

Economic and Environmental Wellbeing Scrutiny and Policy Development Committee

Thursday 21 March 2013 at 2.00 pm

To be held at the Town Hall, Pinstone Street, Sheffield, S1 2HH

The Press and Public are Welcome to Attend

Membership

Councillors Helen Mirfin-Boukouris (Chair), Ian Auckland (Deputy Chair), Roger Davison, Terry Fox, Neale Gibson, Bob Johnson, Steve Jones, Alf Meade, Robert Murphy, Joe Otten, Sioned-Mair Richards and Steve Wilson

Substitute Members

In accordance with the Constitution, Substitute Members may be provided for the above Committee Members as and when required.

PUBLIC ACCESS TO THE MEETING

The Economic and Environmental Wellbeing Committee exercises an overview and scrutiny function in respect of the planning, development and monitoring of service performance and other issues in respect of the area of Council activity relating to planning and economic development, wider environmental issues, culture, leisure, skills and training, and the quality of life in the City.

A copy of the agenda and reports is available on the Council's website at www.sheffield.gov.uk. You can also see the reports to be discussed at the meeting if you call at the First Point Reception, Town Hall, Pinstone Street entrance. The Reception is open between 9.00 am and 5.00 pm, Monday to Thursday and between 9.00 am and 4.45 pm. on Friday, or you can ring on telephone no. 2734552. You may not be allowed to see some reports because they contain confidential information. These items are usually marked * on the agenda.

Members of the public have the right to ask questions or submit petitions to Scrutiny Committee meetings. Please see the Council's website or contact Democratic Services for further information.

Scrutiny Committee meetings are normally open to the public but sometimes the Committee may have to discuss an item in private. If this happens, you will be asked to leave. Any private items are normally left until last. If you would like to attend the meeting please report to the First Point Reception desk where you will be directed to the meeting room.

If you require any further information about this Scrutiny Committee, please contact Emily Standbrook-Shaw, Scrutiny Policy Officer on 0114 27 35065 or email emily.standbrook-shaw@sheffield.gov.uk.

FACILITIES

There are public toilets available, with wheelchair access, on the ground floor of the Town Hall. Induction loop facilities are available in meeting rooms.

Access for people with mobility difficulties can be obtained through the ramp on the side to the main Town Hall entrance.

**ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL WELLBEING SCRUTINY AND POLICY
DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE AGENDA
21 MARCH 2013**

Order of Business

- 1. Welcome and Housekeeping Arrangements**
- 2. Apologies for Absence**
- 3. Exclusion of Public and Press**
To identify items where resolutions may be moved to exclude the press and public
- 4. Declarations of Interest**
Members to declare any interests they have in the business to be considered at the meeting
- 5. Minutes of the Previous Meeting**
To approve the minutes of the meeting of the Committee held on 17 January 2013
- 6. Public Questions and Petitions**
To receive any questions or petitions from members of the public
- 7. Sheffield Climate Change Adaptation Strategy**
Report of the Director of Sustainable Development
- 8. Business Friendly Council - Access to Finance**
Presentation by David Campbell-Molloy, Economic Policy Officer
- 9. Work Programme and Forward Plan**
Report of the Policy Officer (Scrutiny)

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ADVICE TO MEMBERS ON DECLARING INTERESTS AT MEETINGS

New standards arrangements were introduced by the Localism Act 2011. The new regime made changes to the way that members' interests are registered and declared.

If you are present at a meeting of the Council, of its executive or any committee of the executive, or of any committee, sub-committee, joint committee, or joint sub-committee of the authority, and you have a **Disclosable Pecuniary Interest** (DPI) relating to any business that will be considered at the meeting, you must not:

- participate in any discussion of the business at the meeting, or if you become aware of your Disclosable Pecuniary Interest during the meeting, participate further in any discussion of the business, or
- participate in any vote or further vote taken on the matter at the meeting.

These prohibitions apply to any form of participation, including speaking as a member of the public.

You **must**:

- leave the room (in accordance with the Members' Code of Conduct)
- make a verbal declaration of the existence and nature of any DPI at any meeting at which you are present at which an item of business which affects or relates to the subject matter of that interest is under consideration, at or before the consideration of the item of business or as soon as the interest becomes apparent.
- declare it to the meeting and notify the Council's Monitoring Officer within 28 days, if the DPI is not already registered.

If you have any of the following pecuniary interests, they are your **disclosable pecuniary interests** under the new national rules. You have a pecuniary interest if you, or your spouse or civil partner, have a pecuniary interest.

- Any employment, office, trade, profession or vocation carried on for profit or gain, which you, or your spouse or civil partner, undertakes.
- Any payment or provision of any other financial benefit (other than from your council or authority) made or provided within the relevant period* in respect of any expenses incurred by you in carrying out duties as a member, or towards your election expenses. This includes any payment or financial benefit from a trade union within the meaning of the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992.

*The relevant period is the 12 months ending on the day when you tell the Monitoring Officer about your disclosable pecuniary interests.

- Any contract which is made between you, or your spouse or your civil partner (or a body in which you, or your spouse or your civil partner, has a beneficial interest) and your council or authority -
 - under which goods or services are to be provided or works are to be executed; and
 - which has not been fully discharged.
- Any beneficial interest in land which you, or your spouse or your civil partner, have and which is within the area of your council or authority.
- Any licence (alone or jointly with others) which you, or your spouse or your civil partner, holds to occupy land in the area of your council or authority for a month or longer.
- Any tenancy where (to your knowledge) -
 - the landlord is your council or authority; and
 - the tenant is a body in which you, or your spouse or your civil partner, has a beneficial interest.
- Any beneficial interest which you, or your spouse or your civil partner has in securities of a body where -
 - (a) that body (to your knowledge) has a place of business or land in the area of your council or authority; and
 - (b) either
 - the total nominal value of the securities exceeds £25,000 or one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that body; or
 - if the share capital of that body is of more than one class, the total nominal value of the shares of any one class in which you, or your spouse or your civil partner, has a beneficial interest exceeds one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that class.

Under the Council's Code of Conduct, members must act in accordance with the Seven Principles of Public Life (selflessness; integrity; objectivity; accountability; openness; honesty; and leadership), including the principle of honesty, which says that 'holders of public office have a duty to declare any private interests relating to their public duties and to take steps to resolve any conflicts arising in a way that protects the public interest'.

If you attend a meeting at which any item of business is to be considered and you are aware that you have a **personal interest** in the matter which does not amount to a DPI, you must make verbal declaration of the existence and nature of that interest at or before the consideration of the item of business or as soon as the interest becomes apparent. You should leave the room if your continued presence is incompatible with the 7 Principles of Public Life.

You have a personal interest where –

- a decision in relation to that business might reasonably be regarded as affecting the well-being or financial standing (including interests in land and easements over land) of you or a member of your family or a person or an organisation with whom you have a close association to a greater extent than it would affect the majority of the Council Tax payers, ratepayers or inhabitants of the ward or electoral area for which you have been elected or otherwise of the Authority's administrative area, or
- it relates to or is likely to affect any of the interests that are defined as DPs but are in respect of a member of your family (other than a partner) or a person with whom you have a close association.

Guidance on declarations of interest, incorporating regulations published by the Government in relation to Disclosable Pecuniary Interests, has been circulated to you previously, and has been published on the Council's website as a downloadable document at [-http://councillors.sheffield.gov.uk/councillors/register-of-councillors-interests](http://councillors.sheffield.gov.uk/councillors/register-of-councillors-interests)

You should identify any potential interest you may have relating to business to be considered at the meeting. This will help you and anyone that you ask for advice to fully consider all the circumstances before deciding what action you should take.

In certain circumstances the Council may grant a **dispensation** to permit a Member to take part in the business of the Authority even if the member has a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest relating to that business.

To obtain a dispensation, you must write to the Monitoring Officer at least 48 hours before the meeting in question, explaining why a dispensation is sought and desirable, and specifying the period of time for which it is sought. The Monitoring Officer may consult with the Independent Person or the Council's Standards Committee in relation to a request for dispensation.

Further advice can be obtained from Lynne Bird, Director of Legal Services on 0114 2734018 or email lynne.bird@sheffield.gov.uk

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SHEFFIELD CITY COUNCIL

Economic and Environmental Wellbeing Scrutiny and Policy Development Committee

Meeting held 17 January 2013

PRESENT: Councillors Helen Mirfin-Boukouris (Chair), Ian Auckland (Deputy Chair), Roger Davison, Terry Fox, Neale Gibson, Steve Jones, Robert Murphy, Joe Otten, Sioned-Mair Richards, Steve Wilson and Geoff Smith (Substitute Member)

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1. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

- 1.1 An apology for absence was received from Councillor Bob Johnson with Councillor Geoff Smith attending as his substitute.

2. EXCLUSION OF PUBLIC AND PRESS

- 2.1 No items were identified where a resolution may be moved to exclude the public and press.

3. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

- 3.1 There were no declarations of interest.

4. MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETINGS

- 4.1 The minutes of the meeting of the Economic and Environmental Wellbeing Scrutiny and Policy Development Committee held on 15th November 2012, were approved as a correct record.
- 4.2 The minutes of the Special meeting of the Economic and Environmental Wellbeing Scrutiny and Policy Development Committee held on 28th November 2012, were approved as a correct record, subject to the 7th bullet point under the heading "Sheffield Museums' and Galleries' Trust" in paragraph 5.4 being removed and replaced as the final bullet point under the heading "Sheffield Industrial Museums' Trust" in paragraph 5.4.

5. PUBLIC QUESTIONS AND PETITIONS

- 5.1 There were no public questions or petitions.

6. CITY CENTRE VIBRANCY

- 6.1 The Committee received a report of the Executive Director, Place, which set out what was meant by City Centre Vibrancy and included the Strategic Framework for a Competitive City and City Centre Vibrancy, together with a Proposed Framework for Defining Vibrancy. The report was supplemented by a presentation given by

Brendan Moffett, Director of Marketing Sheffield, and Richard Eyre, Head of City Centre Management and Major Events. This provided information on the levels of vibrancy in the City Centre and plans for the future, and made particular reference to the development of The Moor area and Paternoster Row, and initiatives such as the High Street Innovation Fund which had enabled the setting up of the Bird's Yard retailer start-up unit, Showcase Sheffield and the aim to achieve Purple Flag Accreditation. Mention was also made of the funding challenges associated with the Tramlines festival and the fact that a healthy series of events was lined up for 2013. The importance of ensuring that these events did not leave the City was emphasised and it was noted that consideration was being given to the development of an events strategy covering the next 3 years.

6.2 Members made various comments and asked a number of questions in relation to the report and presentation, to which responses were provided as follows:-

- Despite the existence of a City Centre Retailers' Group, it was felt that retailers were not as proactive as they could be, as they only appeared to be concerned with their own premises. For instance, the Fright Night event appeared to have little effect on retail, although retailers did seem to be engaging with the proposed development of The Moor and the New Retail Quarter. There was also the challenge of getting retailers to open later.
- The Bird's Yard unit was to be launched later that month and there were would be appropriate signage put in place, together with media coverage promoting Chapel Walk.
- Following completion of the New Retail Quarter, there would be some investment in infrastructure on the Wicker and Victoria Quays would also be improved to create good quality public realm. It was hoped that this would attract more people who were staying at the hotels on Victoria Quays, to the Wicker. The Purple Flag Accreditation required the City Centre to be family friendly and it was considered that theatres were a key feature of this, as would be the proposed multiplex cinema on The Moor. There was a national campaign to encourage retailers to open until 6.00 pm and it was felt that retailers at the Forum, Peace Gardens and Chapel Walk contributed to café culture in the City Centre. To further encourage café culture, the provision of blankets to allow people to sit outside in colder weather was worthy of consideration.
- Accessibility into the City Centre was good, with the Supertram and buses providing this at low cost. There was good car parking and it had been shown that people would pay for good parking facilities such as at John Lewis's. Charges for car parking had been criticised but their reduction was not felt to be a panacea. There were some good modern car parks available in the City Centre, with some having special deals for patrons of certain businesses. The Council owned 12% of off-street parking in the City Centre and it wanted to offer flexible, convenient tariffs. It was considered though that if the offer was good enough people would come into the City Centre.
- Attempts were being made to get landlords to reduce rents in the City Centre,

but they were proving to be difficult to engage with, particularly the remote ones. There was, perhaps, a need to lobby the landlords more. Recent high street departures indicated that there was a problem and consideration was being given to involving social enterprise in developing pop-up shops and use by people such as artists to help with the vacancy problem.

- Discussions were taking place with Sheffield Hallam University regarding the use of the former Post Office on Fitzalan Square and the Salvation Army Citadel would be an ideal location for use by artists and groups such as a dance co-operative.
- Although there was a City Centre Residents' Forum and work being undertaken with residents around Devonshire Green, it was acknowledged that there was a need to engage better with residents of the City Centre.
- It seemed to be a logical idea to encourage businesses to offer free home delivery.
- The ambition was for Sheffield City Centre to get into the Top 20 in the Shopping League and to see an increase in average spend as well as square footage. There was a need to align independent and larger traders and to support the independent, creative thinkers which Sheffield appeared to have. It was also important to support the ways in which consumers looked for their purchases. In addition, the Enterprise Team and Creative Sheffield offered support to independent traders.
- The Bird's Yard initiative would be promoted via The Star and Sheffield Telegraph newspapers and in appropriate local magazines, and the following week there was to be a meeting to promote independent retailers generally.
- It was acknowledged that the future of City Centres was not just about retail, but it was only possible to work with what was known and work around it to suit our purposes. Agility was required to take advantage of any opportunities which may arise.
- Consideration was being given to the concept of business improvement districts, whereby a levy on rates was spent by retailers on events, with the aim of improving footfall.
- It was important that the City Centre offer was inviting, flexible and provided something for all ages.

6.3 **RESOLVED:** That the Committee:-

- (a) thanks Brendan Moffett and Richard Eyre for their contribution to the meeting and the earlier walkabout of the City Centre;
- (b) notes the contents of the report, the presentation and the officer responses; and

- (c) requests a further walkabout of the City Centre in approximately one year's time, together with a further update to this Committee.

7. PARKING ON DROPPED KERBS AND PAVEMENTS

7.1 The Committee received a report of the Head of Transport, Traffic and Parking Services which outlined the issues involved in the Council's approach to parking on dropped kerbs and pavements, and suggested alternative approaches for the Committee to take in considering these issues.

7.2 Attending for this item were John Bann, Head of Transport, Traffic and Parking Services, Simon Botterill and Brian Hey, Place Portfolio.

7.3 John Bann took the Committee through the report which provided some background on parking on dropped kerbs and pavements, described what the Council was currently doing in this regard and the problems with this, posed a series of questions to be addressed, described how any measures taken would affect the people of Sheffield and suggested two approaches as to how the Committee could examine this issue in more detail.

7.4 In response to a public question relating to the narrowness of Haughton Road, Woodseats and the consequent access problems for the emergency services, John Bann indicated that there were many streets like this in Sheffield and referred to the cost of narrowing the kerb, together with the related issues of moving the lighting columns and protecting the utility services equipment beneath the pavement. In common with all such proposals, any work would need to be prioritised and a solution needed to be found to suit all such roads in the City.

7.5 Members made various comments and asked a number of questions, to which responses were provided as follows:-

- It was difficult to have different rules for different situations and, in relation to dropped kerbs, this could be addressed with yellow lines but this would be expensive. It might act as a deterrent if it became more widely known that a parking ticket could be issued for obstructing a dropped kerb.
- In relation to Haughton Road, Amey may be able to narrow the kerb as part of the Streets Ahead works.
- Officers would liaise with the appropriate contract officers in relation to Amey's policy on verge protection.
- The Amey contract only required damaged kerbs to be replaced and there appeared to be no provision for a change in kerb height. In relation to damage to footways, it was Amey's responsibility to maintain them.
- Officers had no idea of the cost of the Council undertaking the enforcement of pavements being obstructed by cars being parked on them.
- It appeared that the Police did not take any enforcement action against cars

being parked on pavements and causing an obstruction. Council enforcement involved parking on clearways, on yellow lines, in the vicinity of football grounds on match days, pay and display car parks, permit parking, bus lanes and where issues were drawn to the Council's attention.

- Parking issues on Derbyshire Lane had been resolved by allowing parking on a dedicated pavement area.
- It would not be expensive to test the pavement strength on Haughton Road, but priorities needed to be considered.
- If parking was allowed on pavements, criteria would need to be defined as to how much space needed to be left for pedestrians.

7.6 **RESOLVED:** That the Committee:

- (a) thanks the officers for their participation in the meeting and notes the contents of the report;
- (b) agrees to set up a Task and Finish Group, to meet outside of the normal schedule of Committee meetings, to consider the issues involved in parking on dropped kerbs and pavements in detail and undertake site visits and workshops, with the aim of developing recommendations to be put to Cabinet;
- (c) requests the Policy Officer (Scrutiny), in conjunction with officers from Transport, Traffic and Parking Services and Highways Maintenance, to put together a programme of meetings of the Task and Finish Group; and
- (d) appoints Councillors Ian Auckland, Neale Gibson, Roger Davison, Terry Fox and Robert Murphy to comprise the Task and Finish Group.

8. **WORK PROGRAMME AND FORWARD PLAN**

8.1 The Policy Officer (Scrutiny) submitted the Committee's Work Programme for 2012/13 and the Forward Plan for the period 3rd January 2013 to 30th April 2013, for consideration.

8.2 **RESOLVED:** That:-

- (a) the contents of the Committee's Work Programme 2012/13 be approved and it be noted that:-
 - (i) the joint meeting with the Children, Young People and Family Support Scrutiny and Policy Development Committee, to look at what support the Council was giving to the development of the University Technical College, was to take the form of a workshop to be held in early March 2013;
 - (ii) appropriate youth and business representatives were to be invited to the aforementioned joint meeting; and

- (iii) the Policy Officer (Scrutiny) was liaising with Public Health officers to decide on an appropriate time for the item on the Sheffield Food Plan to be considered by the Committee; and
- (b) The Forward Plan for the period 3rd January 2013 to 30th April 2013, be received and noted.

9. DATE OF NEXT MEETING

- 9.1 The next meeting of the Committee will be held on Thursday, 21st March 2013, at 2.00 pm in the Town Hall.



Report to Economic & Environmental Wellbeing Scrutiny & Policy Development Committee 21st March 2013

Report of: Andy Nolan, Director of Sustainable Development

Subject: Sheffield Climate Change Adaptation Strategy –
managing risks and increasing resilience

Author of Report: Bernd Hoermann, Sustainable Development Officer,
Town Hall, tel: 0114 27 35304

Summary:

Our climate is changing globally with impacts experienced locally. Without global and local action to reduce our greenhouse gas emissions, we run the risk of significant changes to our climate that will dramatically impact on our quality of life and the economy.

Even if we reduce our greenhouse gas emissions significantly from now on, we will continue experiencing extreme weather events and a changing climate for decades to come (because of historic greenhouse gas emissions in the atmosphere). We therefore have to become more resilient and keep adapting to extreme weather events we are experiencing locally today.

As an estate manager, service provider and community leader, Sheffield City Council plays a vital part in ensuring that climate change adaptation is taking place at a local level.

Type of item:


Reviewing of existing policy	
Informing the development of new policy	X
Statutory consultation	
Performance / budget monitoring report	
Cabinet request for scrutiny	
Full Council request for scrutiny	
Community Assembly request for scrutiny	
Call-in of Cabinet decision	
Briefing paper for the Scrutiny Committee	X
Other	

The Scrutiny Committee is being asked to:

The Committee is asked to consider the approach taken and provide views, comments and recommendations to the following questions:

- How do we further improve the culture within SCC?
 - How do we make the business case for adaptation & resilience?
 - How do we engage & raise awareness with the public?
 - How can the Scrutiny Development Board be actively involved in shaping this strategy?
-

Background Papers:

- UK Climate Change Risk Assessment: Government Report (2012):
<http://www.defra.gov.uk/publications/files/pb13698-climate-risk-assessment.pdf>
- Summary of the key findings from the CCRA analysis (2012):

Summary_of_Key_Findings (3).pd...
- Climate Ready – Local Government (Environment Agency)
<http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/policy/132335.aspx>
- 'Resilient Sheffield' Arup methodology and report (2011):

Resilient Sheffield Report SCC...
- Sheffield's 'Local Climate Impacts Profile' (2009):
<https://www.sheffield.gov.uk/environment/climate-change/local-climate-impact-profile.html>
- Yorkshire and Humber regional adaptation study (2009):
<http://www.yourclimate.org/pages/regional-adaptation-study>
- The impact of climate change on health and health inequalities in the north west of England (2012):
<http://www.cph.org.uk/showPublication.aspx?pubid=775>
- Urban adaptation to climate change in Europe (European Environment Agency 2012)
<http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/urban-adaptation-to-climate-change>

- Socially just adaptation to climate change (Joseph Rowntree Foundation 2012)
<http://www.jrf.org.uk/publications/socially-just-adaptation-climate-change>
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Category of Report: OPEN

Sheffield Climate Change Adaptation Strategy – managing risks and increasing resilience.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Our climate is changing globally with impacts experienced locally. Without global and local action to reduce our greenhouse gas emissions, we run the risk of significant changes to our climate that will dramatically impact on our quality of life and the economy.

Even if we reduce our greenhouse gas emissions significantly from now on, we will continue experiencing extreme weather events and a changing climate for decades to come (because of historic greenhouse gas emissions in the atmosphere). We therefore have to become more resilient and keep adapting to extreme weather events we are experiencing locally today – in order to maintain critical infrastructure and service delivery.

As an estate manager, service provider and community leader, Sheffield City Council plays a vital part in ensuring that climate change adaptation is taking place at a local level.

In this document, ‘adaptation’ is used to define actions to -

- understand the risk and opportunities we face from extreme weather today and further changes to our climate in the future;
- identify, assess and prioritise the options to manage the risks and opportunities;
- develop, deliver and monitor actions to manage these risks and realise these opportunities.

1.2 Why adapt?

In the UK, we expect a shift towards generally wetter winters, and a greater risk of heavy rainfall (or snow) events. The UK Climate Projections published in 2009 (UKCP09) suggest that there is a greater likelihood that summers will be drier but future patterns of rainfall are less certain than changes in temperature.

Adaptation must be built into local planning and management to increase the resilience of vital services and infrastructure, ensuring that local communities and businesses are not disrupted severely during severe weather events.

"More of this extreme weather will exacerbate many of the problems that we already deal with including flooding and water scarcity, so taking action today to prepare and adapt homes, businesses, agricultural practices and infrastructure is vital."

Chris Smith, Chairman of the Environment Agency (March 2013)

The economic and social benefits of early adaptation are significant in reducing the cost of climate change impacts over the long term.

Climate change will create opportunities as well as risks for local authorities, local communities and the economy.

2. Why adapt & how to structure the approach for Sheffield?

2.1 Why adapt - objective and approach of adaptation:

The objective of adapting to climate change is to sustain and even improve our quality of life. Because the climate will keep changing over time, our responses will have to change with it. Therefore adaptation responses have to evolve and be reviewed regularly. Adaptation should be seen as a 'journey', rather than a 'destination'.

2.2 Legislative Framework

The current Climate Change Act 2008, introduced by the previous government, makes the UK the first country in the world to have a legally-binding long-term framework to cut greenhouse gas emissions and a framework for building the UK's ability to adapt to a changing climate.

The first UK Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA) was published in January 2012. [A copy has been provided to the Scrutiny Board with this paper] The CCRA will be followed by the first National Adaptation Programme (NAP) (summer 2013), setting out Government proposals and policies for responding to the most pressing climate change risks identified in the CCRA.

From 1 October 2011, the Environment Agency took on a new role as the Government's delivery body for climate change adaptation in England. The new 'Climate Ready' programme will complement the Environment Agency's existing roles and responsibilities and is being developed closely with the Government's National Adaptation Programme for the UK.

2.3 UK Government's rationale

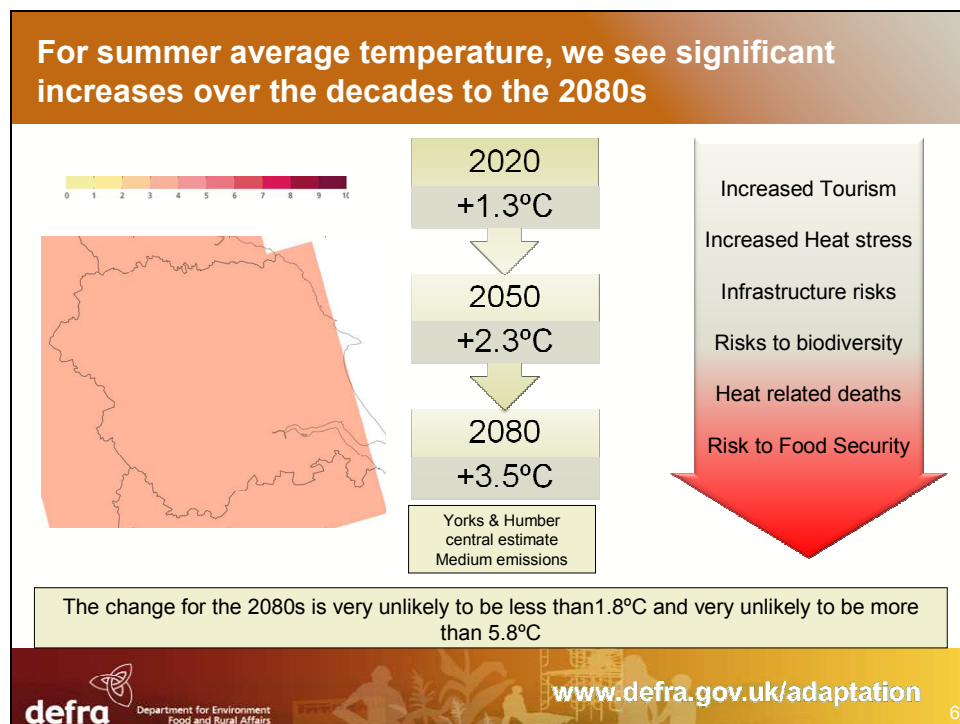
The UK is at the forefront globally of climate science. Whilst the future is highly uncertain, we know that the world's climate and weather is continually changing, resulting in both long and short-term variability – and that these natural variations often have significant effects on our lives.

Global temperatures are projected to continue rising, which is very likely to cause continued changes in weather patterns, rising sea levels and increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather events.

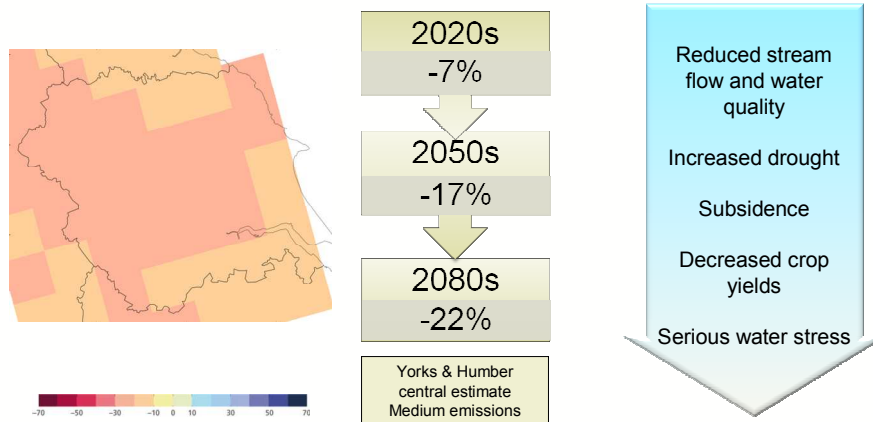
2.4 Climate change projections for the UK & Yorkshire & Humber

The UK currently has the most advanced climate projections in the world. The UK Climate Impact Programme (UKCIP) and the Met Office have produced the UK Climate Projections (UKCP09). They project that the UK will experience warmer, wetter winters and hotter, drier summers in the future. Extreme weather, such as heatwaves and very heavy rainfall will become more frequent and intense. Very cold winters will still occur, though they will become less frequent. Sea levels are expected to continue to rise for centuries to come.

Climate Change Projections for Yorkshire & Humber (DEFRA)

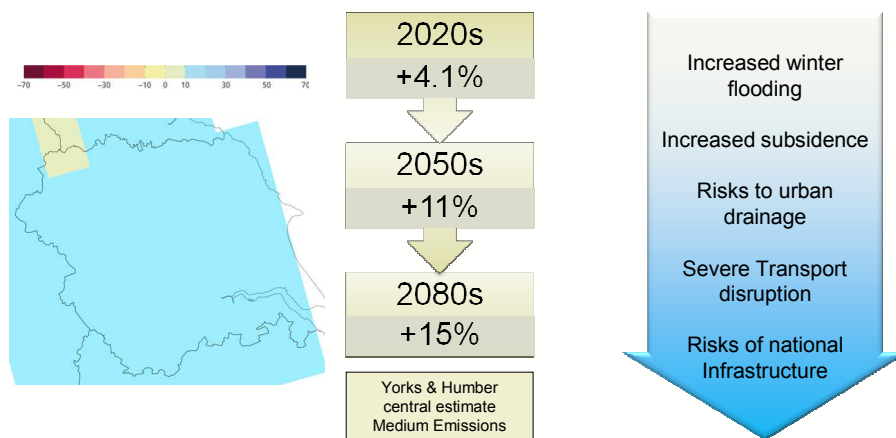


For rainfall we could see significant summer decreases



For the 2080s the change is very unlikely to be lower than -43% and very unlikely to be higher than +1%

For rainfall we see significant winter increases



For the 2080s the change is very unlikely to be lower than +2% and very unlikely to be higher than +33%

2.5 Risks and opportunities – need for early action

Although considerable uncertainty remains about the specific impact of future climate change risks, there is sufficient evidence to start planning adaptation actions. Overall, the UK Government's CCRA has produced preliminary findings indicating that the greatest need for action within the next five years is needed in the following areas:

2.5.1 Risks:

- **Overheating of buildings** (impact on people) **and other infrastructure** in the urban environment;
- **Risks to health** (e.g. from heatwaves and flooding) and impacts on NHS, public health and social care services;
- **Flood risk management** (and coastal erosion);
- Management of **water resources** (particularly in areas with increasing water scarcity);
- Aspects of **natural ecosystems** (e.g. managing soils, water and biodiversity);

2.5.2 Opportunities:

- **Health**: fewer winter / cold weather related premature deaths;
- **Economic opportunities**, especially to develop adaptation products and services (advanced manufacturing) and opportunities in the leisure and tourism industry.

2.6 Sheffield City Council's role & approach

As an estate manager, service provider and community leader, Sheffield City Council plays a vital part in ensuring that climate change adaptation is taking place at a local level.

The Corporate Plan 2011-14 "Standing Up for Sheffield" made a clear commitment for Sheffield to be "an Environmentally Responsible City".

Besides the commitment to reduce carbon emissions and to improve energy security and affordability for homes and businesses in the city, the Council also aims to make the city more resilient to future climate change. This is about making sure that infrastructure and services of the city are able to cope with the impacts of climate change in the future.

The Council's role and approach will be more explicitly set out in the Adaptation Strategy that is currently being developed. The Scrutiny

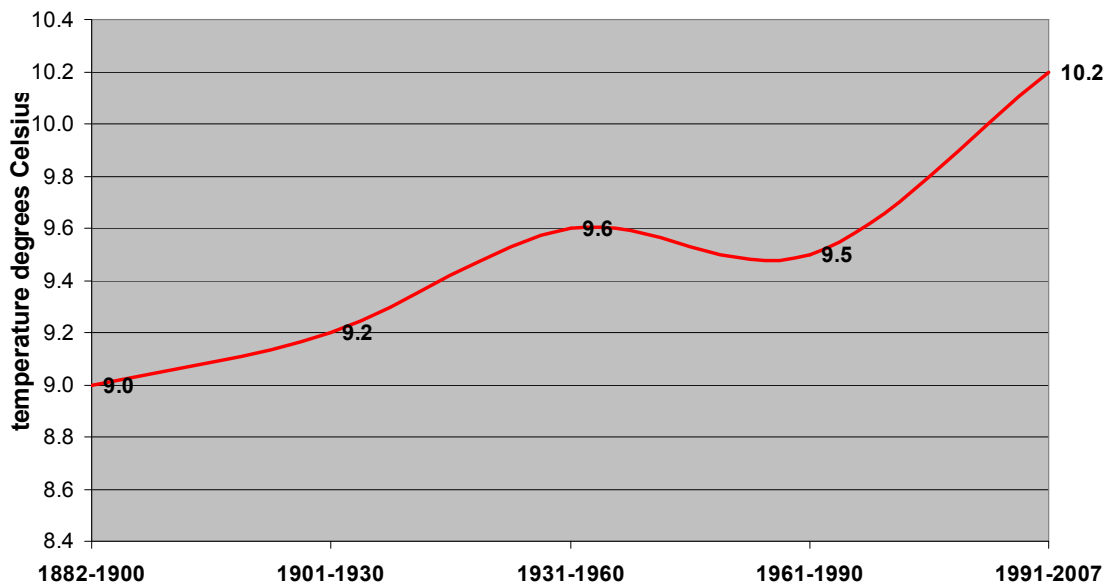
Board is invited to comment further on the appropriate role and approach for Sheffield City Council.

2.7 Evidence from the Sheffield 'Local Climate Impacts Profile' study (2009)

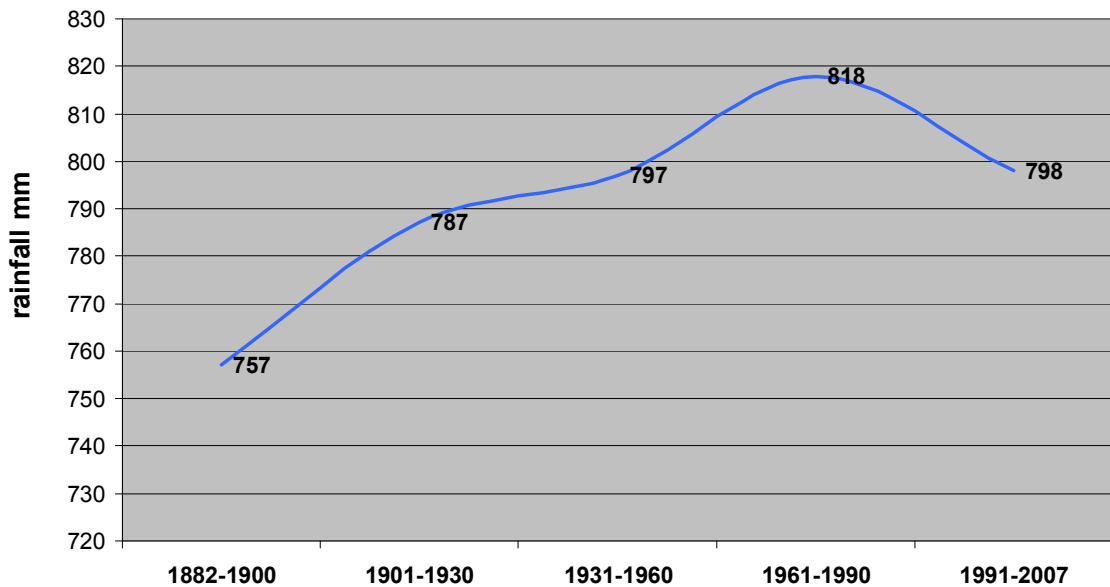
Overall the data revealed that Sheffield's climate is changing now faster than it has at any time in the last 125 years. The study highlighted a number of trends:

- Average annual temperatures are increasing, with almost half the increase occurring since 1990;
- The warmest years (1990 & 2006), the warmest month (July 2006) and the highest temperature (34°C/94°F) recorded have all occurred since 1990;
- A general trend of increasing rainfall but a reduction over the last 20 years.

Mean annual temperature (30 year averages) Weston Park:



Mean annual rainfall (30 year averages) Weston Park:



Sheffield's Extreme Weather Timeline (1998-2008) shows that there have been:

- major flooding events (including the 2 major episodes in June 2007) causing loss of life, destroying homes and businesses, damaging public transport infrastructure, delaying services and causing major traffic disruption;
- 2 heat waves in 2003 and 2006 (although known to cause excess deaths, no data is available for Sheffield);
- 9 episodes of strong winds and 4 lightning storms causing damage to housing and schools and disrupting traffic and public transport;
- episodes of snow and ice causing disruption to public transport and traffic, schools closures and a surge in hospital A&E admission.

2.8 Economic Impact of the floods in 2007 in Sheffield

The overall costs to the city were an estimated £135 million, with an estimated:

- £9.9 million damages to highways infrastructure
- £225,000 damages to parks & countryside
- £2.1 million of claims for damages to council properties
- 21,000 of claims for damages to council vehicles

2.9 Findings from 'Resilient Sheffield' Risk Assessment project 2010

In 2010 SCC and Arup conducted a stakeholder engagement and workshop project. The aim was to look at existing and future climate change impacts for Sheffield by adopting a systems approach. This methodology aimed to highlight interdependencies and 'knock-on effects' of climate change impacts on different services. Key Council officers and external stakeholders took part in this climate change risk assessment process.

Key findings and areas of Sheffield's vulnerability to climate change ('Leading Systems'):

Table/ Focus Area	Leading System	Cluster
1	Transport	Business Flood Control Food Energy
2	Energy	Water Transport Housing ICT
3	Housing	Energy Water/ Sewerage/ Flood Control Transport
4	Water/ Sewerage/ Flood Control	Habitat and Biodiversity Health Services Housing Food

[More detailed information about the methodology and findings can be found in the 'Background Papers' section]

2.10 Key messages for Sheffield

- Sheffield is **already vulnerable** to extreme weather, in the form of floods, droughts, heatwaves and very cold weather. Without action, further climate change will **increase the risk** of severe impacts.
- Sheffield has **already experienced some changes** to its climate and we should expect more extreme weather, such as heatwaves and very heavy rainfall. These are expected to become more frequent. Very cold winters will still occur, though they should become less frequent.
- Preparing for extreme weather and further climate change is about **managing risks and increasing our resilience** – it is therefore as

much about the economy, quality of life and social equality, as about the environment.

- Early action today will not only manage current and future risks, but **save money and create jobs for people in Sheffield**, e.g. by making buildings and homes more energy efficient and encourage investment in 'low carbon' sector economy.
- Many of our vulnerabilities to climate impacts stem from Sheffield's 'urbanisation' and industrial past. Maintaining and **restoring greenspaces** and **building community capacity** will increase our resilience and improve our quality of life.
- Sheffield's topography and geography also contributes to our vulnerability. The **catchment of Sheffield's rivers** has steep upper reaches to the west and very flat lower reaches to the east, leading to rapid reaction to rainfall and resulting flood events.

2.11 Identifying key climate change risks and responsibilities for adaptation in Sheffield

No single authority or organisation can be entirely responsible, or capable, of increasing our resilience to climate risks. To effectively sustain and even increase Sheffield's resilience, we need to routinely consider climate change in all significant decisions the Council takes. A more joint-up working approach across the public, private and voluntary sectors is also necessary.

The strategy we are developing will set out the framework and actions to make this happen.

2.12 Strategy proposal & approach

This report sets out the ambition to develop a 'Climate Change Adaptation Strategy' for Sheffield City Council and the City. The Strategy will be crafted by

- Gathering a climate change evidence base
- Consolidating existing work and reports
- Mapping other Strategies and Plans affected by climate change (e.g. Flood Risk Management Strategy, Food Plan, GOSS etc.)
- Mapping climate risk & priorities
- Mapping responsibilities & partners
- Mapping response & action

2.12 Suggested key/priority climate risks and responses for Sheffield:

- Flooding
 - Spatial Planning
 - Flood Defence & Draining System
 - Flood water storage & redirection
- Drought
 - Water supply/resources
 - Water management
- Overheating
 - New design & retrofitting
 - Spatial Planning
 - NHS / Public Health

Additional areas of impact which will also be addressed:

- Health
- Environment
- Infrastructure
- Economy

As the council can't adapt Sheffield on its own and needs the support of other agencies, businesses, the Voluntary, Community & Faith sector and Sheffield's people.

Through a 'Climate Change Adaptation Strategy' the Council can provide a framework for collective action, identifying where the Council is uniquely placed to act and where other organisations (e.g. NHS, Environment Agency, Yorkshire Water etc.) can lead or facilitate action.

3 What does climate change and adaptation mean for people in Sheffield?

- Without adaptation local communities and businesses may experience severe disruptions during severe weather events, e.g.
 - Disrupted service delivery, including to vulnerable people
 - Disrupted energy supply
 - Disrupted food & water supply
- With a changing climate and more server weather events projected, people's health & wellbeing and quality of live will be affected
 - Affecting the most vulnerable groups in society

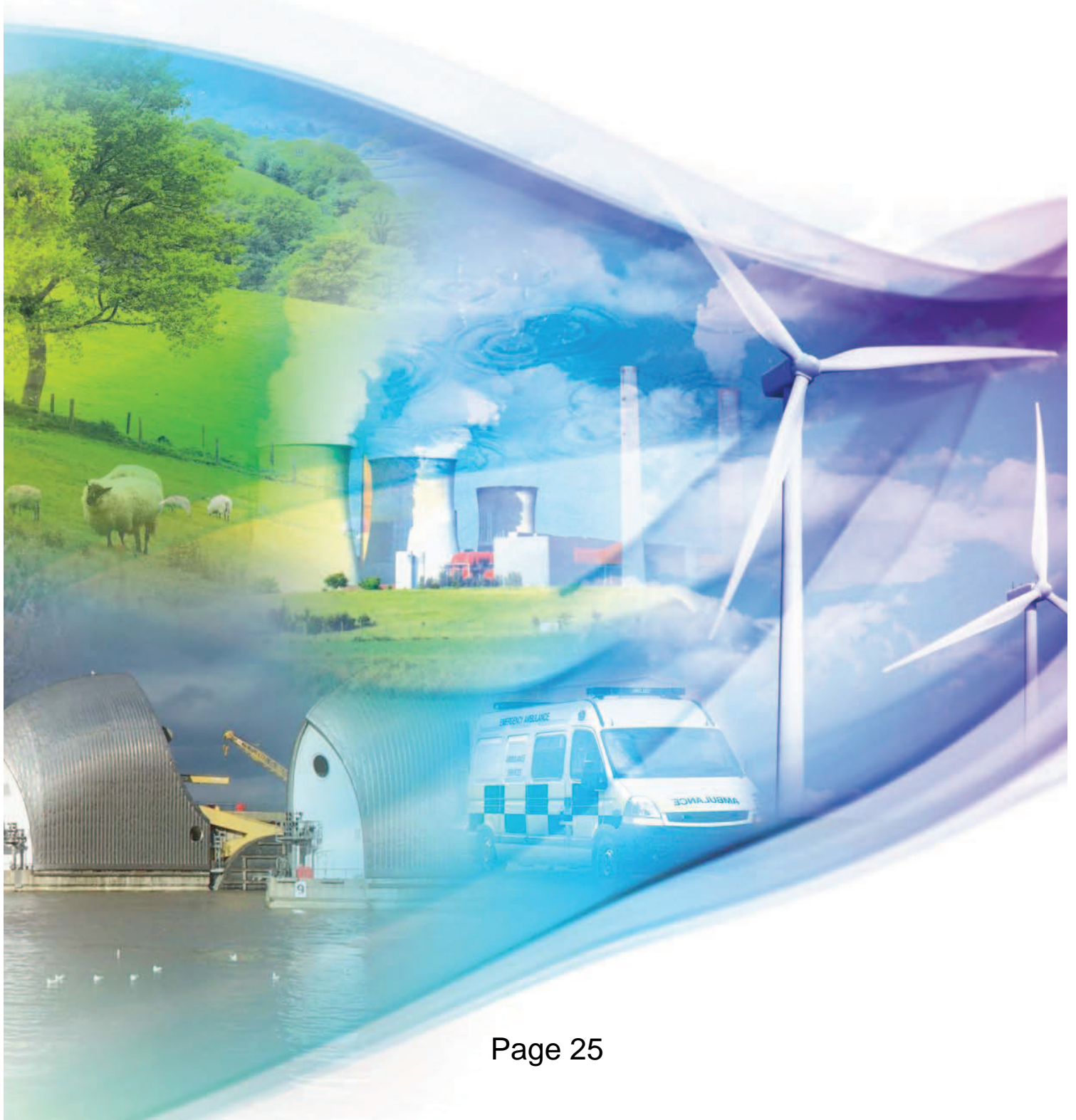
- Financial and economical implications
 - Accessing house/home or business insurance may become more difficult or very costly
 - Increased costs for replacement and repairs through damages

4 Recommendation

The Committee is asked to consider the proposal and provide views, comments and guidance to the following questions:

- How do we further improve the culture within SCC?
- How do we make the business case for adaptation & resilience?
- How do we engage & raise awareness with the public?
- How can the Scrutiny Development Board be actively involved in shaping this strategy?

Summary of the Key Findings from the UK Climate Change Risk Assessment 2012



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Introduction

The global climate is changing and will continue to change over the coming century.¹ Most climate scientists agree that much of this is attributable to increased atmospheric concentrations of 'greenhouse' gases produced by human activities. Even if we manage to limit future greenhouse gas emissions, current and historical emissions mean that a certain amount of additional warming is inevitable.²

This summary presents key findings from the Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA), the first-ever comprehensive assessment of potential risks and opportunities for the UK arising from climate change. The CCRA represents a key part of the Government's response to the Climate Change Act 2008, which requires a series of assessments of climate risks to the UK, both under current conditions and over the long term.

The CCRA has used currently available evidence to produce an initial snapshot of how a changing climate may affect the UK up to the year 2100. It will be updated every five years, taking account of new climate observations and improved understanding of future climate change and risk.

¹ For historical analysis, see the Met Office and UK Climate Impacts Programme web pages, e.g. <http://www.metoffice.gov.uk/climate-change/guide> and <http://www.ukcip.org.uk/faq/> or refer to recent peer-reviewed literature, such as P. Brohan, J.J. Kennedy, I. Harris, S.F.B. Tett and P.D. Jones (2006): Uncertainty Estimates in Regional and Global Observed Temperature Changes: A New Dataset from 1850. *Journal of Geophysical Research*, 111, D12106, doi: 10.1029/2005JD006548. For future rates of global warming, refer to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fourth Assessment Report (see below).

² IPCC Contribution of Working Group I to the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change 2007, S. Solomon, D. Qin, M. Manning, Z. Chen, M. Marquis, K.B. Averyt, M. Tignor and H.L. Miller (eds.). Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK and New York, USA.

The Scope of this Summary

This publication outlines some of the most important risks and opportunities that climate change may present. It provides an indication of their potential magnitude, when they might become significant and the level of confidence in each finding. As well as the overall picture, specific findings are presented for five complementary themes: Agriculture & Forestry, Business, Health & Wellbeing, Buildings & Infrastructure and the Natural Environment.

Potential climate impacts are discussed within three timeframes: 'the 2020s' (2010-2039), 'the 2050s' (2040-2069) and 'the 2080s' (2070-2099). In most cases a range of outcomes is presented, consistent with the UK Climate Projections published by Defra in 2009 (UKCP09), from the lower end of the Low emissions scenario to the upper end of the High emissions scenario. This does not cover every possible outcome.

The CCRA methodology is novel in that it allows for comparison of over 100 impacts (prioritised from an initial list of over 700) from a number of disparate sectors, based on the magnitude of the impact and confidence in the evidence base. A key strength of the analysis is the use of a consistent method and set of climate projections to look at current and future risks and opportunities. A representative selection of these 100+ risks and opportunities is presented in this summary.

The CCRA methodology has been developed through a number of stages involving expert peer review. The approach developed is a manageable, repeatable methodology that is not dependent on changes in Government policy and planning between the five-year cycles of the CCRA.

With the exception of population growth, the assessment and the results produced do not take account of changes in society (e.g. economic growth and developments in new technologies); nor do they take account of responses to climate risks (e.g. future or planned Government policies or private adaptation investment plans). The UK CCRA Government Report [www.defra.gov.uk/environment/climate/government/] outlines actions already in place to address the risks identified in the CCRA and outlines the Government's plans for the future. Unless stated otherwise, the results presented in this summary do not take into account population growth.

Excluding these factors from the analysis provides a robust baseline against which the effects of different plans and policies can be more easily assessed. However, when utilising the outputs of the CCRA, it is essential to recognise that the Government and key organisations are already taking action in many areas to minimise climate change risks and these interventions need to be considered when assessing where further action may be needed or best directed.

The findings presented in this summary therefore reflect potential risks and opportunities and are *not* a prediction of what the future consequences of climate change will be.

Limitations & Uncertainties

Uncertainty remains over the magnitude and timing of climate change impacts, especially at regional and local levels. This is due to the limitations in our ability to model the climate system, biophysical impacts and the social and economic responses to changes in climate. For example, there is uncertainty related to:

- **Future global emissions of greenhouse gases.** Three different emissions scenarios have therefore been used for the CCRA: High, Medium and Low emissions.
- **Climate models,** particularly modelling certain processes that affect natural variations from year to year, the location of storm tracks and the causes of more extreme flood and drought conditions.
- **Socio-economic changes** that will influence our vulnerability to a changing climate.

In addition, how impacts relate to each other and how this may lead to additional or compound risks is a complex issue and has not been fully explored as part of this first CCRA.

For these reasons, further research is needed on how global climatic changes may affect the UK and how climate, social and economic changes may influence the UK's overall 'risk landscape'.



The Key Messages from the CCRA

- **The global climate is changing and warming will continue over the next century.** The latest projections for the UK show increases in summer and winter temperatures, increases in winter rainfall, decreases in summer rainfall (although small increases are also possible), more days of heavy rainfall and rising sea levels.³
- **The UK is already vulnerable to extreme weather, including flooding and heatwaves.** Continued action is needed to manage these risks even if additional pressures due to climate change are not taken into account.
- **Flood risk is projected to increase significantly across the UK.** Increases in the frequency of flooding would affect people's homes and wellbeing, especially for vulnerable groups (e.g. those affected by poverty, older people, people in poor health and those with disabilities), and the operation of businesses and critical infrastructure systems. Annual damage to UK properties due to flooding from rivers and the sea currently totals around £1.3 billion. For England and Wales alone, the figure is projected to rise to between £2.1 billion and £12 billion by the 2080s, based on future population growth and if no adaptive action is taken.
- **UK water resources are projected to come under increased pressure.** This is a potential consequence of climate-driven changes in hydrological conditions, as well as population growth and the desire to improve the ecological status of rivers. By the 2050s, between 27 million and 59 million people in the UK may be living in areas affected by water supply-demand deficits (based on existing population levels). Adaptation action will be needed to increase water efficiency across all sectors and decrease levels of water abstraction in the summer months.
- **Potentially, there are health benefits as well as threats related to climate change, affecting the most vulnerable groups in our society.** These are likely to place different burdens on National Health Service (NHS), public health and social care services. For example, premature deaths due to cold winters are projected to decrease significantly (e.g. by between 3900 and 24,000 by the 2050s) and premature deaths due to hotter summers are projected to increase (e.g. by between 580 and 5900 by the 2050s). Other health risks that may increase include problems caused by ground-level ozone and by marine and freshwater pathogens.



■ **Sensitive ecosystems are likely to come under increasing pressure.** Although some species could benefit, many more would be negatively impacted. These impacts would have knock-on effects on habitats and on the goods and services that ecosystems provide (e.g. regulating water flows, pollination services).

■ **Potential climate risks in other parts of the world are thought to be much greater than those directly affecting the UK, but could have a significant indirect impact here.** These risks include effects on global health, political stability and international supply chains.

■ **Some changes projected for the UK as a result of climate change could provide opportunities for agriculture and other businesses, although not outweighing the threats.** For example, there are potential benefits for crop growth (assuming water is not a limiting factor) and hence food production, while climate change may also encourage more efficient use of resources and the development and provision of products and services that can help manage climate risks.

■ **Despite the uncertainties related to future climate change and its impacts, the evidence is now sufficient to identify a range of possible outcomes that can inform adaptation policies and planning.** Decision makers need to consider uncertainties and to allow flexibility in their policies and plans. Specific climate change guidance is available in many sectors that describes suitable methods and tools for assessing future risks and adaptation options.⁴

■ **Significant gaps in evidence still exist.** For example, further work is needed to improve understanding of the relationships between different climate risks and of how climate risk compares to risks from pressures such as population growth and land-use change.

³ These are long-term trends. Natural variability means that other changes may be seen in the short-term that do not reflect these trends. For example, cooler summers and colder winters may still be seen and so too may drier winters and wetter summers. Even in the long term, conditions in some years may be counter to long-term trends.

⁴ For example, see the Treasury Green Book on appraisal methods and recent sector-by-sector guidance, such as Defra's guidance on considering climate change in the appraisal of flood risk management options.



The Extent of the Risk to the UK

A Global Phenomenon

Since the 1970s, average global temperatures over land have increased by around 0.7°C. The IPCC projects a further rise of between about 1°C and 6°C by the end of the century.⁵ Whilst it is vital to reduce future greenhouse gas emissions, inertia in the climate system from past emissions means that some climate change is inevitable.

In the UK

In recent years, the UK annual average temperature has generally been between about 0.5°C and 1°C warmer than the 1961-1990 average,⁶ although some years have been above and below this range due to significant year-to-year variability.

The UK's National Risk Assessment (which looks at a range of risks from a number of sources) already recognises current severe weather and major coastal and inland flooding as significant risks to this country.⁷ The CCRA projects that these will pose an increasing threat as the climate changes. Other climate risks and also opportunities are projected to become more significant during the 21st century. By the 2080s, the UKCP09 projections for different parts of the UK suggest: an increase in average summer temperatures of between about 1°C and 8°C; an increase in average winter rainfall volumes of between around 3% and 70%; a projected change in average summer rainfall volumes ranging from a decrease of about 60% to an increase of about 10%; and by 2095 a projected rise in sea levels around London, for instance, of between about 20 cm and 70 cm.⁸

Threats and Opportunities

The UK Climate Change Act 2008 makes the UK the first country in the world to have a national, legally binding, long-term framework to cut carbon emissions. Continued efforts to mitigate climate change by cutting UK and other countries' emissions will benefit the UK and reduce the greater risks faced by vulnerable developing countries. The CCRA has shown that, for the 2080s, the negative consequences of global Low and Medium emissions scenarios are substantially less than those of High emissions scenarios.

Nevertheless, adaptation is needed to reduce the costs and damages of inevitable climate change and to take advantage of opportunities. In the field of flood risk management, major decisions on overall levels of funding and on the need for specific schemes will be required before 2020 to ensure that the UK is prepared.

How Confident Are We About Future Climate Risks?

Climate monitoring and climate modelling have improved significantly over the last two decades, but there are many limits to our understanding of our future climate. For example, we do not know the relative extent of the warming and the cooling effects of some atmospheric pollutants (e.g. aerosols and particulates) or how quickly and how much melting of polar ice caps might occur. These and other uncertainties result in a wide range of possible rates of warming, precipitation and sea level rise.



It is also important to be aware that the findings, including those for the 2020s, do not represent year-on-year changes driven by natural variability, as they are based on projections of the 30-year average climate. Short-term fluctuations will sometimes oppose the long-term trend (for example, very cold winters are still possible in the short-term, despite a long-term trend towards warmer winters).

Confidence in a large number of the CCRA findings is generally 'low' to 'medium', with only risks that are already being experienced and those related to increased temperatures classified as 'high'. A number of the emerging risks examined are potentially very significant, but our current level of knowledge means that there are also large uncertainties, especially with respect to potential climate impacts on ecosystems and business networks.

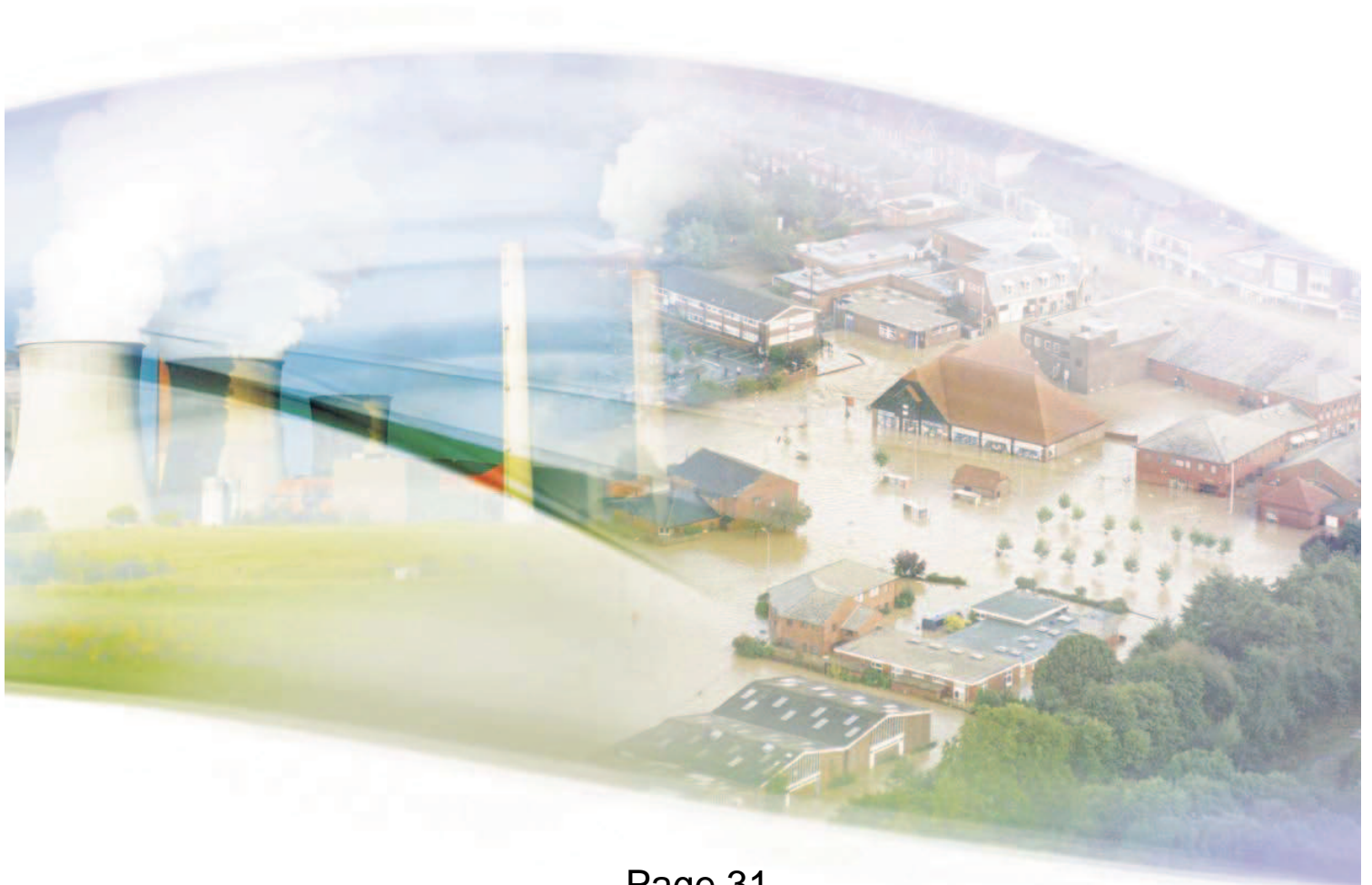
Nevertheless, the CCRA constitutes the best available overview of the climate risks that the UK is projected to face during the coming century. The broad picture that has emerged as a result of the assessment process is believed to provide a credible interpretation of what climate change could mean if the UK does not implement effective and timely adaptation actions alongside ongoing mitigation actions. However, for decision makers, dealing with these risks and their uncertainties is not a unique challenge; good risk management is integral to dealing with all future challenges, whatever their nature.

⁵ IPCC Contribution of Working Group I to the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change 2007, S. Solomon, D. Qin, M. Manning, Z. Chen, M. Marquis, K.B. Averyt, M. Tignor and H.L. Miller (eds.). Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK and New York, USA.

⁶ G. Jenkins, M. Perry and J. Prior (2009): The Climate of the United Kingdom and Recent Trends.

⁷ <http://uknea.unep-wcmc.org/>

⁸ These figures are based on UKCP09, but have been rounded to one significant figure.



Cause for Concern

Counting the Cost

Few parts of the UK have been unaffected by extreme weather in recent years. For example:

- In 2003, around 2000 excess deaths were recorded in England and Wales during the August heatwave. In London, the Urban Heat Island effect meant that night-time temperatures were as much as 9°C higher than in the surrounding countryside.
- In 2007, summer floods affected England, Wales and Northern Ireland, costing the economy more than £3 billion in England alone. In 2009, the Cumbria floods resulted in £100s of millions of damage, including the loss of 20 road bridges and long-term disruption for local communities.
- In 2009 and 2010, prolonged cold caused wide-ranging problems for UK transport and water infrastructure. For example, in December 2009, thousands of households in Northern Ireland experienced difficulties with water supplies; in December 2010, heavy snow across Scotland's Central Belt resulted in hundreds of motorists being stranded overnight.
- In 2011, parts of the UK experienced a much drier than average spring, resulting in insufficient rainfall for some crops. Over Easter, the higher temperatures, static weather pattern and increased sunshine contributed to a pollution warning across England and Wales unusually early in the year. In Berkshire, forest fires led to the closure of businesses and schools and evacuation of homes.

Natural climatic variability means that, with or without climate change, episodes like these will continue to occur in future. However, events such as heatwaves, flooding and drought are all projected to become more severe due to a changing climate, with vulnerable groups tending to experience disproportionate negative effects.

Climate Change in Context

Climate change is not the only important issue that will shape the UK's future. Population growth, changing consumer values, changes in land use, economic factors and a range of other key drivers are also projected to play a fundamental and, in many respects, more influential role in determining the UK's social, economic and environmental development in the years and decades ahead.

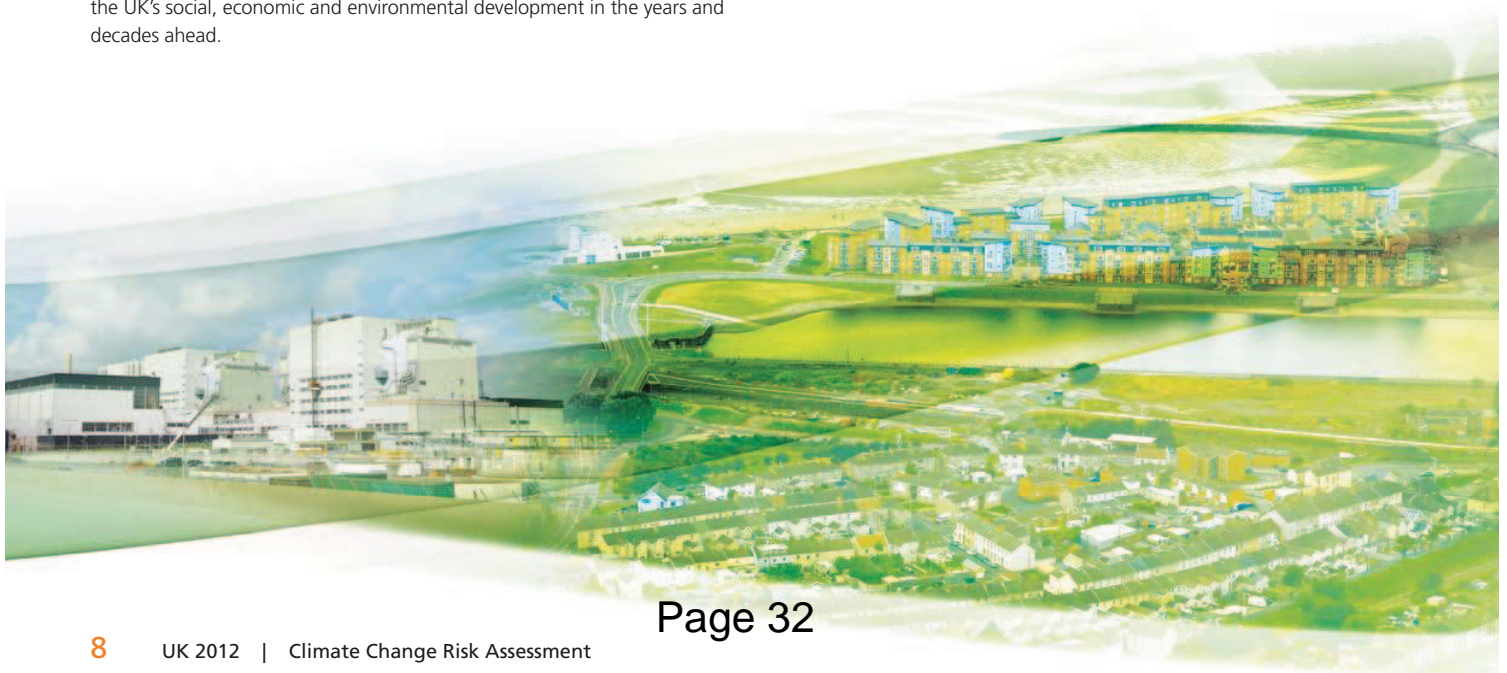
This should not, however, obscure the fact that many of the risks associated with climate change are projected to have a significant impact on lives and livelihoods in the UK. Indeed, many climate impacts may either exacerbate socio-economic pressures or be exacerbated by them. For instance, hotter summers and increasing ground-level air pollution during summertime are projected to add to the healthcare needs of our ageing and growing population. Similarly, climate change and land-use change may mutually reinforce each other to accentuate the threat each poses to natural habitats and ecosystems.

More research is needed, however, to understand the often complex interdependencies that exist between climate change and socio-economic drivers and to assess the potentially major impact of these interdependencies on the UK.

Which Potential Risks Require Early Action?

Although considerable uncertainty surrounds future climate change risks, there is sufficient evidence to start planning adaptation actions. Overall, the CCRA has produced preliminary findings indicating that the greatest need for action within the next five years may be in the following areas:

- Flood and coastal erosion risk management.
- Specific aspects of natural ecosystems (e.g. managing soils, water and biodiversity).
- Management of water resources, particularly in areas with increasing water scarcity.
- Overheating of buildings and other infrastructure in the urban environment.
- Risks to health (e.g. from heatwaves and flooding) and impacts on NHS, public health and social care services.
- Economic opportunities, especially to develop adaptation products and services.



Selection of impacts on...

Agriculture & Forestry

For agriculture and forestry in the UK, climate change is projected to result in both opportunities and threats. The extent of these will depend on the precise balance that develops between beneficially warmer conditions and the negative effects of limitations in water and nutrient availability. Above all, water availability will be the key issue for this sector and the key limiting factor with respect to potential increases in productivity resulting from warmer temperatures.

Confidence

M Warmer temperatures may benefit crop growth, if water is not limiting.

By the 2050s, in the absence of limiting factors such as water availability, warmer temperatures could facilitate a rise of between around 40% and 140% in wheat yields and a rise of between around 20% and 70% in sugar beet yields, with grass yields also projected to increase by between around 20% and 50%.

H Warmer temperatures are projected to provide suitable climatic conditions for new crops in the UK.

Warmer conditions would be more favourable to the cultivation of less common crops such as blueberries and miscanthus and new crops not currently grown in this country. This could present commercial opportunities for agri-businesses in the production of crops for food, pharmaceuticals, energy and industry.

M Less water is projected to be available to meet increased demand for crop irrigation.

Warmer, drier conditions would increase water demand for some crops, including those not currently irrigated. Any increase could coincide with growing competition for less readily available water resources, adding to the potential risk of water shortages.

H Agricultural land is projected to become more prone to flooding.

By the 2080s, the risk of flooding of agricultural land from rivers and the sea could increase significantly. In England and Wales, currently around 50,000 hectares (0.5% of total agricultural land) are flooded very frequently (at least once in three years on average). This is projected to increase to around 200,000 hectares by the 2080s (2% of total agricultural land). Although flooding causes short-term damage, it can boost long-term productivity by depositing nutrients.

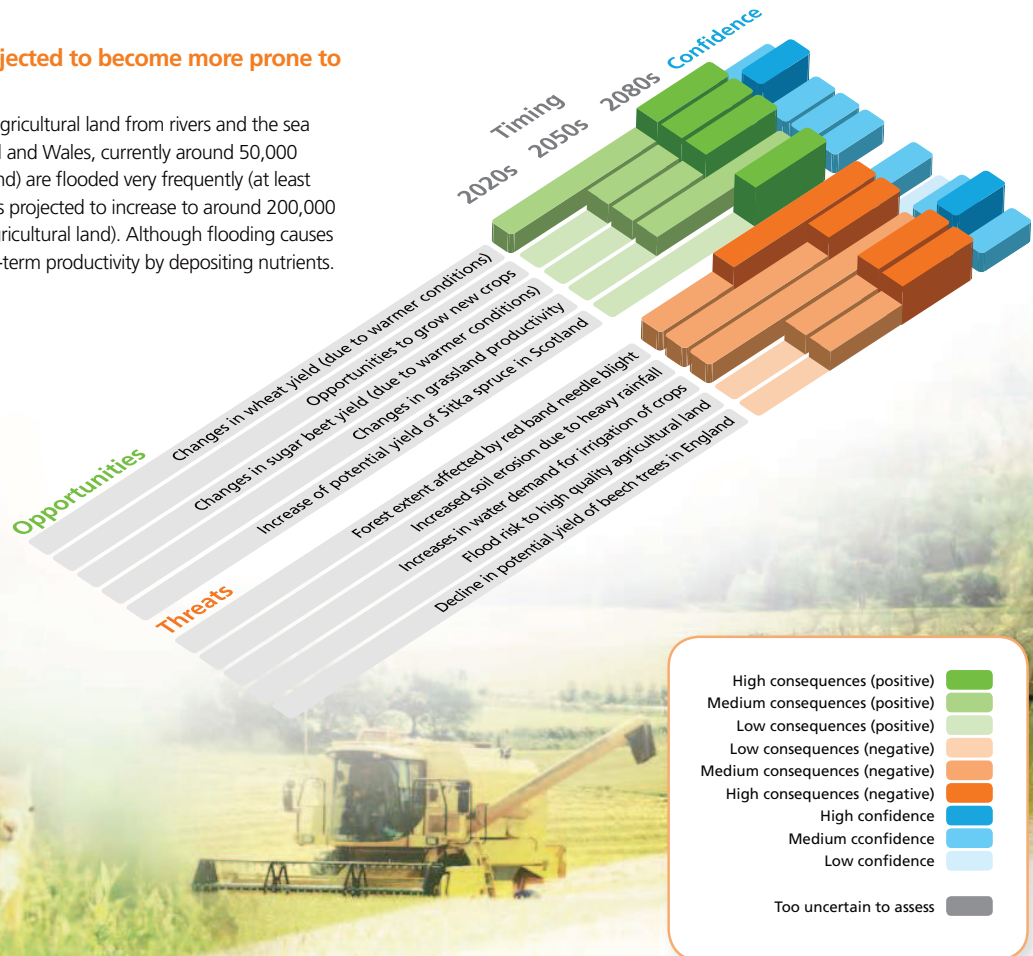
Confidence

M Productivity of commercial tree species (e.g. Sitka spruce) is projected to change significantly.

By aiding tree growth, warmer temperatures could boost the productivity of forests in Scotland and Northern Ireland if other factors (e.g. water and nutrient availability) are not limiting. In England, the productivity of conifers and broadleaved trees (e.g. beech) is projected to decline, while in Wales the picture appears more mixed. These changes would potentially affect the supply of wood and wood products.

M Increases in drought, pests and diseases (e.g. red band needle blight) have the potential to reduce timber yield and quality.

For the 2080s, projected drought conditions translate into a drop in timber yields of between around 10% and 20% in south-east England, for example. Pests and diseases, which thrive in warmer conditions, may also pose an increasing threat. Reductions in timber yield and quality have the potential to drive up prices of wood products.



Selection of impacts on...

Business

Climate change is likely to present 'UK plc' with extensive opportunities (e.g. to provide adaptation-related products and services for customers at home and abroad). However, these may be outweighed overall by threats to fixed assets, workforces, supply chains and businesses' day-to-day ability to meet their customers' requirements.

Confidence

M Quicker, cheaper shipping routes could link the UK with key global markets.

Although the melting of Arctic sea ice could have long-term implications for the UK's climate and may damage the Arctic's biodiversity, one potential positive outcome could be the opening up of new container shipping routes to Asia and the Pacific. These offer the potential for shorter journey times, lower fuel costs and savings in Suez and Panama Canal transit fees.

L Warmer temperatures might increase the UK's appeal as a tourist destination.

Hotter summers and warmer year-round temperatures may make the UK a more attractive destination for foreign and domestic holiday makers. In particular, the UK could be well placed to attract visitors deterred by the uncomfortably high temperatures in southern Europe projected to result from climate change.

M Fish and shellfish are projected to shift northwards.

Rising sea temperatures may result in some species of fish (e.g. plaice and sole) becoming more abundant in UK waters, offering new fishing opportunities. However, other species (e.g. cod and haddock) may move away from current fishing grounds.

Confidence

M Increased flooding would negatively affect businesses.

More intense rainfall, more extreme weather and wetter winters are projected to increase the threat to businesses of damage and disruption (including to supply chains) as a result of all types of flooding. Annual insurance payouts resulting from flooding are also projected to rise significantly in future. As flood risk increases, an increasing number of properties may experience an increase in insurance premiums or may even find difficulty in obtaining insurance, resulting in difficulties obtaining mortgages. This has the potential to impact both the insurance industry and mortgage lenders.

M Hotter summers are projected to increase the risk of overheating in workplaces.

An increase in overheating of workplaces may affect businesses' profitability by eroding employee productivity. Greater reliance on air conditioning could significantly increase businesses' energy costs during the summer.



Selection of impacts on... Health & Wellbeing

Climate change is projected to have a significant impact on the health and wellbeing of many people in the UK. There may be some extremely welcome benefits, but these need to be considered alongside a range of negative effects.

Confidence

M **Milder winters are projected to result in a major reduction in the risk of cold-related death and illness.**

Currently, cold weather results in between 26,000 and 57,000 premature deaths each year in the UK. By the 2050s, a reduction in these figures of between 3900 and 24,000 is projected to occur due to increasing average winter temperatures. This would particularly benefit vulnerable groups, including those with existing health problems.

H **Hotter summers are projected to increase the risk of heat-related death and illness.**

On average, hot weather accounts for around 1100 premature deaths a year in the UK. By the 2050s, this figure is projected to increase by between 580 and 5900, with the greatest risk in London and southern England.

M **The number of casualties due to flooding and the impact of floods on mental wellbeing are both projected to increase.**

The annual number of flood victims suffering anxiety, depression or other mental problems is projected to rise by between 4000 and 7000 by the 2050s, from present day figures of between 3500 and 4500.⁹ The 18 deaths on average a year currently attributed to the direct or indirect effects of flooding and storms are projected to increase by between 6 and 34 by the 2050s.

Confidence

M **The risk of health problems caused by marine and freshwater pathogens¹⁰ is projected to increase.**

Rising sea temperatures are already providing conditions conducive to an increase in viruses, bacteria and harmful algae in the seas around the UK. Some of these can have an adverse effect on human health (e.g. causing stomach complaints among bathers). As the seas continue to warm and as sudden and heavy rainfall events generate increased amounts of runoff into sewers, the incidence of pathogens within bathing and shellfish waters may increase.

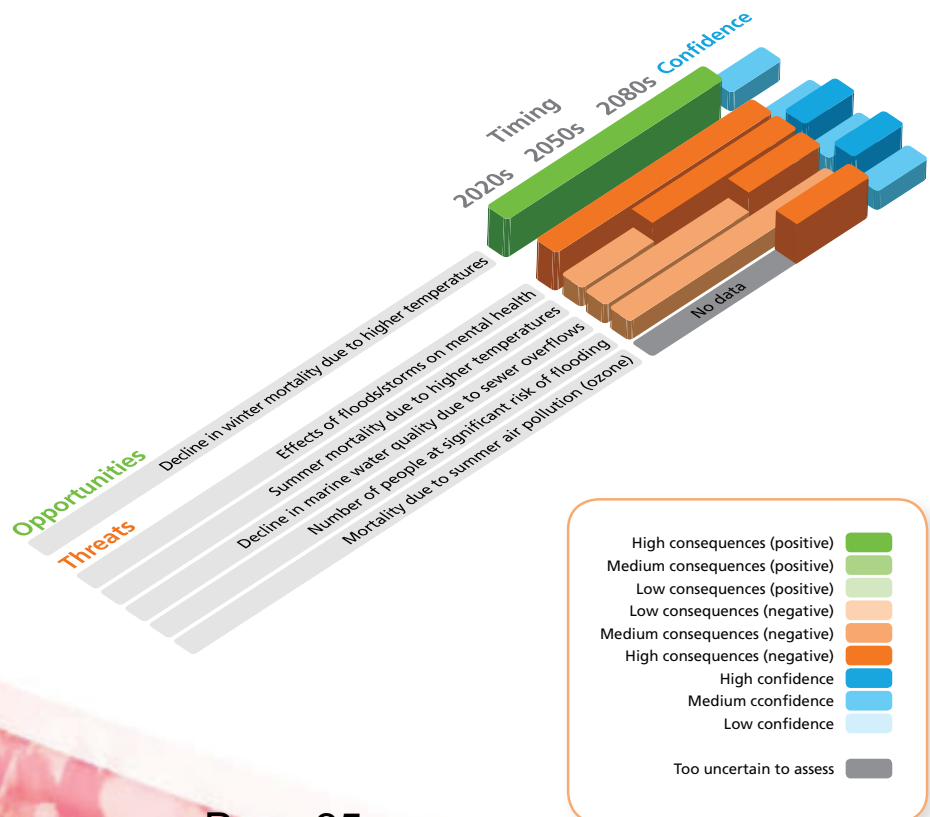
M **Health problems caused by air pollution may increase.**

Climate change could lead to a rise in concentrations of ground-level ozone. By the 2080s, it is projected that this may lead to respiratory-related deaths related to the short-term effects of ozone increasing by between 650 and 2900 from the current average of 10,000 a year, although the predicted impacts before the 2080s are highly uncertain. Similarly, hospital admissions are projected to rise by the 2080s by between 2300 and 10,000, from the current figure of around 33,000 a year.¹¹

⁹ The figures presented here apply to England and Wales only.

¹⁰ Disease-carrying microbes.

¹¹ Results are based on the worst case assumption that there is no threshold for the effects of ozone.



Selection of impacts on...

Buildings & Infrastructure

Although it may lead to benefits such as lower heating demand in winter, the serious threats that climate change presents to UK buildings and infrastructure are likely to outweigh the positive effects. Large cities with high concentrations of vulnerable people may be most at risk. Interdependencies between different critical infrastructure networks mean that damage or disruption to one could impact others through a cascade effect.

Confidence

L Energy demands for heating are projected to decrease

Milder winters may lead to a reduction in energy demand for domestic heating, with the largest decreases in the south of the UK. The economic and social benefits of a reduction in winter heating demand are potentially very large, perhaps exceeding £1 billion per year by the 2050s.

H Energy demands for cooling are likely to increase.

Higher summer temperatures are projected to result in rising energy demand for cooling, again particularly in the south of the UK. Currently, cooling of buildings (including air conditioning, refrigeration and cooling of information and communications technology infrastructure) accounts for around 4% of total UK electricity use and demand for cooling is already increasing.

H Flood risks to buildings and key infrastructure are anticipated to increase.

Annual damage to UK properties due to flooding from rivers and the sea currently totals around £1.3 billion. £1.2 billion of this is accounted for by England and Wales – a figure projected to rise to between £2.1 billion and £12 billion by the 2080s.¹² Without action, a range of important infrastructure such as roads and railways could be affected by a significantly increased risk of flooding.

Confidence

H Overheating is projected to pose an increased risk to building occupants.

Summer overheating is projected to emerge as a significant risk, potentially contributing to heat-related health problems. In London, for instance, the number of days in an average year when temperatures rise above 26°C is projected to increase from the current figure of 18 to between 27 and 121 by the 2080s.

H The Urban Heat Island Effect could become more pronounced.

Large cities in the UK already experience higher night-time temperatures than the surrounding countryside due to their absorption of heat during the day. Increased urbanisation and increased energy use would cause this phenomenon to become even more noticeable over the course of the coming century, exacerbating potential health problems and impacts on biodiversity (e.g. in aquatic ecosystems) caused by overheating.

M Water resources are projected to become scarcer.

Reductions in water availability, particularly during the summer, may lead to more frequent water use restrictions and, in the longer term, water shortages. The gap between demand and availability could potentially widen, impacting homes, businesses, schools and hospitals, for instance. By the 2050s, between 27 million and 59 million people in the UK may be living in areas affected by water supply-demand deficits (based on existing population levels).



Confidence

L Sewers are projected to fill more frequently and spill into rivers and the sea.

Many sewers in the UK are part of combined systems (i.e. the sewers carry both sewage and surface water runoff). When they are full they can spill into rivers and the sea. Although heavily influenced by socio-economic factors such as population growth, significant increases in spill frequency may occur in future due to changes in rainfall patterns (e.g. more heavy winter downpours) and may impact biodiversity (e.g. in aquatic ecosystems).

M Damage to road and rail bridges is projected to increase.

Increased winter rainfall and higher river flows may lead to more damage to road and rail bridges. Old masonry arch bridges are most at risk from 'scouring', where their foundations can be washed away. Bridges can also be weakened during floods by the impact from floating debris (e.g. motor vehicles) and the washing-out of loose masonry and 'fill' material resulting from poor bridge maintenance.

Confidence

H Electricity network capacity losses are projected to increase.

Higher air temperatures may make it necessary to reduce the amount of electrical current passing through overhead power lines, in particular, as well as through underground cables and power transformers. Known as 'de-rating', this ensures that the equipment does not overheat. Although helping to prevent power outages, de-rating effectively decreases transmission capacity.

¹² This projection includes population growth.



High consequences (positive)	Green
Medium consequences (positive)	Light Green
Low consequences (positive)	Yellow-Green
Low consequences (negative)	Yellow
Medium consequences (negative)	Orange
High consequences (negative)	Dark Orange
High confidence	Dark Blue
Medium confidence	Light Blue
Low confidence	Very Light Blue
Too uncertain to assess	Grey

Selection of impacts on...

The Natural Environment

Human activity places a range of pressures on the natural environment. These are likely to be exacerbated and/or altered by climate change and may also heighten many of its impacts. In turn, these impacts could affect the way humans are able to use the environment, for example to grow crops or obtain high-quality drinking water. These conclusions are supported by the findings of the UK National Ecosystem Assessment.

Confidence

H Some species of animals and plants are likely to be lost to the UK as their 'climate space' moves.

Warmer temperatures and changing rainfall patterns could mean that some current native species would need to move to find areas climatically suited to them, or adapt to the new conditions. If they are unable to move or adapt, or if their 'climate space' disappears altogether, species may disappear from the UK (e.g. the bittern). But other species may be able to inhabit a wider area within the UK as conditions change (e.g. the stone-curlew), depending on the availability and accessibility of suitable habitat.

M The arrival of invasive non-native species may pose a threat to native species.

Climate change may enable the survival of species accidentally or deliberately brought into the UK from other parts of the world. A number of these could harm native species and indigenous ecosystems. The slipper limpet, the Pacific oyster and the zebra mussel, for example, could all damage or destroy important shellfish fisheries if they become more widespread.

L Some species of animals and plants may be better able to adapt than others.

'Generalist species' that can cope with a wide range of climatic conditions will potentially respond better to the challenges of climate change than 'specialist species' that are fundamentally suited to particular types of environmental conditions.

M The freshwater environment is projected to come under growing pressure.

Higher temperatures and changing rainfall patterns may combine with the effects of population growth and changing farming practices to reduce the amount and quality of water available for the natural environment. For example, reduced summer flows may reduce the dilution of pollutants in rivers and other bodies of water.

Confidence

M Drier conditions are projected to lead to a decline in habitats which only develop in a cool, wet climate.

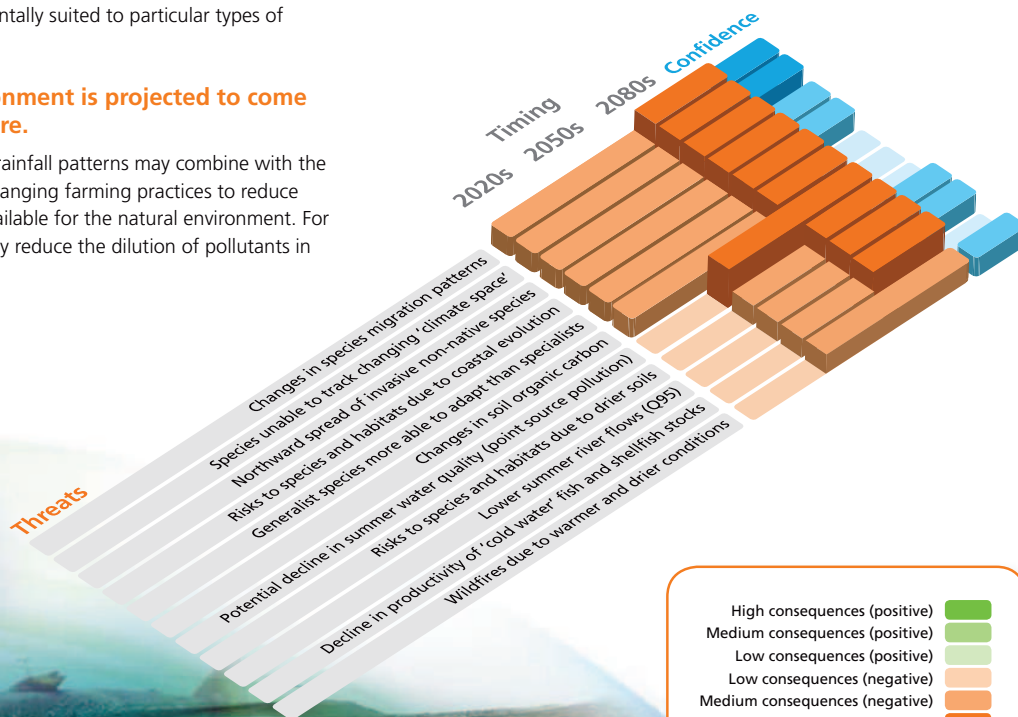
For example, peat-forming conditions, in particular, may be adversely affected by changes in seasonal and year-round conditions, with more than half of UK peatland potentially vulnerable. Because peat locks-in carbon from the atmosphere, any loss of this habitat would be detrimental to efforts to mitigate climate change.

M Drier soils may lead to a decline in soil quality.

To date, overall soil quality in the UK has been declining mainly as a result of land-use changes. If the climate becomes drier, the processes that maintain soil quality may be altered. This could negatively affect some important habitats and species, as well as having an impact on water quality and the ability of the soil to store carbon.

M The risk of wildfires is projected to increase.

By the 2080s, higher temperatures, lower summer rainfall and drier soils could lead to a 30% to 50% increase in the risk of wildfires. As well as affecting habitats, wildfires can result in the local extinction of rare species.



High consequences (positive) ■

Medium consequences (positive) ■

Low consequences (positive) ■

Low consequences (negative) ■

Medium consequences (negative) ■

High consequences (negative) ■

High confidence ■

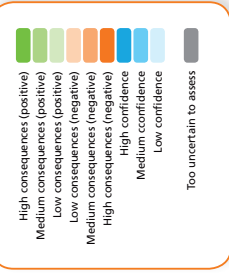
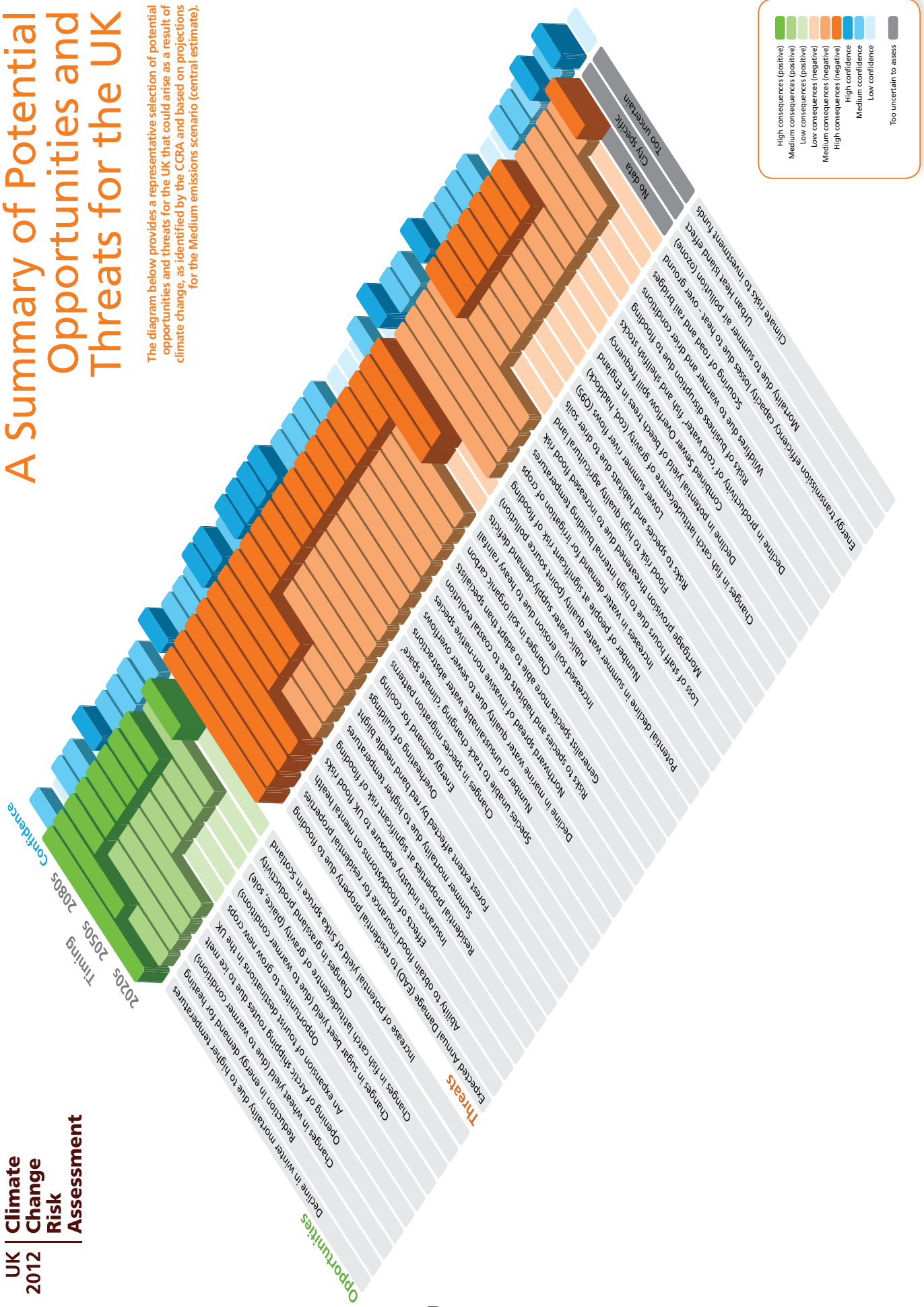
Medium confidence ■

Low confidence ■

Too uncertain to assess ■

A Summary of Potential Opportunities and Threats for the UK

The diagram below provides a representative selection of potential opportunities and threats for the UK that could arise as a result of climate change, as identified by the CCRA and based on projections for the Medium emissions scenario (central estimate).



To Find Out More

Detailed results from the CCRA are presented in:

- An extensive and comprehensive Evidence Report.
- A suite of technical reports on 11 key sectors: Agriculture; Biodiversity & Ecosystem Services; Built Environment; Business, Industry & Services; Energy; Floods & Coastal Erosion; Forestry; Health; Marine & Fisheries; Transport; and Water.
- A suite of 11 summaries outlining the main findings from these technical reports.
- Three detailed reports focusing on the Devolved Administrations of Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.
- Three summaries to accompany the reports for Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

The results presented in this summary are in general rounded figures and, therefore, may appear slightly different from those presented in the above reports.

To read these publications, please visit www.defra.gov.uk/environment/climate/government/

About the CCRA

The CCRA has drawn together evidence and carried out analysis which will help the UK understand the relative risks posed by climate change, including both threats and opportunities.

It has reviewed the evidence for over 700 potential impacts of climate change in a UK context. Detailed analysis was undertaken for over 100 of these impacts, on the basis of their likelihood, the scale of their potential consequences and the urgency with which action may be needed to address them.

Acknowledgements

This work was funded by Defra, the Scottish Government, the Welsh Government and the Department of the Environment Northern Ireland.

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Report to the Economic and Environmental Wellbeing Scrutiny and Policy Development Committee

Report of: Policy Officer (Scrutiny)

Date: 13 March 2013

Subject: Work Programme and Cabinet Forward Plan

The Committee's draft work programme is attached for consideration. The Committee is asked to identify any further issues for inclusion in the work programme.

To ensure that information coming to the Committee meets requirements, Members are requested to identify any specific approaches, lines of enquiry, witnesses etc that would assist the scrutiny process for items on the work programme.

The latest version of the Cabinet Forward Plan is also attached. Consideration of issues at an early stage in the development process gives scrutiny an opportunity to make recommendations to decision makers and maximises scrutiny's influence. The Committee is therefore requested to identify any issues from the Forward Plan for inclusion on a future agenda.

Recommendations:

That the Committee:

- Considers the work programme and Cabinet Forward Plan
 - Identifies further issues for inclusion on the work programme
-

What	Why	How	When
Climate Change Adaptation	To consider how the Council and the City is preparing for Climate Change Adaptation.	Presentation/Report	March 2013
Pre-briefing - Sheffield as a Business Friendly City – hearing from local businesses.	Following the September Session with Business – the Committee requested further discussions to be scheduled. Access to Finance has been identified as the key focus for the discussion. Officers will provide a briefing for the Committee on Access to Finance in advance of meeting with businesses in April. The Committee will also have the opportunity to discuss how they would like the session with business to run.	Presentation	March 2013
Sheffield as a Business Friendly City – hearing from local businesses.	Session with business representatives focusing on Access to Finance.	Tbd	April 2013
Parking on Dropped Kerbs and Pavements Working Group	To consider the city’s approach to parking on dropped kerbs and pavements as requested by the Cabinet Member.	Working group	From April 2013

Streets Ahead – Highways Maintenance PFI	6 month update following Committee discussion in November 2012	Report	Summer 2013
City Deals	To understand the detail of the City Deal and receive a progress report on implementation to date.	Tbd	Late 2013
City Centre Vibrancy	Update following January 2013 City Centre Walkabout and discussion on City Centre Vibrancy	Report, Presentation and City Centre Walkabout	Early 2014
Sheffield Food Plan	To consider the Sheffield Food Plan from a business perspective	Tbd	Tbd
Copenhagen Declaration	Full Council asked Officers to bring forward a report to Scrutiny outlining what the Council (and other organisations) would need to do in order to meet the EU Committee of the Regions Copenhagen Declaration on Sustainable Cities	Report	Following the publication of the recommendations of the Fairness Commission

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SHEFFIELD CITY COUNCIL

CABINET DECISIONS AND KEY INDIVIDUAL CABINET MEMBERS AND EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR DECISIONS

Quarterly Forward Plan of Executive Decisions 1 March 2013 To 30 June 2013.

NOTE:

1. This schedule provides amongst other decisions, details of those Key Executive Decisions to be taken by the Cabinet , Individual Cabinet Members or Executive Directors in 28 days and beyond as required by Section 9 of The Local Authorities (Executive Arrangements) (Meetings and Access to Information) (England) Regulations 2012.

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The membership of decision makers are as follows:

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Date decision is expected to be taken and who will take the decision?	Description of decision (NOTE: This includes details of those items or parts of those items which will be considered in private and the reasons why their consideration will be in private) K = Key Decision P = Statutory Plan - part of budget and policy framework	Cabinet Member and relevant Scrutiny Policy and Development Committee	What documents will be considered by the decision maker?	Date agenda documents available	Who can I contact about this issue and request documents, subject to availability?

19 Mar 2013 Leader of the Council	Waste Collection and Charges from Charities and Non-Domestic/Non-Commercial establishments in Sheffield (K)	Leader of the Council (Councillor Julie Dore) Economic and Environmental Wellbeing Scrutiny Committee	Report of the Executive Director, Place.	22/23/13	Place Gillian Charters Tel: 0114 2037528 gillian.charters@sheffield.gov.uk
20 Mar 2013 Cabinet	Rural Broadband:Connecting Sheffield's Rural Communities (K)	Cabinet Member for Finance and Resources (Councillor Bryan Lodge) Overview and Scrutiny Management Committee	Report of the Chief Executive.	12/3/13	Deputy Chief Executives Laurie Brennan Tel: 0114 2734755 laurie.brennan@sheffield.gov.uk

Date decision is expected to be taken and who will take the decision?	Description of decision (NOTE: This includes details of those items or parts of those items which will be considered in private and the reasons why their consideration will be in private) K = Key Decision P = Statutory Plan - part of budget and policy framework	Cabinet Member and relevant Scrutiny Policy and Development Committee	What documents will be considered by the decision maker?	Date agenda documents available	Who can I contact about this issue and request documents, subject to availability?
20 Mar 2013 Cabinet	Site of the Former Norton Aerodrome, Lightwood (K)	Cabinet Member for Finance and Resources (Councillor Bryan Lodge) Economic and Environmental Wellbeing Scrutiny Committee	Report of the Executive Director, Resources.	12/3/13	Place Dave Wood Tel: 0114 2734095 dave.wood@sheffield.gov.uk
20 Mar 2013 Cabinet	Modernisation of Planning and Highways Committees (Note: It is proposed that this item will be considered by the City Council meeting on 3rd April, 2013)	Cabinet Member for Business, Skills and Development (Councillor Leigh Bramall) Economic and Environmental Wellbeing Scrutiny Committee	Report of the Executive Director, Place	12/3/13	Place Graham Withers Tel: 0114 2037642 Graham.Withers@sheffield.gov.uk

Date decision is expected to be taken and who will take the decision?	Description of decision (NOTE: This includes details of those items or parts of those items which will be considered in private and the reasons why their consideration will be in private) K = Key Decision P = Statutory Plan - part of budget and policy framework	Cabinet Member and relevant Scrutiny Policy and Development Committee	What documents will be considered by the decision maker?	Date agenda documents available	Who can I contact about this issue and request documents, subject to availability?
20 Mar 2013 Cabinet	Allocations Policy (K)	Cabinet Member for Homes and Neighbourhoods (Councillor Harry Harpham) Safer and Stronger Communities Scrutiny Committee	Report of the Executive Director, Communities.	12/3/13	Communities Sharon Schonborn Tel: 0114 2037613 sharon.schonborn@sheffield.gov.uk
20 Mar 2013 Cabinet	Revenue Budget and Capital Programme Monitoring 2012 - 13 (Month 9) (K)	Cabinet Member for Finance and Resources (Councillor Bryan Lodge) Overview and Scrutiny Management Committee	Report of the Executive Director, Resources.	12/3/13	Resources Allan Rainford Tel: 0114 2752596 allan.rainford@sheffield.gov.uk

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20 Mar 2013 Cabinet	Sheffield City Region Authority (NOTE: This item will also be considered by the City Council meeting on 3rd April, 2013) (K)	Leader of the Council (Councillor Julie Dore) Overview and Scrutiny Management Committee	Report of the Chief Executive.	12/3/13	Deputy Chief Executives Laurie Brennan Tel: 0114 2734755 laurie.brennan@sheffield.gov.uk
10 Apr 2013 Cabinet	Reducing Long Term Empty Properties :Repair and Purchase Scheme (K)	Cabinet Member for Homes and Neighbourhoods (Councillor Harry Harpham) Safer and Stronger Communities Scrutiny Committee	Report of the Executive Director, Place.	2/4/13	Place Christine Rose Tel: 0114 2734373 christine.rose@sheffield.gov.uk

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10 Apr 2013 Cabinet	An Economic Growth Strategy for Sheffield (K)	Cabinet Member for Business, Skills and Development (Councillor Leigh Bramall) Economic and Environmental Wellbeing Scrutiny Committee	Report of the Executive Director, Place.	2/4/13	Place Diana Buckley Tel: 0114 2232378 diana.buckley@sheffield.gov.uk
10 Apr 2013 Cabinet	The Future Delivery of Housing Repairs and Maintenance (K)	Cabinet Member for Homes and Neighbourhoods (Councillor Harry Harpham) Safer and Stronger Communities Scrutiny Committee	Report of the Executive Director, Communities.	12/3/13	Place Jed Turner Tel: 27 34066 jed.turner@sheffield.gov.uk

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10 Apr 2013 Cabinet	The Future of Stocksbrdge Leisure Centre (K)	Cabinet Member for Culture, Sport and Leisure (Councillor Isobel Bowler) Economic and Environmental Wellbeing Scrutiny Committee	Report of the Executive Director, Place.	12/3/13	Place David MacPherson Tel: 0114 2053149 david.macpherson@sheffield.gov.uk
10 Apr 2013 Cabinet	The Future use of the Don Valley Stadium and the re-opening of the Woodbourn Athletics Stadium (K)	Cabinet Member for Culture, Sport and Leisure (Councillor Isobel Bowler) Economic and Environmental Wellbeing Scrutiny Committee	Report of the Executive Director, Place.	2/4/13	Place David MacPherson Tel: 0114 2053149 david.macpherson@sheffield.gov.uk

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10 Apr 2013 Cabinet	Procurement Contract for the Corporate Statutory Servicing and Repairs Contract (K)	Cabinet Member for Finance and Resources (Councillor Bryan Lodge) Overview and Scrutiny Management Committee	Report of the Executive Director, Resources.	2/4/13	Resources Jed Turner Tel: 27 34066 jed.turner@sheffield.gov.uk
10 Apr 2013 Cabinet	Revenue Budget and Capital Programme Monitoring 2012/13 (Month 10) (K)	Cabinet Member for Finance and Resources (Councillor Bryan Lodge) Overview and Scrutiny Management Committee	Report of the Executive Director, Resources.	2/4/13	Resources Allan Rainford Tel: 0114 2752596 allan.rainford@sheffield.gov.uk

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22 May 2013 Cabinet	Revenue Budget and Capital Programme Monitoring 2012/13 (Month 11) (K)	Cabinet Member for Finance and Resources (Councillor Bryan Lodge) Overview and Scrutiny Management Committee	Report of the Executive Director, Resources.	14/5/13	Resources Allan Rainford Tel: 0114 2752596 allan.rainford@sheffield.gov.uk

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A key decision* is one that is either part of the budgetary/policy framework, sets or shapes a major strategy, results in income or expenditure of £500,000+, is a matter of major public concern or controversial by reason of representations made or likely affects two or more wards. The full definition of a key decision can be found in Part 2, Article 14 of the Council's Constitution which can be viewed on the Council's Website www.sheffield.gov.uk. Requests for copies or extracts from any of the publicly available documents or other documents relevant to the key decisions, or for details of the consultation process and how to make representations, can be made by ringing the contact officer or via the Committee Secretariat, Legal and Governance, Town Hall, Sheffield S1 2HH email to: committee@sheffield.gov.uk

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SHEFFIELD CITY COUNCIL

Quarterly Forward Plan of Executive Decisions (including Key Decisions) 3 April 2013 To 31 July 2013.

(NOTE: 1.This schedule provides, amongst other decisions, details of those Key Executive Decisions to be taken by the City Council in 28 days and beyond as required by Section 9 of The Local Authorities (Executive Arrangements) (Meetings and Access to Information) (England) Regulations 2012.

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- **Cabinet** - Councillors Julie Dore (Chair), Harry Harpham (Deputy Chair), Isobel Bowler, Leigh Bramall, Jackie Drayton, Mazher Iqbal, Mary Lea, Bryan Lodge and Jack Scott)
- **Cabinet Highways Committee** – Councillors Leigh Bramall (Chair), Harry Harpham, Bryan Lodge and Jack Scott (Substitute Members :- Councillors Isobel Bowler, Julie Dore, Jackie Drayton, Mazher Iqbal and Mary Lea.)
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11 Apr 2013 Leader of the Council	Council Tax Hardship Scheme (K)	Cabinet Member for Finance and Resources (Councillor Bryan Lodge) Overview and Scrutiny Management Committee	Report of the Executive Director, Resources	1/4/13	Resources Jon West Tel: 014 2037762 jon.west@sheffield.gov.uk
11 Apr 2013 Leader of the Council	Enhanced Home Support Procurement (K)	Cabinet Member for Health, Care and Independent Living (Councillor Mary Lea) Healthier Communities and Adult Social Care Scrutiny Committee	Report of the Executive Director, Communities.	2/4/13	Communities Barbara Carlisle Tel: 0114 2735439 barbara.carlisle@sheffield.gov.uk

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26 Mar 2013 Leader of the Council	Kids Can Do Project (K)	Cabinet Member for Children, Young People and Families (Councillor Jackie Drayton) Children, Young People and Family Support Scrutiny Committee	Report of the Executive Director, Children, Young People and Families.	18/3/13	Children, Young People and Families Sam Martin Tel: 0114 2296140 sam.martin@sheffield.gov.uk

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SHEFFIELD CITY COUNCIL

Quarterly Forward Plan of Executive Decisions (including Key Decisions) 3 April 2013 To 31 July 2013 Supplementary items.

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5 Apr 2013 Leader of the Council	Fairness Commission Implementation Budget (K)	Leader of the Council (Councillor Julie Dore) Overview and Scrutiny Management Committee	Report of the Chief Executive.	26/3/13	Chief Executive's Matthew Borland Tel: 0114 2734529 matthew.borland@sheffield.gov.uk

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10 Apr 2013 Cabinet	Enhanced Home Support Procurement (K)	Cabinet Member for Health, Care and Independent Living (Councillor Mary Lea) Healthier Communities and Adult Social Care Scrutiny Committee	Report of the Executive Director, Communities.	2/4/13	Communities Barbara Carlisle Tel: 0114 2735439 barbara.carlisle@sheffield.gov.uk
8 May 2013 Cabinet	Individual Service Fund Framework Agreement and Support Planning and Brokerage Framework Agreement (K)	Cabinet Member for Health, Care and Independent Living (Councillor Mary Lea) Healthier Communities and Adult Social Care Scrutiny Committee	Report of the Executive Director, Communities.	29/4/13	Communities Jeanette Thompson Tel: 0114 2735036 jeanette.thompson2@sheffield.gov.uk

Date decision is expected to be taken and who will take the decision?	Description of decision (NOTE: This includes details of those items or parts of those items which will be considered in private and the reasons why their consideration will be in private) K = Key Decision P = Statutory Plan - part of budget and policy framework	Cabinet Member and relevant Scrutiny Policy and Development Committee	What documents will be considered by the decision maker?	Date agenda documents available	Who can I contact about this issue and request documents, subject to availability?

A key decision* is one that is either part of the budgetary/policy framework, sets or shapes a major strategy, results in income or expenditure of £500,000+, is a matter of major public concern or controversial by reason of representations made or likely affects two or more wards. The full definition of a key decision can be found in Part 2, Article 13 of the Council's Constitution which can be viewed on the Council's Website www.sheffield.gov.uk. Requests for copies or extracts from any of the publicly available documents or other documents relevant to the key decisions, or for details of the consultation process and how to make representations, can be made by ringing the contact officer or via the Committee Secretariat, Legal and Governance, Town Hall, Sheffield S1 2HH email to: Committee@sheffield.gov.uk

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