness of the works undertaken to tackle anti-social behaviour in this area of Eynesbury. From July 2027 the Community Action Team will begin a process of consulting with members of the public and Elected Members to determine whether there is necessity to extend the duration of the PSPO for Eynesbury. The results of this consultation will be shared with Licensing and Protection Committee members.

CONTACT OFFICER

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Email: Georgia.Patterson@huntingdonshire.gov.uk

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Public
Key Decision – No

HUNTINGDONSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL

Title/Subject Matter: Public Spaces Protection Order (Ramsey)

Meeting/Date: Licensing and Protection Committee
22nd October 2025

Executive Portfolio: Executive Councillor for Residents Services and
Corporate Performance, Councillor S W
Ferguson

Report by: Community Safety Partnership Delivery Officer

Ward(s) affected: Ramsey

Executive Summary:

On 16th October 2024, the Licensing and Protection Committee supported the proposed implementation of a Public Space Protection Order (PSPO) to tackle anti-social behaviour that was occurring in a localised area of Great Whyte, Ramsey.

The Public Spaces Protection Order came into place on 7th November 2024. Since this date, the Community Action Team and St Ives Neighbourhood Policing Team have worked in partnership to respond to reports and patrol the area of the Great Whyte (and surrounding areas). There is pre-existing CCTV in the Great Whyte area of Ramsey monitored by HDC's CCTV department.

A first review report was completed in January 2025, which reviewed the PSPO's impact from October - December. This concluded 2 breaches in which Fixed Penalty Notices were issued, and one possible breach, however Police were unable to proceed due to insufficient evidence and identification.

A second review report was completed in March 2025, which reviewed January and February. This concluded 1 breach in this timeframe, and it was noted that the PSPO was having a positive impact on the local area.

A third review reported was completed in June 2025, which reviewed March, April and May 2025. This concluded 4 breaches in this timeframe.

This report will be a fourth review covering June, July, August and September 2025, but also will include a first yearly review of the PSPO being implemented in Ramsey.

1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

1.1 On 16th October 2024 the Licencing and Protection Committee agreed with the recommendation for a proposed Public Space Protection Order for Ramsey, aimed at tackling anti-social behaviour linked to street drinking. Committee Members also requested that an update be provided, on enforcement outcomes following the implementation of the PSPO.

1.2 On 7th November 2024, the PSPO was introduced in Ramsey where signage was installed to notify residents / visitors to the area of the conditions and location covered by the PSPO. This was completed jointly between HDC's Community Action Team and St Ives Neighbourhood Policing Team. Social media coverage was also released on both organisations' accounts, as well as local news outlets.

1.3 In June, July, August and September 2025, there have been 3 reported breaches of the PSPO to Huntingdonshire District Council. A summary of these are outlined below:

13/08/2025 - Malting Yard (path between Great Whyte/New Road), group drinking and one of the group being abusive/threatening to complainant. Unable to progress as victim no longer wished to support.

31/08/2025 – in Newtown Park, New Road, male drinking. Identified and issued fixed penalty notice.

08/09/2025 – Great Whyte (outside the library), male drinking and shouting at members of the public. Fixed Penalty Notice & Community Protection Warning issued.

Additionally, in August 2025, the HDC Community Action team completed a successful prosecution in relation to 2 breaches of the PSPO and non-payment of the FPN issued for an individual who causes prolific anti-social behaviour in the PSPO vicinity.

1.4 HDC have received no other reports of breaches of the PSPO, other than stated above.

1.5 The Neighbourhood Policing team have received a total of 5 breaches in the 2025 period, detailed below:

25/06/2025 - 2 males shouting/threatening each other using inappropriate language - drinking and under the influence of alcohol or drugs in a PSPO area.

27/06/2025 - Male on the bench in the PSPO area drinking alcohol - drunk and about 3 other men shouting at each other slurring & staggering. Both reports were made from the same individual, however NFA'd due to victim no longer wished to support.

12/08/2025 – behaviour causing alarm and distress to visitors/those in the PSPO vicinity – victim no longer wished to support so closed.

31/08/2025 – reports of 3 males on a bench drinking in the PSPO area, one male identified. Statement taken from victim, awaiting signature to be progressed.

08/09/2025 – reports of 3 males drinking in the PSPO area. One male identified, passed to HDC who issued Community Protection Warning and Fixed Penalty Notice (detailed above in HDC reports section).

- 1.6 As this report is the first annual review of the PSPO, below is the annual figure from November 2024 – September 2025:

Total recorded breaches for the year across HDC and Police: **13**

- 1.7 HDC's CCTV department have a camera located along the Great Whyte that was pre-existing to the PSPO and will continue to be monitored.

- 1.8 The local Neighbourhood Police Sergeant has provided the following update for this report:

"The PSPO continues to have the positive effect on street drinking since it was introduced, we have seen a reduction in complaints and demand especially in the Great Whyte area. The PSPO area remains a fixture of my team's patrol plan. As expected, there has been some displaced ASB to Mill House and New Road green space, but we have responded to these quickly with Mill House looking to be in a good place and reports on New Road remaining low. Breaches of the PSPO have served as good evidence for a Criminal Behaviour Order application for an individual causing prolific anti-social behaviour in the location. I am of the strong opinion the PSPO should remain in place."

2. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

- 2.1 **Section 59** of the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 makes Public Spaces Protection Orders a statutory provision of Huntingdonshire District Council. To make a PSPO, HDC must be satisfied that on reasonable grounds two conditions are met:

2.2

Activities carried out in a public place within the authority's area have had a detrimental effect on the quality of life of those in the locality or is likely that activities will be carried on in a public place within that area and that they will have such an effect.

The second condition is that the effect, or likely effect, of the activities –

- a) is, or is likely to be, of a persistent or continuing nature,
- b) is, or is likely to be, such as to make the activities unreasonable, and
- c) justifies the restrictions imposed by the notice.

- 2.3 **Section 60** of the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 sets the duration of a PSPO for no more than 3 years, unless extended under this section.

- 2.4 **Section 66** of the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 provides an interested party the right to apply to the High Court to question the validity of a PSPO, or variation of a PSPO within 6 weeks from when the order or variation was made.
- 2.5 **Section 67** of the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 makes it an offence for a person without reasonable excuse to do anything that they are prohibited from by the PSPO or fail to comply with a requirement of the PSPO. Conviction may result in up to six months imprisonment, or a fine of up to £1000.

3. RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

3.1 Continued enforcement of the proposed PSPO for Ramsey will utilise resource from Cambridgeshire Constabulary and HDC's Community Action Team.

3.2 HDC's Community Action Team will respond to reports of anti-social behaviour, including PSPO breaches as part of their day-to-day duties.

3.3 A CCTV camera is already in place along Great Whyte Ramsey, monitored by HDC's CCTV Department.

3.4 HDC's CCTV Department will continue to conduct 24-hour monitoring and review of incidents at the location via HDC's CCTV Control Room.

3.5 This order will remain in place until November 2027. In this time, HDC and Cambridgeshire Constabulary will continue to ensure the conditions of the PSPO will remain enforced proactively and reactively. The Community Action Team will provide Licensing and Protection Committee Members with an annual progress report to notify of any amendments to the PSPO by the Community Services Manager, and to demonstrate the effectiveness of the works undertaken to tackle anti-social behaviour in this area of Ramsey. From November 2027 the Community Action Team will begin a process of consulting with members of the public and Elected Members to determine whether there is necessity to extend the duration of the PSPO for Ramsey. The results of this consultation will be shared with Licensing and Protection Committee members.

CONTACT OFFICER

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Public
Key Decision – No

HUNTINGDONSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL

Title/Subject Matter: Community Action Team Figures from July-September 2025 (Q2) – Outcomes of Performance

Meeting/Date: Licensing and Protection Committee
22nd October 2025

Executive Portfolio: Executive Councillor for Residents Services and Corporate Performance, Councillor S W Ferguson

Report by: Community Action Team Leader

Ward(s) affected: Huntingdonshire

Executive Summary:

On the 19th of March 2025, following on from a meeting held by the Licencing and Protection Committee. It was highlighted that it may be beneficial to highlight the work that Community Action Team.

This would include a breakdown of their duties and outcomes which lead to positive impacts within the district.

This breakdown will highlight Environmental Crime, Anti-Social Behaviour and Dog related issues including the management of the districtwide Dog PSPO.

A further breakdown of sanctions and results from legal proceedings are also within this update report.

1. DETAILS OF THE REPORT

- 1.1 Data provided within this report highlights figures from the Community Action Team from 01 July 2025 to 30 September 2025.
- 1.2 From 01 July 2025 to 30 September 2025 the Community Action Team received a total of **658** Service Requests into the service. The breakdown for these is as follows:
- Fly Tipping – 342
Abandoned Vehicles – 171
Anti-Social Behaviour – 65
Littering – 4
Bin issues – 16
Stray Dogs – 24
Dog Fouling – 8
Dog Control – 28
- 1.4 Response time for Service requests within 5 working days were met at 98.38% (Required performance percentage of 90%).
- 1.5 Prevention and Intervention Sanctions:
From 01 July 2025 to 30 September 2025, **39** prevention and intervention sanctions have been issued by the Community Action Team. This breakdown is as follows:
7 Dog Sanctions (Community Protection Warnings /Community Protection Notices), 3 ASB (CPW), 7 waste offences (CPW), 11 vehicles seized and stored , 9 sanctions in relation to residential bins, 2 sanctions in relation to commercial waste storage.
- 1.6 Fixed Penalty Notices:
From 01 July 2025 to 30 September 2025, a total of **5** Fixed Penalty Notices have been issued. These were in relation to Breach of PSPO – Ramsey x1, Fly-Tipping (Residential) x1, Fly-Tipping (Commercial) x2, Littering offence x1.
- 1.7 Prosecutions:
From 01 July 2025 to 30 September 2025 the Community Action Team had one case proceed to Court; The council received positive outcome in this case. The outcome is as follows:

One Successful Prosecution in relation to a Company operating as a waste clearance business. This prosecution was bought in failure to produce Waste Carry License and Failure to produce Waste transfer notes when requested. Guilty verdict concluded with awards as follows... £660.00 Fine, £264.00 Costs , £2126.14 Victim Surcharge. This totals as **£3,050.14** awarded by the Court.

If the committee would like to receive any further information from this report, or would like the opportunity to discuss the daily works of the Community Action team please contact the report author.

2. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

- 2.1 Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003
- 2.2 Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014
- 2.3 Clean Neighbourhood and Environmental Act 2005
- 2.4 Control of Dogs Order 1992
- 2.5 Dangerous Dog Act 1991
- 2.5 Environmental Protection Act 1990
- 2.6 Refuse Disposal Act 1988
- 2.7 Waste Regulations 2011 & 2012
- 2.8 Removal and Disposal of Vehicle regulations 1986&2008

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Public
Key Decision - No

HUNTINGDONSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL

Title/Subject Matter: **Licensing and Protection Sub-Committees**

Meeting/Date: Licensing and Protection Committee – 22
 October 2025

Executive Portfolio: Executive Councillor for Resident Services and
 Corporate Performance – Councillor S Ferguson

Report by: Elections and Democratic Services Manager

INTRODUCTION

The Licensing and Protection Sub-Committee comprising four Members of the Licensing and Protection Committee is convened when necessary to determine such matters in the case of an individual licence or application which has not been delegated to officers. Below is a summary of the meetings that have taken place since the last meeting of the Committee. Full Minutes are available on request.

Meeting Date	Chair	Case	Determination
29 September 2025	B Banks	Review of a Private Hire Drivers Licence renewal.	Private Hire Drivers licence not renewed.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee are invited to note the above information.

BACKGROUND PAPERS

Agenda and Minutes of the Licensing and Protection Sub-Committee.

Contact Officer: Democratic Services Team – (01480) 388169

