

Climate Change, Economy and Development Transitional Committee

**Wednesday 10 November 2021 at 10.00
am**

Town Hall, Sheffield, S1 2HH

The Press and Public are Welcome to Attend

Membership

Councillor Mark Jones
Councillor Barbara Masters
Councillor Neale Gibson
Councillor Tim Huggan
Councillor Dianne Hurst
Councillor Douglas Johnson
Councillor Abtisam Mohamed
Councillor Chris Rosling-
Josephs
Councillor Martin Smith
Councillor Paul Turpin

PUBLIC ACCESS TO THE MEETING

A copy of the agenda and reports is available on the Council's website at www.sheffield.gov.uk . 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 Transitional Committee meetings and recording is allowed under the direction of the Chair. Please see the [website](#) or contact Democratic Services for further information regarding public questions and petitions and details of the Council's protocol on audio/visual recording and photography at council meetings.

PLEASE NOTE: Meetings of the Transitional Committee have to be held as physical meetings. If you would like to attend the meeting, you must register to attend by emailing committee@sheffield.gov.uk at least 2 clear days in advance of the date of the meeting. This is necessary to facilitate the management of attendance at the meeting to maintain social distancing. In order to ensure safe access and to protect all attendees, you will be asked to wear a face covering (unless you have an exemption) at all times when moving about within the venue.

It is also recommended that you undertake a Covid-19 Rapid Lateral Flow Test within two days of the meeting. You can order tests online to be delivered to your home address, or you can collect tests from a local pharmacy. Further details of these tests and how to obtain them can be accessed here - Order coronavirus (COVID-19) rapid lateral flow tests - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk). We are unable to guarantee entrance to observers, as priority will be given to registered speakers. Alternatively, you can observe the meeting remotely by clicking on the 'view the webcast' link provided on the meeting page of the website.

If you require any further information please contact John Turner email john.turner@sheffield.gov.uk.

**CLIMATE CHANGE, ECONOMY AND DEVELOPMENT TRANSITIONAL
COMMITTEE AGENDA
10 NOVEMBER 2021**

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** (Pages 5 - 8)
Members to declare any interests they have in the business to be considered at the meeting
- 5. Minutes of Previous Meeting** (Pages 9 - 16)
To approve the minutes of the meeting of the Committee held on 7th October, 2021
- 6. Draft 10-Point Plan for Climate Change Action** (Pages 17 - 46)
Report of the Executive Director, Place
- 7. Draft Work Programme 2021/22** (Pages 47 - 50)
Report of the Policy and Improvement Officer
- 8. Public Questions and Petitions**
To receive any questions or petitions from members of the public

NOTE: The next meeting of Climate Change, Economy and Development Transitional Committee will be held on Wednesday 8 December 2021 at 10.00 am

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ADVICE TO MEMBERS ON DECLARING INTERESTS AT MEETINGS

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.

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 (selflessness; integrity; objectivity; accountability; openness; honesty; and leadership).

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 DPIs 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.

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 Audit and Standards Committee in relation to a request for dispensation.

Further advice can be obtained from Gillian Duckworth, Director of Legal and Governance on 0114 2734018 or email gillian.duckworth@sheffield.gov.uk.

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Climate Change, Economy and Development Transitional Committee

Meeting held 7 October 2021

PRESENT: Councillors Mark Jones (Chair), Barbara Masters (Deputy Chair), Neale Gibson, Tim Huggan, Dianne Hurst, Douglas Johnson, Chris Rosling-Josephs, Martin Smith and Paul Turpin

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1. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

1.1 An apology for absence was received from Councillor Abtisam Mohamed.

2. EXCLUSION OF PUBLIC AND PRESS

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

3. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

3.1 There were no declarations of interest.

4. MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING

4.1 The minutes of the meeting of the Committee held on 7th July 2021 were approved as a correct record.

5. INTRODUCTION TO TRANSITIONAL COMMITTEES

5.1 The Committee received a report of the Policy and Improvement Officer (Alice Nicholson) on an introduction to Transitional Committees attaching, as an appendix, a paper setting out what the Committees were, how they could operate and their role and interaction with the public, Co-operative Executive, Local Area Committees and Scrutiny Committees.

5.2 The report indicated that the four Transitional Committees had been established by Full Council on 19th May 2021, on a politically proportionate basis, and included representation from Executive Members, to help the Council work within a system where all parties' views were taken into consideration when making decisions or setting policy, as the Council moved towards implementing a Committee system in May 2022.

5.3 **RESOLVED:** That the Committee:-

(a) notes the contents of the report now submitted; and

(b) requests that any papers/reports relating to the work of the Committee be

circulated to Members as early as possible to ensure they were fully briefed, and able to make informed comments at meetings.

6. OUR FUTURE APPROACH TO PRIORITY BUDGETING

- 6.1 Councillor Cate MacDonald (Executive Member for Finance and Resources), as an introduction, stated that the Council wished to work closely with the four Transitional Committees in connection with the budget-setting process, specifically seeking views from Members on the priorities for their respective Committees, both in terms of growth and savings.
- 6.2 Also in attendance for this item were Eugene Walker (Executive Director, Resources) and Laurie Brennan (Head of Policy and Partnerships).
- 6.3 Eugene Walker reported on the current budget position, indicating that the Council was facing an overspend of £40m, which represented a major challenge for the city. He referred to the budget pressures faced by the Council during the Covid-19 pandemic, and the assistance provided by the Government, which had enabled the Council to achieve a balanced budget in 2020/21. Mr Walker stated that main pressures facing the Council focussed on children's and adult social care, and that this represented a priority in terms of budget allocation.
- 6.4 Laurie Brennan reported on the Council's one-year plan, and referred to the importance of opening dialogue on the budget with the Transitional Committees in order to find out what their priorities were.
- 6.5 Members of the Committee raised questions, and the following responses were provided:-
- The Council had to take a much more strategic approach in terms of the budget-setting process, with the budget to be informed by policy priorities. Members of the four Transitional Committees would be asked for their views in terms of their respective priorities, and such views would help to inform the Co-operative Executive's decision on the Council's budget priorities for 2021/22. The work involved in terms of forwarding the Council's priorities to the Co-operative Executive would represent a significant task, and the consultation with the Transitional Committees provided an opportunity to broaden out that approach. The Council needed to look at how it could change things within its existing resources, how it could prioritise and deprioritise change activity to achieve its aims and look at specific projects which could attract external funding.
 - There would be officer resource to support the Transitional Committees and, as well as looking at priorities in terms of next year's budget, the Council was committed to the actions set out in the one-year plan, including the production of a Corporate Plan.
 - Loss of income for the Council had been a major issue during the pandemic, as it had been for all local authorities. The Council would, as always, look at new potential sources of income, although this would be difficult given the existing

legacy created by the pandemic. Recovery had now recommenced, but in a controlled manner, due to the fragility of individuals' and businesses' income.

- The drafting of the budget would involve the usual officer input and overview from Executive Members in terms of their respective portfolio areas. The new element of the process would involve the Transitional Committees, although it was not envisaged that the Committees would have a detailed input this year. The views of each of the Transitional Committees would be sought, specifically in terms of their priorities, and considered as part of the budget-setting process.
- The £40 million overspend was not growing, and the Council was looking at ways of mitigating such amount, but there was always the possibility of an increase, particularly with regard to adult and children's social care. There were concerns that if the overspend was carried over to 2022/23, this could create further pressures. The budget would continue to be monitored by the Overview and Scrutiny Management Committee
- The Council worked closely with other core cities, as well as with the Special Interest Group of Municipal Authorities (SIGOMA) and the Local Government Association (LGA) in connection with lobbying the Government for additional funding.
- The Council worked very closely with the Chamber of Commerce, and the Leader of the Council (Councillor Terry Fox) had met with the Chamber on a number of occasions in connection with support for businesses in the city. Such discussions would form part of the Council's formal budget-setting process. The Council's City Growth Team also undertook a lot of work in this regard. The Council also had wider discussions with the business community to look at how the city could tackle specific issues, such as poverty and climate change.
- The Council was always looking at spend to save initiatives, in partnership with other groups and organisations, including the NHS. There were specific discussions ongoing with regard to Children's Services where spending on preventative measures could often result in savings in the future, although these efforts had been hampered by the pandemic.

6.7 RESOLVED: That the Committee:-

- (a) notes the information now reported, together with the responses to the questions raised;
- (b) thanks Councillor Cate McDonald, Eugene Walker and Laurie Brennan for attending the meeting, and responding to the questions raised; and
- (c) requests that a briefing paper be circulated to members of the Committee on the impact on the Council of the Covid-19 pandemic resulting from the shortfall in Government funding, particularly with regard to social care.

7. CENTRAL AREA STRATEGY

7.1 The Committee received an update from Nalin Seneviratne (Director, City Centre Development) on the Central Area Strategy.

7.2 Also in attendance for this item was Councillor Abdul Khayum (Executive Advisor for City Futures, Development, Culture and Regeneration).

7.3 Members of the Committee raised questions, and the following responses were provided:-

- Whilst the city was currently suffering from a lack of office workers in the city centre, as a result of staff not returning to work after lockdown, there was still a demand from businesses for quality office space due to the good transport links and wider offer the city centre provided for their staff.
- Improving access to the city centre by public transport was a key aim for the Council, particularly with regard to sustainability and the green agenda.
- The Council was working on options with regard to the repurposing of the John Lewis building, which would form part of the engagement through the City Centre Plan. The future of the Debenhams building was not in the Council's control, but officers were currently in discussion with the lease owners, although there were no plans as regards its future at the present time.
- It was accepted that the timescale in terms of the completion of the City Centre Plan would include a three-week consultation, with the aim of delivering this in late November 2021, subject to approvals. However, it was recognised that this was challenging, and that the consultation may be delivered in early 2022 to enable overall delivery in line with the One Year Plan.
- The Council had a Transport Strategy, part of which included the Transforming Cities Fund and Connecting Sheffield Strategy. The City Centre Plan would make reference to the importance of connectivity and accessibility, and draw in the relevant elements of the Connecting Sheffield Strategy, as well as making reference to the wider Transport Strategy. The Head of Strategic Transport and Infrastructure (Tom Finnegan-Smith) was responsible for the Strategic Transport Plan for the city centre.
- The issues of accessibility, both into and out of, the city centre, needed to be addressed, and in terms of trying to encourage more people to live in the city centre, the various housing markets and demand from different demographic groups, and what incentivised them to live in the city centre, would be addressed in the Plan. Increased density of living in the city centre represented one of the most sustainable ways of any city to operate
- The Council was constantly trying to attract and support smaller, independent businesses in the city centre, as highlighted by the Heart of the City project. One specific project was Leah's Yard, where its success would be assessed not just through footfall figures, but also through social impact measures. A

further such scheme was the Cambridge Street Collective.

- Plans for high-rise buildings in the city have not materialised, with planning permission having recently been granted for a high-rise development on the site of the former Primark store in Castlegate, but such development had not progressed.
- It was accepted there was a need to activate public spaces in the city centre with temporary markets and other events on Fargate, using Future High Streets funding, and which would involve the provision of quality infrastructure in order to help activate this area.
- There was a need to create neighbourhoods within the city centre, with suitable, quality amenities, including green and open spaces.
- Arrangements would be made for a draft City Centre Plan to be circulated to Members of the Committee to enable them to have something to refer to when providing input to the Plan.
- There needs to be something in the City Centre Plan which would enable the progress in economic activity in the city centre to be measured, as opposed to simply using footfall figures. An example of such work had been undertaken on the Heart of the City project. The targets set out in the economic plan for that project were measured with some 4400 jobs secured to date out of a planned 7000 and economic activity delivered to date estimated at £0.97b out of a planned £3.15b to 2030.
- The City Centre Plan was all about addressing short, medium and long-term issues in the city centre. The short- term issues related to all the key sites, from Castlegate down to Moorfoot. Underpinning these was the key issue with regard to connectivity and accessibility within, and to and from, the city centre. The City Centre Development Team was fully engaged with the Council's Transport Team, and the current Transport Strategy and Connecting Sheffield Strategy were key to this work.
- The query as to whether any special planning policies could be implemented to protect existing come up and encourage new, independent businesses in the city centre, would be referred to the Head of Planning.
- The City Centre Plan covered everywhere within the Ring Road, as well as the Park Hill, Kelham Island and St Mary's Church areas. Officers would welcome the opportunity of looking at water transport as part of the plan.

7.4 RESOLVED: That the Committee:-

- (a) notes the information now reported on the updates on the Central Area Strategy;
- (b) thanks Councillor Abdul Khayum and Nalin Seneviratne for attending the meeting and responding to the questions raised; and

- (c) requests that the Director, City Centre Development, submits a report on the next stage of the Central Area Strategy to a future meeting of the Committee for comment.

8. PATHWAY TO NET ZERO - UPDATE ON THE 10-POINT PLAN

8.1 The Committee received a presentation from Councillor Douglas Johnson (Executive Member for Climate Change, Environment and Transport) on the Council's 10-point plan for climate action. Councillor Johnson referred to the story so far, what needed to change, the approach to the Plan, the six principles within the Plan, the Council's priorities for climate action and the timescales relating to the Plan.

8.2 Also in attendance for this item were Victoria Penman (Economic Policy Officer), Tom Finnegan-Smith (Head of Strategic Transport, Sustainability and Infrastructure) and Mark Whitworth (Sustainability and Climate Change Service Manager).

8.3 Members of the Committee raised questions, and the following responses were provided:-

- The areas shown on the slide 'What needs to change' represented those areas for which the Council had direct responsibility for, but within the wider principles, particularly with regards to collaboration, a major part of the Plan was how the Council worked and engaged with communities and businesses across the city.
- The Council needed to give serious consideration so the installation of solar panels in all newly built Council houses, particularly as such works represented only a modest increase in construction costs. This, however, was not happening at the present time. Similar consideration also needed to be given to the installation of ground or air source heat pumps in new buildings. Officers were currently talking to colleagues who in the Housing Service, who were looking at pilots regarding alternative technologies, such as heat pumps, and it was hoped that there would be some details surrounding this in the next version of the Plan, in November 2021. It was accepted that there was a need to accelerate this work, both within the Council and across the city as a whole.
- The Council needed to give consideration to its priorities with regard to land use, specifically regarding flood management. Consideration should be given to implementing a scheme, such as the one in Hebden Bridge, which represented an exemplar in terms of flood management. With regard to the use of land for flood water retention, the Council was currently considering a range of options, with a planned storage being one such option within the schemes being progressed as part of the flood management programme. Specific details would be drafted with regard to each of the proposed schemes, and engagement would be held on the specifics of each scheme.
- It was accepted that the Council should not be telling people what they should

be eating. The Plan was more about trying to influence or enable them in this regard, such as asking people to think about where the food they chose to eat had come from and encouraging them to grow their own food.

- It was accepted that it was more likely to be those people from the poorest communities who would struggle with the requirements in terms of achieving the net zero carbon targets. It was important to ensure that everyone had the same options and opportunities in terms of both keeping their homes warm and being able to take part in active travel. Every effort would be made to ensure that it was a just transition in order to make sure all Sheffield residents were fully engaged in the process, and that no one was disadvantaged by any of the proposed changes. The Council needed to fully understand all the equality implications of its various plans, strategies and projects it aimed to deliver as part of the Plan, and there were plans to undertake qualitative impact assessments where relevant. The work would also aim to address some of the inequalities faced by some people.
- Most of the engagement and consultation would be held at such time the delivery plans were being developed. There had been a considerable level of work leading up to the draft Plan, including discussions and events held with a number of relevant groups and organisations and key stakeholders, including the Climate Summit in March 2021, where views of attendees had been sought.
- Officers were in discussion with colleagues in the Planning Service with regard to bringing forward supplementary planning guidance, which related to some of the commitments set out in the Plan over the next 12 months.

8.4 RESOLVED: That the Committee:-

- (a) notes the information reported as part of the presentation, the additional information now reported and the responses to the questions raised;
- (b) thanks Councillor Douglas Johnson, Tom Finnegan- Smith, Mark Whitworth and Victoria Penman for attending the meeting and responding to the questions raised; and
- (c) requests that the revised 10-Point Plan, incorporating the amendments and suggestions made at this meeting, be submitted to the next meeting to be held on 10th November 2021, for further comment, prior to its submission to the Co- operative Executive.

9. WAYS OF WORKING AND WORK PLAN

- 9.1 The Committee received a report of the Policy and Improvement Officer (Alice Nicholson) on proposed ways of working for the Committee, and containing a draft Work Plan for the Committee for 2021/22.
- 9.2 The Chair made reference to the comments and suggestions made at this meeting as to how the Committee should work, and to the proposed topics for consideration,

as set out in the report, and which included Economic Recovery after the Covid-19 Pandemic, Ethical Procurement Strategy and the Local Plan.

9.3 RESOLVED: That the Committee:-

- (a) notes the contents of the report now submitted, together with the comments now made; and
- (b) requests that:
 - (i) arrangements be made for papers relating to items on future agendas be circulated to members at the earliest possible opportunity;
 - (ii) the Chair, in consultation with the Deputy Chair (Councillor Barbara Masters) report back on how the first meeting of the Committee had proceeded, and to report on any proposals in terms of the operation of future meetings, based on the comments and suggestions now made; and
 - (iii) the Policy and Improvement Officer, in consultation with the Chair and Deputy Chair of the Committee, makes arrangements for representatives of relevant key stakeholders to either attend future meetings or be kept up to date on the work of the Committee, in connection with those issues relevant to them.

10. DATE OF NEXT MEETING

- 10.1 It was noted that the next meeting of the Committee would be held on Thursday, 10th November 2021, at 10.00 am, in the Town Hall.



Report to Climate Change, Economy and Development Transitional Committee 10th November 2021

Report of: Head of Strategic Transport and Sustainability, Place Portfolio

Subject: Ten Point Plan

Author of Report: Victoria Penman

Introduction

Transitional Committee received a presentation on the proposed outline of the Ten Point Plan for Climate Action at the meeting on 7th October, at which it was agreed that a draft of the Plan would be brought to the committee for comment and input.

The draft plan attached lays a framework for the Council's approach to acting on climate change, along with committed high-level actions that are identified as priorities over the short term. These actions will form the basis of a programme of activity.

Response to suggestions from Transitional Committee on the outline proposals

The Committee had a broad ranging discussion, with a number of key themes being prominent, in particular:

- The importance of balancing emissions with social justice and equality. Working to ensure that those who are already disadvantaged are not further disadvantaged;
- the importance of people and behaviour change to reducing the city's emissions, but at the same time the council not mandating particular behaviours or actions;
- the importance of reducing reliance on vehicles as well as reducing the emissions of the vehicles that are driven;
- the potential for our natural environment to mitigate the impacts of climate change.

The draft Plan incorporates many of the suggestions provided. It is intentionally high level and some of the more specific intervention approaches will be included within delivery plans as they are developed.

Next steps

The One Year Plan committed to the publication of a plan for climate action in the Autumn. It is proposed that following consideration and input by the Transitional Committee at this November meeting, the final plan go to Cooperative Executive in December in order to allow focus to shift to the delivery of the plan, including accelerated efforts to engage with and support the city to act and to bring in increased investment to enable further action, as well as the development of more detailed sectoral delivery plans.

The Committee is being asked to:

- consider and provide comment on the draft plan
 - consider how it would propose to be involved in the further development and/or monitoring of the plan and subsequent activity
-

A 10 Point Plan for climate action

WORKING DRAFT

Sheffield City Council

2021-2023



A Sheffield for people and for the planet

HOLDING SPACE FOR INTRODUCTION



Forward

This plan lays out a framework for how the Council proposes to work with the city to address the shared challenge of the climate crisis. It is fundamentally a Council document, and it focuses on our approach to moving forward, but at the heart of it is the recognition that we can not do what is needed alone.

It might be helpful to lay out what the plan is and is not:

This plan is:

- A framework for how we will act in the short term as we increase our work with the city and with others.
- Built on the evidence that we currently have available to us. There are gaps in our understanding and more work will need to be undertaken over time.
- Integrated. It covers both direct and indirect carbon emissions as well as climate resilience.

This plan is not:

- Perfect. We are facing a climate emergency and this plan is a next step.
- Static. The field is fast changing – policy, finance, technology, the markets and public opinion are all changing, and our plans will need to adapt as the world around us changes. This means that we do not have all the answers now, and we will need to work with uncertainty.
- A fully costed delivery plan which details the exact route for the city to 2030. The plan commits to developing more detailed delivery plans that will involve people, businesses and organisations and will be consulted on. Even these delivery plans are unlikely to be fully costed at the start: the scale and pace of change means that we will need to think differently about our approach to strategy and action.
- A commitment by the Council to fund or deliver all the changes that need to take place to bring the city to net zero, or to expect the city to fund it all.

We are ambitious and committed to act, because it is the right thing for the people and future of the city, but we are clear that Sheffield City Council is not in a position to finance everything that is needed, does not have the powers that are needed and does not have the responsibility to do everything that is needed within the city.

We are clear that Government will need to play its part in enabling finance, empowering local authorities and intervening in markets that currently do not work as they need to meet this challenge. We will need Government to recognise and actively support the ambition and potential that cities have to move ahead of government timescales.

We will work with the South Yorkshire Mayoral Combined Authority, our fellow local authorities in Yorkshire and the Humber and other Core Cities to encourage ambitious and coordinated action at the right level and increase the potential for attracting the interest of investors.

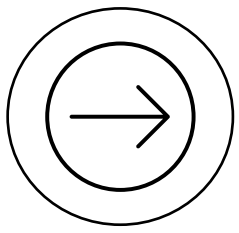
Ten areas for action

The framework includes 10 key commitments for action which we will focus on in the short term. Under each commitment there are a number of priority actions.

- Page 22
1. We will put climate at the centre of our decision-making
 2. We will be proactive in finding ways to resource the action that is needed
 3. We will take action to reduce carbon now
 4. We will work towards reducing Council emissions to net zero by 2030
 5. We will work to bring the city together to make the changes we need
 6. We will work with the city to develop delivery plans for the areas where change needs to happen
 7. We will work with and support people, businesses and organisations to take the action that is needed
 8. We will work to build the skills and economy we need for the future
 9. We will work to ensure we have the planning and infrastructure we need for the future
 10. We will prepare the city to adapt for a changing climate

Our principles for acting

<p>A just and fair transition</p> <p>We do not all contribute equally to climate change and we will not all be impacted equally by its effects. The action that we need to take will not always be easy and we will not let those least able to respond be left behind.</p> <p>We must do everything that we can to ensure that the actions that we take consider inequalities and have a positive rather than negative impact on those who are already disadvantaged.</p>	<p>Focused on impact</p> <p>The Council has a wide range of responsibilities and limited resources. We will need to be pragmatic and prioritise the actions that we take to maximise the value and impact that we can have.</p> <p>We will use evidence based interventions and focus our work on the areas where we can have the most impact.</p>	<p>Collaborative</p> <p>The city and its people are central to our success. We know that to succeed we have to bring the city with us, and that we cannot make the changes that are needed alone.</p> <p>We will work with the city's people and organisations, both to ensure that the action that we take is designed to maximise success and to enable others to act. We will also work with regional partners and government</p>	<p>Creating resilience</p> <p>Climate change and the changing economy will impact on all of us, from the weather we experience every day to the jobs that are available for us to work in.</p> <p>We will look to act in a way that reduces the impact of climate change and also increases our resilience and helps us to adapt and thrive in the circumstances that we find ourselves.</p>
<p>Positive benefits</p> <p>We will design interventions that allow us to have not only a significant positive impact on reducing our carbon emissions, but also have other positive impacts.</p> <p>This will require us to work across our organisation and with partners, to think strategically and long term. It may mean that action is sometimes slower but we will work to achieve a balance.</p>	<p>Long term</p> <p>The climate emergency can be hard to respond to because the payback from our actions is not always immediate, and there are crises that impact on us now.</p> <p>We will look to the long term where appropriate when we take our decisions, considering the future cost and implications of our decisions and take our role of stewardship seriously.</p>	<p>Innovative and creative</p> <p>We are faced with the most ambitious task of our lifetimes, with great uncertainty and with monumental challenges. The behaviours, organisations and technologies that we are used to are not designed for the future that we need to make.</p> <p>To succeed and to create opportunities to make our mark on the future, we will need to learn and experiment.</p>	<p>Nature focused</p> <p>We are not only in a climate emergency, but an ecological and nature crisis. The two crises are interrelated and the solutions for each can benefit the other. Nature is also vital for our wellbeing.</p> <p>We will seek to act in ways which maximise our emissions reductions and addresses the nature emergency and uses nature based solutions.</p>



The story so far

The action that we take must build on the progress that we have made already over the years. Whilst there is a long path ahead, we are not starting from a blank sheet. It is important to recognise what has already been achieved. Built environment, housing and infrastructure projects that cost many millions of pounds and include complex technical expertise and challenges, can often take years of planning and complex negotiations to deliver. Work being delivered today is usually the result of consistent effort. And Sheffield has a history of innovative and forward thinking work on environmental issues which stands us in good stead to scale up our ambition, from being the first city in the country to implement the Clean Air Act to our award-winning sustainable urban drainage scheme.

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The Green Commission brought together representatives and experts from organisations across the city, resulting in the Green City Strategy, and the Green City Partnership Board. Our story so far includes innovations such as:



District Heating Network

Sheffield was one of the first places in the UK to build a district heating network in the 1980s, and has supplied heat to over 2,800 homes and 140 public and private buildings. Its expansion will be a key part of our decarbonisation.



Ann's Grove Primary School

The environmentally innovative school commissioned in 2003 included insulation made of recycled denim and maximised the use of timber and natural light and ventilation.



Heart of the City

Ensuring viability of developments is an ongoing challenge in a city where prices of property and office space are relatively low in comparison with many places in the UK, but the Heart of the City development has high environmental standards and includes a landmark net zero ready office building.



Electric vans trials

Our hugely popular electric van trial scheme uses behavioural change insights to tackle one of the key barriers in switching to electric vehicles: uncertainty about new technologies and benefits.



Grey to Green

Our internationally acclaimed Grey to Green scheme, now on its third phase, has vastly improved the experience of walkers and cyclists, as well as businesses and residents in the areas around Kelham and Riverside and provides sustainable urban drainage as well as flood resistant planting for biodiversity.



Maximising the benefits for Sheffield

The challenge is huge, but there are also benefits and opportunities that will come from the action we take as we transition to a net zero council, economy and society. We will focus our efforts on those interventions that will improve our people's wellbeing, including through building an inclusive and sustainable economy.

Communities and neighbourhoods

- Projects that increase community pride, connection and wealth building.
- Supporting the creation, protection, enhancement and accessibility of sustainable green infrastructure to provide a natural environment for people to enjoy and contribute towards their health and wellbeing.
- High quality retrofit schemes that regenerate communities and improve wellbeing and sense of pride for residents.
- Neighbourhoods and communities which make it easier for people to walk and cycle, reducing crime and increasing a sense of community.

Education, health and care

- By decarbonising our transport and industry we can improve air quality and so improve health and reduce the number of deaths associated with poor air quality.
- Increased numbers of people to travel by walking and cycling (including increasing access to electric bikes to tackle our hills and make cycling an option for more people) increases fitness and health for our people.
- By acting we can reduce biodiversity loss and help mitigate the consequences of food shortages and the impacts this will have on our health and food security.
- By taking action to mitigate and adapt to climate change we will reduce the risk of harm to people e.g. from extreme weather such as flooding and heatwaves.

Economy and development

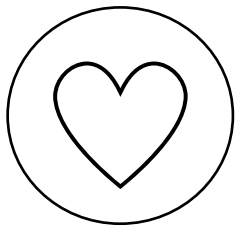
- By creating a more sustainable economy we will support our city and its businesses to thrive in the world that we find ourselves in. Sheffield changed the face of the world in the industrial revolution, and we can do that again, accelerating the business and economic opportunities that will arise from the move towards a low carbon future, including renewable energy, sustainable transport, smart technologies, research and development. Sheffield and the surrounding region are perfectly positioned to thrive, and to create thousands of new jobs. We must work together across the public and private sectors and across geographies to seize this opportunity.
- Businesses can often reduce costs by improving their energy efficiency, and by reducing the impacts of climate change, we can help minimise impacts on our local economy including reduced worker productivity or service demand.
- By supporting the valuable contribution that the natural environment makes we will help our local economy, particularly the rural, leisure and tourism sectors. We can protect the natural environment that is crucial to us as The Outdoor City.
- By making it easier for people to improve and futureproof their homes, we can help people to maintain or increase the value of their homes.
- Community energy creates the potential for community wealth building.

Our Council

- The actions that we take to reduce our climate emissions such as having safe warm and beautiful homes, can support us to achieve our other strategic outcomes.
- Investing in renewable energy and energy efficiency, particularly in combination with accessing government funding, can provide energy efficiency savings and revenue in the short and long term.

The Plan

A framework for climate action, and our next steps



1 We will put climate at the centre of our decision-making

Whilst there are clear actions and investments that we need to take to reduce our emissions and those of the city, the majority of our decisions and the money we spend has other aims and purposes. At the same time as delivering our statutory functions, delivering services for Sheffield and commissioning, we have the potential to impact on our carbon emissions and on nature and biodiversity, either positively or negatively.

Internally within the local authority we need to ensure that the funding that is available to us works as hard as it can to reduce our emissions as well as allowing us to continue to fulfil our statutory obligations by making sound and informed decisions and using priority-based budgeting. We will ensure that the money we spend on products and services has a positive impact by looking to make sustainable choices.

We will focus our effort where we can have the greatest impact, on our largest contracts where we have the potential to influence supply chains significantly, and on those with the highest carbon footprint.

We have already:

- Included climate impact questions in our decision-making paperwork and processes, including our Capital decision-making.
- Provided climate awareness training to over half our elected members (ranging between two hours and a full day of training).
- Trained the most senior levels of officers in climate awareness and action.

1. Investing in our climate education and training

- Training our remaining elected members in climate awareness, in particular ensuring that committee members have the appropriate climate training for their committee responsibilities.
- Developing and delivering a training programme for officers.

2. Making climate aware decisions

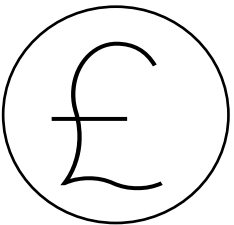
- Raise colleagues' awareness of climate issues so there is shared ownership of the challenge when commissioning or procuring goods, works and services.
- Ensure that new Governance arrangements incorporate climate effectively.
- Design and implement effective climate assessment tools and embed throughout decision making and scrutiny processes.

3. Making climate action everybody's business

- Include climate action in service planning.
- Monitor all services on the progress that they make.

4. Improving our data

- Understand where our data is lacking and take action to improve it.
- Report our Carbon Emissions as an organisation and a city annually.



2 We will be proactive in finding ways to resource the action that is needed

The full scale of up front investment that is needed to fund the transformation required across the city is vast and difficult to fully quantify, but well into the billions. It falls at a time when the local authority, business and individual households face unprecedented financial challenges.

A conservative cost estimate to decarbonise housing in the city alone is £2-£5bn, costs which would significantly increase rents for tenants, or council tax if the council were to finance this in its entirety. Current government funding and policy mandates high numbers of new homes, rather than retrofitting existing stock, which presents a significant challenge. The cost for decarbonising the Council's non-domestic buildings is estimated to be at least £19m. These investments will increase energy efficiency and generate some income over time (estimated cost savings of £5.1 by 2030), but we are clear that these are not costs that the council or city can currently afford at a time when we cannot afford to bring our buildings up to safe and lawful standards.

But the status quo is not an option. The world, country and the economy are changing, and Sheffield must change too. All cities and local authorities face similar challenges to resourcing this challenge, which is particularly acute for areas like Sheffield that are seeking to move ahead of the government's 2050 target. National change is required to provide financial models that make mass retrofit affordable for home and property owners and landlords, as well as public sector organisations.

The financial and behavioural legacy of Covid is uncertain but likely to be significant and ongoing, requiring additional investment to support public transport in particular due to the exacerbation of long term decline in patronage.

We know that the cost of inaction or delay is likely to exceed the cost of early action, but we need to be creative and innovative as a city to find the funds that are needed. We also need to ensure that the gap between what we need to do and what we can afford to do or are allowed to is brought to the attention of Government, and we are working to do this with other cities in the Core Cities group.

1. We will have projects ready for investment

- Identify funding, invest in feasibility studies and develop outline business cases so that we are ready to respond to funding opportunities as they arise.
- Work creatively to package up 'investible propositions' and partner with other places and cities to access investment from both public and private sector.

2. Prioritising climate action in our budgeting

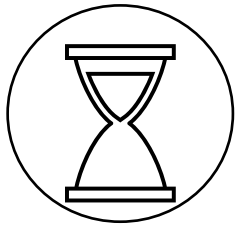
- Our budget setting process and Medium-Term Financial Strategy will take account of its climate impact (and consider appropriate mitigation measures).
- Work on our Investment Strategy will help us to prioritise and to identify funding and investment routes for our decarbonisation programme.

3. Apply for available government funding

- Continue to submit proposals to future funding rounds to support the decarbonisation of our fleet and estate, including Local Authority Delivery – Housing retrofit and Public Sector Decarbonisation Schemes.

4. Be creative and ambitious in our approach to investment

- Develop a robust understanding of innovative financing options, including exploring options for investors supportive of longer term returns on investment such as pension funds.
- Pilot multi-intervention, place-based Net Zero delivery models.
- Develop project proposals for national and regional funding opportunities which are aligned to our ambitions on climate change and to create a sustainable economy fit for the future.



3 We will take action to reduce carbon now

We need to plan for the future so that our decisions are strategic and allow us to maximise our carbon reduction, but are also taking action immediately and taking advantage of opportunities as they arise.

We have already shared that we are applying for government and regional funding opportunities as they arise, and turning these into action. We will, however, take a considered approach to applying for funds.

Some of the action that we are already taking across the Council that is reducing our carbon emissions immediately in our priority thematic areas includes:

Our homes and buildings

- We have bid this year for over £12m of funding to improve the energy efficiency of our homes and buildings, receiving almost £5m so far, with further decisions awaited.
- We are retrofitting approximately 800 homes through the government's Local Area Delivery fund and are bidding for future rounds of funding, delivering improvements to the homes of council tenants and people living on low incomes.
- We are carrying out work which will allow more private sector home owners, particularly those on low incomes, to benefit from ECO funding provided by private sector energy providers.
- We have secured funding for roofing works on 20 high rise buildings, which will include solar PV installation and battery storage to ensure generated power can meet periods of highest demand.
- We are delivering energy improvements to several Council non-domestic buildings over 2021/22.

The way we travel

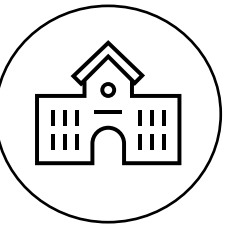
- We have agreed a Clean Air Zone which will lever in investment for decarbonisation of affected vehicles.
- We have installed 20 rapid charge electric vehicle charging points in the past year, with a further 7 forthcoming imminently.
- We are running electric van and taxi trials to allow businesses, organisations and taxi drivers to trial electric vehicles risk free.
- We are consulting on three Active Travel Fund projects to improve cycling routes and reduce traffic in local neighbourhoods by 2022 and delivering a city centre bike hub.
- We are providing a salary sacrifice scheme for employee electric vehicles and will proactively promote this and the bike and ebike salary sacrifice schemes.
- To decarbonise the council's travel, we have invested in 62 electric and ultra low emission vehicles, and are in the middle of a six year vehicle replacement strategy initially aimed at clean air compliance and prioritising electric vehicles. This will be reviewed annually.

Nature based solutions and the nature emergency

- We will continue to manage our trees and woodlands to protect the 22kt CO₂ per year carbon sequestration they provide.
- We have increased the amount of land that is managed naturalistically, and are increasing this further.
- We are committed to planting 100,000 trees on our land over the next ten years, and are on target to plant almost 14,000 trees this year with schools and community groups.

Skills and economy for the future

- We are delivering a £2.3m project to support SMEs across South Yorkshire to audit their energy efficiency and provide grants to reduce their emissions, saving approximately 830 tonnes of CO₂.



4 We will work towards reducing Council emissions to net zero by 2030

As a Council, we have made great progress in recent years with the condition and energy efficiency of our homes. A high proportion of our Council homes are already at EPC C (which is the usual level at which government funding for energy interventions currently stops). But we know this will not be enough to deliver the emissions reductions we need, or to protect our tenants from increasing fuel bills or the changing climate.

We have already outlined the condition and financial challenge posed by our estate, and those present a huge challenge to our ambitions.

We are one of the largest employers in the city, with over 8,400 employees. We have approximately 1,145 vehicles in our fleet, including those operated by our two principal contractors, Amey and Veolia. An employee survey in 2019 found that 29% of employees reported using their own vehicles as part of their job and an additional 32.4% use their car to travel to and from work.

As a large, committed, organisation, we have the potential to make a significant dent in the city's emissions, to inspire others to act and to stimulate demand, and so increase skills and capacity in local markets.

We will develop comprehensive routemaps to support our ambition to decarbonise the local authority by 2030 and will actively seek out funding, and will prioritise the following actions:

1. Decarbonising our homes

- We have commissioned work to identify technical solutions for decarbonising our housing stock.
- Further decarbonise our housing stock, through building fabric improvements, removing fossil fuels by connecting to district heating schemes where possible or switching to heat pumps and installing rooftop solar PV.

2. Using our land and assets to further our ambitions

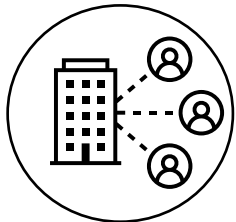
- Agree a Corporate Asset Management Plan and Strategic Land and Asset Plan and rationalise the Council's estate to enable investment. This includes how best to dispose of buildings which are in the worst condition.
- Continue to identify our worst energy performing buildings and prioritise those for future energy efficiency and low carbon initiatives as funding becomes available, including seeking alternative financing arrangements where existing funding streams are not sufficient.
- Work with Local Area Committees to review mowing and hedge cutting regimes, seeking opportunities to increase biodiversity and potentially reduce emissions.
- Assess the potential to increase the number of trees planted on council land.
- Identify opportunities for solar PV retrofit on our buildings and homes and renewable energy generation and storage on our land.
- Extend the district heat networks to provide heat to council buildings and homes.

3. Decarbonising our fleet

- Reduce fleet mileage through driver behaviour training, optimising route planning and journey consolidation.
- Switch cars and vans to electric vehicles through fleet replacement programmes.

4. Our role as an employer

- We will work to ensure that our electric vehicle salary sacrifice scheme is coordinated with other interventions to maximise its impact.
- We will understand the skills needed for our organisation.



5 We will work to bring the city together to make the changes we need

As a city, we have people and organisations with a wealth of skills, knowledge, experience and passion for acting on climate change, as well as many people and businesses who want to act but may not have the skills or confidence. As a city council too, we have a lot to learn and a long way to go to achieve our ambitions.

There is so much to be done for Sheffield to transition to a thriving and net zero city, that the Council cannot do all that needs to be done. We hope that not only will people and businesses act to reduce their own emissions, but that we can come together as a city to help and support each other to do more than each of us could alone.

We have already held an initial climate summit in March 2021 attended by over 200 people whose input has informed this plan, and worked with the Green City Partnership Board to develop the draft Local Plan and inform other policy. We now want to involve more people and our organisations as we develop our delivery plans and interventions, and to enable, support and celebrate others to act together.

1. Create a panel of advisors to help us develop our plans and interventions

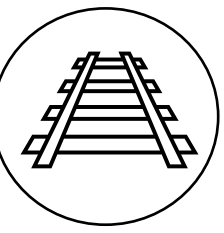
- Set up a panel of independent experts to give professionals, researchers and people and businesses who are already leading the way in reducing their emissions the opportunity to help us to develop policy and interventions that work for Sheffield and for the planet.

2. Encourage action and collaboration to allow action at scale

- Support children and young people to be part of developing our plans and taking action through our youth engagement and voice services.
- Work with our businesses and organisations to develop and deliver action and innovation through a partnership approach to working that is focused on action, working with existing networks and supporting the creation of new partnerships.
- Hold at least an annual event bringing people and organisations together to monitor our progress as a City and identify new action.

3. Create ways for people and businesses to invest in our future and create community wealth

- Explore the potential for crowdsourcing of projects and increase the amount of community owned energy generated in the city.



6 We will work with the city to develop delivery plans for the areas where change needs to happen

We need to take action now, but we also need ambitious, longer term plans. We will develop iterative, agile plans over the next 18 months, working across the Council and with organisations and individuals across the city to develop plans that will build on the Pathways to Decarbonisation work and identify the ways forward.

Given current resource and demand, developing plans for all areas at the same time will result in slower action across the board. We will initially prioritise the sectors where Council action can lead to the biggest impact and delay will be most detrimental due to locked in emissions or accessing funding.

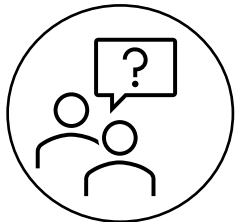
- Decarbonising the council's fleet and estate.
- Domestic retrofit, buildings.
- How we travel, including decarbonising our vehicles and increasing the use of public and active travel.
- Decarbonising our businesses.
- Energy generation, storage and network capacity.

The way that we use our land, including carbon sequestration and nature based solutions to our changing climate is important, particularly given our proud status as The Outdoor City. Our Local Nature Recovery Strategy and response to the biological and nature emergency will incorporate our approach to using our land for carbon sequestration.

We have a section in this plan which identifies some of our next steps on creating skills and economy for the future. This is a key challenge for Sheffield and the South Yorkshire region, and for the country as a whole. We will need to work closely with national government, the South Yorkshire Mayoral Combined Authority and with local partners to ensure that the county is positioned to gain the skills that are needed.

Remaining areas of emissions, where the Council has less influence, where there are existing actors in the Council leading in the field or where national policy direction means that acting sooner would reduce access to much needed and imminent funding, will be given greater focus once earlier plans are developed and action is underway. This includes delivery plans on what we eat, buy and throw away.

This does not mean that we will disengage on other topics: work that is already taking place will continue where it is a priority for portfolios, we will provide information on action that can be taken by individuals and organisations, continue to seize funding opportunities as they arise and where resources allow, and encourage and provide support to external organisations acting to achieve change.



7 We will work with and support people, businesses and organisations to take the action that is needed

This plan focuses on the actions that the Council will take, but if the emissions of the city are to reduce, people and businesses will need to act as well. We know from our climate summit and from conversations with people, businesses and other organisations working on climate change that people and businesses in Sheffield have different understandings of climate change. Whilst most people are increasingly concerned about climate change and want to act, they often don't know how or are concerned about the implications or costs of the changes that need to be made.

We need to work with our people and communities so that they understand what can and needs to be done. We need to understand their concerns and the barriers to them acting, so that the action we take makes it as easy as possible for people and businesses to do the right thing.

We will learn from our public health success in working and communicating with communities during Covid, and use the networks and techniques that we have developed to reach people in their communities.

The transition to a net zero carbon city needs to be a just transition. It is important that the people who are least well off, and who already contribute least to our emissions, can make the changes to their homes and transport that will both reduce their emissions and improve their health and wellbeing. At the same time, we need to enable and encourage those people who are most able to make changes to their homes and lifestyles to make those changes.

Businesses contribute around a third of the city's direct emissions, and access to finance and consumer demand is increasingly dependent on businesses improving their sustainability. Reducing energy consumption and waste also often reduces costs for businesses.

Our delivery plans will all include actions to support and enable people and businesses to take the action that is needed, but whilst these are being developed, we commit to delivering the following actions:

1. Understanding the motivations and barriers facing people and businesses

- We will work with Local Area Committees, people and businesses and use the information that we gather to inform and shape our services and interventions.

2. Providing information and inspiration

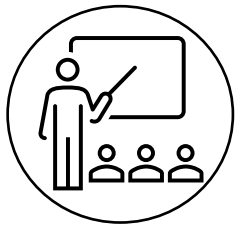
- We will improve the information and signposting that we make available to people and businesses to information through our website, social media and services.
- We will showcase the progress that businesses and individuals are already making to inspire action.
- We will provide business advisers and other key officers with relevant climate awareness training.

3. Maximising the funding available to businesses and individuals in the city

- We will lever in funding to support projects, such as the £2.3m ERDF Low Carbon Business Support project which provides free audits and grants for SMEs across South Yorkshire and the £3m Local Area Delivery Funding which allows us to directly deliver energy improvements to the housing of people on low incomes.
- We will publicise government and other funding opportunities to maximise take-up.

4. Finding ways to make it easier for people to take the action that is needed

- We will continue to deliver our highly successful electric van trial, roll out an electric taxi trial and explore the potential for other similar interventions that reduce risk and increase confidence to act.
- We will explore options to fast track planning applications for developments with the highest energy efficiency standards and other incentives to make it easier to do the right thing.



8 We will work to build the skills and economy we need for the future

The transition to a net zero future provides an opportunity for us to create an economy which is fairer and more sustainable. We already have a high level of “green jobs” in the city, and innovative businesses at the leading edge of the technology needed to create a sustainable economy for Britain, and this presents an opportunity.

It also presents us with a challenge to plan ahead, and to work with schools, employers and skills providers so that our businesses and people can adapt and thrive in a fast-changing world where some jobs and business models and processes will become obsolete within the next decade, whilst others will increase in demand.

It is crucial that young people have the skills and education that they need both to be citizens of the future and that careers advice and guidance and curricula take into account the changing world and economy.

At the same time, we also need our local businesses, industry and workforce to have the skills and capacity required for the scale and pace of change needed for us to decarbonise our homes and buildings, and our transport systems.

We need the work that is carried out to be of a high quality and using the most modern methods, materials and techniques to the standard that we need to prevent problems or the need for further work and cost further down the line.

Skills funding and the apprenticeship system is not currently designed in a way that encourages skills providers or employers to invest in skills that will be needed at scale in the near future rather than for getting people into work now. Giving employers and skills providers the reassurance that demand is not only coming but already here, stimulating demand further and matching it with growing capacity in skills and supply chains will be an ongoing challenge.

1. Stimulating and celebrating Sheffield’s low carbon economy

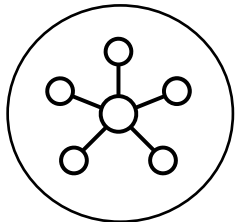
- Ensure that we understand the potential for green job creation and jobs at risk in Sheffield, as well as the skills gap in provision of carbon reduction products and services in the City.
- Increase awareness of the increasingly high levels of demand for retrofit services to increase interest in skills development and provision, as well as further stimulating demand.

2. Building skills to deliver the transition

- Work with the South Yorkshire Mayoral Combined Authority, businesses and industry to increase the provision of low carbon skills.
- Explore how we can work with the existing green sector and training providers to increase and expand relevant skills.
- Use our procurement of carbon reduction and wider activity to support the development of low carbon skills and economy locally.

3. Educating children, young people and communities

- The Education Service are working with Learn Sheffield, schools and other private and community sector partners to develop an offer for young people’s climate education.



9 We will work to ensure we have the planning and infrastructure we need for the future

The infrastructure that underpins how our city works will be vital to our success, from the layout of roads and cycle paths and the capability of our electrical infrastructure, to the way we design our city, and including the digital infrastructure that will allow many people to work remotely and travel less.

Sheffield is at a pivotal point as we develop our new local plan which will be central to planning policy for 20 years once it comes into force. It is crucial to make the plan as ambitious as it can be, and that it is futureproofed.

Sheffield introduced one of the first district energy networks in the country over 25 years ago, fuelled by the city's residual waste. More recently, district heating is increasingly recognised as having the potential to play a large part in the decarbonisation of the city's heating, and there is the potential to explore new and innovative ways to source its energy, its expansion to serve an increased number of both residential and commercial properties, and work is underway to explore options for investment to secure its future.

As heating and transport is increasingly electrified, and increasing levels of renewable energy are fed into the grid, the electrical infrastructure which we take for granted will have to cope with levels and variability of demand and supply that it was not designed to manage. The electricity grid system in Sheffield, as elsewhere, will need to be fit for the future and we have a role to work with Northern Power Grid to influence this.

1. Using the planning system to support our ambitions

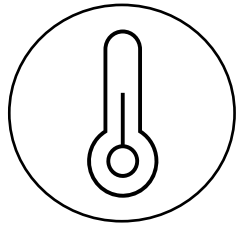
- Develop a new Local Plan that is future-proofed and supports our ambitions to transition to a zero carbon economy by 2030.
- Explore what sustainable neighbourhoods might look like.
- Develop and apply interim revised supplementary planning guidance on renewable and low carbon energy to apply before the Local Plan is adopted.
- Explore the potential for a compulsory carbon offsetting scheme in circumstances when on site abatement is not possible.

2. Ensuring our energy infrastructure is fit for purpose

- Work with partners to explore opportunities for the expansion and decarbonisation of existing heat networks, including through the identification of heat network zones.
- Continue work to explore options for investment in the District Energy Network.
- Continue to work with Northern Power Grid to ensure that Sheffield's electricity infrastructure is capable of supporting our net zero goals and to ensure that investment is made to enable this.
- Work with Cadent to explore opportunities to decarbonise the gas grid.

3. Investing in our transport infrastructure

- We are delivering a £50+ million programme of active travel and public transport improvements across the city through our Transforming Cities Funding, to enable people to get around the city using low carbon, sustainable and inclusive ways of travelling.



10 We will prepare the city to adapt for a changing climate

We know that even our best efforts in Sheffield and globally can only limit climate change. Whilst every fraction of a degree temperature increase that can be avoided matters, we also need to prepare our city for a changing climate. Increasing extreme weather events will become increasingly common, particularly flooding, extreme heat and wild fire. These will impact on people's health and wellbeing and way of life, on service demands and on our economy.

We will need to have a full understanding of which areas are at risk so that we can plan appropriately. Buildings for the future will need to increasingly incorporate features such as green walls, green roofs and, in flood prone areas, buildings that are raised off the ground to withstand flooding. We already have examples of all these interventions, and Sheffield has been at the forefront of green roof development in the UK.

Through the City's Flood Programme we have invested more than £25m in flood risk reduction since the devastating floods of 2007 directly protecting over 500 businesses and approx. 350 homes. £15m of schemes are now in delivery and development to protect a further 100 homes and over 150 more businesses. Between now and 2027 more than £50m of further investment is planned across the Sheaf, Porter and Blackburn Brook to protect 750 homes and over 500 businesses.

We already focus a lot of our resilience work on nature-based solutions to flood prevention, including our internationally acclaimed Grey to Green programme of Sustainable Urban Drainage interventions, moorland restoration and natural flood management. We are looking at ways of working with partners and landowners to expand this work using learning from current projects such as our trial of natural flood management approaches in the Limb Brook Valley with Sheffield and Rotherham Wildlife.

1. Develop our understanding of the impacts of climate change on our city, and on the people who live and work here.

- Commission work to increase our understanding of the impact of climate change on Sheffield's residents in the coming years.

2. Create a resilience plan for the city

- Work with city partners to develop a plan setting out how we can work together to thrive in a changing climate. This will include forward planning, preparing our people and businesses and emergency planning.

3. Future-proofing our city

- Use the opportunity of the development of the Local Plan to futureproof our planning framework.
- Invest in flood risk reduction measures to better protect existing property and infrastructure and to enable resilient investment.
- Identify and look for funding to deliver interventions to mitigate the impacts of climate change.

4. Supporting our people and businesses to adapt

- Our Flood Programme includes providing flood resilience guidance for people and businesses.



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WORKING DRAFT

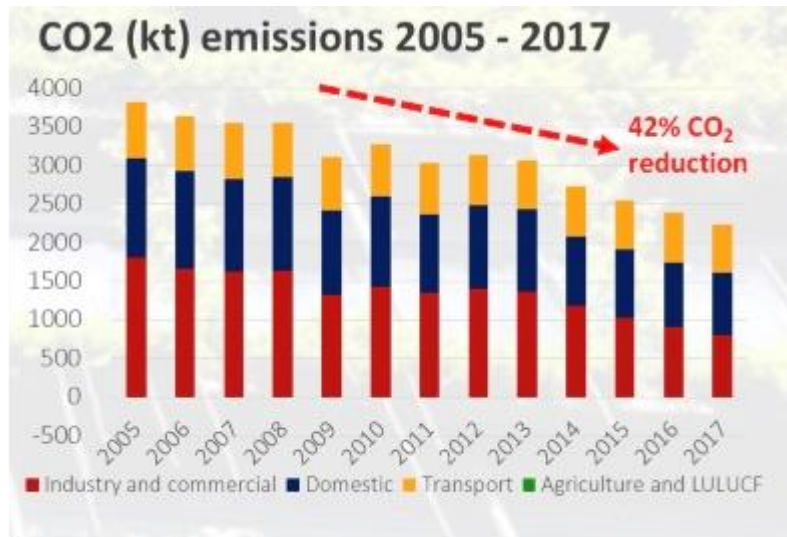
10 Point Plan for climate action

A summary of our evidenced ambition



The impact of our city on the climate

The Pathways to Decarbonisation report, commissioned in 2020, gives us a detailed understanding of Sheffield's greenhouse gas emissions. The report means that we fully understand where our emissions come from and how they have changed since 2005.

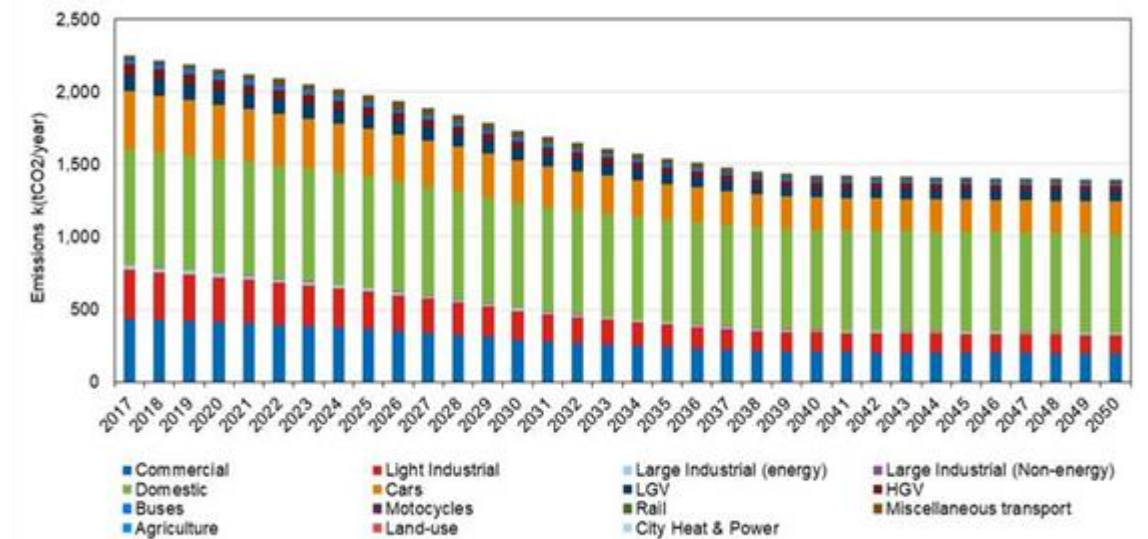


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It can be seen here that there has been a 42% reduction in carbon emissions since 2005 across the key emissions sectors of industry and commercial, domestic, transport and agriculture and Land Use Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF). Much of the reduction in Sheffield and elsewhere is the result of electricity decarbonising, changes of fuel industry, improvements in technology and energy efficiency of appliances and machinery. Emissions from our transport remain little changed from 2005. This is the case in most cities across the country.

In practical terms, this means that whilst there has been progress, and some of this has been the result of local action, the vast majority of the “easy” reductions have already been achieved.

Our analysis also shows us what our emissions might look like if we implement all current national and local policy changes.



It is clear here that, based on the current situation, our city's emissions would still not even be halved by 2050. Business and industry reduce significantly over time, although still nowhere near enough, but the emissions produced by our homes and by transport change relatively little (despite the forecast including any new homes being built to the planned Future Homes Standard and the proposed ban on new diesel and petrol vehicles).

Our focus as a city needs to be particularly on reducing emissions from our homes, from the way we travel, from our business and commercial sectors and from our land



The impact of our city on the climate

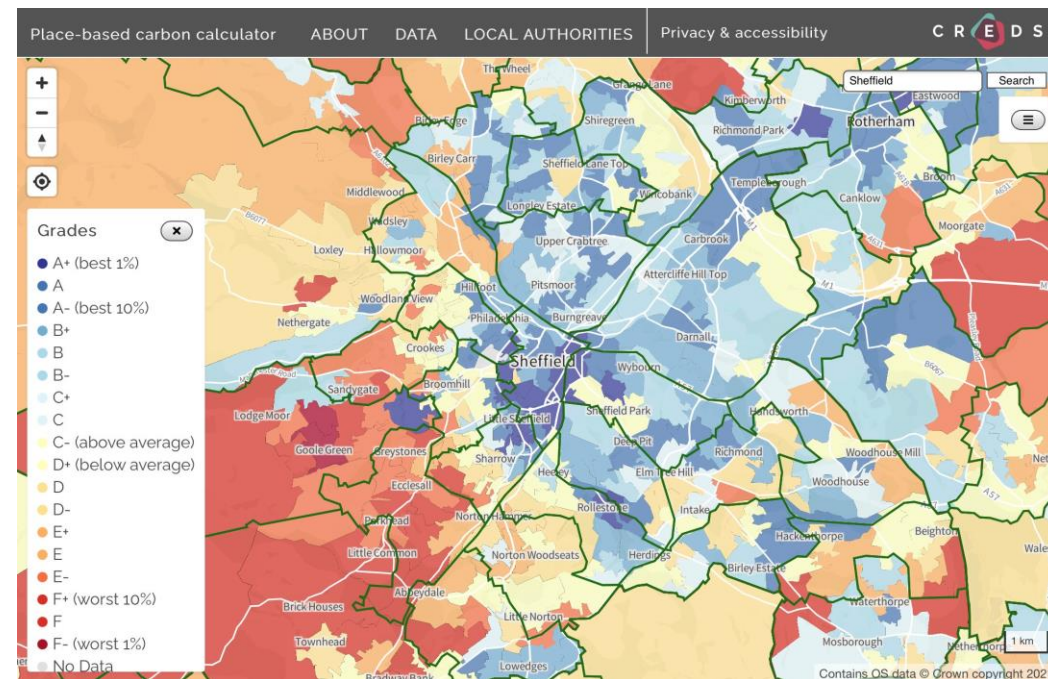
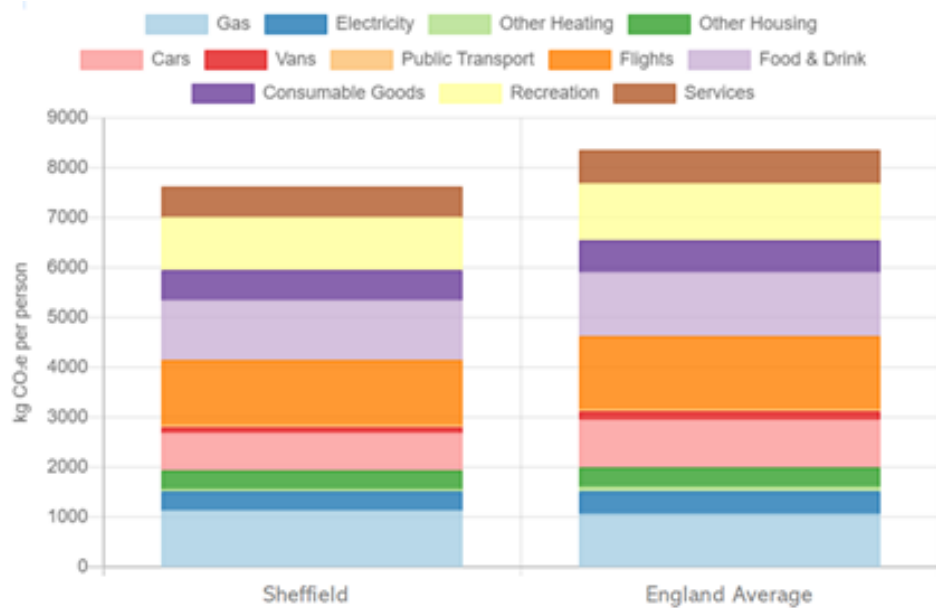
The Pathways to Decarbonisation work covers what is known as Scope 1 and 2 emissions, which are the emissions related to the energy that we generate or use directly, but doesn't include what are called Scope 3 emissions which include the emissions generated from the things we consume, the waste we generate and non-local travel including flights. Researchers at the Centre for Research into Energy Demand Solutions (CREDS) have developed a [place based carbon calculator](#) which gives a total carbon footprint for local authorities and political wards, including some of these aspects and we can see a more rounded picture of Sheffield's carbon footprint through this.

The council has less direct influence in addressing these emissions, but we take very seriously our role to communicate, convene and support individuals and businesses to act.

Using this analysis, we can also see that the emissions that we produce are not spread equally across the city. There is a clear and direct correlation between carbon emissions and affluence and disposable income, and particularly how that disposable income is spent. Someone who flies regularly and drives a large diesel or petrol fuelled vehicle and lives in a large and uninsulated house will produce many more carbon emissions than someone who lives in a small home, travels largely by bus, walking or cycling and takes holidays in the UK or travelling by train.

Our role as a council is to reduce our own emissions and to do what we can to enable change across the city. This includes providing information and making the actions that will benefit our city easier to make. Beyond this, each of us as individuals has our own choices to make about how we act.

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The impact of the climate crisis on Sheffield

From Covid to the climate crisis

We have experienced, and are still experiencing, what the impact of a global crisis can do to our city. Covid 19 has been a very acute crisis which came seemingly out of the blue to many of us, but has been a present danger to our public health teams, and something that we prepared for. This preparation has been vital to enable us to react quickly, and we have pulled together as a council and as a city to minimise the impact. This has meant acting swiftly to make previously unimaginable changes, working in different ways and building new relationships. These responses will help us to conquer the next battle that we face.

The climate crisis can feel more distant, but its impact is predicted to outweigh that of covid. It is a gradual crisis, which makes it harder to recognise, accept and respond to. This means it would be easy to wait until it is too late to act. **We need to act now to help keep climate changes to a minimum, as well as to adapt to the inevitable changes.**

The UK, and the rest of the world, is currently not on target to keep the temperature change to 1.5°C. We need to do our part to minimise the increase. However, Sheffield will still experience increasing impacts of climate change.

The changes in climate will have impacts across many aspects of our lives in Sheffield including:

- Wetter winters and more intense rainfall events throughout the year may result in higher risks of flooding. This may result in a high amount of surface water, exceeding the capacity of drainage systems, and leading to more frequent and severe localised flash flooding
- Warmer and drier summers may affect quantity and quality of food and water supply, as well as damage to buildings and infrastructure

- Changing climate will hugely impact the natural ecosystems and biodiversity.
- Energy demand is set to increase with population rise, therefore as fossil fuels are a finite resource, they will slowly become diminished, unless we see a drastic shift to renewable energy and increased energy efficiency. This is likely to create price increases.

These changes have will impacts for people and businesses including:

- An increase in heat related illnesses and reduced wellbeing during extreme weather, as well as loss of life,
- Increased costs for food, utilities and other goods and services, including increases in insurance premiums and from damage to homes and property,
- Costs to business of disruption in trading, lower worker productivity and reduced customer numbers during extreme weather periods.
- As with Covid 19, those already living in poverty or in deprived communities will be most affected.

These impacts will be very significant for the city. Residents, communities and businesses will need to adapt and respond to a changing climate. However, many of the actions that we take to reduce our emissions will also have the benefit of mitigating the impacts:

- Ensuring our buildings are well insulated will protect people from increases in summer heat
- Generating our own renewable energy can protect us from energy shortages and increases in energy costs,
- Reducing petrol and diesel fuelled vehicles will improve air quality and make breathing easier, particularly in hot conditions; and
- Growing more of our own food locally and sustainably will protect us from shortages and price increases.



The way we travel

Where we are now

In 2017 the emissions from the transport sector contributed 642 ktCO₂ to our city's emissions – 26% . Almost two-thirds of these emissions are from cars and over a quarter from light and heavy goods vehicles (LGVs and HGVs). 60% of people journeys are made by car, and around 40% of our car trips are less than 1km in distance (a 10 to 12 minute walk). Long term public transport decline has been exacerbated by Covid.

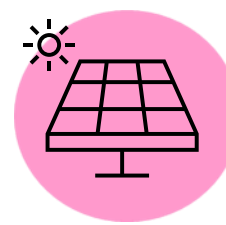
In 2019, 98% of the vehicles in the city were either diesel or petrol, with the vast majority of these being diesel. Around 2% of our vehicles are electric, with none of our buses being electric, and 75 public electric vehicle (EV) chargers exist around the city.

The way we travel does not just contribute to our carbon emissions. Air pollution contributes to 500 deaths a year causing strokes, lung cancer and cardiovascular disease. The biggest cause of pollution is transport, especially diesel vehicles.

What needs to change

Our analysis shows that:

- Car use needs to reduce by 66% by 2030.
- We need to use our planning powers and have both physical and digital infrastructure and inclusion levels that create a city which reduces reliance on cars and on travel. Sheffield should aim to have 80% of journeys made by public transport, cycling and walking by 2030.
- All vehicles will need to be decarbonised, switching to electric or hydrogen.
- We need to consolidate freight to reduce the journeys making deliveries.
- Working with partners, particularly the South Yorkshire MCA will be crucial.



Energy generation and storage

Where we are now

Sheffield generates more renewable energy than other comparable cities, but has relatively low levels of solar, wind and hydroelectricity.

Approximately 151GWh of energy is currently generated from the city's biomass and energy from waste heating schemes (Sheffield's waste incinerator), an estimated 21GWh is generation from, largely solar installations by homes and businesses.

Our universities are at the forefront of renewable energy technology, and their progress means that even without subsidies, payback times for renewable energy are dropping.

What needs to change

Our analysis shows that:

- Fossil fuel heating systems will need to be replaced, either through connecting to low carbon heat networks or installing individual heat pumps
- Approximately 23,000 buildings should be connected to new heat networks
- Although hydrogen may play a significant role in heat decarbonisation, it is unlikely to be a viable wide-spread option before the 2030 target
- There is the potential to generate 518GWh of solar energy across 53,000 buildings, with a further 10% of domestic properties will be suitable for producing heat from solar power, generating around 39GWh of energy.
- Land in the city could generate over 750GWh of energy.

Increasing renewable energy, particularly community owned energy generation, can reduce fuel bills and keep money in the local economy.



Our Council

Where we are now

Sheffield City Council produces approximately 7% of the city's emissions, the large majority (almost 90%) of which come from our 38,000 homes (we own around 16% of the total number of homes in the city). We own over 4,000 land and property assets including our operational buildings, but also community buildings, industrial and retail units, agricultural land, allotments, and development sites, and in total own 5% of the land in the city. Many of our non-domestic buildings are not only inefficient in energy, but in a poor state of repair, and the maintenance and improvements bill already far outstrips the funding we have available. Improving the energy of our homes and buildings will be one of the biggest challenges that we face.

Around 3% of our annual emissions come from our own vehicles, with significant additional emissions coming from the vehicles that are owned by employees and driven during their work. Our current fleet replacement strategy aims to replace vehicles with electric or hydrogen where possible.

Our street lighting makes up around 3% of our emissions. As we have rolled out LED lighting, this is relatively low emission compared with much street lighting around the country.

What needs to change

Our analysis shows that:

- Our buildings will need to be upgraded with high standards of insulation, low energy and electrical appliances and heat pumps and heating and smart heating controls.
- We will need to replace our fleet with electric or hydrogen fuelled vehicles and reduce mileage
- We will need to increase our renewable energy generation
- We will need to increase the amount of trees and naturalistic management on our land



Our homes

Where we are now

Our city's homes are responsible for 33% of the city's direct and indirect carbon emissions. As a city, our homes are not energy efficient or fit for the climate that we will face in the coming years. In 2019 17.5% of our people were living in fuel poverty, and fuel prices are rising, and national research has shown that 20% of people living in rented homes experience negative physical and mental health due to cold and damp homes. 61% of the homes in the city are currently below EPC C.

Homes at levels F and G can currently not be legally rented out, with proposals from Government to increase this to EPC level C by the middle of the decade. Gas boilers are being phased out nationally, and gas prices are likely to increase further as more homes switch to electric.

What needs to change

Our analysis shows that:

- All new homes should be built to a zero carbon standard.
- All existing homes should be upgraded to as high a level as possible. This means that around 230,000 homes in the city will need upgrading with high standards of insulation, low energy and electrical appliances (including cookers) and heating and smart heating controls. Heating will need to be provided by heat pumps and increased connections to the district heating network.

A conservative capital only cost of upgrading the city's homes is estimated to be between £2bn and £5bn, or between £8,700 and £21,700 per home, although some of this will have short payback times. Increasing the energy efficiency of homes from D to B should save the average household around £500 per year, and improve living conditions, health and house values.



Our businesses and industries

Where we are now

Our analysis shows that in 2017 the emissions from the commercial and industry sector contributed 801ktCO₂, equivalent to 35% of Sheffield's emissions. Our analysis considered buildings and transport within Sheffield and found that energy used by businesses within commercial buildings accounted for 54% of these emissions, whilst that in industrial buildings accounted for 46%. 92% of EPCs for non-domestic buildings in the city are below level B, with 57% at D or below.

Within emissions from transport, light and heavy goods vehicles contribute approximately 184ktCO₂.

Some sectors are already making good progress, supported by innovation challenges and government funding, but the majority of the sector's emissions will come from SMEs based in retail, offices and workshops.

What needs to change

Business and industry will need to increase the energy efficiency of their processes, and materials will need to become more sustainable. The way that businesses travel and deliver their products will also need to decarbonise. Buildings will need improved insulation and more efficient appliances, as well as decarbonising heat including through increasing connections to the district heat network and the installation of heat pumps. There will be a need for new skills and new jobs, and opportunities for growth.

These changes are not unique to Sheffield. Investors and customers are increasingly looking for businesses to be able to demonstrate that they are working to improve their impact on the environment and the climate, and businesses that are taking action to reduce their emissions often see reductions in their costs and wastage. This trend is likely to continue and escalate in the coming years.



How we use our land

Where we are now

Sheffield is proud of being one of the most densely wooded cities in the country with over 18% tree canopy coverage across the city compared with 16% nationally. The city's trees, green spaces and moorland sequestered 21 ktCO₂ in 2017, an increase of 1kt since 2005.

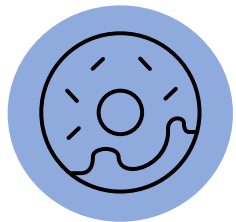
Emissions from our land are relatively small, but there are localised areas of high methane emissions in the rural areas of the city.

What needs to change

Carbon sequestration from land use generally takes time for plants and trees to mature, but our analysis suggests that a doubling of carbon sequestration may be achievable over time. The amount of carbon sequestered through land use is relatively small numerically – only 2.5% of the city's annual emissions - and action to increase this can realistically only have a small impact on our emissions.

However, protecting and improving our natural environment has a vast range of other benefits, enabling the city to adapt to climate change (including reducing flooding and reducing the risk of extreme heat, particularly in our built environment). In addition, our approach to our land use has impacts on biodiversity, on the health and wellbeing of our people and on the desirability of the city as a place to live and do business.

Our analysis suggests that doubling carbon sequestration could require an increase of around 4 million trees through planting or rewilding, and landscape scale peatland restoration.



What we own, eat and throw away

What we own

The things that we buy and own, and the way we spend our leisure time, all has an impact on our emissions. For some of us, these emissions can be our most significant. We each have our own choices to make about the way we live our lives and how we spend our money, but there is an increasing recognition that reducing our consumption, and in particular the consumption of single use items, will be needed to reduce our carbon emissions.

The food we eat

The food and drink that we consume every day contributes a large percentage of our personal carbon footprints and is one of the easiest and cheapest ways that we can personally make a difference (particularly by reducing the amount of meat and dairy, particularly red meat, that we eat, the food we waste and how we cook). The way our food is grown and reaches our plate (so the amount of processing, packaging, the distance it travels) also makes a significant impact.

As much of an issue is the food that we don't eat. Food is wasted at every stage of the system – with 68kg of food wasted at home per person each year. At the same time, there are large numbers of people in our city who go hungry.

What needs to change

It is not the role of the council to tell people what they should buy or eat, but it is widely accepted that we need to change the way we eat and consume. Changing our diets to include more plant based foods can be much healthier and cheaper, and buying less and more sustainable products can save us money, as can growing our own food.

There is a growing industry of sustainable food, with Sheffield's Institute for Sustainable Food at the forefront of technology, and growing more of our food locally using nature friendly methods can increase our food security as well as reducing emissions.

Our waste

Sheffield has one of the lowest rates of waste going to landfill in the country (less than 1%) as our waste fuels our district heating system, generating heat for many of our public buildings, businesses and homes. We had one of the first district heating systems in the country, and district heating is one of the ways that can help us to reduce our carbon emissions.

However, we know that we can still retain more value from the waste that we generate, including minimising the amount of waste we create in the first instance, but also through reuse and recycling, where the materials are used again. This reduces the need for new material extraction and manufacturing processes which can be hugely resource intensive.

What needs to change

- The Environment Bill, with new waste prevention, extended producer responsibility, deposit return scheme and consistency in collection measures, will mean that producers of waste will be incentivised to make more easily recycled materials, and local authorities will collect the same materials for recycling (including food waste).
- We will need to modernise our household waste facilities to make it easier for people and businesses to do what is needed.
- We will work with Veolia explore ways to further decarbonise the Waste Recovery Facility



Report to Climate Change, Economy and Development Transitional Committee 10th November 2021

Report of: Policy & Improvement Officer

Subject: Draft Work Plan

Author of Report: alice.nicholson@sheffield.gov.uk

Transitional Committees are being introduced to provide an early opportunity for Members to work on a cross party basis, advising the Executive in advance of decisions being made, as we make the transition to a Committee System in 2022/23. Transitional Committees are advisory to the Co-operative Executive, and the workplans should focus on key topics for the administration, aligned to the One Year Plan; and are achievable within the capacity of Transitional Committees – approximately 6 meetings during 2021/22.

The draft work plan here sets out topics, workstreams in the policy areas under the remit of the Committee, they are for consideration by the Committee to go forward with in the time available. The way of working for these workstreams is open to the Committee to consider how you might do this within the municipal year. The work plan is a living document and will come to each meeting of the Transitional Committee for consideration and discussion.

The Committee is being asked to:

Consider, comment, and inform ways of working on the draft work plan for the Climate Change, Economy and Development Transitional Committee.

Background Papers: none

Category of Report: OPEN

Transitional Committee 3 – Climate Change, Economy & Development Meeting dates 2021: 7th October, 10th November, 8th December Chair: Mark Jones, Deputy Chair: Barbara Masters Co-operative Executive Members: Terry Fox, Douglas Johnson, Paul Turpin Senior Lead Officer: Mick Crofts, Executive Director, Place Portfolio		
Draft Work Plan		
Our Future Approach to Priority Budgeting	Discussion on longer term priorities that will inform priority based budgets.	This was considered October 7 th – Committee requested a briefing paper on the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic resulting from the shortfall in Government funding, particularly with regard to social care.
Central Area Strategy	To support the Co-operative Executive in shaping the future plan for the city centre in line with the One Year Plan commitment on this.	This was considered October 7 th - agreed this Committee to consider draft City Centre Strategy Vision at a date to be determined – suggest this is now in line with timetable in the progress report agreed by Co-operative Executive 26 th October 2021
Pathway to Net Zero: Update on 10-point plan	To support the Co-operative Executive in the 10-point plan process towards Net Zero	This was considered October 7 th – an initial update on process for the 10-point plan and adoption by the Council, agreed return of draft 10-Point Plan 10 th November; subsequent workstream on this to be agreed by the committee (e.g. the topic and how)
Ethical Procurement Workshop	The Council’s Ethical Procurement Strategy is in the process of being updated to include sustainability requirements	There was a virtual workshop October 21 st , agreed a follow-on session to be arranged to develop Committee understanding of issues and implications for decision making

Local Plan	To advise the Co-operative Executive on the development of the Local Plan, in support of the One Year Plan commitment to take decisive steps on this during 2021 and 2022	Programmed for November – dates to be agreed; Transitional Committee to discuss and agree ways of working for this workstream
Pandemic Economic Recovery	Consider how the Committee can support, add value, connecting the Business Recovery Plan, Net Zero, Central Area Strategy, Local Plan, and Environment Act, advising co-operative executive	Possible first in depth task and advising co-operative executive

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