



TO COUNCILLOR:

R H Adams
S S Athwal
G A Boulter
L M Broadley (Chair)

J K Chohan
H E Darling
J K Ford
F S Ghattoraya

G G Hunt (Vice-Chair)
C D Kozlowski
C J R Martin

I summon you to attend the following meeting for the transaction of the business in the agenda below.

Meeting: Licensing & Regulatory Committee
Date & Time: Thursday, 6 March 2025, 6.30 pm
Venue: Civic Suite 2, Brocks Hill Council Offices, Washbrook Lane, Oadby, Leicester, LE2 5JJ
Contact: Democratic Services
t: (0116) 257 2775
e: democratic.services@oadby-wigston.gov.uk

Yours faithfully

Council Offices
Oadby
26 February 2025

Anne E Court
Chief Executive



Meeting ID: 2747

ITEM NO. AGENDA PAGE NO'S

1. Meeting Live Broadcast | Information and Link

This meeting will be broadcast live.

Press & Public Access:

A direct link to the live broadcast of the meeting's proceedings on the Council's Civico platform is below.

<https://civico.net/oadby-wigston/20145-Licensing-Regulatory-Committee>

2. Apologies for Absence

To receive apologies for absence from Members to determine the quorum of the meeting in accordance with Rule 7 of Part 4 of the Constitution.

3. Appointment of Substitutes

To appoint substitute Members in accordance with Rule 26 of Part 4 of the Constitution and the Substitution Procedure Rules.

4. Declarations of Interest

Members are reminded that any declaration of interest should be made having regard to the Members' Code of Conduct. In particular, Members must make clear the nature of the interest and whether it is 'pecuniary' or 'non-pecuniary'.

5. Minutes of the Previous Meeting

4 - 5

To read, confirm and approve the minutes of the previous meeting in accordance with Rule 19 of Part 4 of the Constitution.

6. Action List Arising from the Previous Meeting

To read, confirm and note the Action List arising from the previous meeting.

7. Petitions and Deputations

To receive any Petitions and, or, Deputations in accordance with Rule(s) 11 and 12 of Part 4 of the Constitution and the Petitions Procedure Rules respectively.

8. Air Quality Strategy (2025-2029)

6 - 40

Report of the Senior Strategic Development Manager

9. Public Space Protection Order (Regulation of Dogs) (2025)

41 - 68

Report of the Senior Strategic Development Manager

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Agenda Item 5

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE LICENSING & REGULATORY COMMITTEE HELD AT CIVIC SUITE 2, BROCKS HILL COUNCIL OFFICES, WASHBROOK LANE, OADBY, LEICESTER, LE2 5JJ ON THURSDAY, 5 DECEMBER 2024 COMMENCING AT 6.30 PM

PRESENT

L M Broadley Chair



Meeting ID: 2729

COUNCILLORS

R H Adams
G A Boulter
H E Darling
C S Gore
C J R Martin

OFFICERS IN ATTENDANCE

S J Ball Legal & Democratic Services Manager / Deputy Monitoring Officer
H Mansfield Senior Environmental Health Officer
A Seaton Regulatory Compliance Officer
J Wells Senior Strategic Development Manager

20. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

An apology for absence was received from Councillors S S Athwal, G G Hunt and and J K Ford.

21. APPOINTMENT OF SUBSTITUTES

Councillor G S Gore substituted for Councillor J K Ford.

22. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

None.

23. MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING

By affirmation of the meeting, it was

UNANIMOUSLY RESOLVED THAT:

The minutes of the previous meeting held on 19 September 2024 be taken as read, confirmed and approved.

24. ACTION LIST ARISING FROM THE PREVIOUS MEETING

There was no Action List arising from the previous meeting.

25. PETITIONS AND DEPUTATIONS

None.

26. LICENSING & REGULATORY UPDATE (Q2 2024/25)

The Committee gave consideration to the presentation (as set out at pages 5 – 19 of the agenda reports pack) delivered by the Senior Strategic Development Manager, which asked it to note the Licensing & Regulatory update for Q2 2024/25.

By general affirmation of the meeting, it was

UNANIMOUSLY RESOLVED THAT:

The content of the presentation be noted.

THE MEETING CLOSED AT 7.27 pm

Agenda Item 8



Licensing and Regulatory Committee	Thursday, 06 March 2025	Matter for Information and Decision
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Report Title: **Air Quality Strategy (2025-2029)**

Report Author(s): **Jon Wells (Senior Strategic Development Manager)**

Purpose of Report:	To approve the Council's first ever Air Quality Strategy.
Report Summary:	The Council is required by Defra to produce an Air Quality Strategy. This strategy covers the whole borough and outlines our collective approach to improving air quality in Oadby and Wigston. It highlights the work we are already doing and focusses on key actions we need to collectively take to drive further improvements. The strategy focuses on improving outdoor air quality but also considers the quality of air indoors within people's homes, workplaces and schools.
Recommendation(s):	That the Air Quality Strategy (2025-2029) (provided at Appendix 1) is considered and recommended to the Policy, Finance and Development Committee for approval.
Senior Leadership, Head of Service, Manager, Officer and Other Contact(s):	David Gill (Head of Law and Democracy / Monitoring Officer) (0116) 257 2626 david.gill@oadby-wigston.gov.uk Jon Wells (Senior Strategic Development Manager) (0116) 257 2692 jon.wells@oadby-wigston.gov.uk
Strategic Objectives:	Our Council (SO1) Our Communities (SO2) Our Environment (SO4) Our Partners (SO5)
Vision and Values:	Proud of Everything We Do (V2) Collaborative & Creative (V3) Customer & Community Focused (V1)
Report Implications:-	
Legal:	There are no implications directly arising from this report.
Financial:	There are no implications directly arising from this report.
Corporate Risk Management:	Regulatory Governance (CR6)
Equalities and Equalities Assessment (EA):	There are no implications arising from this report.
Human Rights:	There are no implications arising from this report.
Health and Safety:	There are no implications arising from this report.

Statutory Officers' Comments:-	
Head of Paid Service:	The report is satisfactory.
Chief Finance Officer:	The report is satisfactory.
Monitoring Officer:	The report is satisfactory.
Consultees:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public consultation November 2024 • Consultation with key partners including Leicestershire Air Quality and Health Partnership Group, Highways and Public Health at Leicestershire County Council, NHS Children and Young People Services, East Leicestershire and Rutland CCG, Planning Department, and Climate Change Officer.
Background Papers:	None.
Appendices:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Air Quality Strategy (2025-2029) 2. Air Quality Strategy Consultation Report

1. Background

- 1.1 Following changes in national policy the Council is now required to produce an Air Quality Strategy for the borough.
- 1.2 Oadby and Wigston Borough Council Air Quality Strategy (2025-2029) (AQS) provided at **Appendix 1** aims to improve air quality, raise the profile and importance of air quality, sets out our six aims, what we have done so far and our key priorities going forward. It also provides information on who we will be working with, how we will monitor and review our progress. The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) have made it clear that local government play an important role and have many of the powers and local insight to tackle issues that cause pollution locally.
- 1.3 The AQS sets out the following six aims:
- Reduce emissions from transport
 - Improve the health of children and young people
 - Raise awareness and influence change
 - Decrease exposure to air pollutants
 - Consider the impact of development on air quality
 - Ensure compliance with legislation
- 1.4 In Section 3 of the AQS future actions are detailed, those we can take and those we will need to work closely with others on.
- 1.5 The aims are all informed following feedback through the consultation process and from partners. Progress will be reported annually through our Annual Status Report (ASR) which is submitted to Defra for appraisal and approval.

Air Quality Strategy

(2025 – 2029)

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Parkland Primary School pupil Elsa Rios Robert with her competition-winning active travel poster

1. Foreword

The quality of the air we breathe affects everyone. We want to ensure that our residents, workers and visitors can breathe the cleanest air possible, and this strategy communicates our vision for improving air quality in Oadby and Wigston over the next four years.

Air quality can also affect the most vulnerable in society, children, the elderly, and those with existing heart and lung conditions. Additionally, people living in less affluent areas are most exposed to dangerous levels of air pollution.

Oadby and Wigston Borough is situated within the County of Leicestershire and both the city and county place controls on transport and transport routes through our area. This is having a positive effect on local air pollution and the collaborative work benefits our residents.

Since the 1980s air quality has improved significantly in the country. In our area monitoring shows a gradual improvement in air quality in the last few years and we currently have no exceedances of the air quality objectives.

This first air quality strategy has been produced following consultation with the public, our elected members and partners who all agreed that to improve local people's health and wellbeing we can, and should, go further to reduce air pollution. This also meets with the new mandated requirement from the Government that all local authorities should have an air quality strategy for their area. It is clear that local government has an essential role to play in delivering cleaner air for communities and nature right across England.

We are aware that there are health inequalities within the borough and that air quality is poor in these areas, which are often densely populated and suffer with high deprivation.

This strategy covers the whole borough and outlines our collective approach to improving air quality in Oadby and Wigston. It highlights the work we are already doing and focusses on key actions we need to collectively take to drive further improvements. The strategy focuses on improving outdoor air quality but also considers the quality of air indoors within people's homes, workplaces and schools.

The strategy will help us to focus on and deliver the actions required, both by the council and by working with others to continue to make improvements to our air quality.

Councillor Samia Haq

Leader of the Council

Anne Court

Chief Executive

2. Introduction

Air pollution is one of the greatest environmental threats to health and it was the focus of the 2022 Chief Medical Officer's report. Air pollution can have negative effects on health throughout our lives.

Short term exposure can make respiratory conditions such as asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease worse. Long term exposure is associated with an increased risk of a number of serious health conditions including respiratory and cardiovascular disease, cancer, depression, dementia and diabetes and can affect foetal development.

Deaths in England linked to air pollution are estimated to be between 26,000 and 38,000 each year. Although air pollution can be harmful to everyone, the most susceptible to the effects of air pollution are typically the young, the elderly, and those with pre-existing health conditions. The Chief Medical Officer reported that it particularly affects people living in more densely populated and polluted areas, which are often associated with areas of higher deprivation. This can widen health inequalities.

Government policies, alongside research and guidance from organisations such as the World Health Organisation, National Institute for Health and Care Excellence and the Chief Medical Officer for England, tell us that there are no safe levels for exposure to air pollution and global and national exposure threshold target levels are being reduced to reflect this. We can and must go further and faster to minimise the impact of air pollution on our health and the local environment.

The World Health Organisation has updated their health-based air quality guideline concentrations, due to a much stronger body of evidence showing how air pollution affects health at lower concentrations. The Government has set legal limits, known as air quality objectives, for air pollution; new lower objective levels have recently been introduced for particulate matter. Local authorities (LAs) in England have duties regarding local air quality management and must regularly review and assess air quality to determine whether objectives are likely to be achieved. As part of these duties all LAs in England are now required to produce an air quality strategy.

As improvements in outdoor air pollution levels occur, indoor air pollution is becoming an increasing proportion of the problem. We spend most of our time indoors, whether we are at work, studying or enjoying leisure activities but we have little control over the air pollution we are exposed to in these settings. Indoor pollution has not been as well studied as outdoor pollution and this should now be a local and national priority, with focus on the reduction of emissions of health harming pollutants indoors.

To inform the development of this strategy, the emerging Leicestershire Air Quality Health Needs Assessment, which is being developed by Public Health at Leicestershire County Council along with this Council recognises that individuals most susceptible to negative health impacts of air pollution exposure are likely to be among the most vulnerable people in society, in some cases with limited power to alter social circumstances or individual-level risk. Taking measures to improve air quality will have positive health benefits, helping to reduce health inequalities across the borough.

Air quality and climate change are inextricably related. Many common air pollutants are also greenhouse gases and therefore reducing air pollution will lessen the warming effect on our

climate. Poor air quality and climate change have a direct impact on the health and wellbeing of both humans and the natural environment. This strategy aligns with local and regional actions being taken to address the ecological and climate crisis that we face, by helping to cut climate damaging air pollution locally, in line with global targets. The strategy will sit alongside the Council's Climate Change Strategy 2024.

Why develop a strategy?

Air quality in Oadby and Wigston has improved significantly since the 1980's and key pollutants currently do not exceed legal limits. However, there are no safe levels of exposure to air pollution and reducing air pollution emissions and exposure to air of poor quality will help to improve the health and wellbeing of people locally. We also know air quality is poorest in areas that have the highest density of population, which are also our areas of highest deprivation. Improving air quality in these areas will therefore help reduce health inequalities in our borough. It is our vision that all people in Oadby and Wigston are able to breathe the cleanest air possible and we have developed this strategy by collaborating with stakeholders across our borough and local people to ensure that it meets and addresses local needs.

We know that not all air pollution in Oadby and Wigston is generated in our area, as pollutants can travel long distances and combine with each other to create different pollutants. Oadby & Wigston Borough is situated within the County of Leicestershire and both the City and County place controls on transport and main transport routes through the area. The main pollutants of concern are those associated with traffic, with several arterial routes in the borough heading towards Leicester City. We will therefore continue to work with our highway authority, Leicestershire County Council, and Leicester City Council to tackle road sourced and transport emissions on a wider scale.

We also need to ensure that our actions to reduce air pollution in our borough do not result in unintended negative consequences.

The implementation of this strategy will support the Councils' Corporate Strategy 2024-2027 and the Leicestershire 2019 Air Quality and Health Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) which contains recommendations around the need for the development and co-ordination of interventions that improve local air quality for everyone, not just based around pollution hotspots and AQMAs. This approach was identified as giving potential for the greatest impact on improving health, as air quality can affect the health of our population throughout the life course at any age, and disproportionately affect the most vulnerable contributing to health inequalities.

The strategic objectives of the Councils' Corporate Strategy are:

- Our council
- Our communities
- Our economy
- Our environment
- Our partners

We want to use this opportunity to highlight the significant work that is already being undertaken across the council and by local partners with positive impacts on air quality. We will highlight how we can build on this partnership working.



Cllr Samia Haq, Leader of OWBC, giving free trees to residents as part of our giveaway

The Oadby & Wigston Community Health & Wellbeing Plan (2024-27) aims to improve the health and wellbeing of local residents by addressing key priorities such as housing quality, physical and mental health, and social isolation. The Air Quality Strategy directly supports these goals by improving air quality, which is essential for preventing respiratory diseases, enhancing overall health, and reducing health inequalities.

Poor air quality disproportionately affects vulnerable groups, including those with chronic health conditions, children, older adults, and low-income households—aligning with the Plan’s focus on reducing health disparities. By integrating efforts, such as promoting active travel, improving green spaces, and supporting better housing standards, the Air Quality Strategy contributes to creating a healthier environment, reinforcing the Wellbeing Plan’s objectives.

Collaborating across both strategies ensures a joined-up approach that maximizes impact, improves public health, and enhances the quality of life for all residents.

3. Aims of the Strategy

The six aims of the Air Quality Strategy are as follows:

<p>1. Reduce emissions from transport</p>	<p>Minimise emissions from road traffic to lower NO₂ and particulate matter. Improve road networks. Improve public transport access, routes and links.</p>
<p>2. Improving the health of children and young people</p>	<p>Improving air quality in and around schools. Raise awareness with school children and in schools. Promote other transport alternatives such as park and stride, cycling, walking, minimise idling and congestion from vehicles. Promote eco-schools green flag and school travel plans.</p>
<p>3. Raise awareness and influence change</p>	<p>Raise awareness through education and support and promote national events and campaigns e.g. clean air day.</p>
<p>4. Decrease exposure to air pollutants</p>	<p>Provide information to residents, employers, workers and visitors especially those who are more susceptible to the effects of exposure to poor air quality on how to minimise exposure.</p>
<p>5. Consider the impact of development on air quality</p>	<p>Ensure the air quality impact of development is assessed by the developer. This should be an obligation to ensure improvements are secured to mitigate impacts on local air quality in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework.</p>
<p>6. Ensure compliance with legislation</p>	<p>Fulfil our statutory obligations such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local air quality monitoring and reporting requirements • Statutory nuisance and clean air provisions e.g. domestic burning, dark smoke control • Environmental permitting regulations for the regulation of all Part B activities e.g. dry cleaners, smelters and petrol stations

Who will we work with?

Air pollution is everyone's problem. Improvements to air quality cannot be undertaken as a standalone factor, and collaborative working between Local Authority departments including Public Health and Transport, organisations, businesses, and residents is essential, and opportunities must be considered on an ongoing basis as they arise. Oadby and Wigston Borough Council will also continue to work with the other Leicestershire Local Authorities. Most people will be aware of air pollution caused by large industrial sites or major urban road networks. Yet many will be unaware that emissions in their own homes not only

increases their personal exposure to pollutants but contributes significantly to our national emissions. One of the main focuses of the intervention work by the Environmental Health team is around education of the public on the action they can take e.g. unnecessary idling of vehicle engines, heating of homes, to raise awareness and influence change.



EV chargers in Countesthorpe Road car park, South Wigston

4. What we have achieved so far and Key Priorities going forward

The table below highlights the key measures and future priorities based on feedback from partners and through the consultation process.

Aim	Implemented measure	Future action
<p>1. Reduce emissions from transport</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy Savings Trust report provided for the Council with recommendations of change for the Council's fleet. • Taxi licensing policy changes made to encourage lower emission vehicles. • Proposed CYCLOPS junction off the A6. • Updated the Council's Car Parking Strategy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement changes with future light fleet vehicles to ensure they are at least euro 6 compliant. • Examine options for future refuse collection vehicles to lower emissions. • Continue to review the taxi licensing policy. • Work with partners to continue to expand the active travel network. • Taxi idling campaign • Expansion of the idling campaign in areas of poorer air quality aimed at the general public, delivery drivers as well as bus companies and other businesses.
<p>2. Improving the health of children and young people</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with the Children's and Young people Respiratory Group to better understand the prevalence and causes of viral wheeze and asthma in young people. • Parklands Primary School project which focused on numerous initiatives such as WOW tracker, Modeshift STARS, Active Travel month, Learn to Cycle, Anti-idling campaign, Move it March, Gearing you up. to bring about low-cost change and improve air quality outcomes. • Developed school ambassador programme. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with both secondary and primary schools to promote key messages to help to raise awareness of air quality in and around schools. • Continue to work with public health and the NHS to examine ways of improving data and identifying key future work areas. • To investigate the correlation between air quality and health inequalities to help target future work. • Continue to work with the Air Quality and Health Partnership and contribute to priorities on the Leicestershire Air

Aim	Implemented measure	Future action
		Quality Health Needs Assessment's Action Plan.
<p>3. Raise awareness and influence change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Council has adopted a Climate Change Strategy which recognises action to secure wider benefits such as reduced air pollution and greater health and well-being. • Supporting national campaigns and initiatives. • Cycle to work promotion with businesses. • Improving access to air quality information • Supporting households to undertake energy efficiency works, using available grant funding. • Provision of electric charging points in public car parks throughout the borough. • Annual Status Report including monitoring data. • Leading by example e.g. installation of solar panels on Council buildings, cycle to work scheme, hybrid working policy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Council will update climate change delivery plans as appropriate for short term action associated with air quality. • Supporting national campaigns and initiatives. • Continue to educate people and raise awareness on how to reduce emissions, protect health and bring about air quality improvements through campaign work. • Continue to access grants for energy efficiency works for both the private and public sector stock. • Analyse data trends/information to be able to target future campaigns where appropriate, and consider the use of newer monitoring technologies and equipment to support campaign work particularly around woodburning and engine idling. • Provision of reliable and up to date information and advice/signposting relating to air quality • Provision of greater information about walking/cycling routes • Explore use of advertising boards to

Aim	Implemented measure	Future action
		<p>deliver key messages in the borough.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrate through data and monitoring the effectiveness of interventions and behaviour change for better air quality.
<p>4. Decrease exposure to air pollutants</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agile working promotion within the Council • Raising housing standards in the private sector through our Selective Licensing Scheme and both private and public stock through our energy grants programme. • Worked with homeowners, tenants, social housing providers to tackle damp and mould issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and engage with vulnerable populations and the hard to reach • Work with the health system and wider partners to identify vulnerable populations most exposed to indoor air pollution and engage with them. • Encourage more cycling and walking routes • Continue to educate people and raise awareness of how to bring about air quality improvements, for example domestic burning. • Continue to seek energy grants for private and public housing to improve energy efficiency. • Wood burning campaign aimed at educating people about burning suitable fuel and using accredited appliances.
<p>5. Consider the impact of development on air quality</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning Policy seeks to achieve a net increase of biodiversity and green open spaces across the Borough area • Local Planning policy seeks the increase of tree cover across the entire Borough area • Work with planning to ensure health impact 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning Policy seeks to achieve a net increase of biodiversity and green open spaces across the Borough area • Planning Policy requires sustainable development and active travel in all new development proposals

Aim	Implemented measure	Future action
	<p>assessments are carried out for major new developments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport assessments to promote and encourage sustainable transport options. • Produced construction management plan guidance for developers to ensure odour and dust from demolition and construction activities is controlled during development and regeneration work. • The Council's Local Plan, Policy 5 'Health and Wellbeing' further sets out that development proposals will be required to assess their impact upon existing services and facilities, specifically services and facilities relating to health, social wellbeing, culture and recreation. In addition Spatial Objective 10: 'High quality and Sustainable Design' requires all new development within the Borough, whether it is new build or conversion, to illustrate the highest standards of design and construction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Council are preparing a new draft plan which includes Spatial Objective 10: 'Climate Change' to mitigate and adapt to climate change and support the Borough to transition to net zero carbon by 2050. • Continue to assess planning applications for air quality impact, to ensure developments, wherever possible, secure improvements to or mitigate the impacts on air quality. • Continue to ensure development accords with the local plan. • Look to establish a strategic framework by which air quality considerations are at the heart of council policies, procedures and decisions. • Reinforce electric vehicle standards in building regulations.
<p>6. Ensure compliance with legislation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formal review of local air quality monitoring compiled into the Air Quality Annual Status Report submitted to Defra. • Enforcement of legislation in relation to statutory nuisance e.g. smoke from premises 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To continue to fulfil our duties and take action as appropriate in line with our Enforcement Policy, legislation and best practice guidance. • To review and consider the use of smoke control areas within the borough to reduce

Aim	Implemented measure	Future action
	<p>and chimneys and garden bonfires.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforcement of clean air act requirements as appropriate. • Environmental permitting regulation to control emission to air based on risk. • Work closely with the Environment Agency on Part A1 installations where there are likely to detrimentally affect air quality (e.g. refineries, process industries etc.). • Regulation of dark smoke offences for industrial processes and businesses. 	<p>emissions of smoke from chimneys.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reminding allotment holders that bonfires are only used when absolutely necessary and providing advice on what should, and should not, be burned. • Review all permits to ensure they are in line with 'best available techniques'. • Engage with famers to encourage them to follow the Defra Code of Good Practice for reducing Ammonia Emissions.

5. Monitoring progress

The main indicator that will be used to review the effectiveness of the strategy relates to monitored pollutants and downward trends being shown in monitoring results.

Continued effort will be made to maintain and expand our monitoring network as necessary. While air quality data is one aspect, the growth of the electric charge point network, use of public transport and implementation of cycle routes are other examples which demonstrate how the Borough is changing and making improvements for the better.

The Government is committed to drive down emissions and has adopted reduction targets for five of the most damaging pollutants including nitrogen oxides and PM2.5. The work outlined by this Strategy will contribute to this by taking action at a local level. Success can only however be measured on a national level, with the main influences likely to come from wider government policy decisions. Notwithstanding this, Oadby and Wigston Borough Council is committed to playing their part and improving air quality. Further consideration will be given to how we can monitor the impact of our air quality campaign work going forward, including consideration of newer technologies and equipment such as mobile sensors. The progress made with the priorities and actions identified within the strategy will be reported in the Air Quality Annual Status Report's.



Brocks Hill Country Park, Oadby, receiving the Green Flag Award

6. Review of the Strategy

The Air Quality Strategy will be kept under review, with the proposal to update the publication after four years, and will take into account the following:

- Changes to relevant air quality legislation, regulations, including National Strategies/Policies/guidance,
- Introduction of new legislation or regulations,
- Changes in local circumstances, such as the introduction of any Air Quality Management Areas, or smoke control areas
- Introduction of new sources of emissions,
- Updates or changes to existing Council policy or guidance impacting upon air quality,
- Updates on progress concerning key priorities,
- Changes to key priorities including identification of any new priorities,
- Review of future actions.

References

1. Defra. (2022, February). Air Pollution: applying All Our Health.
2. Defra. (2022, August). Local Air Quality Management Technical Guidance (TG22).
3. Defra. (2023, March). Air quality appraisal: damage cost guidance.
4. Defra. (2023) Environmental Improvement Plan.
5. Public Health England. (2018, May). Estimation of costs to the NHS and social care due to the health impacts of air pollution: summary report.
6. UK Health Security Agency. (2018, November). Health Matters: Air pollution - sources, impacts and actions.
7. Chief Medical Officers Annual Report 2022, Air Quality
8. Air Quality Strategy Framework for Local Authorities
9. WHO review of evidence on health aspects of air pollution

Air Quality Strategy Consultation Report

December 2024

1. Executive summary

Although air quality has improved in England over recent decades it continues to be the biggest environmental risk to public health, with children, the elderly and the already vulnerable most affected. Poor air quality also has consequences for crop yields and, particularly in the case of ammonia and oxides of nitrogen (NOx), significant impacts for the natural environment and biodiversity.

Local government has an essential role to play in delivering cleaner air for communities and nature right across England as we along with the county council have many of the powers and local insight to tackle issues that cause pollution locally. The Council already has a duty to address air quality exceedances in our area which includes declaring Air Quality Management Areas and publishing Air Quality Action Plans setting out the measures they will take to come back into compliance.

Earlier this year, the government directed all local authorities to produce an Air Quality Strategy. Oadby and Wigston Borough Council (the Council) has not previously been required to have a strategy in place, as we have not identified the levels of pollution locally that breach legally set objective levels.

The Government has set out the following priorities in its framework guidance for local authorities:

1. Planning reforms
2. Building capacity in local councils through training, guidance and knowledge sharing
3. Reducing emissions from industrial sources
4. Reducing pollution from domestic burning
5. Raising awareness within local communities of air quality
6. Boosting active travel and public transport to improve air quality



The Council is leading on the development of the Air Quality Strategy for the borough. This has been informed by discussions with partners and stakeholders from across the borough and county, and having regard for government guidance to identify key priorities aimed at improving air quality for our residents, workers and visitors.

Following this, the views of our residents were sought about air quality and which priorities are most important.

All the findings will be used to develop a draft strategy which will be presented for consideration at the Licensing and Regulatory Committee on 6 March 2025.

2. Key findings

This section summarises the key findings from the consultation survey. Further detail can be found in Section 3.

- 52 people responded to the survey which ran through November 2024, all through the online portal.
- Overall, most people (63%) felt they had an awareness of air quality, 46% felt they were 'aware' and 17% 'very aware'.
- Most people, 98% felt that having good air quality in Oadby and Wigston was important, 65% felt it was 'very important' and 33% 'important'.
- Respondents were asked to rank five priorities proposed for the draft Air Quality Strategy from least important to most important. The priority that was overall ranked as being the most important was to 'Reduce emissions from transport' with an average ranking of 3.77 out of 5. (Question 3).
- Respondents were asked to indicate how important they thought each of the stated benefits of improved air quality were. Below the benefits are listed in order of how important survey respondents felt them to be:

1. Improving the health of children and young people – average score **3.94***
2. Reducing associated health conditions e.g. asthma – average score **3.83**
3. Improving the health of Oadby and Wigston residents, workers and visitors – average score **3.77**
4. Improving the life expectancy of Oadby and Wigston residents, workers and visitors – average score **3.65**
5. Helping to tackle climate change – average score **3.37**

* an average score for each statement was calculated, based on the level of importance indicated by respondents, with 5 being 'very important' and 1 'not important at all'. The higher the average score the more important respondents felt the benefit was (Question 4).

- Respondents were asked to indicate how important each of the actions below would be in impacting air quality. They are listed below in order of how important survey respondents felt them to be.
 1. Improving public transport (improving public transport fleets and access to services) – average score **3.81**
 2. Benefits for the environment (e.g. climate) – average score **3.44**
 3. Improving road safety (e.g. school street schemes, more cycle lanes) – average score **3.4**
 4. Creating opportunities for walking, cycling etc. – average score **3.33**
 5. Improving housing (solar panels, EV charging, greener heating systems) – average score **3.2**
 6. Reducing motor vehicle traffic (encouraging people to actively travel) – average score **3.29**

* an average score for each statement was calculated, based on the level of importance indicated by respondents, with 5 being 'very important' and 1 'not important at all'. The higher the average score the more important respondents felt the benefit was (Question 5).

- Respondents were asked to describe any other benefits of improved air quality that were important if not already mentioned in the preceding questions (Question 6). The other benefits were:
 1. Better and more pleasant environment **29%**
 2. Improved air quality in and around schools **26%**
 3. Better mental health and wellbeing **18.5%**
 4. Lower healthcare costs **14.8%**
- Respondents were asked to describe any other ways in which to make a difference to Oadby and Wigston's air quality. The most common comments made were:
 1. Improved road networks **25%**
 2. Better bus links with settlements **16%**
 3. Closer control of wood burners and other domestic appliances **12%**
 4. Greener housing e.g. grants for solar PV, cavity and loft insulation, double glazing etc. **8%**
 5. Education of the public and access to information **7%**
- The top three preferred sources and channels of information about air quality were:
 1. Oadby and Wigston Borough Council website **(24%)**
 2. Oadby and Wigston Borough Council email subscription service **(19%)**
 3. Through partner organisation's such as NHS, local transport providers **(16%)**

3. Methodology

The consultation sought Oadby and Wigston resident views on the importance of air quality, the effects of poor air quality and what actions would have the most impact on improving air quality.

The consultation was carried out between 1 November to 2 December 2024. The approach used was an online consultation. Useful information was provided on the site including links to further information on the subject.

Respondents were also able to request paper copies, with an offer to help complete the questionnaire.

Following the consultation, which also included partner organisations, the findings will be presented to the Licensing and Regulatory Committee on 6 March 2025.

3.1 Questionnaire

The consultation questionnaire was developed around understanding views on the following key areas:

- Awareness and understanding of air quality and the importance of good air quality.
- Which proposed activities are most and least important air quality.

To enable further understanding and in-depth analysis, respondents were invited to provide free text comments to expand on their ideas and concerns. Following closure of the consultation, the responses to each of the direct questions were collated and the responses included in this report. For the free text comment questions data was collected on reoccurring themes and summarised in the report.

3.2 Analysis of respondents

Respondents to the online tools were provided with the option to provide demographic information about themselves. This data allows the demographic results to be included in this report to enable analysis of the scope of responses and representation from different groups.

3.3 Interpretation of results

In terms of the results, it is important to note that:

- The public consultation is not representative of the overall population but provides information on the opinions of those residents who engaged.
- For some questions, respondents were asked to indicate their level of agreement with a statement, on a scale of disagree (1) to strongly agree (5). The average score out of 5 for each option was calculated to enable us to identify those statements that were most agreed with. The higher the average score the, the higher the level of agreement with the statement.
- For some questions, respondents were asked to rank a series of statements, with first being the most important and the fifth the least. The average score out of five for each statement was calculated to enable us to identify those statements that were most agreed with. Again, the higher the score, the higher the level of importance.
- Free text questions that offered respondents the option to provide written feedback could have covered multiple themes. The free text was therefore categorised according to the number of occasions a respondent mentioned the theme.
- For some questions, respondents were asked to select one or more options. The percentages given reflect the percentage of respondents who selected the options.

3.4 Communication

The consultation was promoted through residents' forums, with partners and through the Council's digital communication channels. This included:

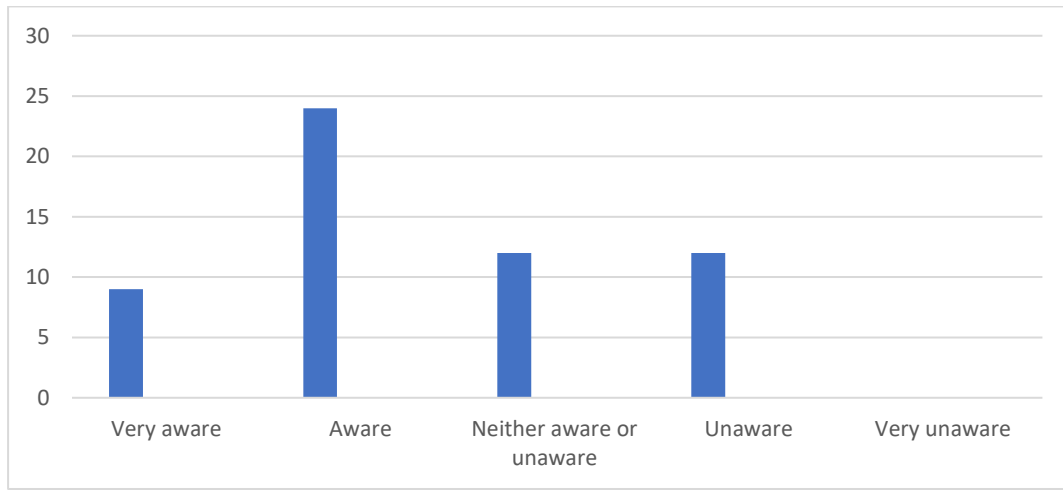
- Social media
- Staff and elected member bulletins
- Website consultation page

4. Results

The questionnaire was responded to by 52 people.

Question 1

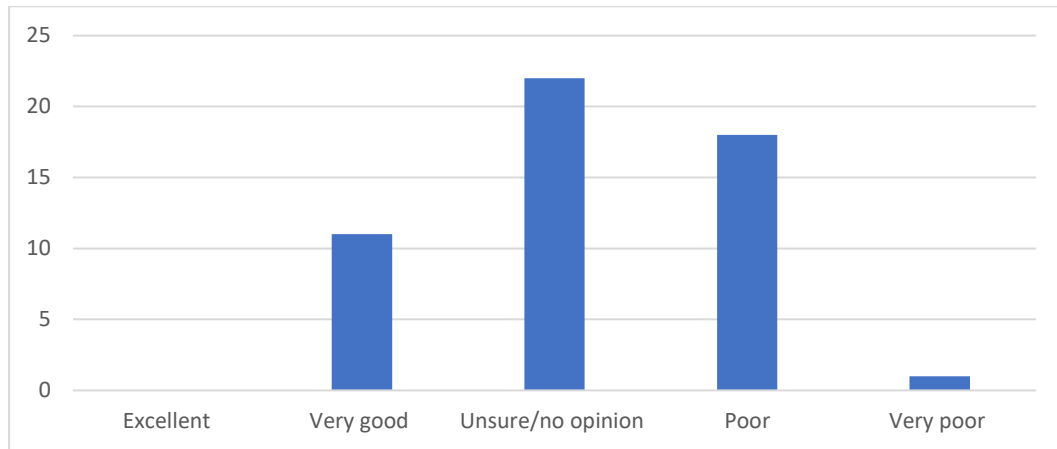
How much awareness do you have about air quality in Oadby & Wigston?



Question 1	Total	Percentage
Very aware	9	17.3
Aware	24	46.1
Neither aware or unaware	12	23
Unaware	7	13.6
Very unaware	0	0
Total	52	100

Question 2

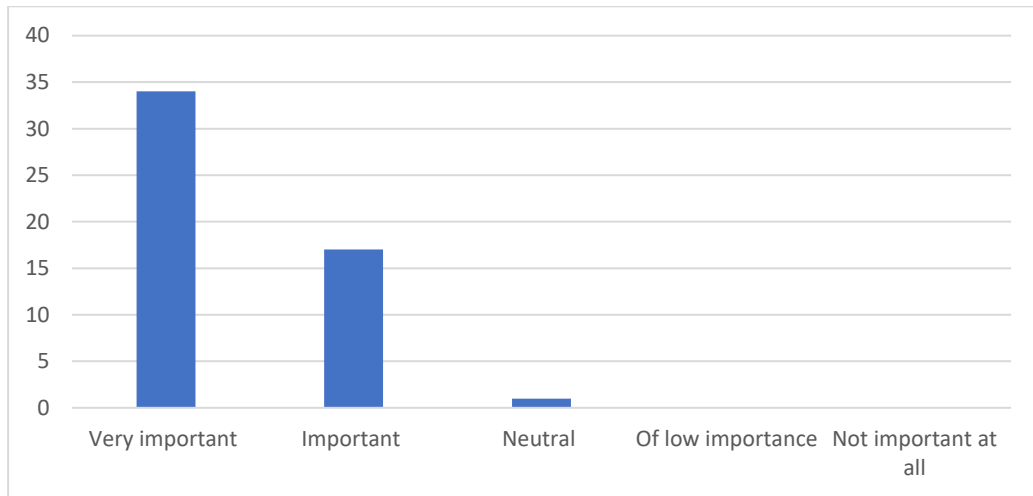
How good do you feel that air quality is in Oadby & Wigston?



Question 2	Total	Percentage
Excellent	0	0
Very good	11	21.2
Unsure/no opinion	22	42.3
Poor	18	34.6
Very poor	1	1.9
Total	52	100

Question 3

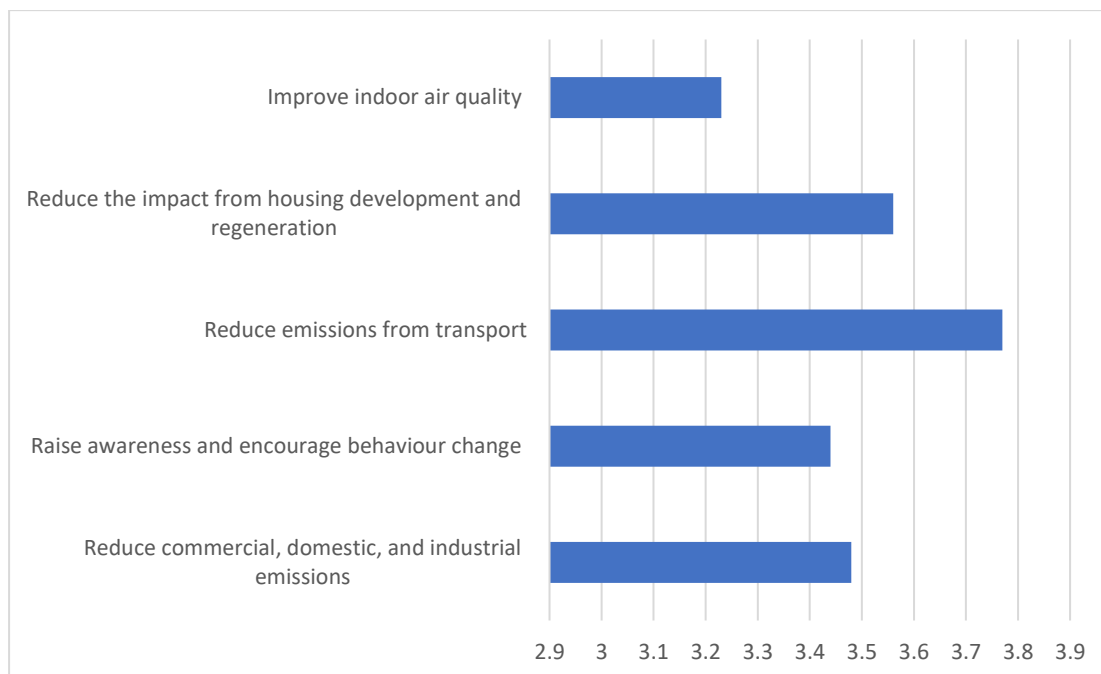
How important do you think having good air quality in the borough is?



Question 3	Total	Percentage
Very important	34	65.4
Important	17	32.7
Neutral	1	1.9
Of low importance	0	0
Not important at all	0	0
Total	52	100

Question 4

Please help us to draft our strategy by telling us which of the below five priorities you think is most important in improving air quality. Rank each from 1 (most important) to 5 (least important).

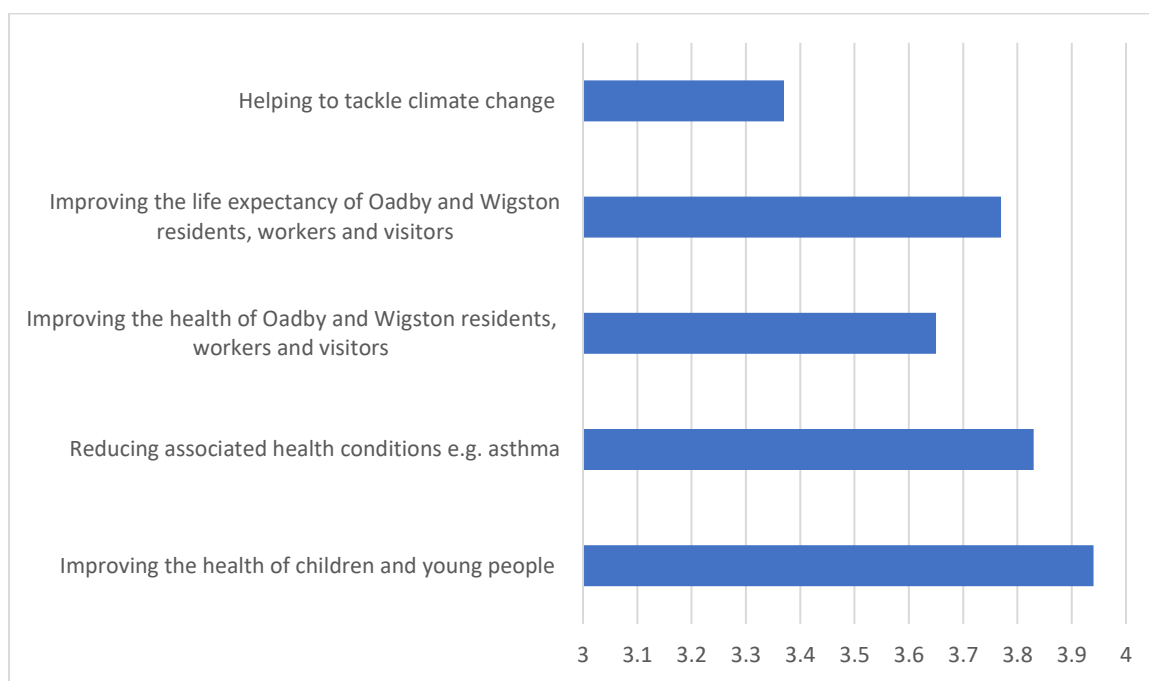


Question 4	Very important	Important	Neutral	Of low importance	Not important at all	Average score
Reduce commercial, domestic, and industrial emissions	21	14	6	3	8	3.48
Raise awareness and encourage behaviour change	20	13	6	4	9	3.44
Reduce emissions from transport	26	15	3	1	7	3.77
Reduce the impact from housing development and regeneration	18	14	9	5	6	3.56

Question 4	Very important	Important	Neutral	Of low importance	Not important at all	Average score
Improve indoor air quality	16	11	10	5	10	3.23

Question 5

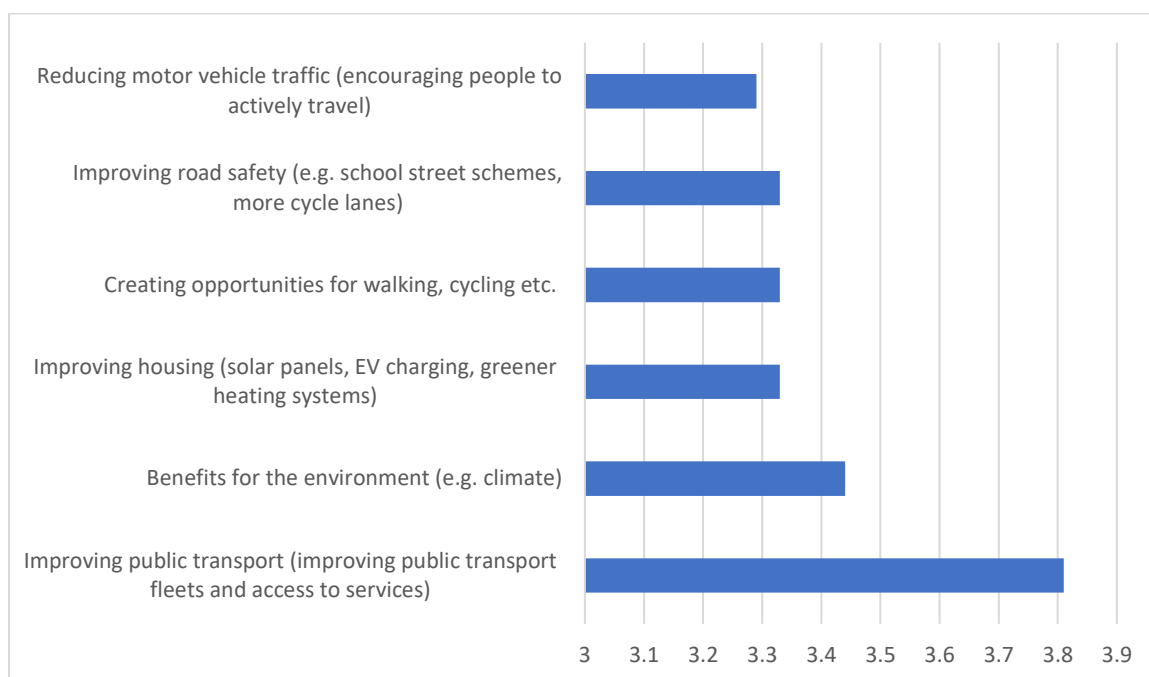
*How important to you are the below benefits of taking action to improve air quality?
Rank each from 1 (most important) to 5 (least important).*



Question 5	Very important	Important	Neutral	Of low importance	Not important at all	Average score
Improving the health of children and young people	35	7	2	0	8	3.94
Reducing associated health conditions e.g. asthma	29	11	2	0	8	3.83
Improving the health of Oadby and Wigston residents, workers and visitors	26	11	5	1	8	3.65
Improving the life expectancy of Oadby and Wigston residents, workers and visitors	27	8	4	2	11	3.77
Helping to tackle climate change	23	7	9	2	10	3.37

Question 6

Improving air quality can also have additional benefits. How important are each of the following to you? Rank each from 1 (most important) to 5 (least important).



Question 6	Very important	Important	Neutral	Of low importance	Not important at all	Average score
Improving public transport (improving public transport fleets and access to services)	25	13	3	2	8	3.81
Benefits for the environment (e.g. 24climate)	24	8	7	6	6	3.44
Improving housing (solar panels, EV charging, greener heating systems)	16	18	6	3	9	3.33
Creating opportunities for walking, cycling etc.	17	10	13	4	7	3.33
Improving road safety (e.g. school street schemes, more cycle lanes)	21	11	7	6	6	3.33

Question 6	Very important	Important	Neutral	Of low importance	Not important at all	Average score
Reducing motor vehicle traffic (encouraging people to actively travel)	20	10	10	4	7	3.29

Question 7

What other benefits of improved air quality, if not listed, are important to you?

This is a free text question where respondents were asked to describe any other benefits to improved air quality not mentioned in the preceding survey.

The question was not mandatory, and 27 people provided a response.

Below are the top themes that emerged from this question as a percentage of the number of people who provided a response.

1. Better and more pleasant environment **29%** (comments included reference to improved quality of life, fresh air, better enjoyment of being outside and flora and fauna).
2. Improved air quality in and around schools **26%** (comments about school drop offs and pick ups, greater enforcement of road restrictions, engines idling, encouragement of other more active ways of travel).
3. Better mental health and wellbeing **18.5%** (greater productivity, enjoyment of outdoor spaces).
4. Lower healthcare costs **14.8%** (reduced disease such as asthma, COPD).

21% of respondents felt the air quality in Oadby and Wigston was very good so they felt action to improve air quality was therefore not necessary.

Question 8

Do you have any other thoughts or ideas about how air quality in Oadby and Wigston's might be improved?

This is a free text question where respondents were asked to describe any other actions which may lead to an improvement in air quality not mentioned previously.

The question was not mandatory and 31 people provided a response.

Below are the key themes expressed as a percentage of those who provided an answer.

1. Improved road networks **25%** (less congestion).
2. Better bus links with settlements **16%** (villages in particular to reduce the reliance on the car).
3. Closer control of wood burners and other domestic appliances **12%**

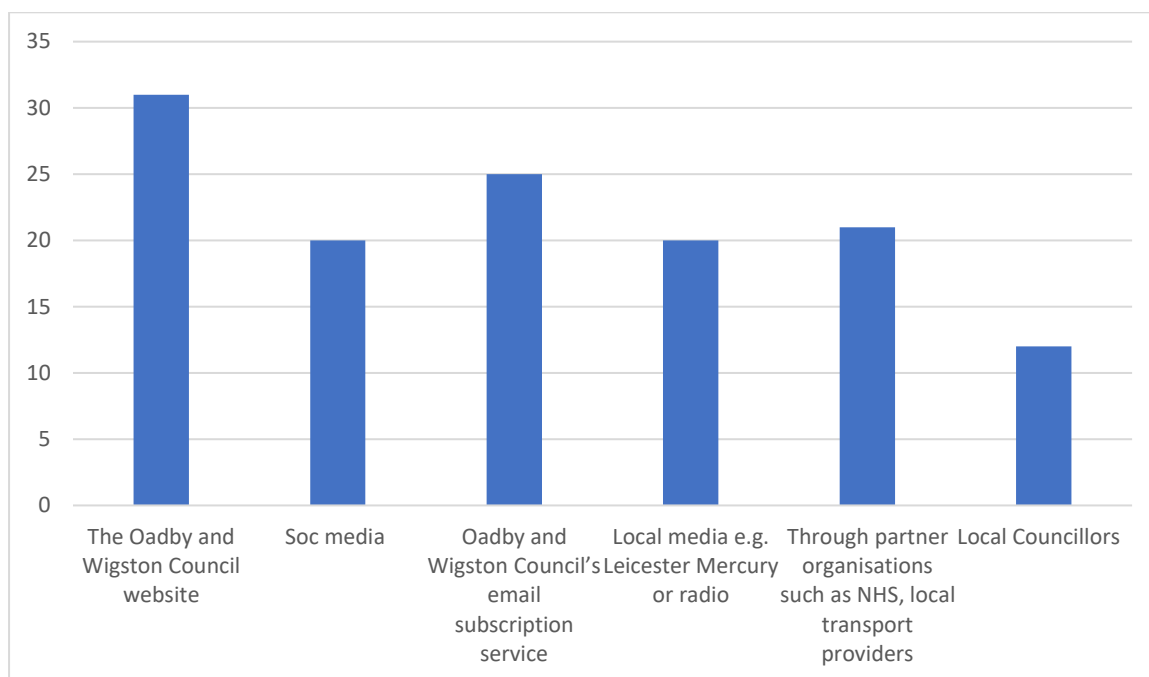
4. Greener housing e.g. grants for solar PV, cavity and loft insulation, double glazing etc. **8%**
5. Education of the public and access to information **7%**

Question 9

If you wanted to learn more about work to improve air quality, which three sources or channels would you be most likely to look to get this information from?

The top three most preferred sources and channels of information about air quality were:

1. Oadby and Wigston Borough Council website **(24%)**
2. Oadby and Wigston Borough Council email subscription service, My Account **(19%)**
3. Through partner organisation's such as NHS, local transport providers **(16%)**

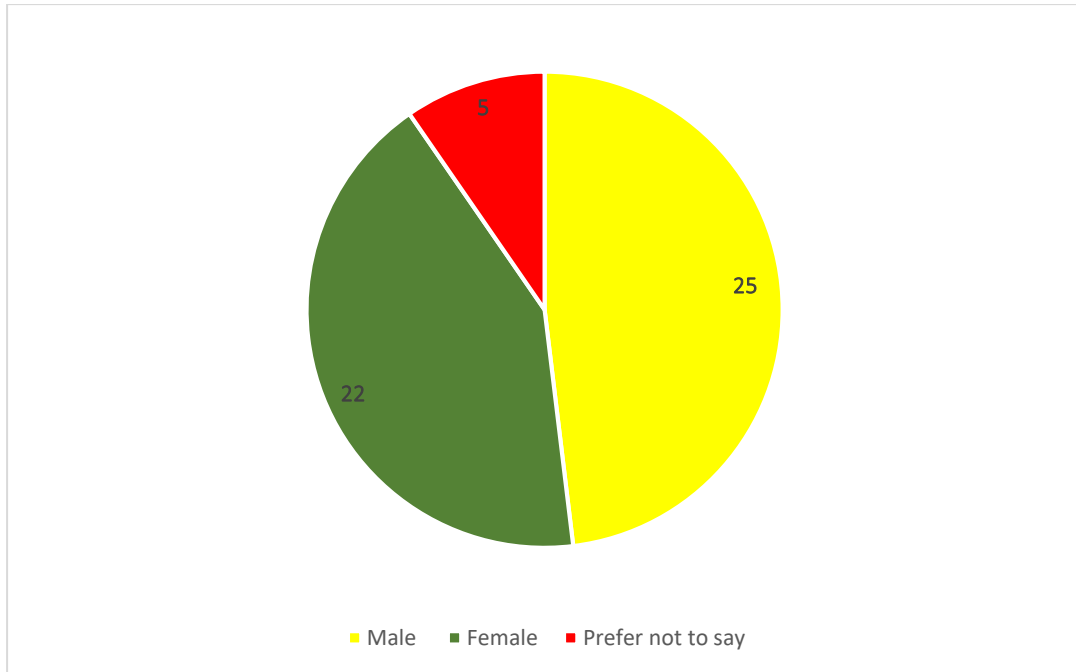


Question 9	Total	Percentage
The Oadby and Wigston Council website	31	24
Soc media	20	15.5
Oadby and Wigston Council's email subscription service	25	19.3
Local media e.g. Leicester Mercury or radio	20	15.5
Through partner organisations such as NHS, local transport providers	21	16.2
Local Councillors	12	9.5

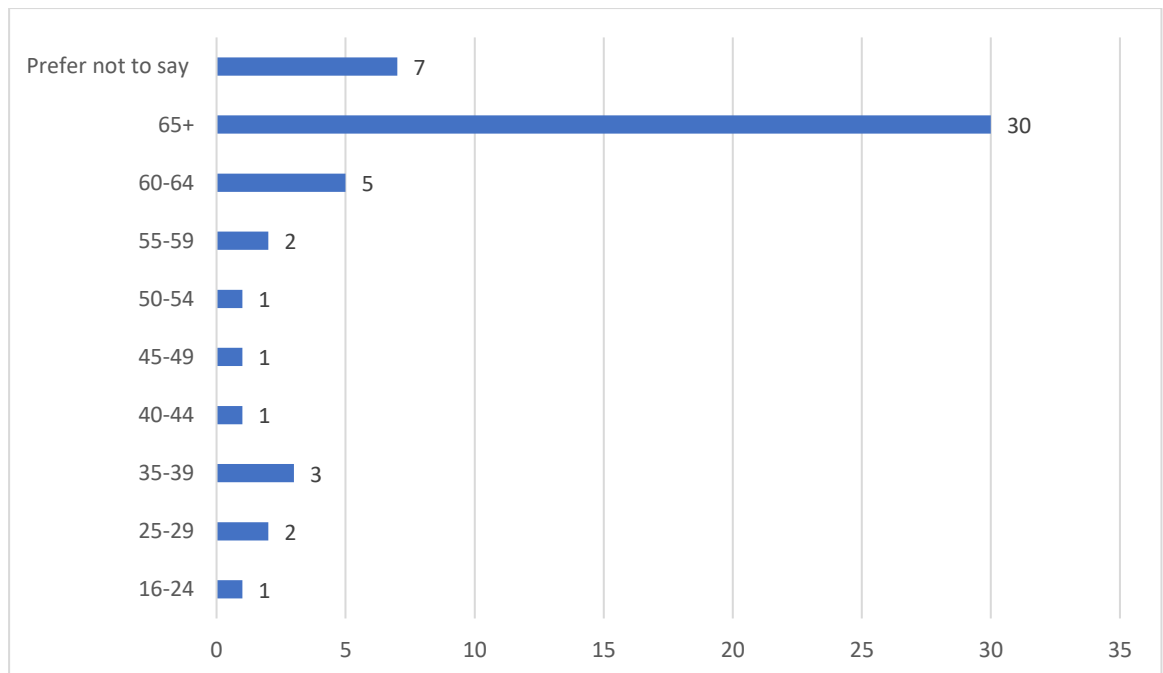
5. Demographics

The consultation form included questions relating to demographics. Not all respondents provided some of the information as they opted to prefer not to say. The results are summarised below.

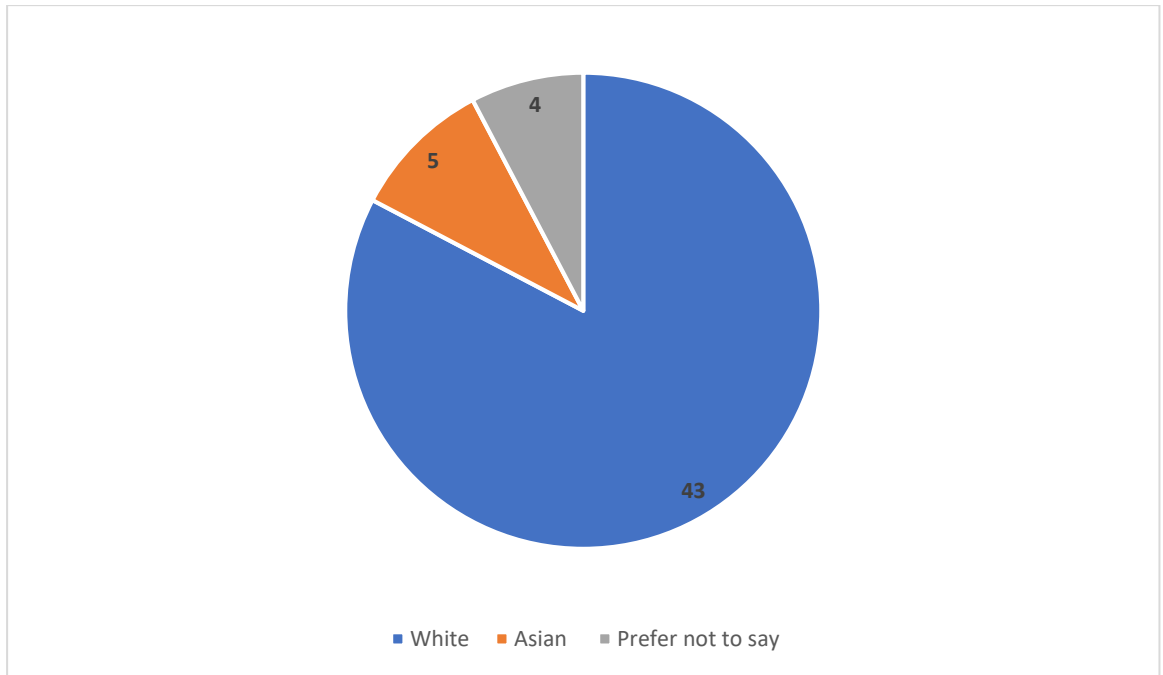
1. Gender



2. Age range



3. Ethnicity



Agenda Item 9



Licensing and Regulatory Committee	Thursday, 06 March 2025	Matter for Information and Decision
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Report Title: **Public Space Protection Order (Regulation of Dogs) 2025**

Report Author(s): **Jon Wells (Senior Strategic Development Manager)**

Purpose of Report:	The PSPO was formally brought into force on 24 September 2021 for a period of three years and is to be renewed to allow for the effective control and regulation of dogs across the Borough.
Report Summary:	<p>The byelaws in relation to Dogs (Fouling of Land) Act 1996 and byelaws made by the Council of the Borough and Oadby and Wigston under section 164 of the Public Health Act 1875, sections 12 and 15 of the Open Spaces Act 1906 and section 15 of the Open Spaces Act 1906 with respect to public walks / pleasure grounds / open spaces were revoked by the Anti-Social, Police and Crime Act 2014.</p> <p>It was resolved at Full Council on 30 March 2021 to enact the PSPO across the whole Borough. The PSPO was formally brought into force on 24 September 2021 for a period of three years.</p> <p>A 10 weeks consultation to review the PSPO was undertaken to ensure the reasons for the PSPO are still valid and this report recommends that the PSPO is extended for a further three years under section 60(2) of the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 and other enabling powers.</p>
Recommendation(s):	A. That the Public Space Protection Order (Regulation of Dogs) 2025 (as set out at Appendix 1 to this report) is considered and recommended to Full Council for approval.
Senior Leadership, Head of Service, Manager, Officer and Other Contact(s):	<p>David Gill (Head of Law and Democracy / Monitoring Officer) (0116) 257 2626 david.gill@oadby-wigston.gov.uk</p> <p>Jon Wells (Senior Strategic Development Manager) (0116) 257 2692 jon.wells@oadby-wigston.gov.uk</p>
Strategic Objectives:	<p>Our Council (SO1) Our Communities (SO2) Our Environment (SO4) Our Partners (SO5)</p>
Vision and Values:	<p>"Our Borough - The Place To Be" (Vision) Proud of Everything We Do (V2) Customer & Community Focused (V1)</p>
Report Implications:-	
Legal:	In accordance with Section 60 of Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and

	Policing Act 2014, a PSPO cannot have effect for more than three years, unless extended under section 60(2) of the same 2014 Act. The previous PSPO has now expired so the proposal is to create a new PSPO to replace it.
Financial:	There are no implications arising from this report.
Corporate Risk Management:	Key Supplier / Partnership Failure (CR2) Reputation Damage (CR4) Regulatory Governance (CR6)
Equalities and Equalities Assessment (EA):	There are no implications arising from this report.
Human Rights:	There are no implications arising from this report.
Health and Safety:	There are no implications arising from this report.
Statutory Officers' Comments:-	
Head of Paid Service:	The report is satisfactory.
Chief Finance Officer:	The report is satisfactory.
Monitoring Officer:	The report is satisfactory.
Consultees:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leicestershire Police • Animal Care Services • Dogs Trust • Kennel Club • General Public
Background Papers:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of Public Space Protection Order (Regulation of dogs) 2021 PSPO, Licensing and Regulatory Committee, 11 March 2021 • Approval of Public Space Protection Order (Regulation of dogs) 2021, Council, 30 March 2021
Appendices:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Public Space Protection Order (Regulation of Dogs in the Borough of Oadby & Wigston) 2025 2. Kennel Club Consultation Response

1. Background

- 1.1 The Oadby and Wigston's Dogs (Fouling of Land) Act Designation Order 2004 ("the 2004 Order") and its various Byelaws for the Regulation of Dogs (1995) ("the 1995 Byelaws") were superseded by the enactment of a Public Space Protection Order (PSPO) for the Regulations of Dogs made under sections 59 - 75 of the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Police Act 2014.
- 1.2 It was resolved at Full Council on 30 March 2021 following consultation with residents, Police and other interested parties to enact the Public Space Protection Order across the whole Borough. The PSPO was formally brought into force on 24 September 2021 for a period of three years. New designated signage was procured and erected in the designated areas across the Borough to highlight the key regulatory issues. The PSPO requires renewal every three years to ensure the issue is still relevant and controls are still required.

- 1.3 The Order identifies areas and includes maps of the designated areas to be controlled and a whole Borough requirement that dog fouling of land, dogs on leads by direction and means to pick up is enforced.

2. Consultation

- 2.1 The Council undertook a 10-week consultation through social media and direct contact with relevant authorities and interested parties.
- 2.2 Consultation closes on the 24 February 2025. At the time of writing this report 210 responses have been received all of which either agreed or strongly agreed that dog fouling controls and dogs on lead restrictions in certain areas are required. 78% agreed that there should be certain designated areas where dogs are excluded, for example children's playgrounds, tennis courts, bowls greens and multi-use games areas. A verbal summary of the consultation responses will be given at the meeting, and the Kennel Club response (a formal consultee) is provided at **Appendix 2**.

3. Content of the PSPO

- 3.1 Fouling - meaning it shall be an offence if a dog defecates at any time on land to which the public has access to, without it being removed;
- 3.2 Dogs on leads by direction - meaning it shall be an offence to fail to comply with a direction given by an Officer of the Council to place a dog on a lead;
- 3.3 Keeping of dogs in leads – meaning it shall be an offence to not keep a dog on a lead in certain designated areas (primarily in public open spaces);
- 3.4 Exclusion of dogs – it shall be an offence to allow a dog to enter or remain on certain designated areas (primarily enclosed play or sports areas); and
- 3.5 Means to pick up – it shall be an offence if a person in control of a dog does not have the suitable means to be able to clean up after it.

4. Enforcement of the PSPO

- 4.1 The enforcement of the PSPO has been undertaken by Animal Care Services Limited either in response to complaints or as part of their weekly patrols. The Council has put up signs in areas designated in the PSPO and all authorised officers are able to enforce. This includes our own Environmental Health staff.
- 4.2 Where it is established that an offence has taken place, the PSPO can be enforced through the provision of Fixed Penalty Notices (FPN) issued by authorised officers of £100.00 to be paid within 14 days reduced to £70.00 if paid within 7 days. Alternatively, anyone found guilty of an offence can be liable to a penalty not exceeding £1000.

5. Extension to the PSPO

- 5.1 It is proposed that the PSPO provided at **Appendix 1** be extended for a further three years.

The Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 ss. 59-75

PUBLIC SPACE PROTECTION ORDER (REGULATION OF DOGS IN THE BOROUGH OF OADBY AND WIGSTON) 2025

The Borough Council of Oadby and Wigston (hereafter "the Authority") hereby makes the following Public Space Protection Order (hereafter "the Order") under ss. 59-75 of the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Police Act 2014 (hereafter "the Act").

This Order may be cited as 'The Public Space Protection Order (Regulation of Dogs in the Borough of Oadby and Wigston) 2025' and shall come into force on the 28th day of April 2025 and remain in force for a period of three years.

1. Dog fouling of land

If within the administrative area of the Authority as detailed in Schedule 1 below, a dog defecates at any time on land which the public or any section of the public has access to, on payment or otherwise, as of right or by virtue of express or implied permission and a person who is in charge of the dog at the time fails to remove the faeces from the land forthwith, that person shall be guilty of an offence unless:

- (a) that person has a reasonable excuse for failing to do so; or
- (b) the owner, occupier or other person or authority having control of the land has consented (generally or specifically) to his failing to do so.

2. Dogs on leads by direction

2.1. A person in charge of a dog shall be guilty of an offence if, at any time, within the administrative area of the Authority as detailed in Schedule 1 below, that person does not comply with a direction given to him by an authorised officer of the Authority to put and keep the dog on a lead unless:

- (a) that person has a reasonable excuse for failing to do so; or
- (b) The owner, occupier or other person or authority having control of the land has consented (generally or specifically) to his failing to do so.

2.2. An authorised officer may only give a direction under this Order if such restraint is reasonably necessary to prevent a nuisance or behaviour by the dog that is likely to cause annoyance or disturbance to any other person, or to a bird or another animal.

3. Keeping of dogs on leads

A person in charge of a dog shall be guilty of an offence if, at any time, on land detailed in Schedule 2 below, that person does not keep the dog on a lead unless:

- (a) that person has a reasonable excuse for failing to do so; or
- (b) The owner, occupier or other person or authority having control of the land has consented (generally or specifically) to his failing to do so.

4. Exclusion of dogs

A person in charge of a dog shall be guilty of an offence if, at any time, that person

takes the dog onto, or permits the dog to enter or to remain on, any land detailed in Schedule 3 below unless:

- (a) that person has a reasonable excuse for failing to do so; or
- (b) The owner, occupier or other person or authority having control of the land has consented (generally or specifically) to his failing to do so.

5, Means to pick up

5.1. A person in charge of a dog shall be guilty of an offence if, at any time, within the administrative area of the Authority as detailed in Schedule 1 below, that person does not have with him an appropriate means to pick up dog faeces deposited by that dog unless:

- (a) that person has a reasonable excuse for failing to do so; or
- (b) The owner, occupier or other person or authority having control of the land has consented (generally or specifically) to his failing to do so.

5.2. The obligation is complied with if, after a request from an authorised officer, the person in charge of the dog produces an appropriate means to pick up the dog faeces.

6, Exemptions

Nothing in this order shall apply to a person who:

- (a) is registered as a blind person in a register compiled under section 29 of the National Assistance Act 1948, or "severely sight impaired", or "sight impaired" under the Care Act 2014; or
- (b) has a disability which affects his mobility, manual dexterity, physical coordination, or ability to lift, carry, or otherwise move everyday objects, in respect of a dog trained by a "prescribed charity" and upon which he relies for assistance.

7, General Points

For the purpose of this Order:

- (a) A person who habitually has a dog in his possession shall be taken to be in charge of the dog at any time unless at that time some other person is in charge of the dog;
- (b) Placing the faeces in a receptacle on the land which is provided for the purpose, or for the disposal of waste, shall be sufficient removal from the land;
- (c) Being unaware of the defecation whether by reason of not being in the vicinity or otherwise or not having a device for or other suitable means of removing the faeces shall not be a reasonable excuse for failing to remove the faeces;
- (d) "An authorised officer of the Authority" means an employee, partnership agency or contractor of Oadby and Wigston Borough Council who is authorised in writing by the Authority for the purposes of giving directions under the Order.
- (e) Unless the context otherwise requires, words in the singular shall include the plural and in the plural shall include the singular.
- (f) Unless the context otherwise requires, a reference to one gender shall include a reference to the other genders.
- (g) Each of the following is a "prescribed charity" -
 - (i) Dogs for the Disabled (registered charity number 700454);
 - (ii) Support Dogs Limited (registered charity number 1088281);
 - (iii) Canine Partners for Independence (registered charity number 803680);
 - (iv) Hearing Dogs for Deaf People (registered charity number 293358); and
 - (v) The Guide Dogs for the Blind Association (registered charity number 209617).

8. Penalty

- 8.1. A person who is guilty of an offence under this Order shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 3 on the standard scale.
- 8.2. A Fixed Penalty Notice of £100.00 will be issued to offenders to be paid within 14 days (reduced to £70.00 if paid within 7 days) which would discharge any liability to conviction for an offence under section 67(1) of the Act.

The above Order was adopted by the Full Council at a meeting held on the 15th day of April 2025.

In witness thereof the Common Seal of the Borough Council of Oadby and Wigston was hereunto affixed on 28th day of April 2025.

Authorised Signatory

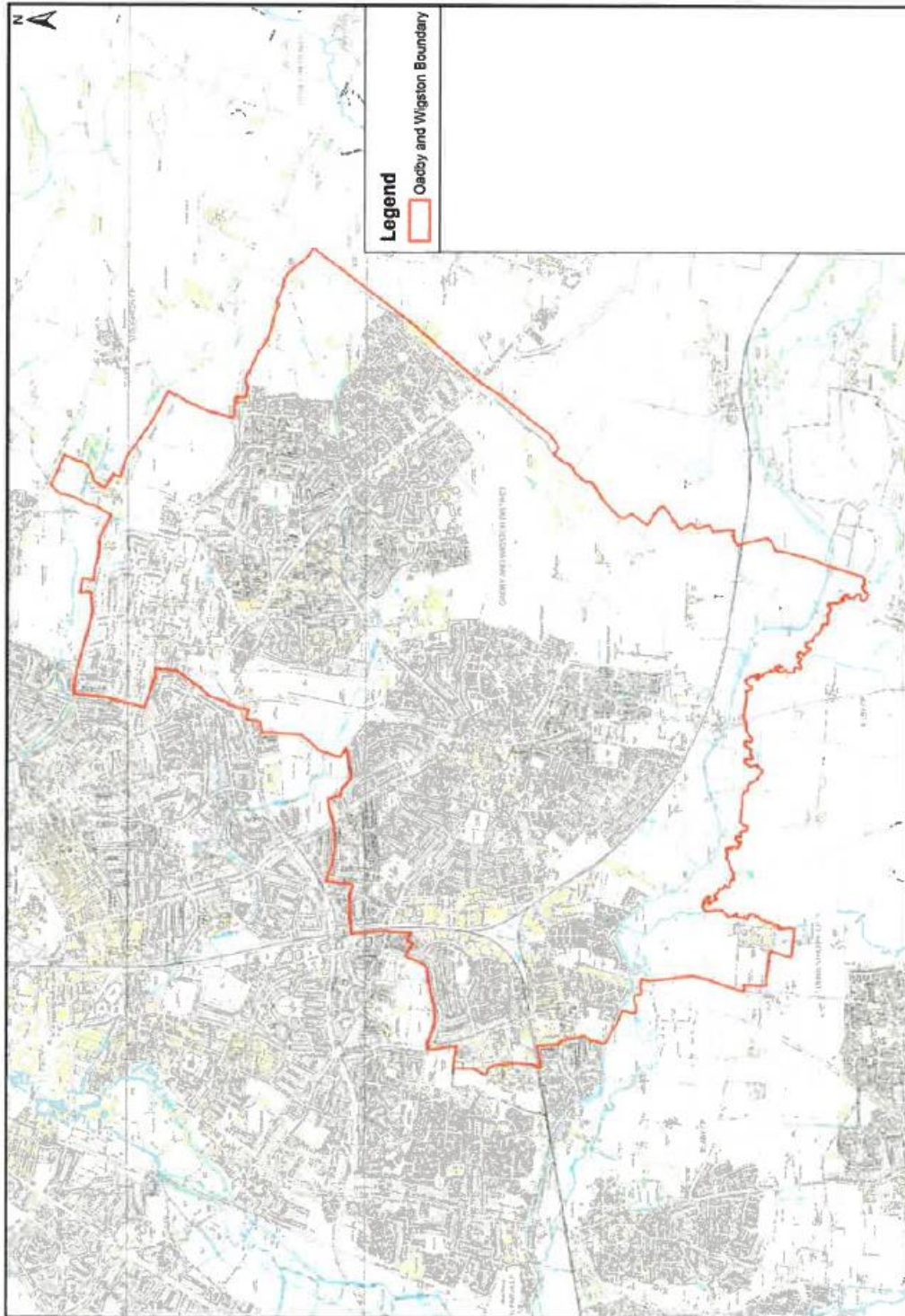
Seal No.

Schedule One

**Dog fouling of land
Dogs on leads by direction
Means to pick up**

This order applies to the administrative area of the Authority edged-red below:

Map No. 1



Schedule Two

Keeping of Dogs on Leads

This order applies to all of the land described below:

Map No.	Location	Area	Description of Land
2	St Peter's Churchyard, Wigston Road, LE2 5QE	Oadby	Churchyard
3	5-15 London Road, LE2 5DL	Oadby	Blind Garden
4	Oadby Cemetery, Wigston Road, LE2 5QB	Oadby	Cemetery
5	Wigston Road Allotments, Wigston Road, LE2 5JE	Oadby	Allotments
6	Brabazon Road Allotments, Brabazon Road, LE2 5HE	Oadby	Allotments
7	Brocks Hill Country Park, Natural Play Area, Washbrook Lane, LE2 5JJ	Oadby	Park
8	All Saints Churchyard, Moat Street, LE18 2GD	Wigston	Churchyard
9	St Wistan's Church, Church Nook, LE18 2GD	Wigston	Churchyard
10	Wigston Cemetery, Welford Road, LE18 3SN	Wigston	Cemetery
11	Aylestone Lane Allotments, Aylestone Lane, LE18 1FX	Wigston	Allotments
12	Manchester Gardens Allotments, Blunts Lane, LE18 2HA	Wigston	Allotments

Schedule Three

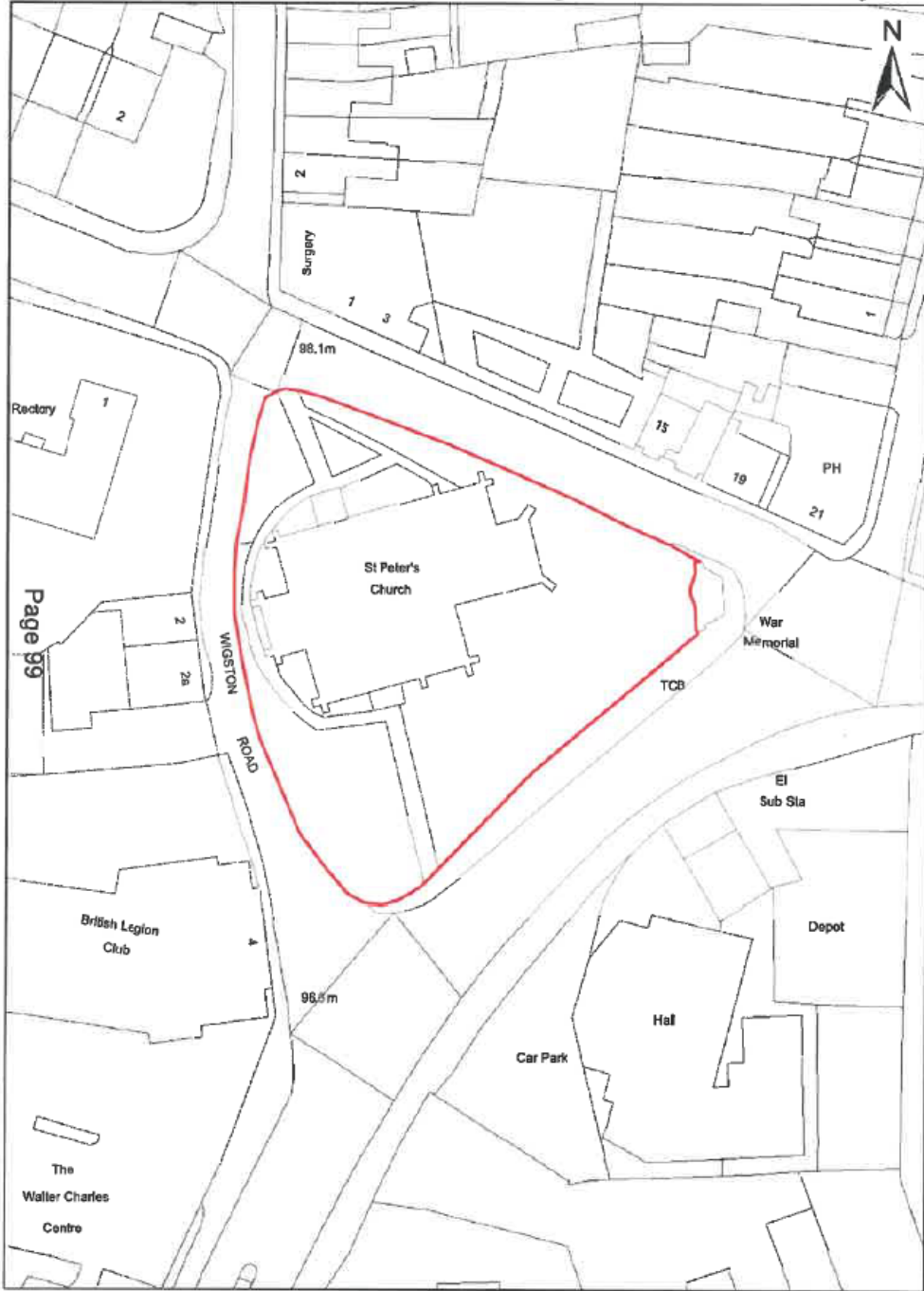
Exclusion of Dogs

This order applies to all of the land described below:

Map No.	Location	Area	Description of Land
7	Brocks Hill Country Park, small play area and Amphitheatre, Washbrook Lane, LE2 5JJ	Oadby	Play Area
13	Ellis Park Bowls Green, Ellis Park, Brabazon Road, LE2 5HG	Oadby	Bowls Green
13	Tennis Courts, Ellis Park, Brabazon Road, LE2 5HG	Oadby	Tennis Courts
Play	Play Area, Ellis Park, Brabazon Road, LE2 5HG	Oadby	Play Area
14	Iliffe Avenue Park, LE2 5LS	Oadby	Play Area
15	Moorwood Play Area, London Road, LE2 5DL	Oadby	Play Area
16	Rosemead Park, Rosemead Drive, LE2 5SD	Oadby	Play Area
17	Uplands Playing Field, Uplands Road, LE2 4NS	Oadby	Play Area
18	Coombe Park, Coombe Rise, LE2 5TT	Oadby	Play Area
19	Fox Hollow, LE2 4QY	Oadby	Play Area
20	Hill Field Park, Florence Wragg Way, LE2 4UU	Oadby	Play Area
21	Blaby Road Park, LE18 4PA	South Wigston	Play Area
22	South Wigston Bowls Green, Blaby Road Park, LE18 4PA	South Wigston	Bowls Green
22	Multi Use Games Area, Blaby Road Park, LE18 4PA	South Wigston	Multi Use Games Area
22	Skate Park, Blaby Road Park, LE18 4PA	South Wigston	Skate Park

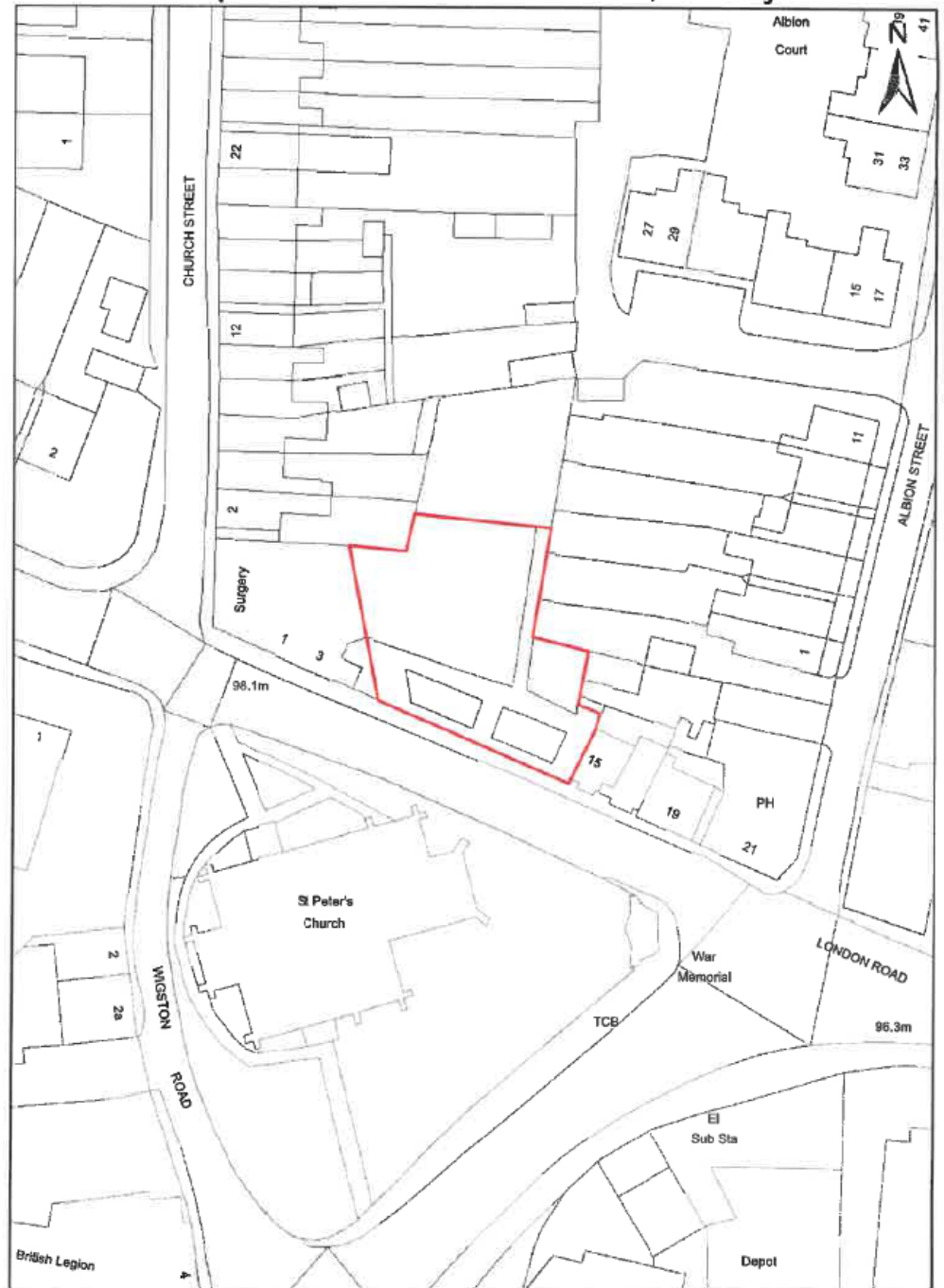
Map No.	Location	Area	Description of Land
23	William Gunning Park, Gloucester Crescent, LE18 4YE	South Wigston	Play Area
24	Wigston Bowls Green, Peace Memorial Park, Long Street, LE18 2AN	Wigston	Bowls Green
25	Tennis Courts, Peace Memorial Park, Long Street, LE18 2AN	Wigston	Tennis Courts
26	Tennis Courts, Willow Park, Aylestone Lane, LE18 1AB	Wigston	Tennis Courts
26	Skate Park, Willow Park, Aylestone Lane, LE18 1AB	Wigston	Skate Park
26	Willow Park, Aylestone Lane, LE18 1AB	Wigston	Play Area
27	Meadows Park, Meadow Way, LE18 3QZ	Wigston	Play Area
28	Wigston Fields Community Centre, Carlton Drive, LE18 1DE	Wigston	Play Area
29	Hayes Park, Thirlmere Road, LE18 3RS	Wigston	Play Area
30	Attenborough Close, LE18 3PR	Wigston	Play Area
31	Two Steeples Square, LE18 1DL	Wigston	Play Area
32	Horsewell Lane Park, Horsewell Lane, LE18 2HR	Wigston	Play Area

Map 2 St Peters Churchyard, Wigston Road, Oadby



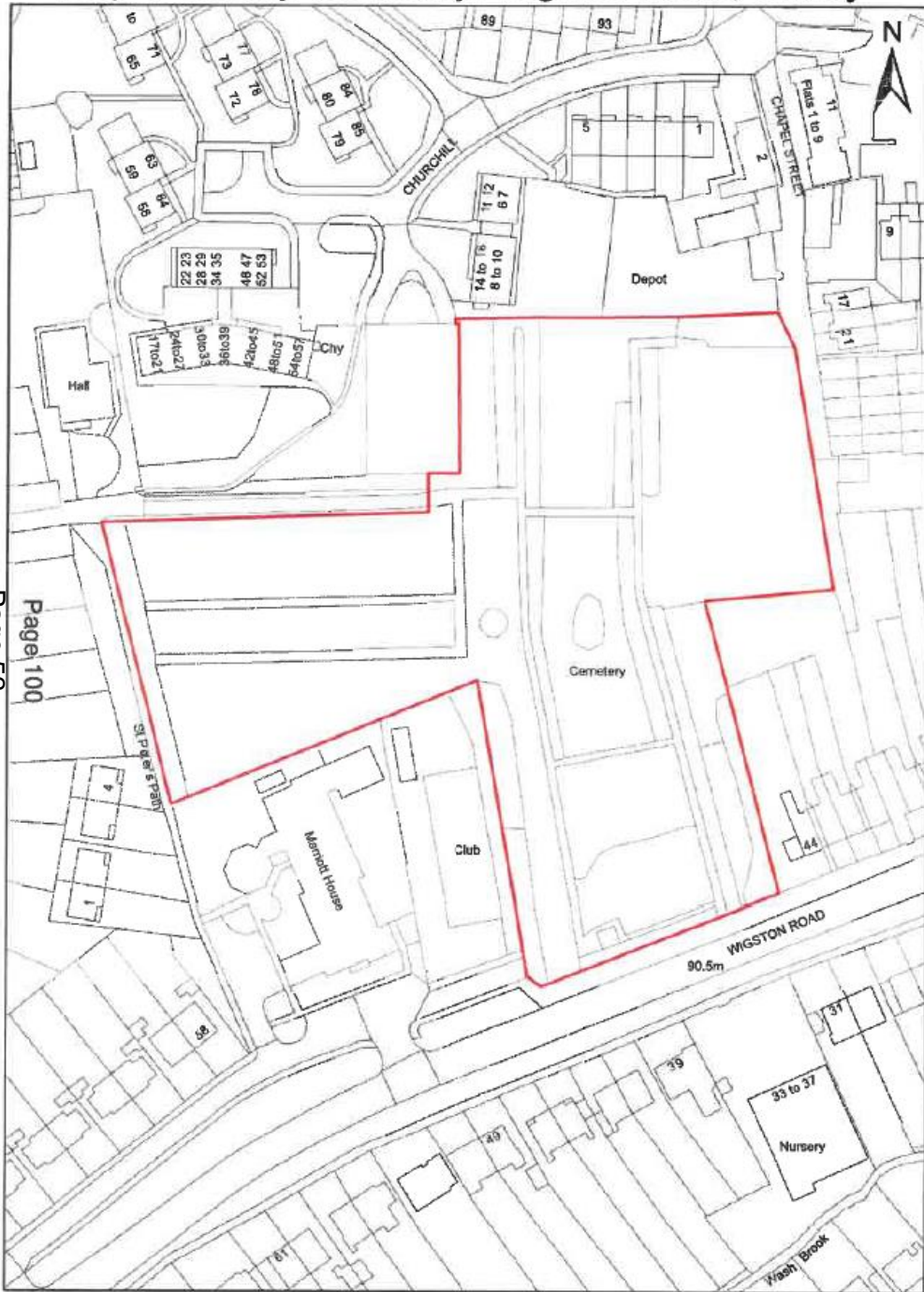
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Map 3 5 to 15 London Road, Oadby



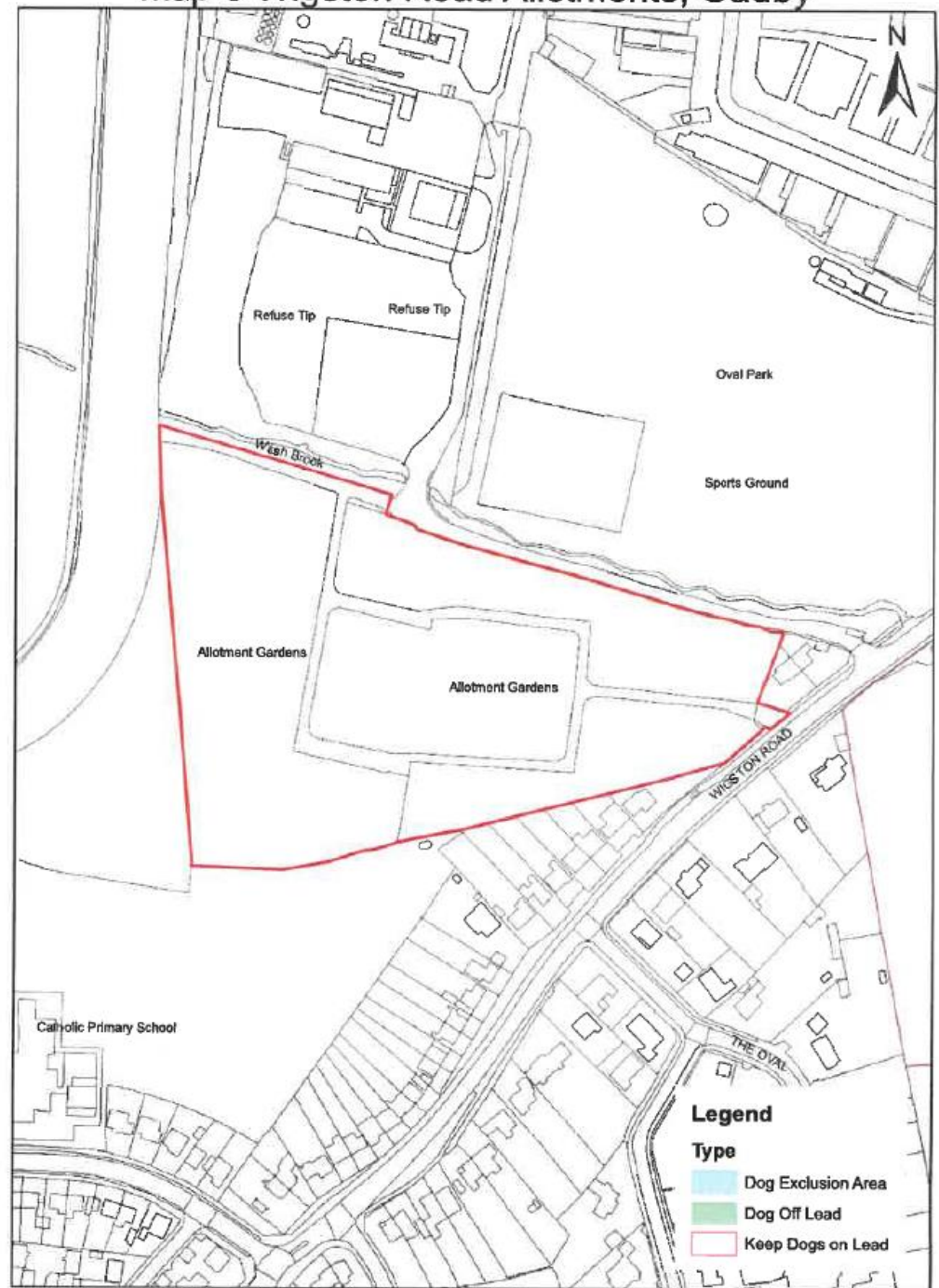
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Map 4 Oadby Cemetery, Wigston Road, Oadby



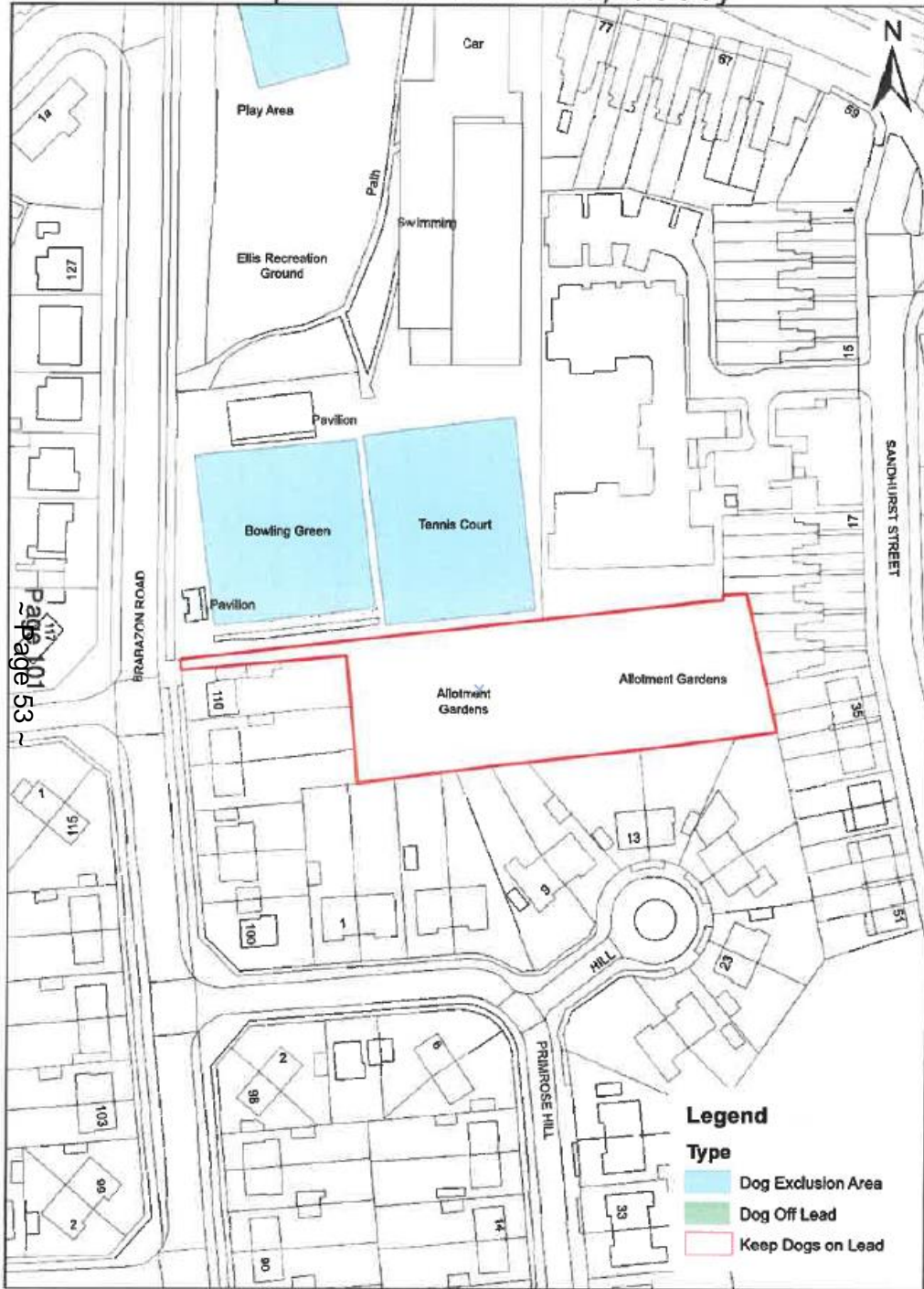
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Map 5 Wigston Road Allotments, Oadby



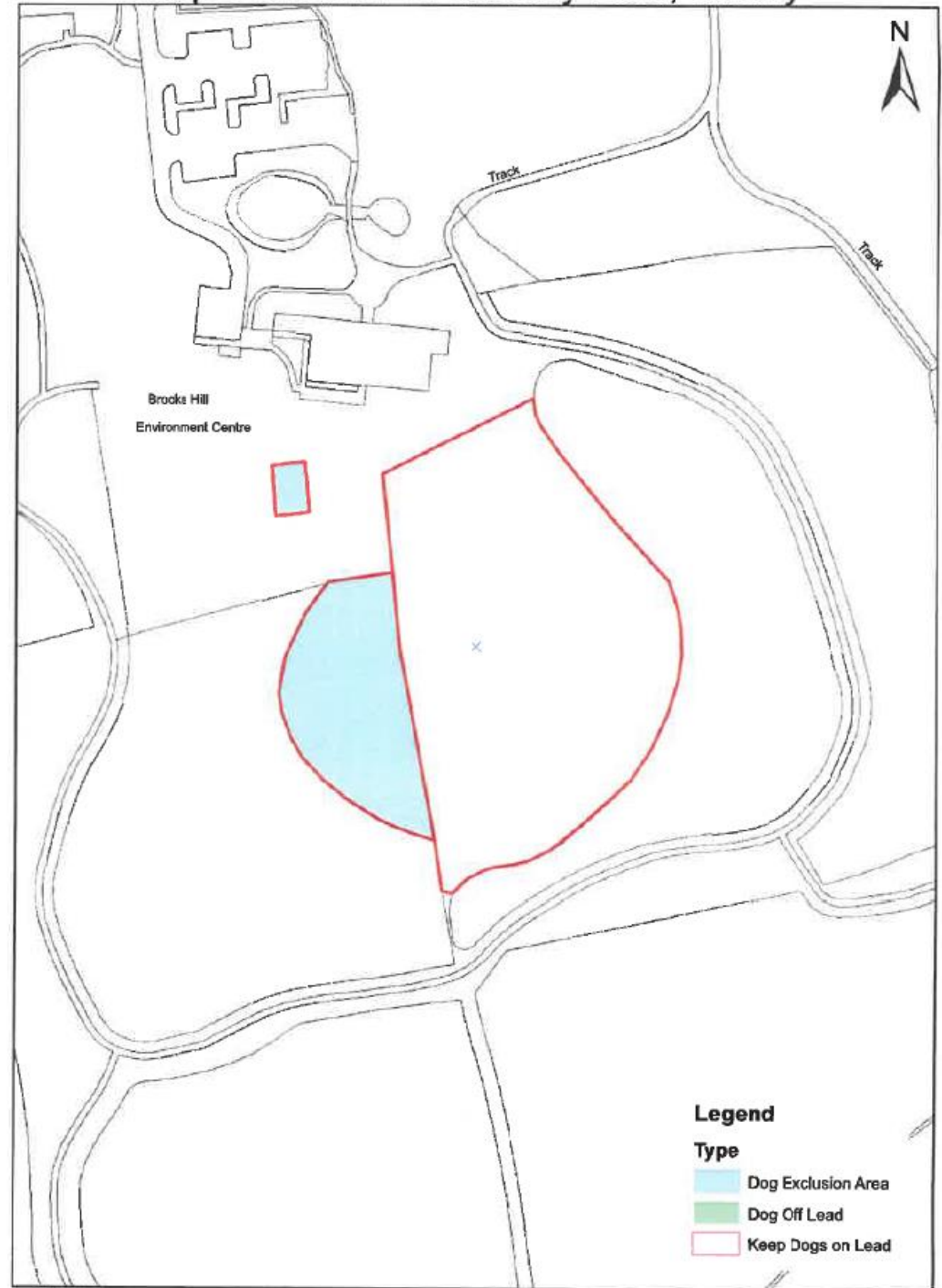
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Map 6 Brabazon Road, Oadby



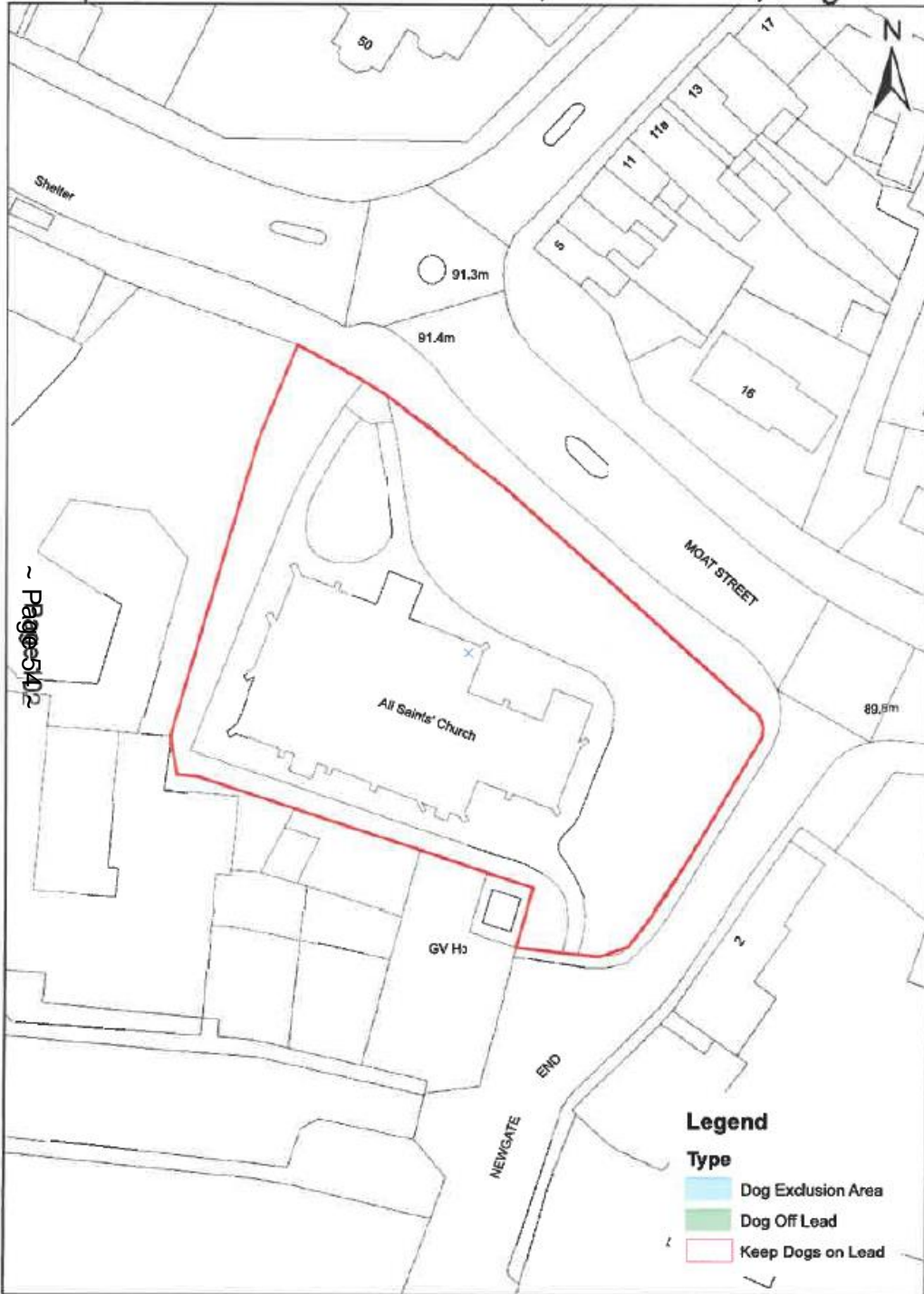
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Map 7 Brocks Hill Country Park, Oadby



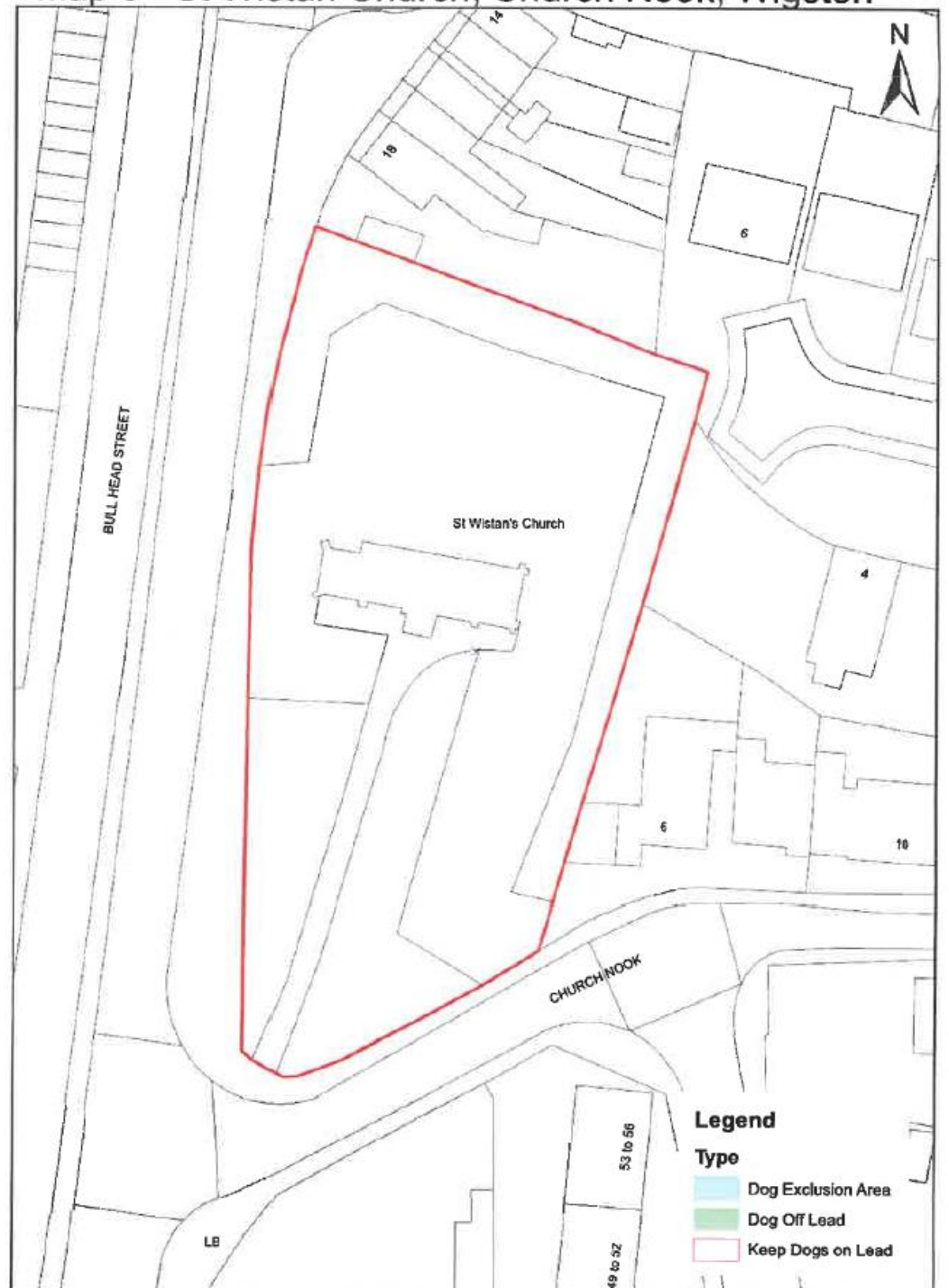
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Map 8 All Saints Church Yard, Moat Street, Wigston



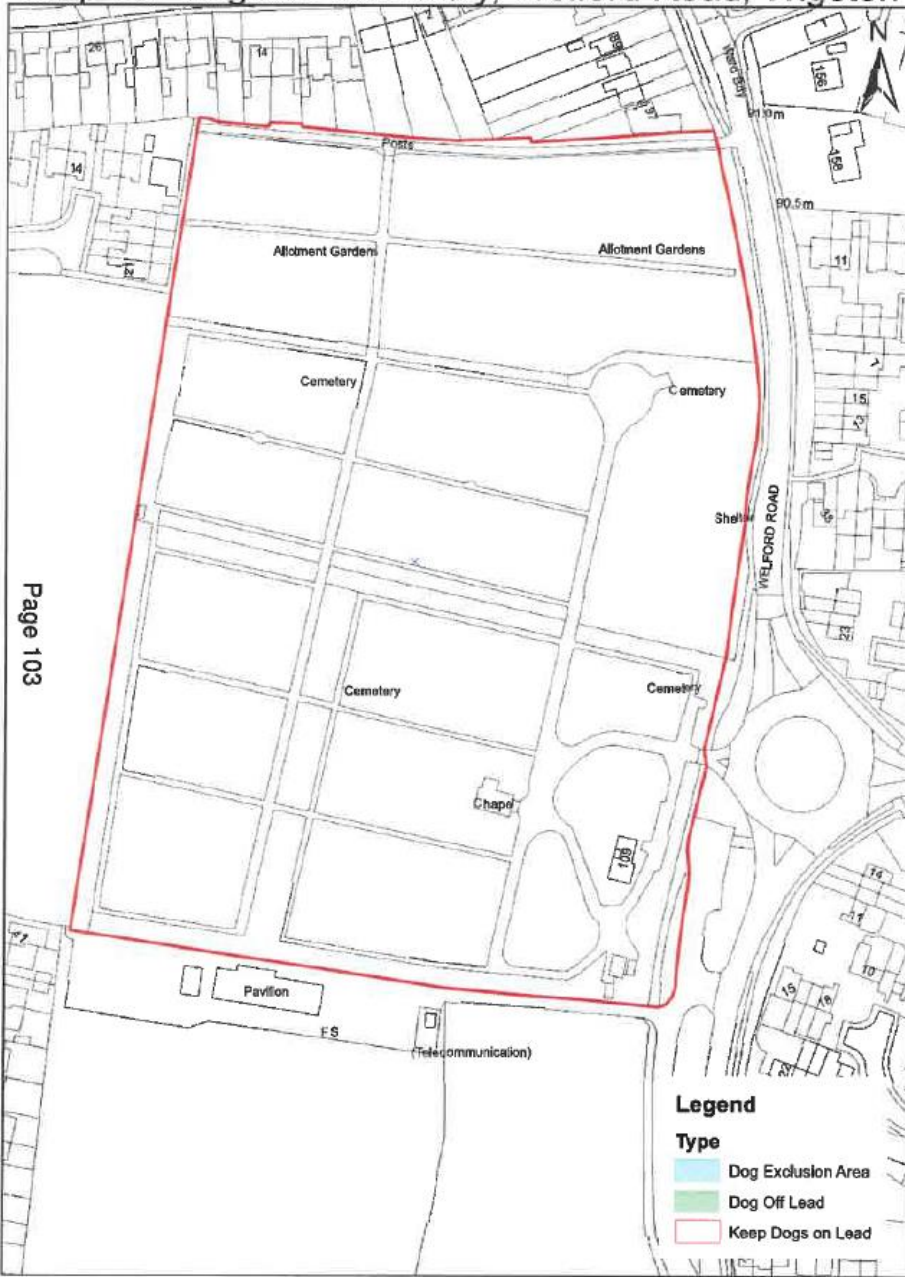
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Map 9 St Wistan Church, Church Nook, Wigston



1:500

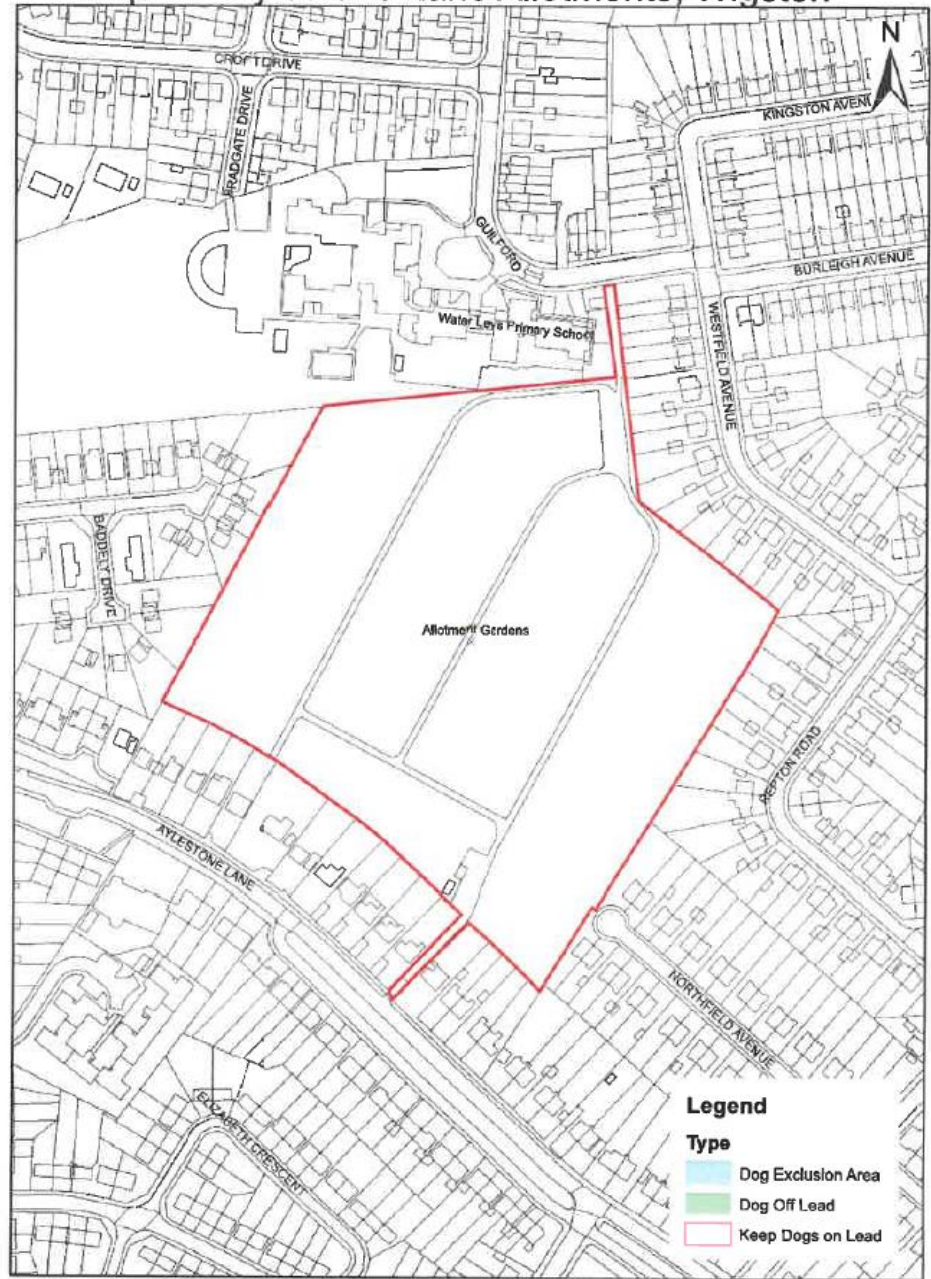
Map 10 Wigston Cemetery, Welford Road, Wigston



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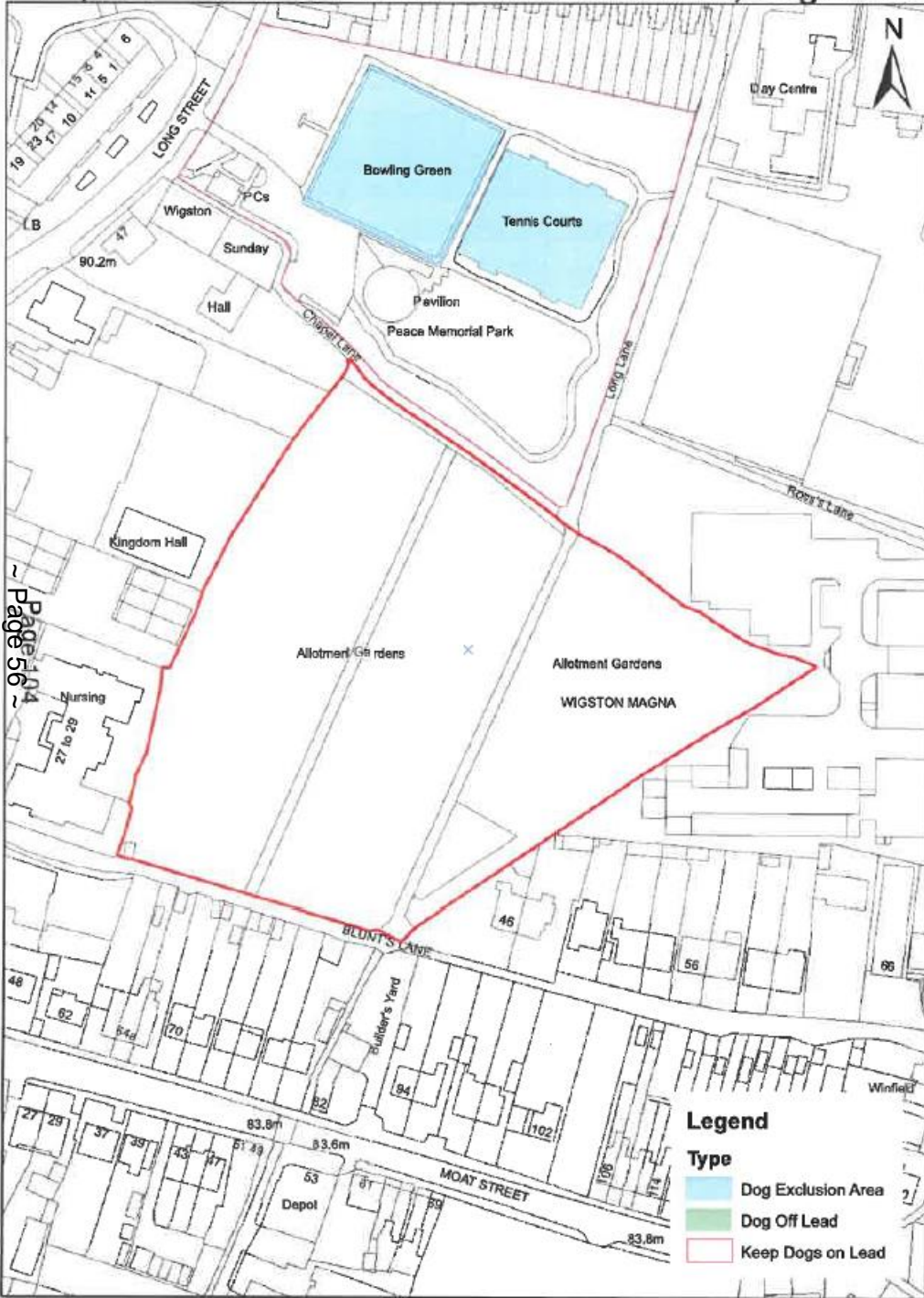
Map 11 Aylestone Lane Allotments, Wigston



1:2,000

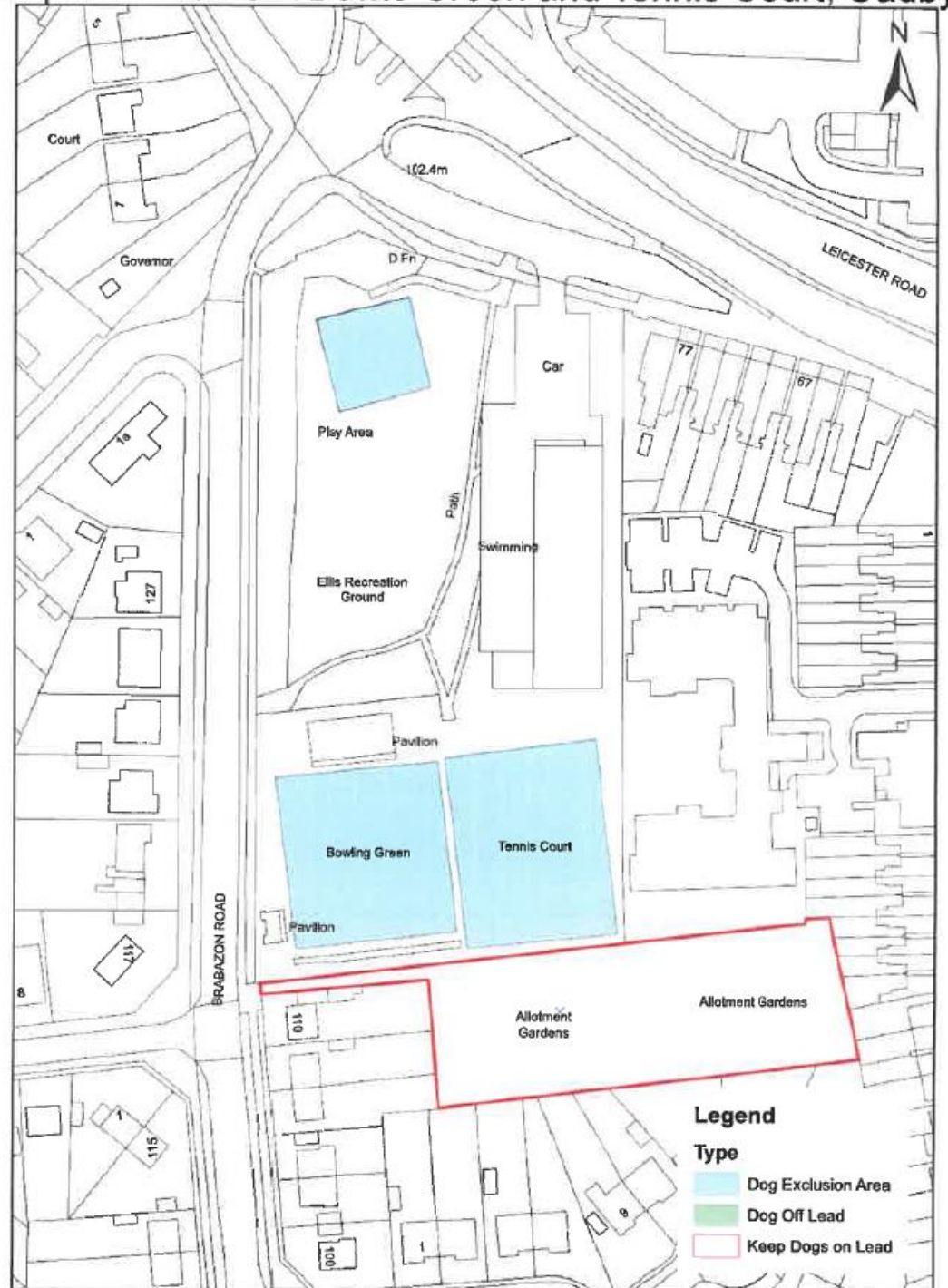
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Map 12 Manchester Gardens Allotments, Wigston



1:1,250

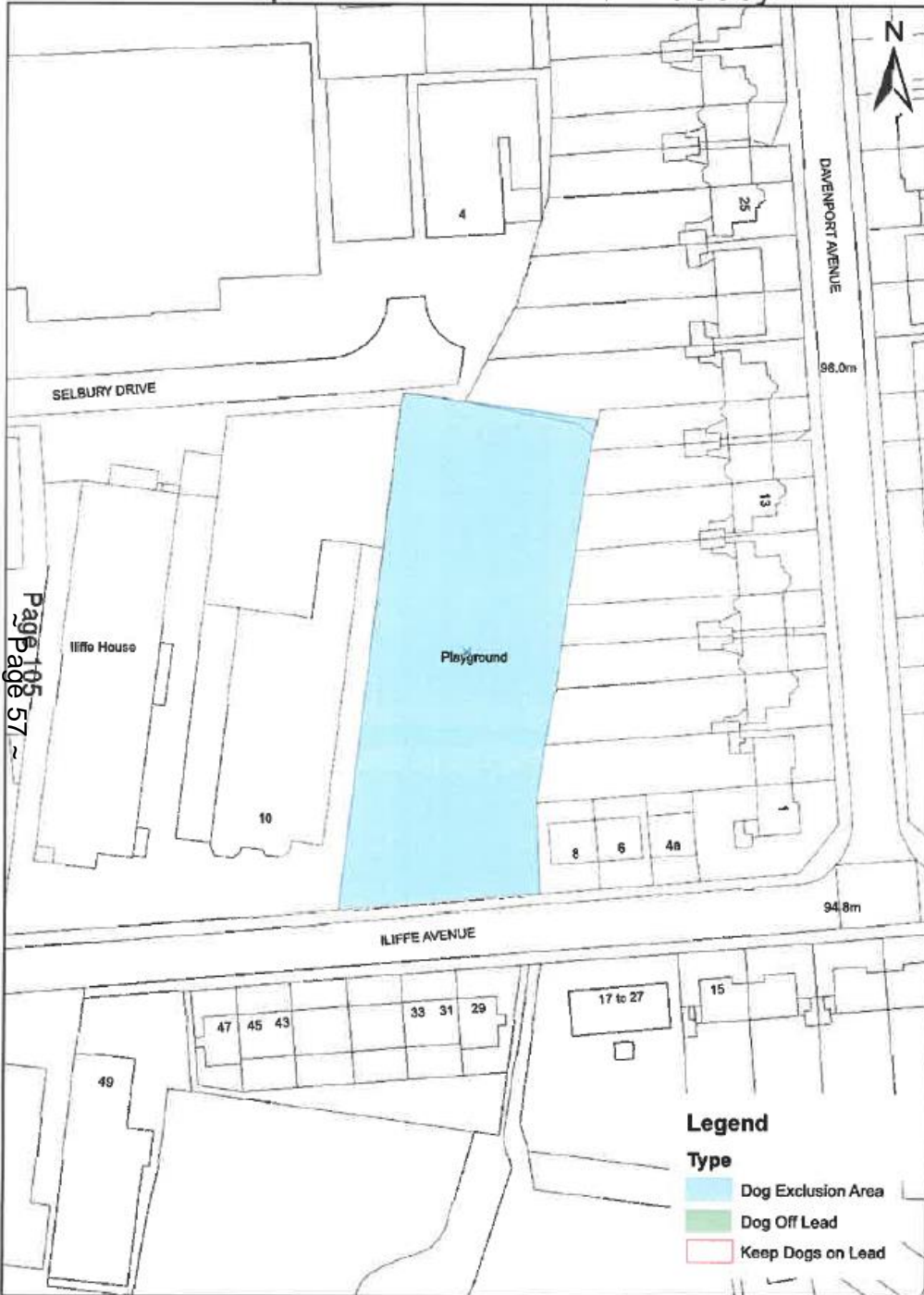
Map 13 Ellis Park Bowls Green and Tennis Court, Oadby



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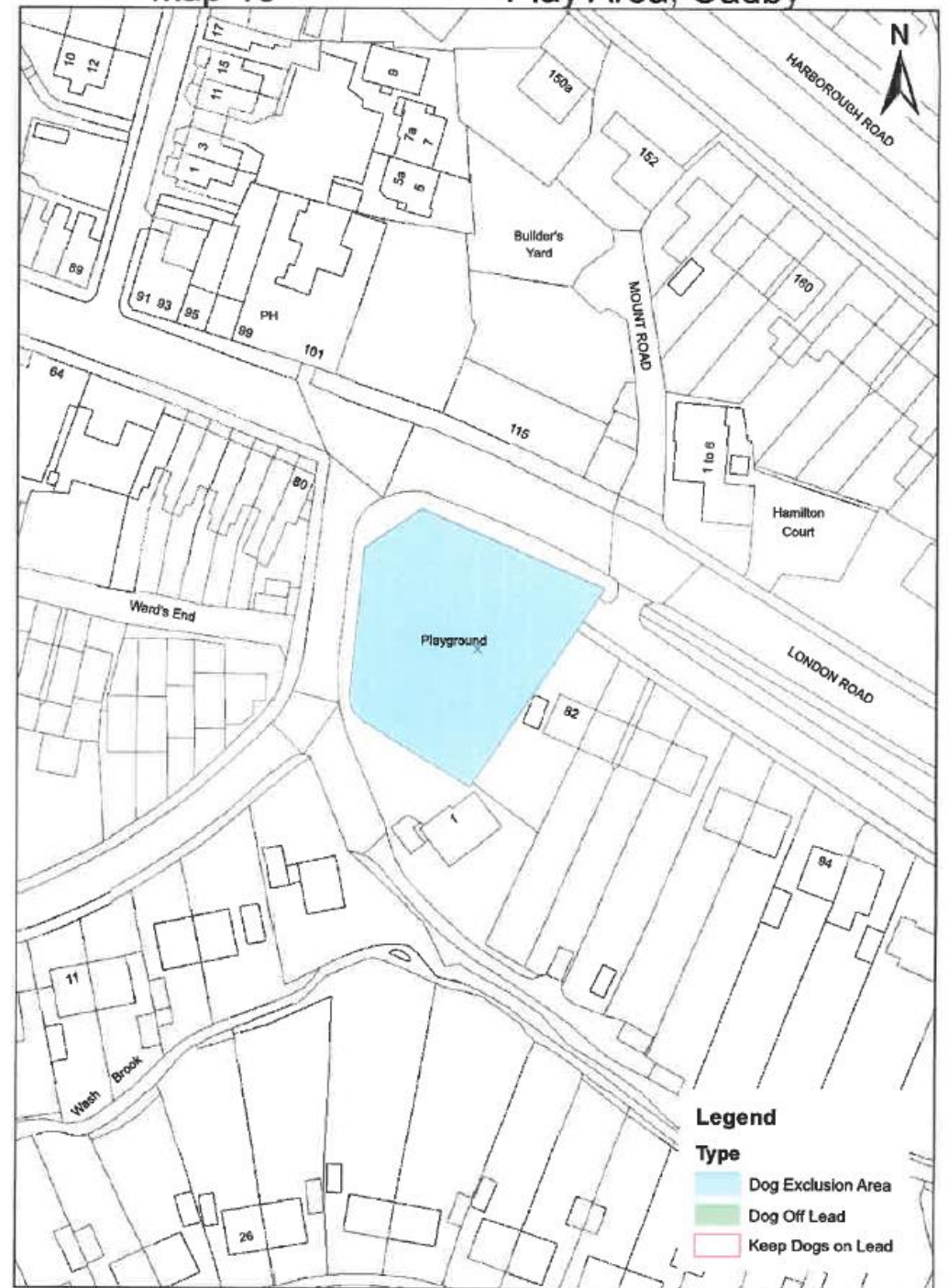
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Map 14 Illife Avenue Park Oadby



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Map 15 Morwood Play Area, Oadby



Map 16 Rosemead Park, Rosemead Drive, Oadby

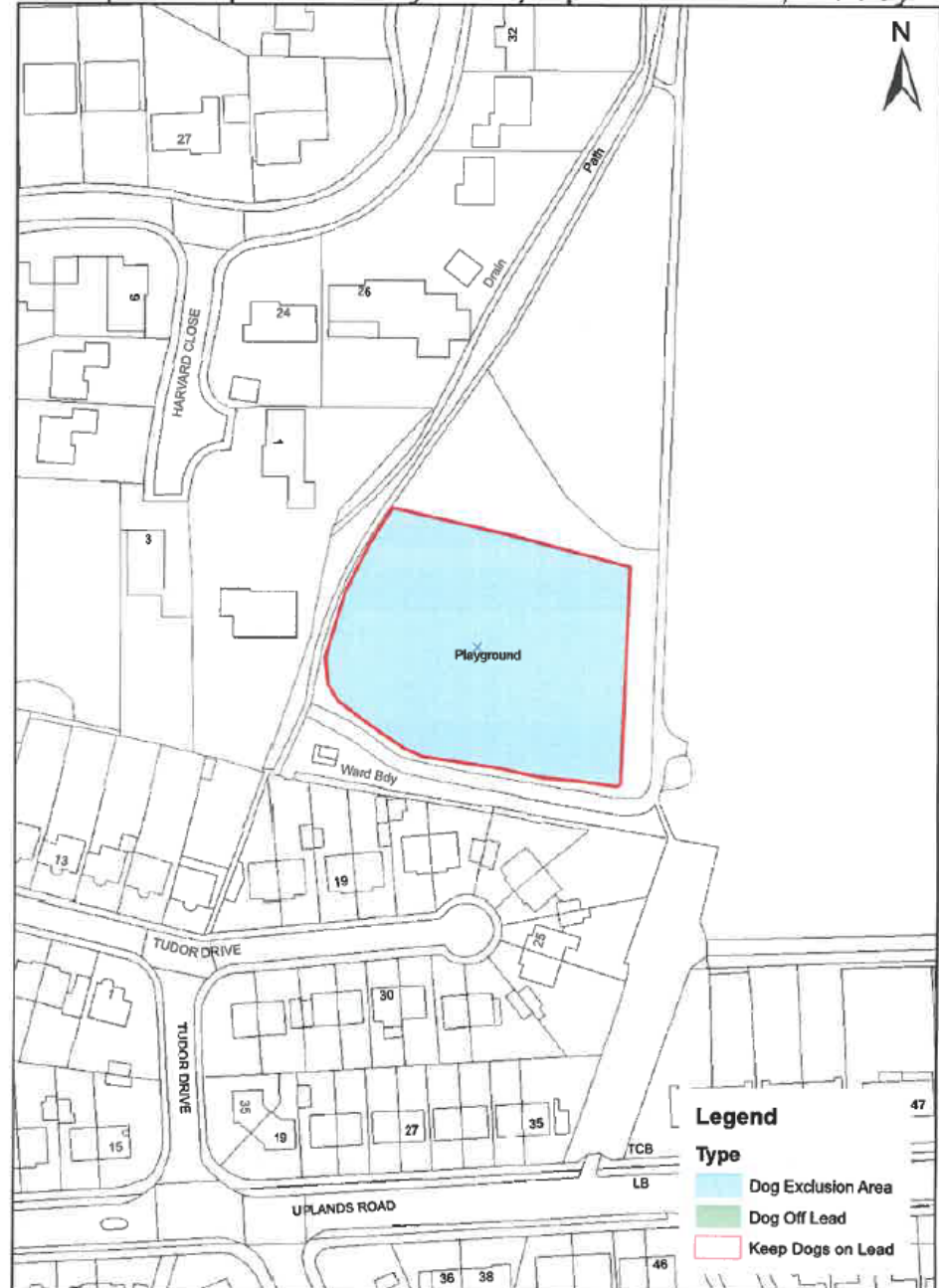


- Legend**
- | Type | Description |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| | Dog Exclusion Area |
| | Dog Off Lead |
| | Keep Dogs on Lead |

1:1,000

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Map 17 Uplands Play Area, Uplands Road, Oadby



- Legend**
- | Type | Description |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| | Dog Exclusion Area |
| | Dog Off Lead |
| | Keep Dogs on Lead |

1:1,000

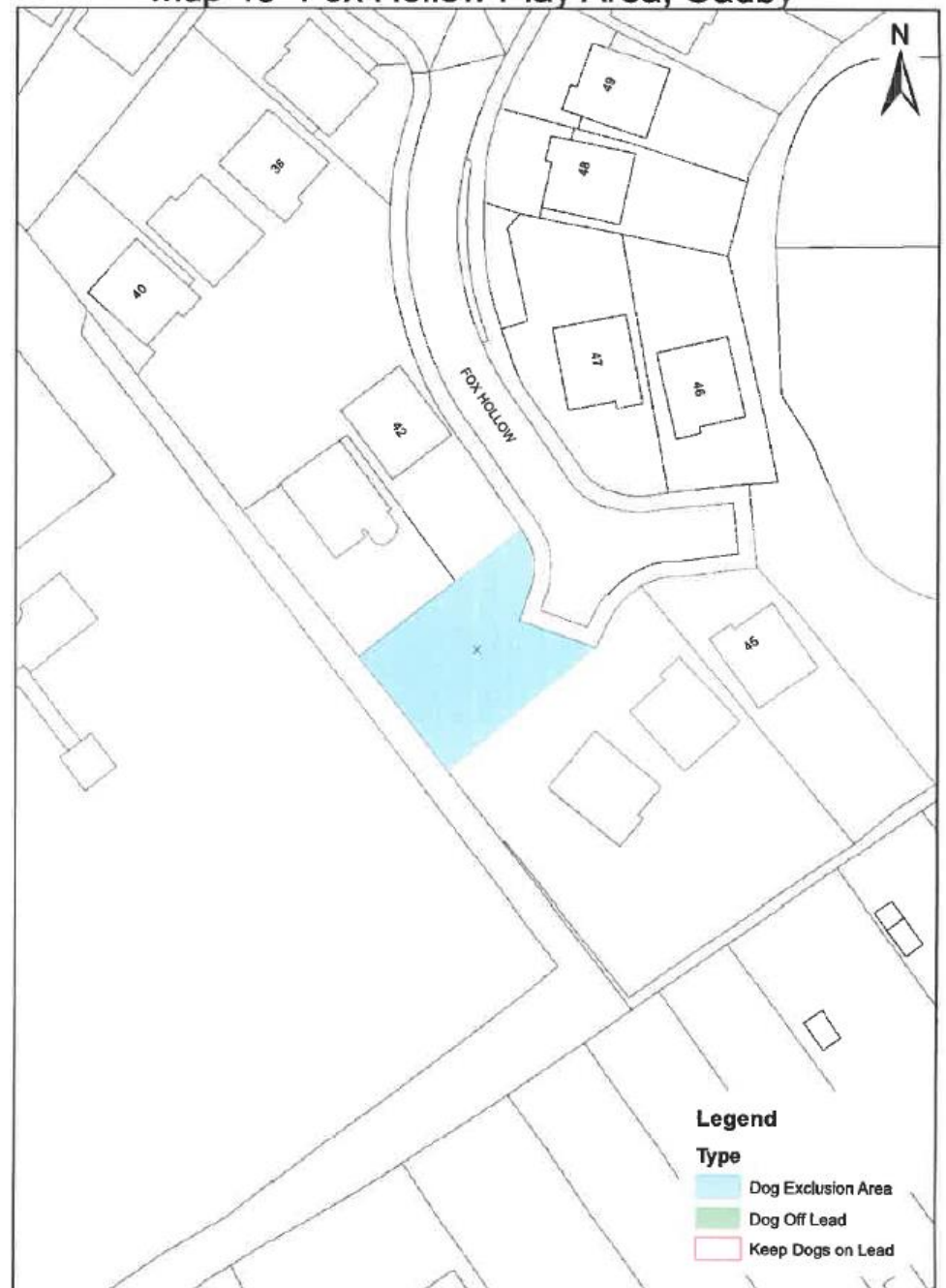
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~ Page 58 ~

Map 18 Coombe Park, Coombe Rise, Oadby



Map 19 Fox Hollow Play Area, Oadby



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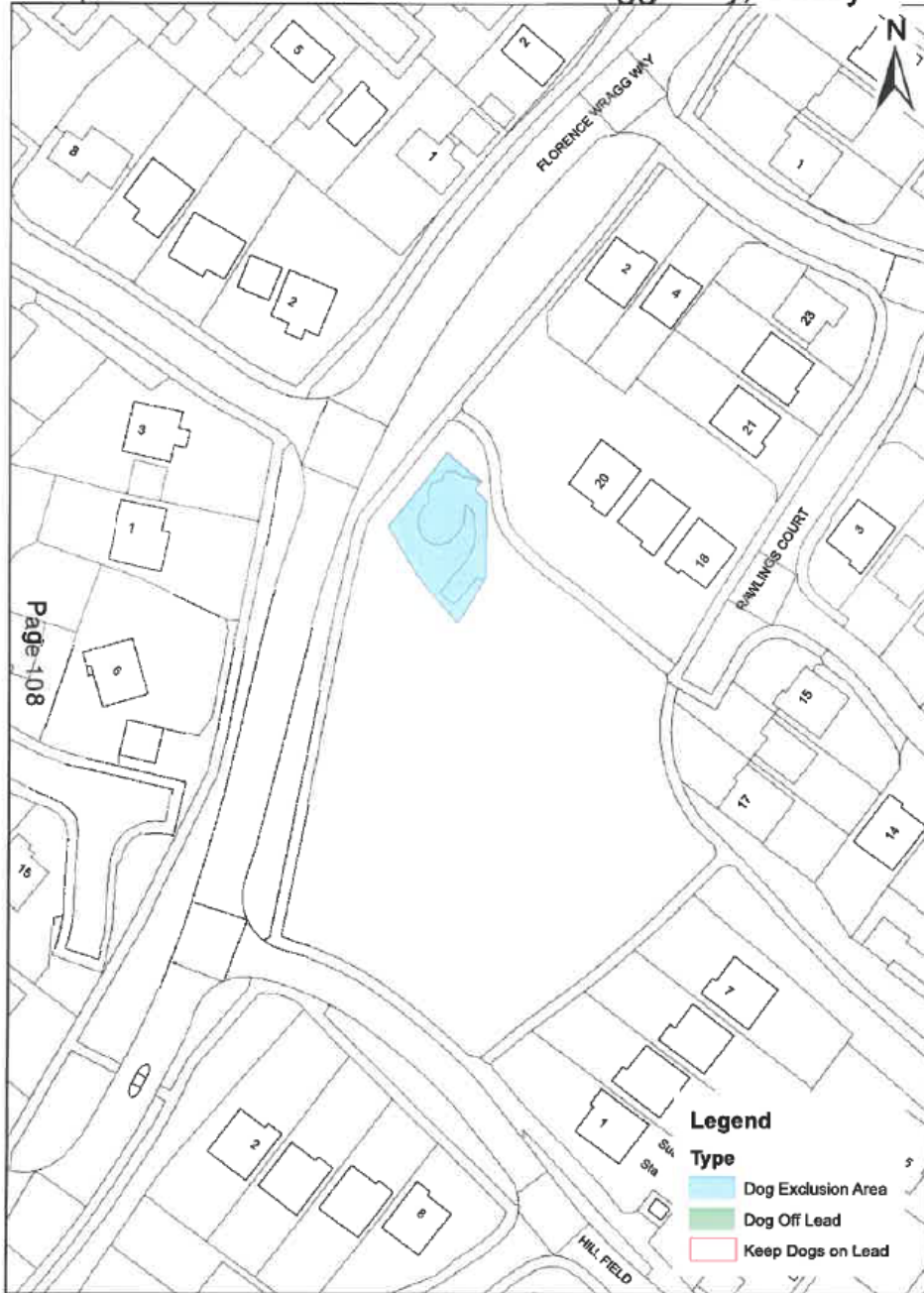
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Map 20 Hill Field Park Florence Wragg Way, Oadby



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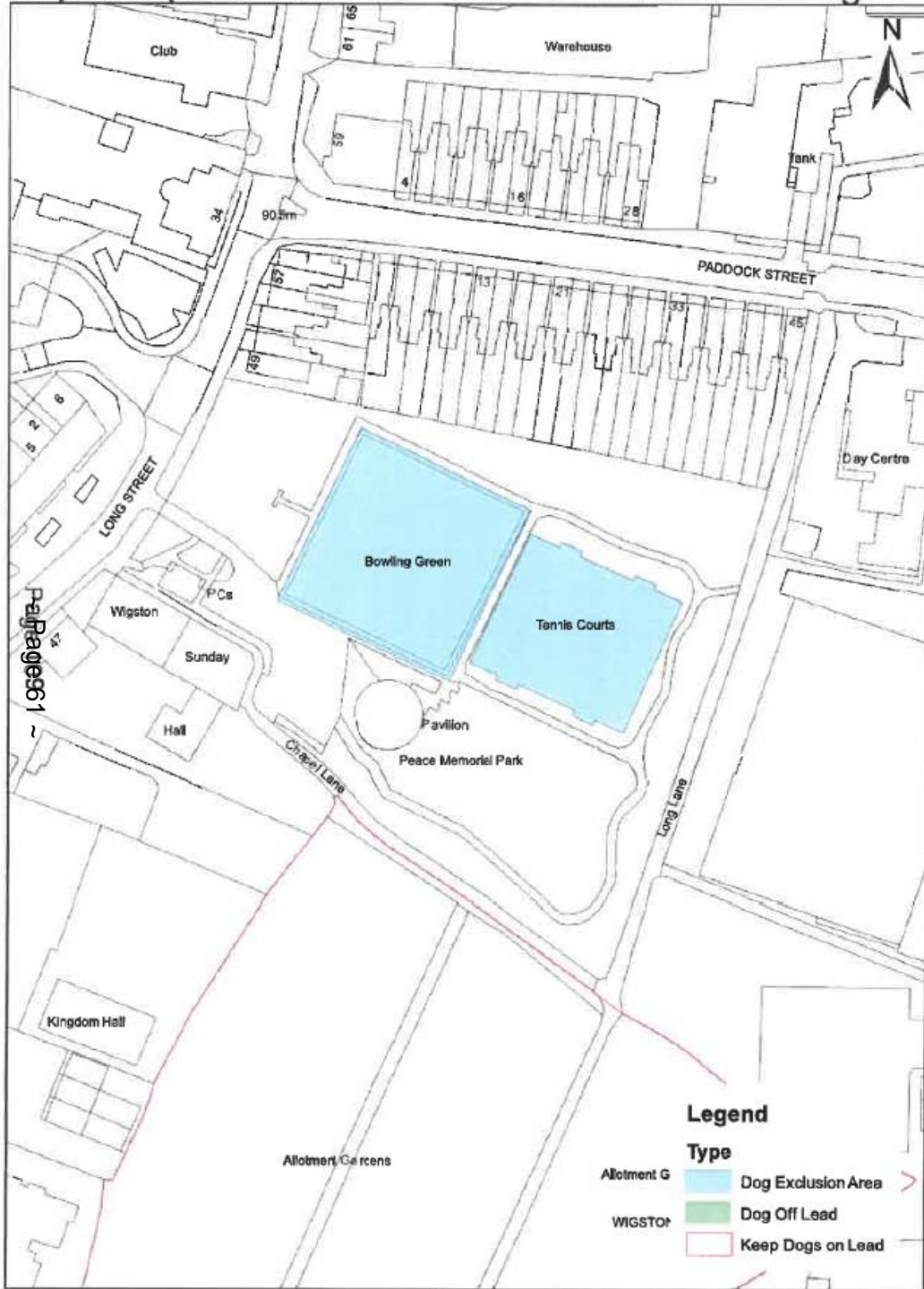
Map 23 William Gunning Park, South Wigston



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Map 24 Sports Facilities Peace Memorial Park Wigston



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Map 26 Willow Park, Wigston



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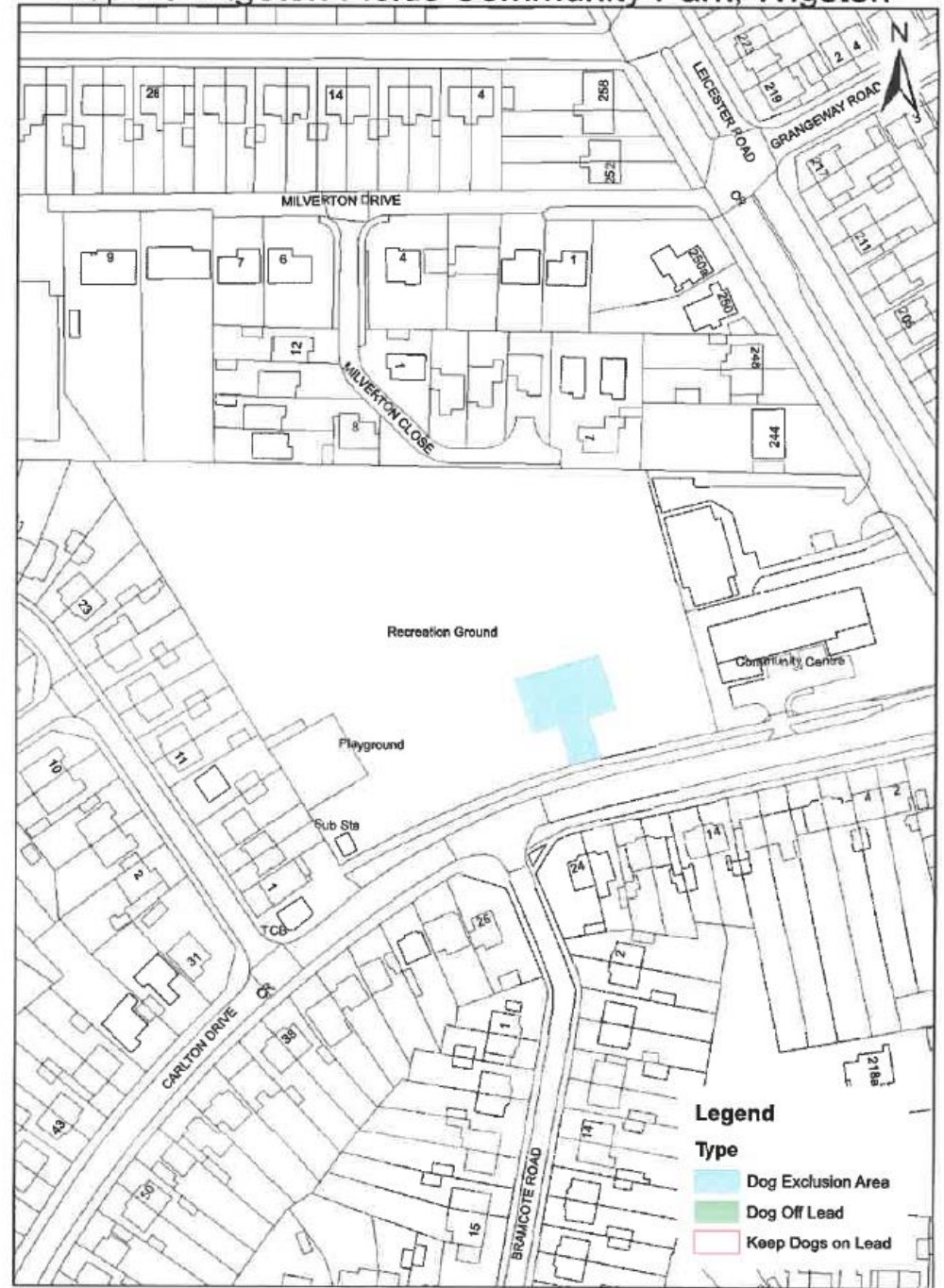
Map 27 Meadows Play Area, Wigston



1:1,250

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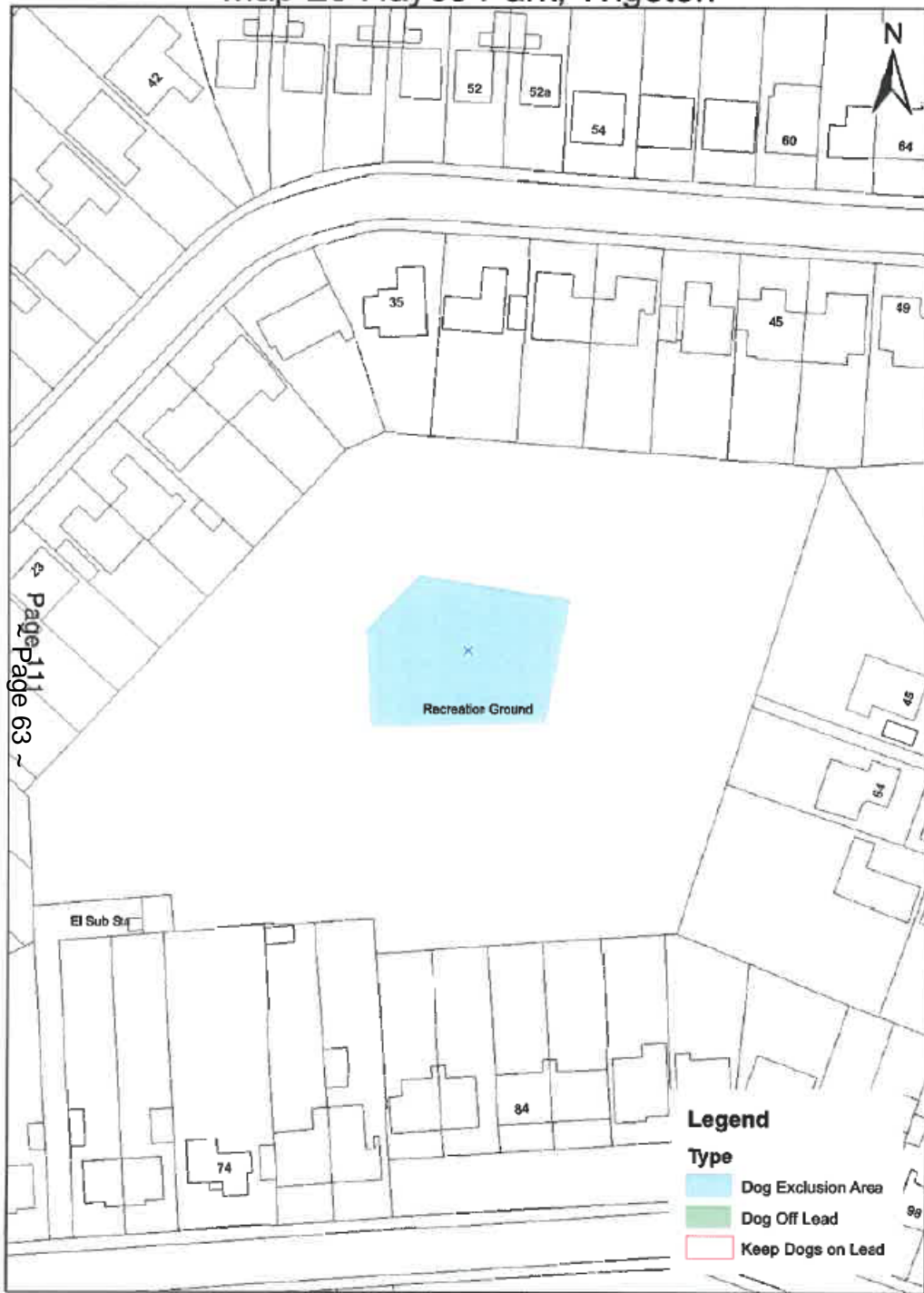
Map 28 Wigston Fields Community Park, Wigston



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Map 29 Hayes Park, Wigston



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Page 63

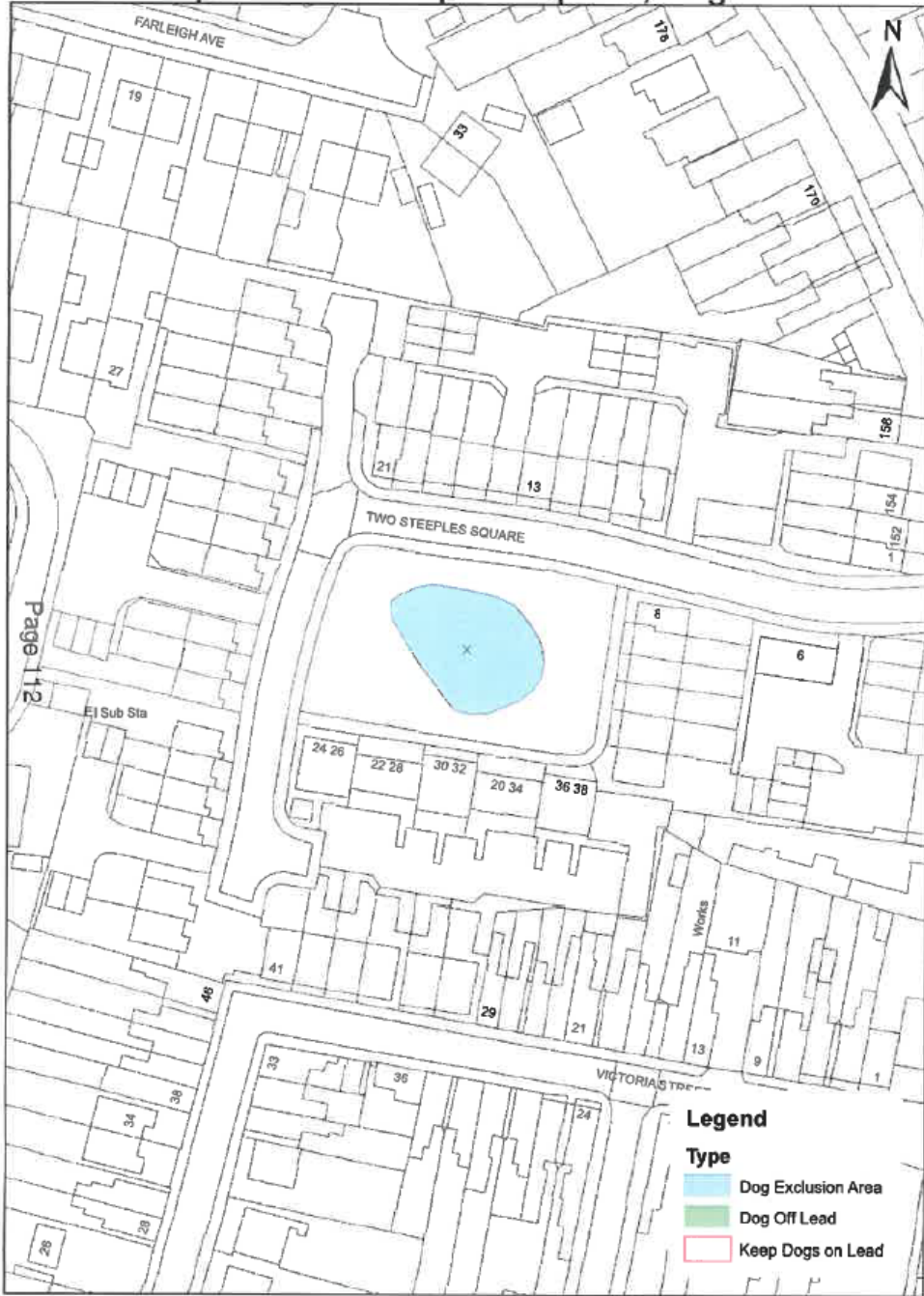
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Map 30 Attenborough Close, Wigston



1:600

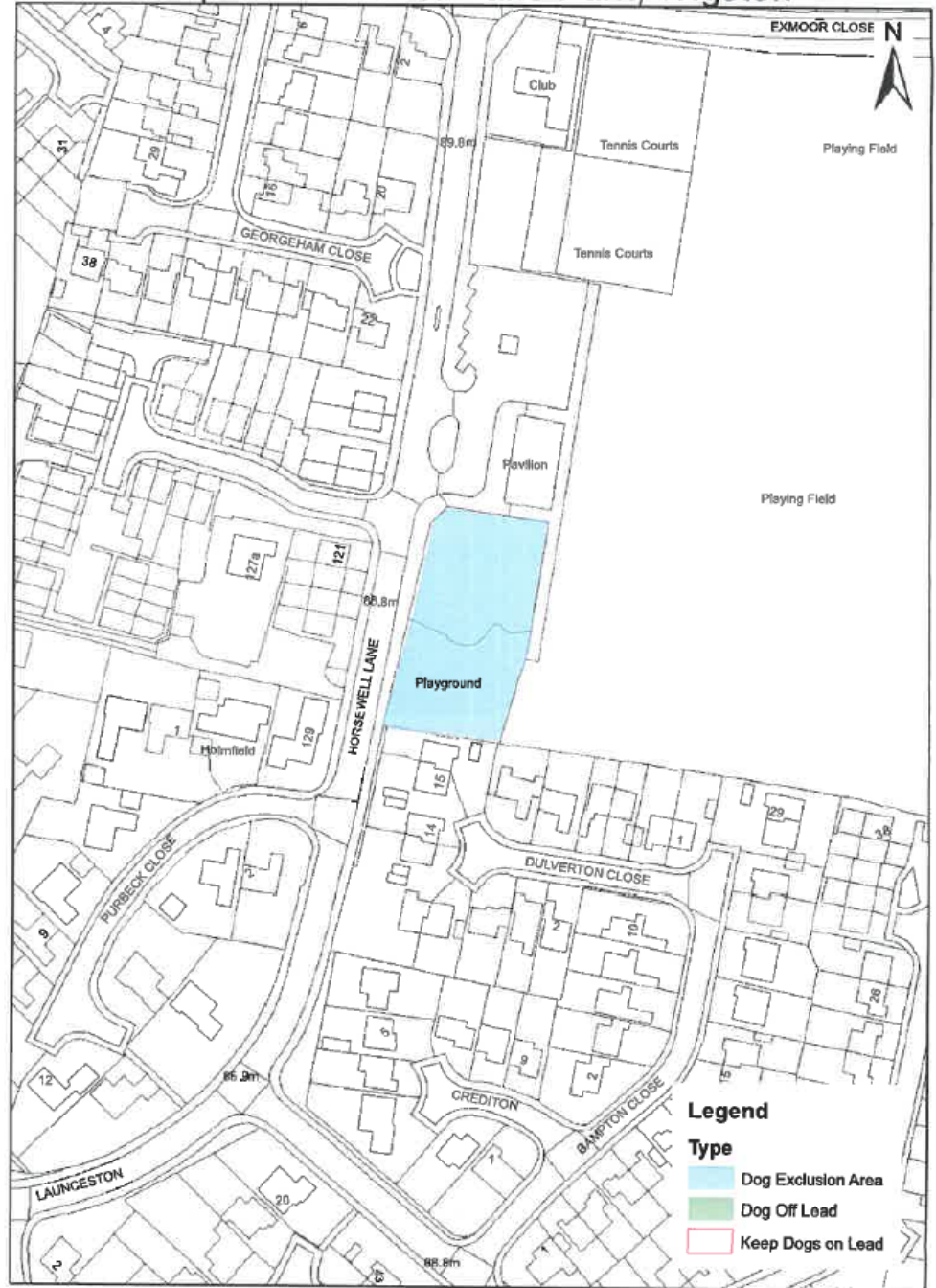
Map 31 Two Steeples Square, Wigston



1:750

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Map 32 Horsewell Lane Park, Wigston



1:1,250

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Formal Response to Oadby & Wigston Borough Council's Public Spaces Protection Order Consultation

Submitted on 7th February 2025 by: The Kennel Club, Clarges Street, Piccadilly, London W1J 8AB, email: kcdog@thekennelclub.org.uk

The Kennel Club is the largest organisation in the UK devoted to dog health, welfare, and training. Our objective is to ensure that dogs live healthy, happy lives with responsible owners. We campaign for and advocate on behalf of dogs and their owners and, as part of our external affairs activities, engage with local authorities on issues such as Public Spaces Protection Orders (PSPOs).

The Kennel Club is the only national organisation named by the UK Government as a body that local authorities should consult prior to introducing restrictions on dog walkers and is considered the leading canine authority on dog access. As such, we would like to highlight the importance of ensuring that PSPOs are necessary and proportionate responses to problems caused by dogs and irresponsible owners. We also believe that it is essential for authorities to balance the interests of dog owners with the interests of other access users.

Response to proposed measures

Dog fouling

The Kennel Club strongly promotes responsible dog ownership, and believes that dog owners should always pick up after their dogs wherever they are, including fields and woods in the wider countryside, and especially where farm animals graze to reduce the risk of passing Neospora and Sarcocystosis to cattle and sheep respectively.

We would like to take this opportunity to encourage the local authority to employ further proactive measures to help promote responsible dog ownership throughout the local area in addition to introducing Orders in this respect.

These proactive measures can include: increasing the number of bins available for dog owners to use; communicating to local dog owners that bagged dog faeces can be disposed of in normal litter bins; running responsible ownership and training events; or using poster campaigns to encourage dog owners to pick up after their dog.

On lead

We can support reasonable 'dogs on lead' Orders which can, when used in a proportionate and evidence-based way, include areas such as cemeteries, picnic areas, or on pavements in proximity to cars and other road traffic. However, we will oppose PSPOs which introduce blanket restrictions on dog walkers accessing public open spaces without specific and



reasonable justification. Under the Animal Welfare Act 2006, dog owners have a legal duty of care to provide their dogs with appropriate daily exercise, including “regular opportunities to walk and run”, which in most cases will be off lead whilst still under control.

Accordingly, the underlying principle we seek to see applied is that dog controls should be the least restrictive to achieve a given defined and measurable outcome; this is the approach used by Natural England. In many cases, a seasonal or time of day restriction will be effective and the least restrictive approach, rather than a blanket year-round restriction. For instance, a “dogs on lead” order for a picnic area is unlikely to be necessary in mid-winter.

On lead by direction

The Kennel Club strongly welcomes ‘On lead by direction’ Orders. These allow responsible dog owners to exercise their dogs off lead without restriction providing their dogs are under control, whilst simultaneously giving the local authority powers to restrict dogs not under control.

We recommend that the authorised officer enforcing the Order is familiar with dog behaviour in order to determine whether restraint is necessary. There exists the possibility that a dog, through no fault of its own, could be considered a ‘nuisance’ or ‘annoyance’ to someone who simply does not like dogs.

We encourage local authorities to make use of more flexible and targeted measures at their disposal, including Acceptable Behavioural Contracts and Community Protection Notices. Kennel Club Good Citizen Training Clubs and our accredited trainers can assist owners whose dogs run out of control due to them not having the ability to train a reliable recall.

General exclusions

We do not normally oppose Orders to exclude dogs from playgrounds or enclosed recreational facilities such as tennis courts or skate parks. However, we will oppose PSPOs which introduce blanket restrictions on dog walkers accessing public open spaces without specific and reasonable justification. Alternative provisions must be made as a common unintended consequence of restrictions is displacement onto other pieces of land, resulting in new conflicts being created. It can be difficult to predict the effects of displacement, so the council should consider whether alternative sites for dog walkers are suitable and can support an increase in the number of dog walkers using them. Dog owners are required to provide their dogs with appropriate daily exercise, including “regular opportunities to walk and run” – in most cases, this will be off the lead while still under control.



Seasonal/time restrictions

Where a seasonal restriction is proposed, we encourage the local authorities to consider whether a time restriction would be an appropriate addition. For example, many playing fields are empty in the early mornings and late evenings, making this a key time for many dog owners to exercise their dogs. These are important local resources for owners to make sure their dogs get the required daily off-lead exercise and we see little reason why it should be restricted during times of the day when the field is little used, even in the busy season.

Appropriate signage

It is important to note that in relation to PSPOs, The Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 (Publication of Public Spaces Protection Orders) Regulations 2014 makes it a legal requirement for local authorities to –

“cause to be erected on or adjacent to the public place to which the order relates such notice (or notices) as it considers sufficient to draw the attention of any member of the public using that place to –

- (i) the fact that the order has been made, extended or varied (as the case may be); and
- (ii) the effect of that order being made, extended or varied (as the case may be).”

Regarding dog access restrictions, such as a ‘Dogs on Lead’ Order, on-site signage should clearly state where such restrictions begin and end. This can be achieved with signs that say on one side, for example, ‘You are entering [type of area]’ and ‘You are leaving [type of area]’ on the reverse.

While all dog walkers should be aware of their requirement to pick up after their dog, signage must be erected for the PSPO to be compliant with the legislation.

Assistance dogs

We welcome the broad definition of assistance dog used within the Order, which provides clarity to those who genuinely rely on an assistance dog. For reference, there is guidance by the Equality and Human Rights Commission for businesses and service providers when providing any exemptions for those who rely on assistance dogs. The guidance can be viewed here: <https://www.equalityhumanrights.com/sites/default/files/assistance-dogs-a-guide-for-all-businesses.pdf>