



NOTTINGHAM CITY COUNCIL
OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

Date: Wednesday, 6 July 2016

Time: 2.00 pm

Place: Ground Floor Committee Room - Loxley House, Station Street, Nottingham, NG2 3NG

Councillors are requested to attend the above meeting to transact the following business

Corporate Director for Resilience

Governance Officer: Rav Kalsi **Direct Dial:** 0115 8763759

- | | | |
|----------|--|----------------|
| 1 | APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE | |
| 2 | DECLARATIONS OF INTERESTS | |
| 3 | MINUTES | 3 - 10 |
| | To confirm the following: | |
| | The minutes of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee held on 9 May 2016; | |
| | The minutes of the Overview and Scrutiny Call-in Sub-Committee held on 15 June 2016. | |
| 4 | DISCUSSION WITH PORTFOLIO HOLDER FOR LEISURE AND CULTURE | 11 - 12 |
| | Report of the Head of Legal Services | |
| 5 | AIR QUALITY IN NOTTINGHAM | 13 - 40 |
| | Report of the Head of Legal Services | |
| 6 | WORK PROGRAMME 2016/17 | 41 - 50 |
| | Report of the Head of Legal Services | |

IF YOU NEED ANY ADVICE ON DECLARING AN INTEREST IN ANY ITEM ON THE AGENDA, PLEASE CONTACT THE GOVERNANCE OFFICER SHOWN ABOVE, IF POSSIBLE BEFORE THE DAY OF THE MEETING

CITIZENS ATTENDING MEETINGS ARE ASKED TO ARRIVE AT LEAST 15 MINUTES BEFORE THE START OF THE MEETING TO BE ISSUED WITH VISITOR BADGES

CITIZENS ARE ADVISED THAT THIS MEETING MAY BE RECORDED BY MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC. ANY RECORDING OR REPORTING ON THIS MEETING SHOULD TAKE PLACE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COUNCIL'S POLICY ON RECORDING AND REPORTING ON PUBLIC MEETINGS, WHICH IS AVAILABLE AT WWW.NOTTINGHAMCITY.GOV.UK. INDIVIDUALS INTENDING TO RECORD THE MEETING ARE ASKED TO NOTIFY THE GOVERNANCE OFFICER SHOWN ABOVE IN ADVANCE.

NOTTINGHAM CITY COUNCIL

OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

MINUTES of the meeting held at Tea Room - Council House on 9 May 2016 from 16.51 - 16.56

Membership

Present

Councillor Brian Parbutt (Chair)
Councillor Glyn Jenkins
Councillor Georgina Culley
Councillor Gul Nawaz Khan (Vice Chair)
Councillor Neghat Nawaz Khan
Councillor Leslie Ayoola
Councillor Mohammed Ibrahim
Councillor Patience Uloma Ifediora
Councillor Sue Johnson

Absent

Councillor Azad Choudhry
Councillor Josh Cook
Councillor Pat Ferguson

Colleagues, partners and others in attendance:

Zena West - Governance Officer

1 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

Councillor Azad Choudhry – other Council business
Councillor Pat Ferguson - unwell

2 DECLARATIONS OF INTERESTS

None.

3 MINUTES

The following minutes were confirmed and signed by the Chair:

- Overview and Scrutiny Call-in Panel on 30 March 2016;
- Overview and Scrutiny Committee on 6 April 2016;
- Overview and Scrutiny Call-in Panel on 12 April 2016.

4 APPOINTMENT OF VICE-CHAIR

RESOLVED to appoint Councillor Gul Khan as Vice-Chair for the municipal year 2016/2017.

5 TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Committee considered the Terms of Reference agreed at Annual Council on 9 May 2016.

RESOLVED to note the terms of reference for Overview and Scrutiny Committee.

6 ESTABLISHMENT OF OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE SUB-COMMITTEES 2016/17

The Committee considered the appointments and terms of reference of its sub committees (the Call-in Panel, and Scrutiny Review Panels) and the appointment of the five scrutiny chairs.

RESOLVED

- (1) to appoint the following Councillors as Chairs of the Scrutiny Review Panels:**

**Councillor Brian Parbutt
Councillor Anne Peach
Councillor Glyn Jenkins
Councillor Sue Johnson
Councillor Azad Choudhry**

- (2) to approve the terms of reference and membership of the Call-in Panel and to appoint:**

**Labour Group
Councillor Sue Johnson
Councillor Azad Choudhry
Councillor Gul Khan
Councillor Neghat Khan
Councillor Glyn Jenkins
Councillor Patience Uloma Ifediora
Councillor Brian Parbutt
Councillor Anne Peach**

**Conservative Group
Councillor Andrew Rule**

**Substitutes -
Councillor Pat Ferguson
Councillor Josh Cook
Councillor Leslie Ayoola
Councillor Mohammed Ibrahim
Councillor Ginny Klein**

**Substitutes -
Councillor Jim Armstrong
Councillor Georgina Culley**

- I. Councillor Brian Parbutt as Chair of the Panel;
II. Councillor Gul Khan as Vice-Chair of the Panel.**

7 APPOINTMENT OF CO-OPTees ON OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY

The Committee considered the arrangements for co-option to the Overview and Scrutiny Committee and/or its sub committees.

RESOLVED

- (1) to appoint David Richards (as Church of England Diocese representative) and Ken Daly (as Roman Catholic Diocese representative) for scrutiny of education matters;
- (3) to note that Assim Ishaque has 1 years remaining as a statutory co-opted Parent Governor Representative for scrutiny of education matters;
- (4) to appoint Beverley Frost as a non-statutory co-opted Third Sector Advocate for the municipal year 2016/17.

8 DATES OF FUTURE MEETINGS

RESOLVED to meet on the following Wednesday's at 2.00 pm:

2016

6 July
7 September
5 October
9 November
7 December

2017

4 January
8 February
8 March
5 April

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NOTTINGHAM CITY COUNCIL

OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY - CALL IN PANEL

MINUTES of the meeting held in the Ground Floor Committee Room - Loxley House, Station Street, Nottingham, NG2 3NG on 15 June 2016 from 10.00 am - 10.42 am

Membership

Present

Councillor Josh Cook
Councillor Glyn Jenkins
Councillor Sue Johnson
Councillor Andrew Rule

Absent

Councillor Azad Choudhry
Councillor Patience Uloma Ifediora
Councillor Gul Nawaz Khan
Councillor Neghat Nawaz Khan
Councillor Brian Parbutt
Councillor Anne Peach

Colleagues, partners and others in attendance:

Rebecca Ironmonger - Group Assistant
Lucy Juby - Project Manager
Rav Kalsi - Senior Governance Officer
Nick Lee - Head of Access and Learning
Councillor Sam Webster - Portfolio Holder for Education, Employment and Skills

1 APPOINTMENT OF CHAIR

RESOLVED for Councillor Glyn Jenkins to be appointed Chair for the purpose of the meeting.

2 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

None.

3 DECLARATIONS OF INTERESTS

None.

4 CONFIRMATION OF VALIDITY OF CALL-IN

Councillor Glyn Jenkins (Chair) explained the procedure for the hearing to the attendees. He outlined the reasons for the call-in and requested the Panel to confirm its validity.

RESOLVED to confirm the call-in request as valid on the following ground:

(1) Viable alternatives not considered:

The decision does not refer to a viable alternative being considered such as a new school in Wollaton and therefore we would challenge the need to spend £100,000 at this stage.

5 CONSIDERATION OF CALL-IN REQUEST

Following the report from the Head of Democratic Services, the Committee was asked to:

- consider the information provided in relation to Delegated Decision 24523 Early works including design development in relation to the potential expansion of Middleton Primary School and the reasons given for requesting a call-in of that decision and use that information to inform questioning and discussion;
- focus on the reasons for the call-in as given in the call-in request form, and based on the evidence from the Portfolio Holder, his supporting colleague(s), and the councillors who requested the call-in decide to either:
 - i) require that the decision is reconsidered, and make recommendation(s) as to what should be taken into consideration; or
 - ii) agree that the decision does not need to be reconsidered and can be implemented.

Councillor Sam Webster, presented the Panel with the following information in relation to the reasons for taking the decision:

- (a) Middleton Primary School serves citizens from both Wollaton West and Wollaton East and Lenton Abbey and there is an immediate need for school places in these areas;
- (b) Nottingham City Council has a commitment to ensure that every child in Nottingham is taught in a school judged good or outstanding by Ofsted and this has been included in the Council's Plan (agreed at Full Council in 2015). Nottingham City Council has committed £33 million to support this;
- (c) The Council has already agreed to extend Fernwood Primary School in Wollaton and this decision is for early design works to establish if an expansion to Middleton Primary is at all possible. This is a necessary step before any consultation can take place;
- (d) Local authorities no longer have the power to build new maintained school, one of the few options remaining is to expand existing provision and the decision taken was to establish if this is even feasible.

Councillor Georgina Culley (call-in signatory), responded with the following information:

- (e) A request for background information was denied yesterday by the Admissions Team, a matter which had been escalated to the Council's Monitoring Officer. In response, Rav Kalsi, Senior Governance Officer clarified that the request had been made less than 24 hours before the Call-in Panel and it would have

taken significant time to provide a response. In light of this, the Monitoring Officer supported the view that the information would be provided within 5 working days, in line with the usual response deadlines for councillor enquiries. It was also felt that, had the request been made at an earlier stage then the information could have been provided in advance of the Call-in Panel;

- (f) Consultation with the local community should take place before money is spent on producing design works;
- (g) the Council's policy of expanding schools sites across the city is not viable and continues to increase pressure on surrounding areas, in terms of traffic and access;
- (h) Other viable sites for a new school have not been considered. There should have been an extensive search and an explanation given as to why the Council is not building another school. By commissioning design works it gives the impression that a decision to expand Middleton Primary has already been taken.

Councillor Sam Webster raised the following in response to the points raised:

- (i) Contrary to what was stated on the Call-in request form, the Portfolio Holder had discounted doing nothing as the Council has a legal duty to provide school places for children in Nottingham;
- (j) The Council is not opposed to academisation and new academies such as Bluecoat Primary Academy have been developed with the Council's support;
- (k) Before the Council consults on a potential expansion to Middleton Primary School, it is essential to establish whether it is even feasible. Once design works have taken place, those consulted would at least be able to see what they are being consulted on;
- (l) Any new schools in the city would need to be a free school which does not go through the same rigorous consultation process applied to local authorities.

Panel members raised the following points:

- (m) There had been an initial discussion about the catchment areas for both Fernwood and Middleton Schools but the view of the governing bodies was that this would be counter-productive and damaging;
- (n) The value of delegated decision 2453 is £100,000, which is small proportion of the £33 million set aside to ensure that every child in Nottingham is taught at a good or outstanding school;
- (o) Traffic and congestion concerns around schools is common around all schools in Nottingham and there would have been objections had the Portfolio Holder opted to do nothing at all in the circumstances.

RESOLVED to agree that the delegated decision 2453 – ‘Early works including design development in relation to the potential expansion of Middleton Primary School’ does not need to be reconsidered and can be implemented for the following reason:

- **The decision is for early design and feasibility work that engages the school to develop a potential expansion at Middleton Primary, before consultation with the wider community. It is a reasonable step for this to take place so that, should the proposals progress, those being consulted understand what they are being consulted on.**

OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE
6 JULY 2016
DISCUSSION WITH PORTFOLIO HOLDER FOR LEISURE AND CULTURE
REPORT OF THE HEAD OF LEGAL SERVICES

1 Purpose

- 1.1 An opportunity to hear from the Portfolio Holder for Leisure and Culture on his key priorities, objectives in 2016/17 and current challenges.

2 Action required

- 2.1 The Committee is asked to use the information received at the meeting from Councillor Dave Trimble, Portfolio Holder for Leisure and Culture, to inform questioning.

3 Background information

- 3.1 On 9 November 2015, the Council Plan was formally approved by Full Council and this will guide the Council's services and approach to support the delivery of its key priorities for the city over the next four years to 2019.
- 3.2 Each Portfolio Holder has been consulted on the deliverables in their area and the Portfolio Holder for Leisure and Culture will attend the Committee to outline his overall vision for his executive portfolio.
- 3.3 In the Council Plan 2015-19, Councillor Dave Trimble identified the following:

Aims over the next 4 years

- Help families get on in life by providing a good range of leisure activities, free and cheap events and excellent public services, as well as creating a development plan for the new Central Library;
- Attract more visitors to our city, for example, by investing in making Nottingham Castle a world-class visitor attraction;
- Provide more opportunities for participation and excellence in disability sport.

Key things that we will do

- Rejuvenate Nottingham Castle Quarter as a major national heritage attraction;

- Make Nottingham the fastest growing city for disability sports participation in England;
- Work with local people to deliver more Green Flag Award winning parks and open spaces than any other council in the country.

3.4 Since 2011, the Leisure and Culture portfolio has achieved the following:

- New libraries opened within St Ann's and Bulwell Joint Service Centres
- 25 Parks and Open Spaces sites have achieved Green Flag status
- £9 million transformation of Victoria Leisure Centre in Sneinton
- New £16 million Harvey Hadden Sports Village
- Nottingham hosted the Milk Race, Tour of Britian, National Armed Forces Day, ATP and WTA Tennis and Olympic Torch Relay events

4 List of attached information

4.1 None.

5 Background papers, other than published works or those disclosing exempt or confidential information

5.1 None.

6 Published documents referred to in compiling this report

6.1 None.

7 Wards affected

7.1 All.

8 Contact information

8.1 Rav Kalsi
Senior Governance Officer
0115 8763759
rav.kalsi@nottinghamcity.gov.uk

OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE
6 JULY 2016
AIR QUALITY IN NOTTINGHAM
REPORT OF HEAD OF LEGAL SERVICES

1 Purpose

- 1.1 To consider an update on the Council’s work in improving air quality in Nottingham.

2 Action required

- 2.1 The Committee is asked to consider what action Nottingham City Council is taking to manage and improve the quality of air in Nottingham.

3 Background information

- 3.1 In the England, the Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs has responsibility for meeting air quality limit values and the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) co-ordinates assessment and air quality plans for the UK as a whole.
- 3.2 Nottingham City Council regulates industrial, commercial and domestic activities that emit pollution in order to control and reduce air pollution in the city. The Council will also monitor air pollution levels and work with other to develop and implement air quality action plans to reduce air pollution and improve air quality.
- 3.3 There are two Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) in Nottingham:
- Nottingham No.2 AQMA: city centre north, east and south (nitrogen dioxide);
 - Nottingham No.3 AQMA: Dunkirk (nitrogen dioxide).
- 3.4 Where AQMAs are declared local authorities are required to devise and publish Actions Plans and where AQMAs arise from road transport, local authorities are encouraged to incorporate any Action Plans within the Local Transport Strategy. Nottingham City Council has done this.
- 3.5 In May 2016 the World Health Organisation (WHO) stated that more than 80% of people living in urban areas that monitor air pollution are exposed to air quality levels that exceed WHO limits¹. While all regions of the world are affected, populations in low-income cities are the most impacted.

¹ The WHO air quality standard for PM10 is an annual average of 20 micrograms per cubic meter. Nottingham recorded a figure of 21 micrograms per cubic meter.

- 3.6 Research produced by the WHO shows a slight reduction in overall levels of particulates in the air we breathe across Europe. However, the WHO report also reveals the following 10 UK cities which are breaching their air quality standards for levels of PM10 particulate air pollution: Port Talbot, Stanford-le-Hope, Glasgow, Leeds, London, Scunthorpe, Eastbourne, Nottingham, Oxford and Southampton.
- 3.7 Organisations and campaign groups such as Friends of the Earth are calling for 'Clean Air Zones' to be introduced across all UK cities and large towns and for urgent action to remove the worst polluting diesel vehicles from our roads.

4 List of attached information

- 4.1 Appendix 1 – Briefing paper provided by Nottingham Friends of the Earth.
- 4.2 Appendix 2 – Presentation provided by Environmental Health and Safer Places Team.

5 Background papers, other than published works or those disclosing exempt or confidential information

- 5.1 None.

6 Published documents referred to in compiling this report

- 6.1 World Health Organisation – Air pollution levels rising in many of the world's poorest cities. 12 May 2016
<http://www.who.int/mediacentre/news/releases/2016/air-pollution-rising/en/>

7 Wards affected

- 7.1 All.

8 Contact information

- 8.1 Rav Kalsi
Senior Governance Officer
0115 8763759
rav.kalsi@nottinghamcity.gov.uk

Nottingham Friends of the Earth
Briefing note on air quality in Nottingham

- 1) In April 2014, Public Health England reported on local mortality associated with particulates, based on Committee on the Medical Effects of Air Pollutants (COMEAP) estimates of 29,000 deaths p.a. in the UK (including 150 in Nottingham City). In May 2014 the World Health Organisation produced a table of particulate levels in cities around the world showing Nottingham above the WHO guideline of 10µg/m³ for PM_{2.5}.
- 2) In October 2014, the Director of Public Health reported to the City's Health & Wellbeing Board the figure of 150 deaths p.a. due to particulates with a loss of 1,559 life years, of which up to 70% are due to traffic pollution – with no safe level of particulates. Actions suggested by the DPH included:
 - Nearly 80% of car trips under five miles could be replaced by walking, cycling or using public transport;
 - Promote active travel amongst local authority staff and major employers
 - Improve street environments to prioritise walkability over cars;
 - Inform susceptible individuals of the risks of air pollution and how to take avoiding action;
 - Organise 'eco-driving' training for taxi drivers, for example to avoid engine idling;
 - Replace boilers with least polluting models;
 - Ensure new buildings are air quality neutral;
 - Make full use of local authority powers to regulate types of traffic and traffic flows.
- 3) In December 2014, the House of Commons Environmental Audit Committee published a report on Air Quality. Recommendations include: Low Emission Zones (as in London), planning guidance to prioritise air quality – linking new schools and workplaces with public transport and accessible by bicycle or foot, getting the most polluting vehicles off the road, and not siting schools, care homes, hospitals near busy roads. The Committee also noted that the government had failed to implement recommendations made by them in 2010 and 2011.
- 4) Since then a separate estimate has been published for deaths due to nitrogen dioxide (also mainly from traffic) of 23,500 p.a. for the UK. In February 2016, a report for the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Paediatrics & Child Health put together the figures for particulates and NO₂ (allowing for significant overlap) estimating a total around 40,000 deaths attributable to outdoor air pollution for the UK, with a cost to society over £20bn p.a. That would suggest over 200 deaths p.a. in Nottingham due to air pollution.
- 5) EU Directives required air pollution to be below agreed levels by 2010, with 5 years extra time allowed to the UK, though full compliance may not have been achieved until 2030. So in 2015 the Supreme Court ordered the UK government to produce a Plan to reduce air pollution. Defra finally produced an Action Plan in December 2015 – which mainly requires selected local authorities, including Nottingham City, to implement Clean Air Zones. The legislation based on EU Directives will presumably continue until any change is made following UK exit

from the EU.

- 6) Defra's plan for Nottingham suggests that a 'Class B Clean Air Zone' will be needed 'to reduce NO2 levels to the necessary level in the shortest possible time and by 2020 at the latest'. (Class B means restricting or charging HGVs, buses, coaches and taxis which don't meet required pollution standards (typically Euro VI), but there would be no restrictions on LGVs or cars.) The class and area of Zones 'will be finalised based on the scoping studies funded by Government'. As far as we are aware, no scoping studies have yet been commissioned.
- 7) Friends of the Earth wants to see:
 - action on Clean Air Zones as a matter of urgency (in all cities and large towns);
 - Clean Air Zones to include vans and cars, both petrol and diesel;
 - a national scrappage scheme for dirty diesels.
- 8) Friends of the Earth recommendations for individuals include:
 - Leave the car at home (one trial found that car drivers are exposed to twice the air pollution compared to walking the same route, and 8 times the exposure of cycling);
 - Walk away from the road edge;
 - Avoid congested routes whether in a car or bus, cycling or walking;
 - If driving, when stopped turn off the engine;
 - Take note of pollution alerts;
 - To reduce indoor air pollution: open windows, use natural cleaning products (and avoid air fresheners), don't smoke, maintain boilers and cookers;
 - Note that plants and trees catch air pollution so prefer walking through green areas – and get planting!
- 9) Nottingham Friends of the Earth supports action being taken by Nottingham City Council, including:
 - Workplace Parking Levy (which helps to reduce commuting by car as well as funding the tram);
 - Low emission vehicles
 - Electric vehicles, and electric charging points;
 - Promoting business travel plans and 'Smarter Choices';
 - Improved routes for walking and cycling;
 - Support for electrification of the Midland Mainline.
- 10) Questions we would like the Overview & Scrutiny Committee to ask include:
 - What progress has been made on the recommendations made in the DPH report of October 2014?
 - What progress has been made on the promised scoping report for a Clean Air Zone?
 - Has the Nottinghamshire Environmental Protection Working Group completed its review of local Air Quality Improvement Strategy (referred to in the DPH report of October 2014 and the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment chapter on Air Quality of July 2015)?

Nigel Lee
Nottingham Friends of the Earth

References:

Public Health England, April 2014:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/estimates-of-mortality-in-local-authority-areas-associated-with-air-pollution>

World Health Organisation, May 2014:

http://www.who.int/quantifying_ehimpacts/national/countryprofile/AAP_PM_database_May2014.xls

Health & Wellbeing Board, October 2014:

<http://committee.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=185&MId=4277>

Environmental Audit Committee report, December 2014:

<http://www.parliament.uk/business/committees/committees-a-z/commons-select/environmental-audit-committee/news/report-air-quality/>

RCP/RCPCH report, February 2015:

<https://www.rcplondon.ac.uk/projects/outputs/every-breath-we-take-lifelong-impact-air-pollution>

Defra Air Quality Plan, December 2015:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/air-quality-plan-for-reducing-nitrogen-dioxide-no2-in-nottingham-urban-area-uk0008>

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment chapter on Air Quality, July 2015

<http://jsna.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/insight/Strategic-Framework/Nottinghamshire-JSNA/Cross-cutting-themes/Air-Quality.aspx>

Friends of the Earth advice:

<https://www.foe.co.uk/green-blog/how-avoid-toxic-fumes-from-transport>

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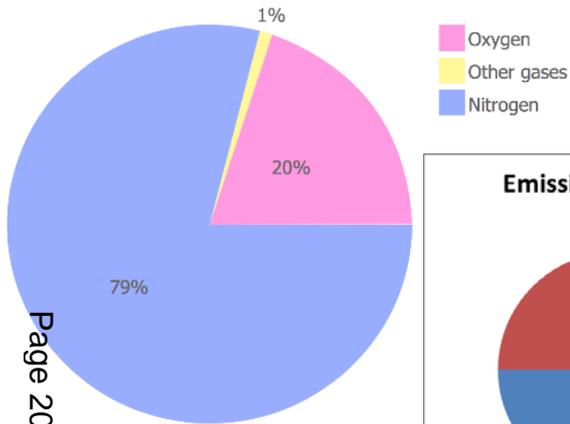
Air Pollution and Health, Smoke Control Areas, Air Quality Management Areas, and Clean Air Zones

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Richard Taylor
Community Protection: Environmental Health and Safer Places Team
Nottingham City Council

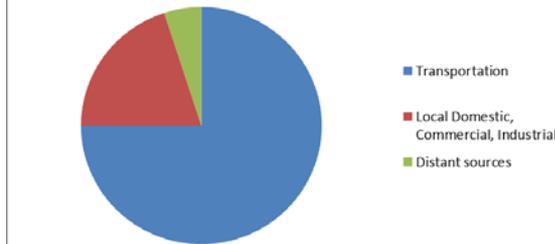
Air

Approximate composition of the air



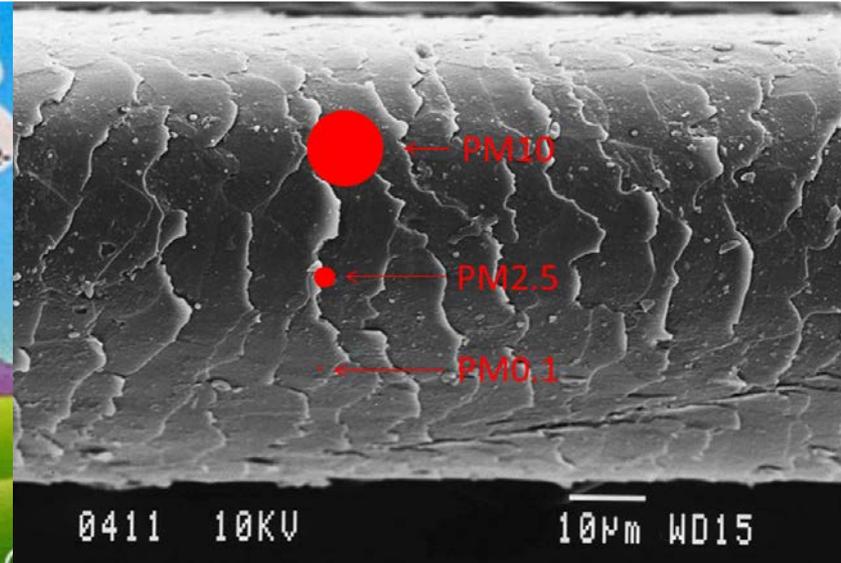
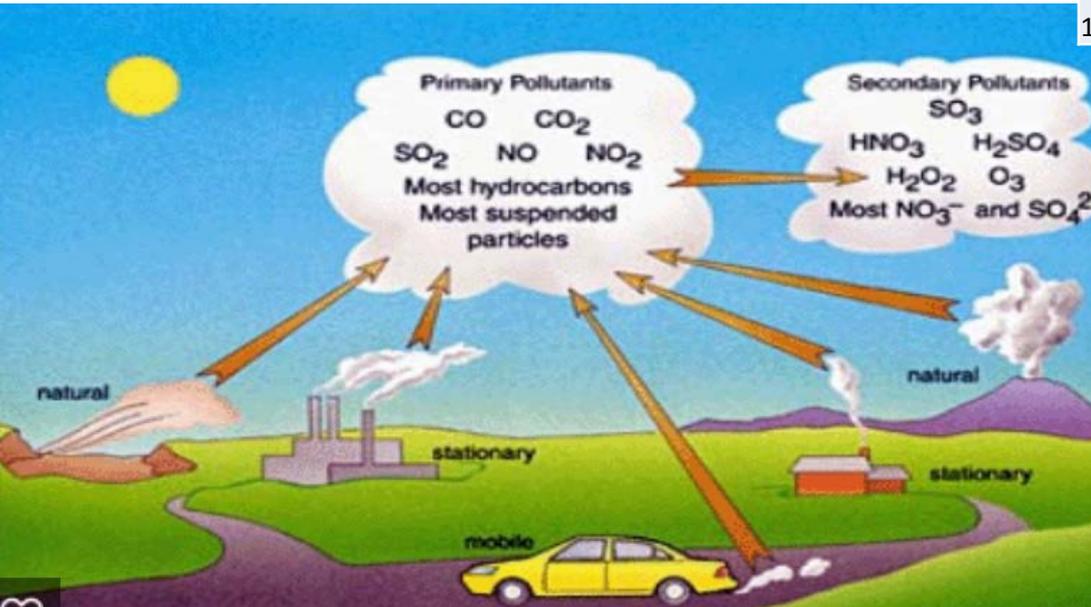
The air we breathe is mostly nitrogen and oxygen. But natural and human activities emit other gases and particles into the air which affect our health and the environment

Emission - approximate distribution roadside



Gas	mass in g at % constituent of air	approximate number of molecules	approximate analogous weight note a bag of sugar contains 1.6M grains
O ₂	265.2463802	4.97337E+24	1/4 of a bag of sugar
N ₂	916.7578015	1.96448E+25	nearly a bag of sugar
NO ₂	0.000190646	2.48668E+18	1/3 to 1 grain of sugar
CO ₂	0.656484791	8.95207E+21	
H ₂ O	0.26856196	8.95207E+21	
1m ³ of air	1182.660857	2.46361E+25	24 million million million million

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0411 10KV

10µm WD15

The health effects of the ‘pollutants of concern’ and Local Air Quality Management

Health Effects

Generally if you are young and in a good state of health, moderate air pollution levels are unlikely to have any serious short term effects. However, elevated levels and/or long term exposure to air pollution can lead to more serious symptoms and conditions affecting human health. This mainly affects the respiratory and inflammatory systems, but can also lead to more serious conditions such as heart disease and cancer. People with lung or heart conditions may be more susceptible to the effects of air pollution.

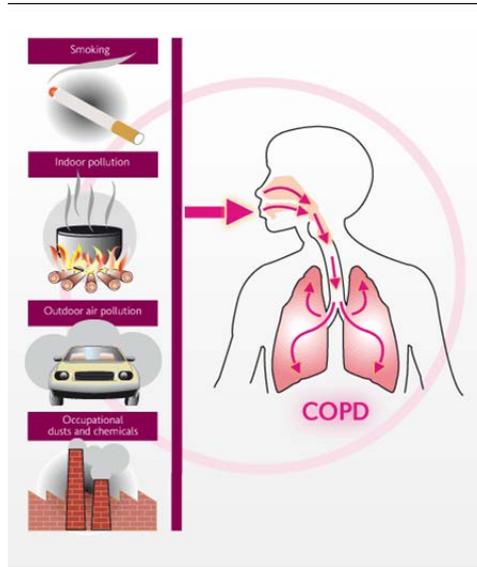
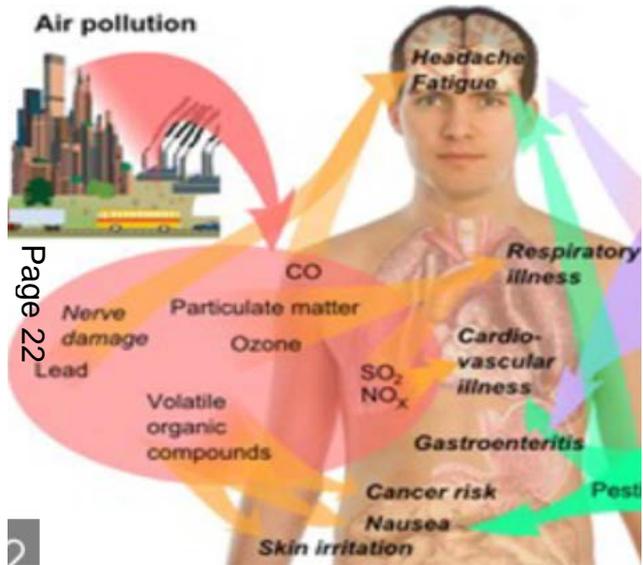
The table below shows the types of health effects experienced by the most common pollutants at elevated levels:

Pollutant	Health effects at very high levels
Nitrogen Dioxide, Sulphur Dioxide, Ozone	These gases irritate the airways of the lungs, increasing the symptoms of those suffering from lung diseases
Particles	Fine particles can be carried deep into the lungs where they can cause inflammation and a worsening of heart and lung diseases
Carbon Monoxide	This gas prevents the uptake of oxygen by the blood. This can lead to a significant reduction in the supply of oxygen to the heart, particularly in people suffering from heart disease

In the UK air pollution is estimated to shorten life expectancy by an average of 7 months – this means just a few weeks for some to **11 years for others...**

Air Pollution shortens lives

1952 – it was estimated 12000+ ‘died early’ due to ‘the great smog’
2008 - it was estimated 29,000 ‘died early’ from **invisible air pollution**
Jan 2016 – 29,000 is revised upward to 40,000



Air pollution: Rise in 999 calls for breathing problems



People with lung and heart problems are advised to avoid strenuous activity outdoors

High levels of air pollution are continuing to affect parts of the UK, as a rise in emergency calls over related health problems is reported.

Related Stories

Air pollution ‘episodes’ – prolonged periods of high concentrations have the most noticeable effect



LAQM: Air Quality Objectives to protect health

Pollutant	Air Quality Objective		Date to be achieved by
	Concentration	Measured as	
Benzene	16.25 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Running annual mean	31.12.2003
	5.00 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Running annual mean	31.12.2010
1,3-Butadiene	2.25 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Running annual mean	31.12.2003
Carbon monoxide	10.0 mg/m^3	Running 8-hour mean	31.12.2003
Lead	0.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Annual mean	31.12.2004
	0.25 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Annual mean	31.12.2008
Nitrogen dioxide	200 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ not to be exceeded more than 18 times a year	1-hour mean	31.12.2005
	40 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Annual mean	31.12.2005
Particles (PM_{10}) (gravimetric)	50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, not to be exceeded more than 35 times a year	24-hour mean	31.12.2004
	40 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Annual mean	31.12.2004
Sulphur dioxide	350 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, not to be exceeded more than 24 times a year	1-hour mean	31.12.2004
	125 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, not to be exceeded more than 3 times a year	24-hour mean	31.12.2004
	266 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, not to be exceeded more than 35 times a year	15-minute mean	31.12.2005

Meteorology and pollution episodes

Air pollution has no boundaries, global air masses and weather systems generally disperse and dilute air pollution but under certain conditions an air mass and the pollution in it, doesn't move, allowing air pollution levels to increase – resulting in pollution episodes.

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Fri 13th May



Sat 14th May



Sun 15th May



Mon 16th May



Air Pollution episode of April 2014

UK-AIR data: 03/04/2014 (View Latest)
Summary from 129 monitoring sites



Index Bands



You should follow the 3 steps below to use the Daily Air Quality Index.

Step 1: Determine whether you (or your children) are likely to be at-risk from air pollution.

Information on people who may be affected is provided on the [Additional information on the short-term effects of air pollution page](#). Your doctor may also be able to give you advice.

Step 2: If you may be at-risk, and are planning strenuous activity outdoors, check the air pollution forecast.

Step 3: Use the health messages below corresponding to the highest forecast level of pollution as a guide.

Recommended Actions and Health Advice

Air Pollution Banding	Value	Accompanying health messages for at-risk individuals*	Accompanying health messages for the general population
Low	1-3	Enjoy your usual outdoor activities.	Enjoy your usual outdoor activities.
Moderate	4-6	Adults and children with lung problems, and adults with heart problems, who experience symptoms , should consider reducing strenuous physical activity, particularly outdoors.	Enjoy your usual outdoor activities.
High	7-9	Adults and children with lung problems, and adults with heart problems, should reduce strenuous physical exertion, particularly outdoors, and particularly if they experience symptoms. People with asthma may find they need to use their reliever inhaler more often. Older people should also reduce physical exertion.	Anyone experiencing discomfort such as sore eyes, cough or sore throat should consider reducing activity, particularly outdoors.
Very High	10	Adults and children with lung problems, adults with heart problems, and older people, should avoid strenuous physical activity. People with asthma may find they need to use their reliever inhaler more often.	Reduce physical exertion, particularly outdoors, especially if you experience symptoms such as cough or sore throat.

*Adults and children with heart or lung problems are at greater risk of symptoms. Follow your doctor's usual advice about exercising and managing your condition. It is possible that very sensitive individuals may experience health effects even on Low air pollution days. Anyone experiencing symptoms should follow the guidance provided below.

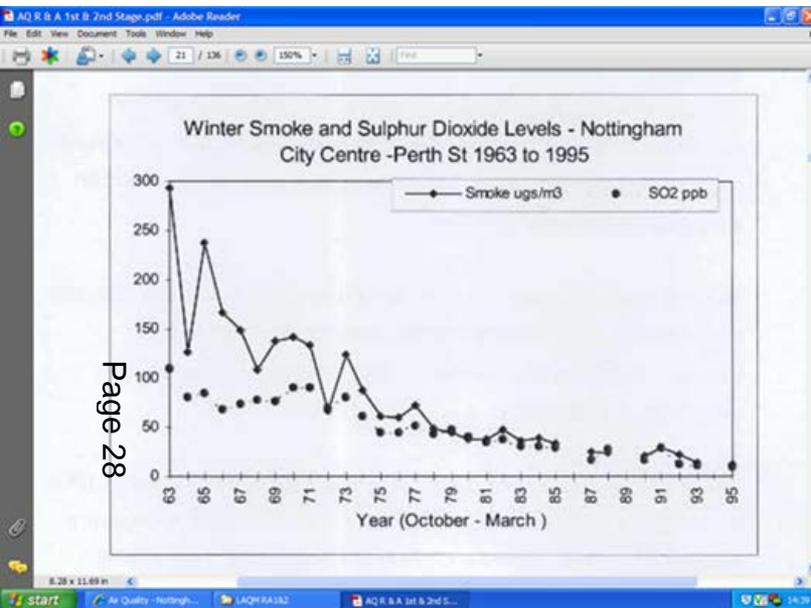
Clean Air Acts 1956, 1968, 1993

- Introduced smoke control areas better known as smokeless zones and made the air visibly cleaner (most of the time) and significantly and dramatically reduced concentrations of sulphur dioxide (acidic toxic gas produced by burning coal) and visible/black smoke

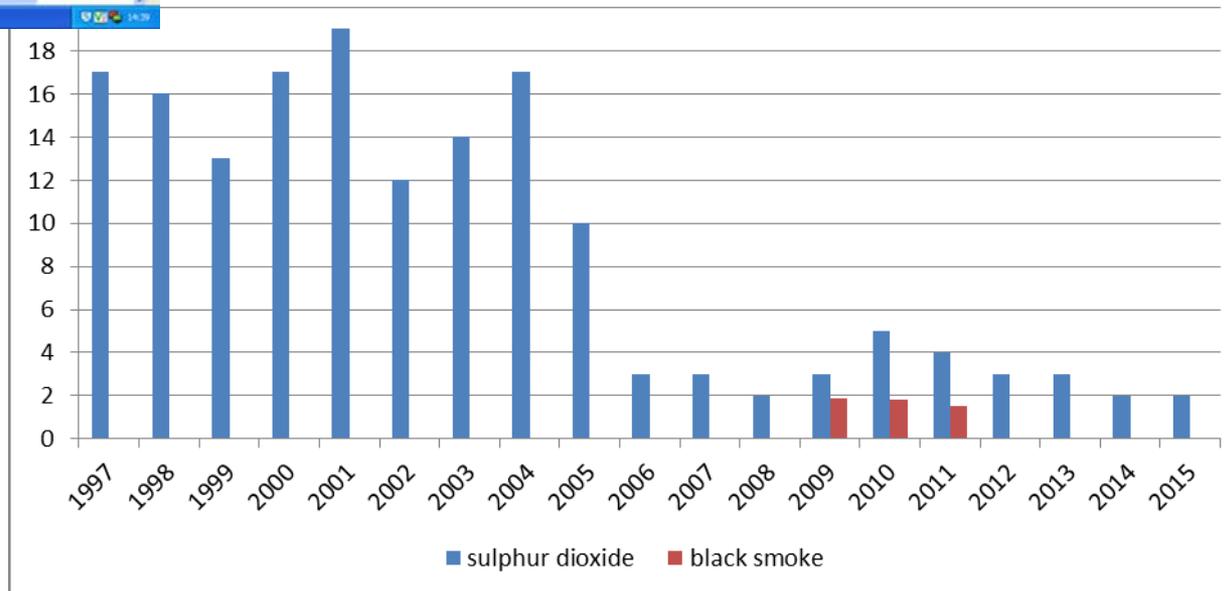


Clean Air Act and effect on particles and sulphur dioxide in Nottingham c.1963- present

- Note black smoke particles range in size from <0.1 to 100 microns.

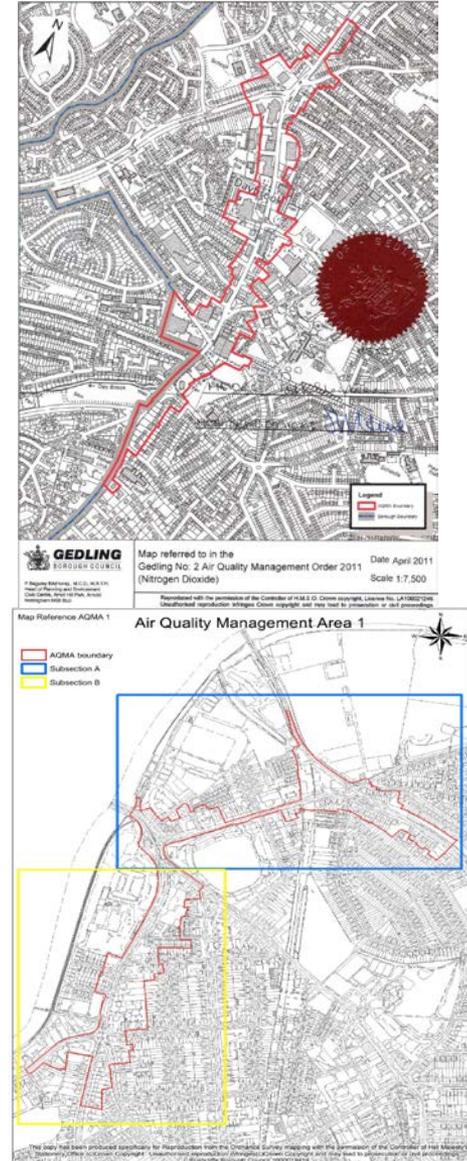
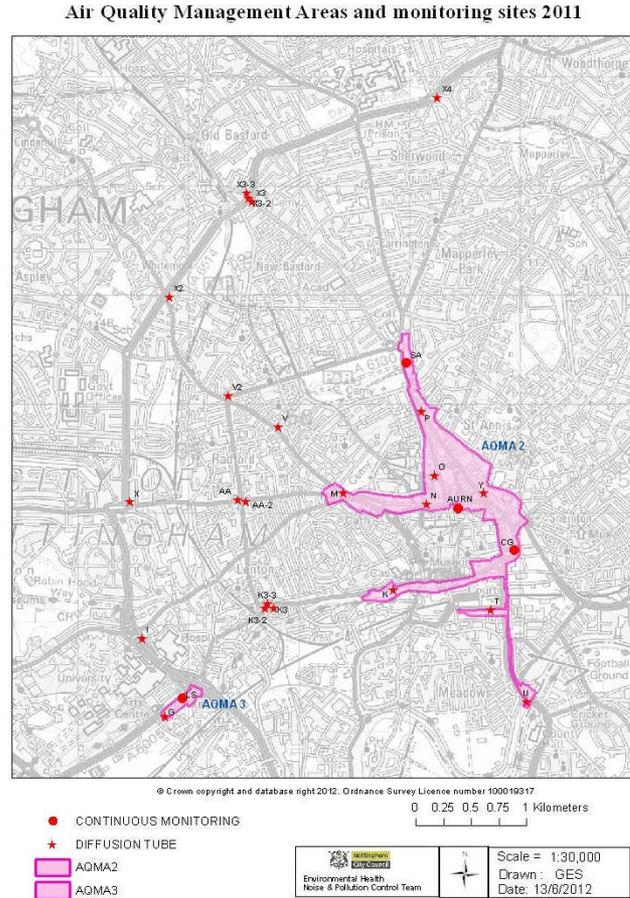
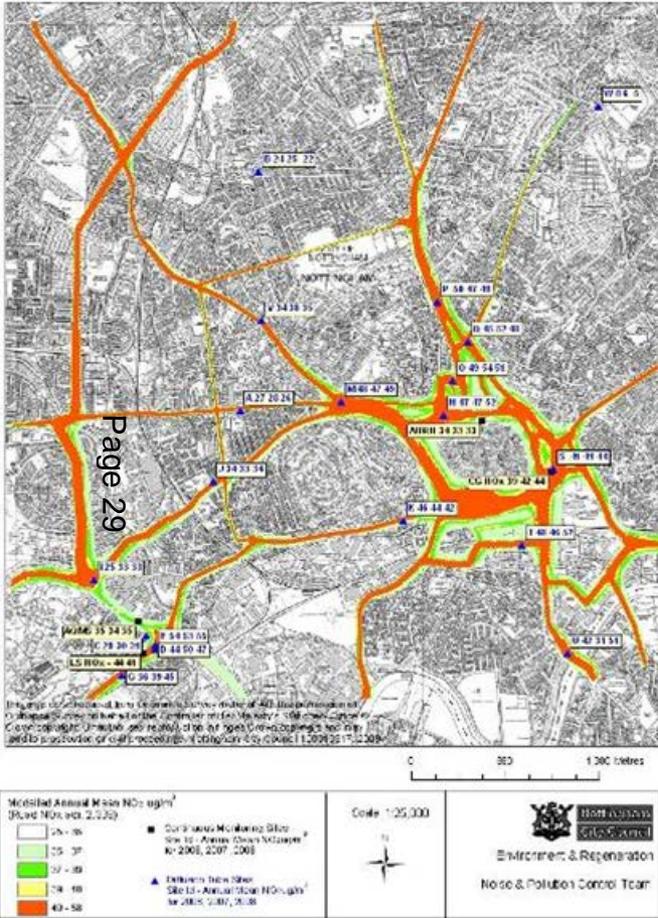


Nottingham AURN annual mean black smoke and sulphur dioxide concentrations ug/m³



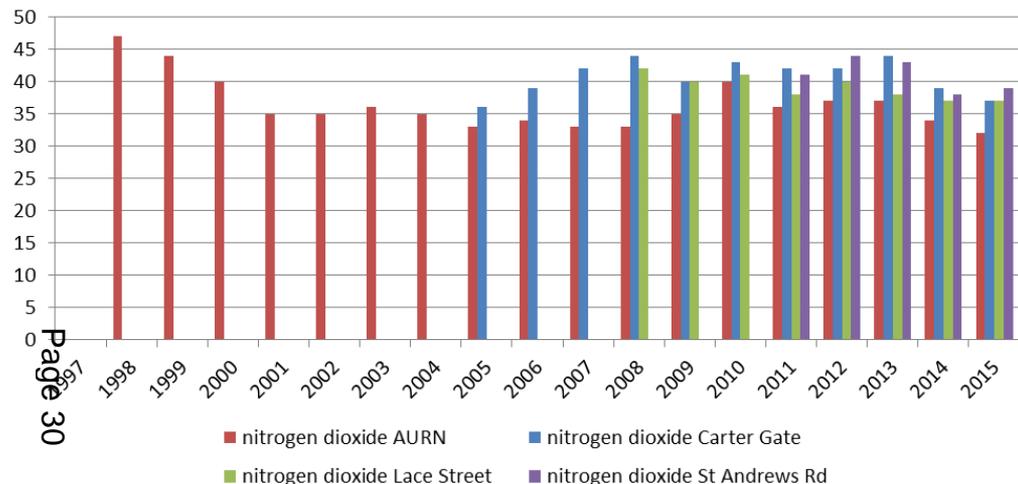
Environment Act 1995 Part 3: Local Air Quality Management

the process identified areas where the nitrogen dioxide annual mean air quality objective of $40\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ would not be met



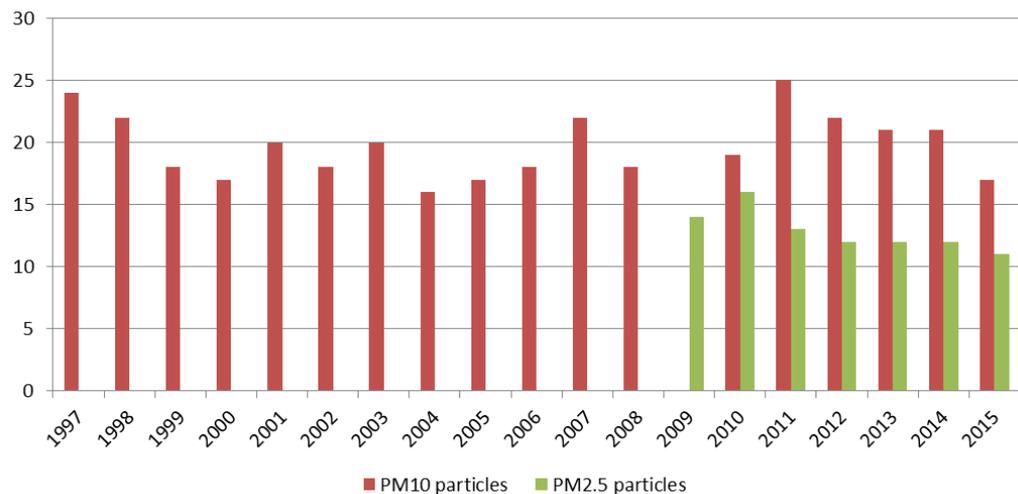
Nottingham - Monitored levels 1997 - 2015

Nottingham (real time analyser sites) annual mean nitrogen dioxide concentrations $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$



NO₂ annual mean
AQO = 40 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
BUT health effects
observed at 20-25
 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

Nottingham AURN annual mean particle - PM10 and PM2.5 concentrations $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$



PM10 annual mean
AQO = 40 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
WHO guide 20 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

PM2.5 indicative annual
mean (England)
= 25 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
WHO guide = 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
BUT no safe exposure
limit

Estimating Local Mortality Burdens associated with Particulate Air Pollution

A M Gowers, B G Miller¹ and J R Stedman²

¹INSTITUTE OF OCCUPATIONAL MEDICINE, ²RICARDO-AEA

ABSTRACT

The increase in mortality risk associated with long-term exposure to particulate air pollution is one of the most important, and best-characterised, effects of air pollution on health. This report presents estimates of the size of this effect on mortality in local authority areas in the UK, building upon the attributable fractions reported as an indicator in the public health outcomes framework for England. It discusses the concepts and assumptions underlying these calculations and gives information on how such estimates can be made. The estimates are expected to be useful to health and wellbeing boards when assessing local public health priorities, as well as to others working in the field of air quality and public health.

The estimates of mortality burden are based on modelled annual average concentrations of fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) in each local authority area originating from human activities. Local data on the adult population and adult mortality rates is also used. Central estimates of the fraction of mortality attributable to long-term exposure to current levels of anthropogenic (human-made) particulate air pollution range from around 2.5% in some local authorities in rural areas of Scotland and Northern Ireland and between 3 and 5% in Wales, to over 8% in some London boroughs. Because of uncertainty in the increase in mortality risk associated with ambient PM_{2.5}, the actual burdens associated with these modelled concentrations could range from approximately one-sixth to about double these figures.

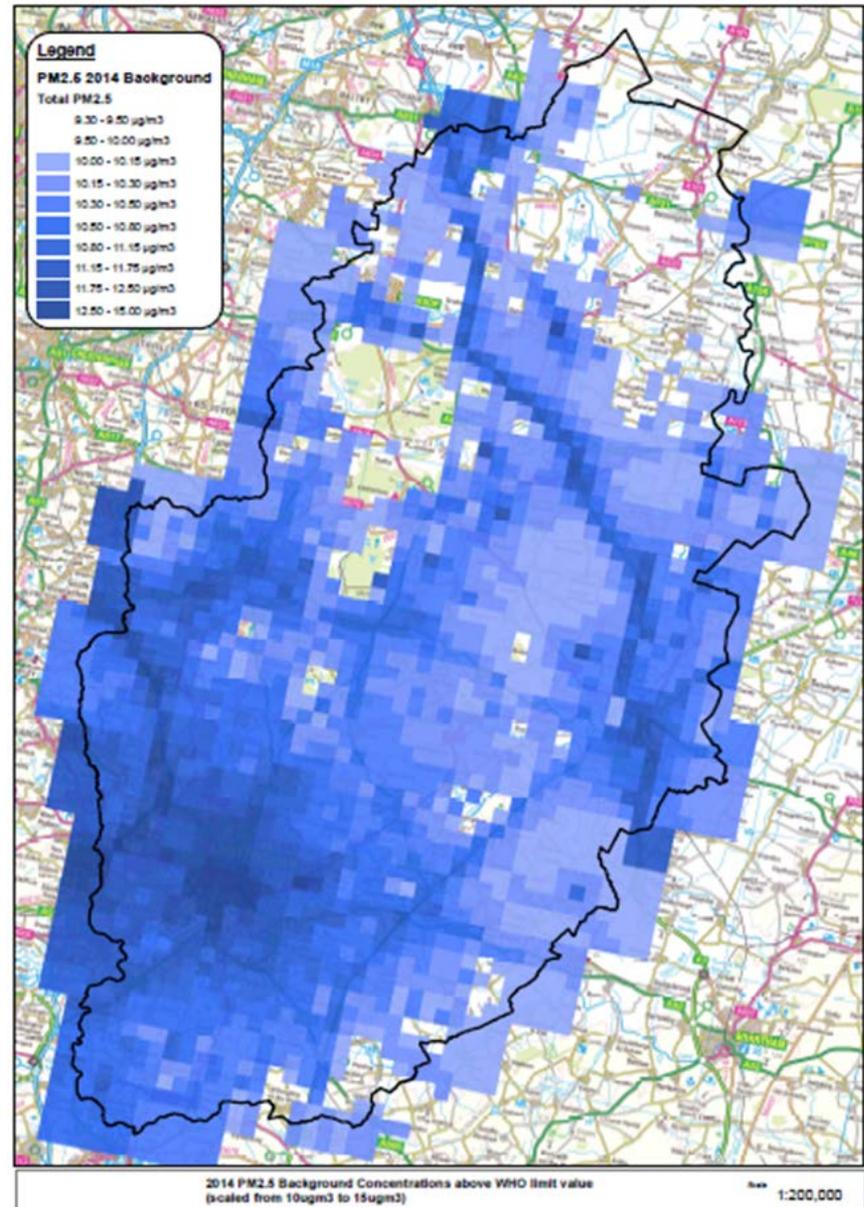
Thus, current levels of particulate air pollution have a considerable impact on public health. Measures to reduce levels of particulate air pollution, or to reduce exposure of the population to such pollution, are regarded as an important public health initiative.

This study was funded by the Policy Research Programme in the Department of Health and by the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

Centre for Radiation, Chemical and Environmental Hazards
Public Health England
Chilton, Didcot
Oxfordshire OX11 0RQ

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Publication: April 2014
£15.00
ISBN 978-0-85951-753-9

This report from the PHE Centre for Radiation, Chemical and Environmental Hazards reflects understanding and evaluation of the current scientific evidence as presented and referenced in this document.



looking to 2020 and beyond...

February 2014 – EU announces infringement proceedings against UK

Spring 2014 meteorology causes prolonged pollution episode and news headlines

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UK-AIR data: 29/03/2014 (View Latest)
Summary from 129 monitoring sites



UK-AIR data: 30/03/2014 (View Latest)
Summary from 129 monitoring sites



UK-AIR data: 31/03/2014 (View Latest)
Summary from 129 monitoring sites



UK-AIR data: 03/04/2014 (View Latest)
Summary from 129 monitoring sites



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17 March 2014 Last updated at 03:29

Paris car ban set to start after pollution hits high

Hugh Schofield in Paris: "At the end of last week it was bad - you really felt the catch in your throat"

Hundreds of police will monitor traffic in Paris on Monday after pollution levels prompted the French government to impose major restrictions.

Only motorists whose cars have odd-numbered registration plates will be allowed to drive.

On Tuesday, if the restrictions remain in place, it will be the turn of those with even-numbered plates.

Ministers acted after air pollution exceeded safe levels for five days running in Paris and surrounding areas.

The smoggy conditions have been caused by a combination of cold nights and warm days, which have prevented pollution from dispersing.

Related Stories

Free Paris transport to reduce smog

Air pollution 'still harming health'

Milan bans cars to stop pollution

BBC NEWS HEALTH

Home World UK England N.Ireland Scotland Wales Business Politics Health Education Sci/Env

25 March 2014 Last updated at 10:43

Air pollution linked to seven million deaths globally

By Helen Briggs
BBC News

On some days you need a mask to go outside due to smog in Beijing

Seven million people died as a result of air pollution in 2012, the World Health Organization estimates.

Its findings suggest a link between air pollution and heart disease, respiratory problems and cancer.

One in eight global deaths were linked with air pollution, making it "the world's largest single environmental health risk", the WHO said.

Nearly six million of the deaths had been in South East Asia and the WHO's Western Pacific region, it found.

The WHO said about 3.3 million people had died as a result of indoor air pollution and 2.6 million deaths were related to outdoor air pollution, mainly in low- and middle-income countries in those regions.

'Heavy price'

WHO public health, environmental and social determinants of health department director Dr Maria Neira said: "The risks from air pollution are now far greater than previously thought or understood, particularly for heart disease and strokes.

"Few risks have a greater impact on global health today than air pollution.

Related Stories

Air pollution causes cancer - WHO

Air pollution 'still harming health'

Air pollution 'hits falling hearts'

"The evidence signals the need for concerted action to clean up the air we all breathe"

Dr Maria Neira

WHO

BBC NEWS UK

Home World UK England N.Ireland Scotland Wales Business Politics Health Education Sci/Env

3 April 2014 Last updated at 13:40

Air pollution: Rise in 999 calls for breathing problems



People with lung and heart problems are advised to avoid strenuous activity outdoors

High levels of air pollution are continuing to affect parts of the UK, as a rise in emergency calls over related health problems is reported.

Related Stories

Followed in May 2014 and again in 2016 by – 'UK Cities Named and shamed'



WHO's Ambient Air Pollution database - Update 2014

Data summary of the AAP database

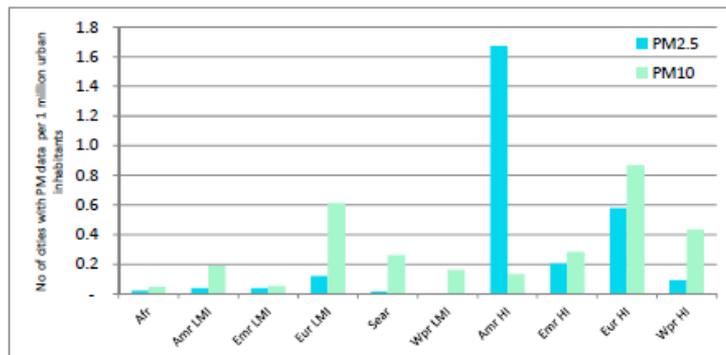
The 2014 version of the Ambient Air Pollution (AAP) database consists mainly of urban air quality data – annual means for PM₁₀ and/or PM_{2.5} – for about 1 600 cities from 91 countries for the years 2008-2013. The regional distribution of cities documented in the database, and the number of cities with accessible data by urban inhabitants are described in Table 1 and Figure 1, respectively.

Table 1: Total number of cities in AAP database, 2014 version, by region

Region	Number of cities	Number of countries	Total number of countries in region
Africa (Sub-Saharan)	16	6	47
America, LMI	88	13	26
America, HI	535	4	9
Eastern Mediterranean, LMI	14	6	15
Eastern Mediterranean, HI	12	5	6
Europe, LMI	109	8	20
Europe, HI	461	29	33
South-East Asia	167	9	11
Western Pacific, LMI	133	5	21
Western Pacific, HI	93	6	6
World	1 628	91	194

LMI: Low-and middle-income; HI: high-income.

Figure 1: Number of cities with accessible PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} data in 2014 per urban population



7 May 2014 Last updated at 15:47

Air pollution 'too high' in most of world's cities



By Rebecca Morelle
Science correspondent, BBC News



Air pollution in cities such as Delhi is exceeding safe levels, the WHO says

The World Health Organization says air pollution in many of the world's cities is breaching its guidelines.

Its survey of 1,600 cities in 91 countries revealed that nearly 90% of people in urban centres breathe air that fails to meet levels deemed safe.

Related Stories

Asia pollution drives Pacific storms

Public Health Outcomes Framework

3.01 - Fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution (Persons) >> 2010



Area	Indicator
Nottingham	6.4
Nottinghamshire CC	5.7
Oldham	5.7
Oxfordshire CC	5.6
Peterborough	5.7
Plymouth	4.5
Poole	5.2
Portsmouth	5.9
Reading	5.9
Redbridge	7.0
Redcar and Cleveland	4.5
Richmond upon Thames	6.8
Rochdale	5.5
Rotherham	5.7
Rutland	5.1
Salford	5.9
Sandwell	6.9
Sefton	4.6

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Indicator Definition
 3.01 - Fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution (Persons) - Fraction of annual all-cause adult mortality attributable to anthropogenic (human-made) particulate air pollution (measured as fine particulate matter, PM2.5*). Mortality burden associated with long-term exposure to anthropogenic particulate air pollution at current levels, expressed as the percentage of annual deaths from all causes in those aged 30+.

Comparator	Indicator
Barking and Dagenham	7.1
Birmingham	6.4
Leicester	6.6
Manchester	5.9
Sandwell	6.9
Wolverhampton	5.8

Indicator	Area	Value	Eng. worst	Performance	Eng. best
2.06ii - Excess weight in 4-5 and 10-11 year olds - 10-11 year olds (Persons)	Nottingham	37.7	26.6		42.8
2.07i - Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries i...	Nottingham	110.1	68.7		211.4
2.07ii - Hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries i...	Nottingham	105.5	71.6		278.7
2.08 - Emotional well-being of looked after children (Persons)	Nottingham	15.2	9.5		20.1
2.13i - Percentage of physically active and inactive adults - active adults (Persons)	Nottingham	51.9	43.8		68.5
2.13ii - Percentage of active and inactive adults - inactive adults (Persons)	Nottingham	33.2	18.2		40.2
2.14 - Smoking prevalence - adults (over 18s) (Persons)	Nottingham	23.3	13.2		29.3
2.15i - Successful completion of drug treatment - opiate users (Persons)	Nottingham	9.7	4.3		19.9
2.15ii - Successful completion of drug treatment - non-opiate users (Persons)	Nottingham	43.1	19.7		69
▼ Domain 3 - Health protection					
3.01 - Fraction of mortality attributable to particulate air pollution (Persons)	Nottingham	6.4	3.6		8.3
3.02i - Chlamydia diagnoses (15-24 year olds) - Old NCSP data (Persons)	Nottingham	2,010.5	782.6		5,995

<< Back

DSR per 1000: All Respiratory Disease Deaths, All Ages - Local data >> 2010-2012

Name	Indicator
Abby	1.49
Albion	3.99
Apsey	3.58
Attenborough	1.17
Auxworth	1.45
Balderton North	1.74
Balderton West	4.40
Barfield	2.22
Basilton	1.14
Beckingham	1.59
Beeston Central	3.65
Beeston North	1.72
Beeston Rylands	2.09
Beeston West	1.88
Berridge	2.74
Bony Hill	1.82
Barwood	2.44
Barwood Village	1.70
Bilborough	3.45
Bilthorpe	2.45
Bingham East	0.92
Bingham West	1.05
Birklands	1.51

Bar Chart

Deaths age and sex standardized death rate per 1000 population for deaths for Lung Cancer Deaths. The rates are pooled for the 3 years to allow sufficient numbers of events for calculation of rates. ICD10 Code: C34* Age/sex: All Ages, Under 75 Sex: All Based on Public Health Mortality Files, ONS

In October 2006 NHS reorganization resulted in major changes to PCT boundaries in the County. The following covers the new RCT: Baseston PCT which is contemporaneous with Baseston District, Nottinghamshire County Health PCT which covers the rest of Nottinghamshire County and Nottingham City PCT which is contemporaneous with Nottingham City Unitary Authority.

- Many other health determinants linked to air pollution, inactivity or other inequality that if tackled will improve health and reduce emissions/ air pollution

Indicator (Framework)	Description	Example of Actions
1.10 (PHOF)	Rate of people killed and seriously injured on the roads, all ages, per 100,000 resident population	Developing safer routes for walking to school, and creating road spaces which prioritise 'place' over cars by creating safe enjoyable local environments with 'walkability' will improve air quality and also reduce road accidents.
1.16 (PHOF)	Percentage of people using outdoor space for exercise/health reasons	A modal shift toward active travel would result in larger numbers of people using outdoor space for exercise, and improve air quality.
2.06i (PHOF)	Percentage of children aged 4-5 classified as overweight or obese	A modal shift toward active travel would contribute to reductions in obesity, and improve air quality
2.06ii (PHOF)	Percentage of children aged 10-11 classified as overweight or obese	A modal shift toward active travel would contribute to reductions in obesity, and improve air quality
2.12 (PHOF)	Percentage of adults classified as overweight or obese	A modal shift toward active travel would contribute to reductions in obesity, and improve air quality
2.13i (PHOF)	Percentage of adults achieving at least 150 minutes of physical activity per week in accordance with UK CMO recommended guidelines on physical activity	A modal shift toward active travel would contribute to increases in physical activity, and improve air quality
3.01 (PHOF)	Fraction of all-cause adult mortality attributable to long-term exposure to current levels of anthropogenic particulate air pollution	All actions to improve air quality and reduce exposure to air pollution would result in an improvement in mortality attributable to exposure to air pollution.
3.06 (PHOF)	Percentage of NHS organisations with a board approved sustainable development management plan	Commitment to actions on air quality can reasonably be incorporated into board approved sustainable development management plans.
4.04i (PHOF)	Age-standardised rate of mortality from all cardiovascular diseases (including heart disease and stroke) in persons less than 75 years of age per 100,000 population	A reduction in traffic emissions would lead to less long term exposure to air pollution with an associated reduction in cardiovascular disease.

Joint strategic needs assessment

 Print this page  Download PDF

Air Quality (2015)

Contents

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 - Recommendations for consideration by commissioners
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 2. Size of the issue locally
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 4. Current activity, service provision and assets
 5. Evidence of what works
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- **What does this tell us?**
 8. Unmet needs and service gaps
 9. Knowledge gaps
- **What should we do next?**
 10. Recommendations for consideration by commissioners
- **Key contacts**
- **References**
- **Glossary**

Topic title	Air Quality
Topic owner	Health Protection Strategy Group
Topic author(s)	Dawn Jenkin, Richard Taylor, with acknowledgements to Mary Hall, Public Health Specialty Registrar, Leicester County Council
Topic quality reviewed	May 2015
Topic endorsed by	
Topic approved by	Health Protection Strategy Group
Current version	May 2015
Replaces version	
Linked JSNA topics	Smoking, Obesity, Cardiovascular Disease, Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
Insight Document ID	128312

- February 2015 DEFRA publishes 'Getting to Grips with Air Pollution'
- March –April 2015 – Another headline grabbing air pollution episode
- April 2015 – Court Orders Cuts to UK NO2 emissions – following Clientearth legal action
- May 2015 – Nottingham/shire publishes JSNA chapter on Air Pollution

UK-AIR latest data: 20/03/2015
Summary from 142 monitoring sites



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Science & Environment

Court orders UK to cut NO2 air pollution

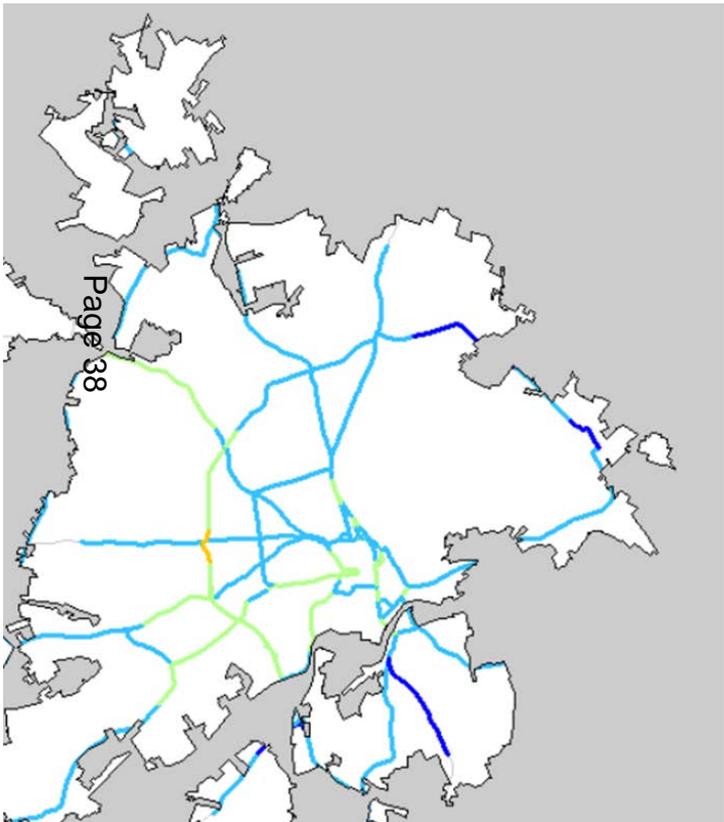
By Paul Rincon
Science editor, BBC News website

© 29 April 2015 | Science & Environment

Campaigners took legal action after the UK breached EU limits on NO2 emissions

The UK's highest court has ruled that the government must take immediate action to cut air pollution.

Clean Air Zones



2020

NO₂ (µgm⁻³)

— < 20

— 20 - 30

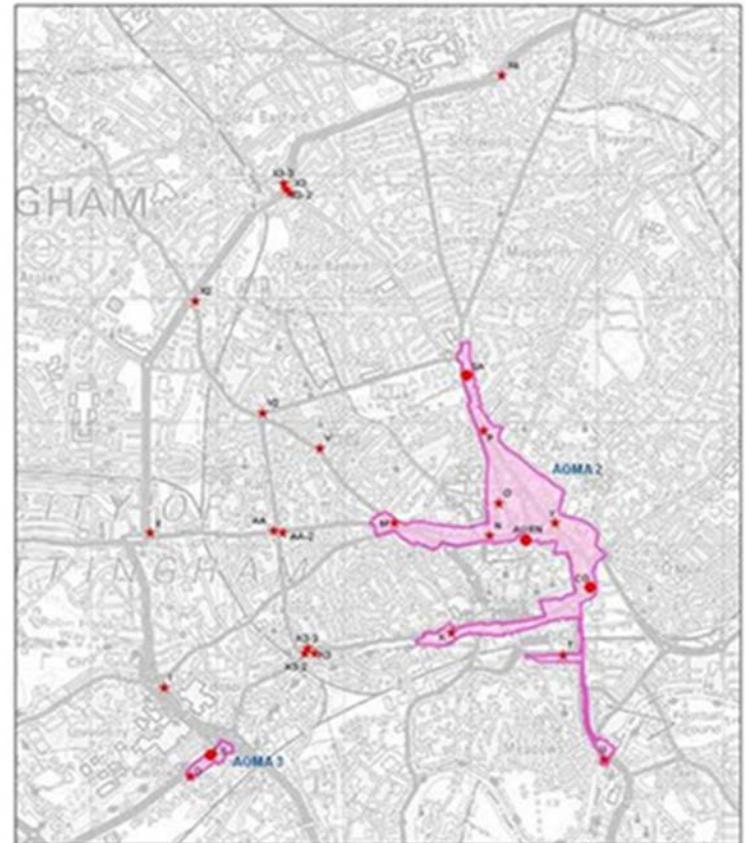
— 30 - 40

— 40 - 60

— > 60

— Rural / not modelled

Air Quality Management Areas and monitoring sites 2011



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0 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 Kilometers

● CONTINUOUS MONITORING

★ DIFFUSION TUBE

□ AQMA2

□ AQMA3

Environmental Health,
Noise & Pollution Control Team

Scale = 1:30,000
Drawn: GES
Date: 13/6/2012

Clean Air Zone – what we know

Figure 1: Map showing the extent of the Nottingham Urban Area agglomeration zone (UK0008).

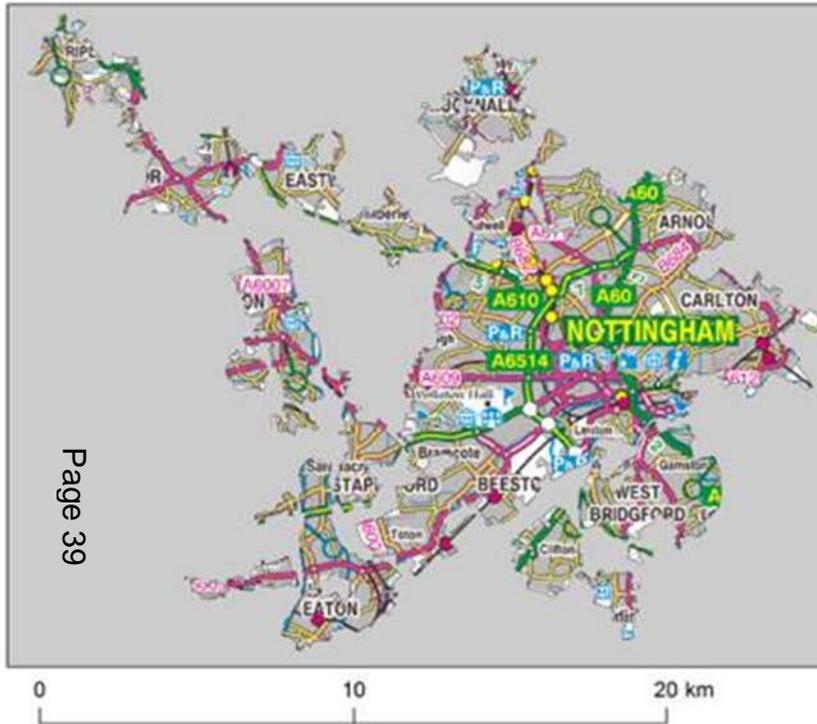


Table 4: Clean Air Zone Classes

Clean Air Zone class	Vehicles included
A	Buses, coaches and taxis ²³
B	Buses, coaches, taxis and heavy goods vehicles (HGVs)
C	Buses, coaches, taxis, HGVs and light goods vehicles (LGVs)
D	Buses, coaches, taxis, HGVs, LGVs and cars

²³ Taxis will generally also include private hire vehicles

Table 6: Summary of Clean Air Zone requirements outside London

CITY	MEASURE REQUIRED BY 2020
Birmingham	Class C and additional local action
Leeds	Class C and additional local action
Nottingham	Class B
Derby	Class B
Southampton	Class B

How can we meet the Air Quality Objectives? traditionally - physical constraints/solutions and behavioural change

- City Centre major
- Ring Road major
- NET lines 2&3 (4+)
- Travel plans (workplace)
- Improved public transport (quality bus partnerships, park and ride)
- Walking and cycling
- Managed road network (smart motorways, variable speeds)
- And Clean Air Zones
- Increasingly – our individual actions are the solution: better informed Citizens, making better travel decisions AND realistic affordable vehicle/transport choices, energy efficiency, insulated homes

The screenshot shows a web browser displaying the Nottingham Local Transport Plan 2011-2026 page. The page features a green header with the hashtag #MyNottingham and the Nottingham City Council logo. The main content area is titled "Nottingham Local Transport Plan 2011 - 2026" and includes a sub-header "Nottingham Local Transport Plan". The text describes the plan's goals, such as transforming the railway station into a transport hub and building an exemplar sustainable transport system. It also mentions that Nottingham is one of the leading cities in the UK for public transport and that the plan aims to address transport challenges facing the city. The page includes a "Have Your Say..." section for online feedback, a "Downloads" section with links to various documents, and a "Related Pages" section. The browser's address bar shows the URL: http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=12631.

OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE
6 JULY 2016
PROGRAMME FOR SCRUTINY
REPORT OF HEAD OF LEGAL SERVICES

1. Purpose

To consider and set the overall programme and timetable for scrutiny activity for the forthcoming year.

2. Action required

The Committee is asked to

- 2.1 note the items scheduled on the work programme for the Overview and Scrutiny Committee and Scrutiny Review Panels for 2016/17.

3. Background information

- 3.1 One of the main roles of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee is setting, managing and co-ordinating the overall programme of scrutiny work. This includes:

- mapping out an initial programme for scrutiny at the start of the municipal year
- monitoring progress against the programme throughout the year, and making amendments as required
- evaluating the impact of scrutiny activity and using lessons learnt to inform future decisions about scrutiny activity.

- 3.4 In setting the programme for scrutiny activity, the Committee should aim for an outcome-focused work programme that has clear priorities and is matched against the resources available to deliver the programme. It is intended to hold fewer, but more in depth reviews which will enable panels to explore and challenge more.

Commissioning scrutiny reviews

- 3.5 Delivery of the programme will primarily be through the commissioning of time-limited review panels to carry out reviews into specific, focused topics. All reviews must have the potential to make a positive impact on improving the wellbeing of local communities and people who live and/or work in Nottingham; and to ensure resources are used to their full potential, reviews must have a clear and tight focus and be set a realistic but challenging timetable for their completion.

- 3.6 In setting the programme of scrutiny reviews, it is important that the programme has flexibility to incorporate unplanned scrutiny work

requested in-year. However, the Committee will only be able to schedule unplanned work after it has reassessed priorities across the scrutiny programme and considered the impact on existing reviews of the diversion of resources. When the Committee monitors the overall programme for scrutiny at each meeting there will be opportunity to do this.

- 3.7 The Committee held a workshop session in March 2016 and identified a number of areas for consideration during 2016/17. These topics have been identified and are listed in Appendix 1 to this report.
- 3.8 When establishing a review panel, the Committee needs to decide on:
- a clear and tight remit for the review
 - a timescale within which the review should be carried out
 - size of review panel, including whether any co-opted members should be involved
 - chair of the review panel (to be appointed from the pool of five scrutiny chairs)

and should have regard to the need over the year to engage as many councillors as possible in the scrutiny process.

Policy briefings

- 3.9 Through the process of developing the programme for scrutiny, the Committee may identify issues which call for a policy briefing. The purpose of these briefings is to inform councillors about a current key issue or to prepare councillors for review work that has been commissioned. These informal briefings will not be occasions for scrutiny to be carried out, although they may result in a suggestion for a new scrutiny topic, which would need to be considered by this Committee against the current programme for scrutiny and available resource.
- 3.10 Policy briefings will not form part of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee's agenda but will be held separately and be open to all councillors to attend.

Monitoring programme for scrutiny

- 3.11 On an ongoing basis the Committee will be responsible for managing and co-ordinating the programme for scrutiny and assessing the impact of scrutiny activity. At all future meetings the Committee will monitor the progress of the programme, making amendments as appropriate.

4. List of attached information

The following information can be found in the appendices to this report:

Appendix 1 – Feasibility criteria for topics

Appendix 2 – Long list of main scrutiny topics

Appendix 3 - Long-list of potential future OSC/SRP topics

5. Background papers, other than published works or those disclosing exempt or confidential information

None

6. Published documents referred to in compiling this report

None

7. Wards affected

Citywide

8. Contact information

Contact Colleagues

Rav Kalsi

Senior Governance Officer

Rav.kalsi@nottinghamcity.gov.uk

0115 8763759

Appendix 1 - feasibility criteria includes:

Decision making and being a critical friend	Is it a topic/key decision which requires consultation with Overview and Scrutiny <u>prior</u> to the decision being taken.	Yes – include. No – apply other criteria and consider removing
Public Interest and relevance	Is the topic still relevant in terms of it still being an issue for citizens, partners or the council in terms of performance, delivery or cancellation of services?	Yes – apply other criteria and consider inclusion No – apply other criteria and consider removing
Ability to change or influence	Can the Committee actively influence the council or its partners to accept recommendations and ensure positive outcomes for citizens and therefore be able to demonstrate the value and impact that scrutiny can have?	Yes – apply other criteria and consider inclusion No – apply other criteria and consider removing
Range and scope of impact	Is this a large topic area impacting on significant areas of the population and the council’s partners <u>or significant impact on minority groups</u>. Is there interest from partners and colleagues to undertake and support this review and will it be beneficial?	Yes – apply other criteria and consider inclusion No – apply other criteria and consider removing
Avoidance of duplication of effort	Is this topic area very similar to one already being scrutinised in another arena or has it already been investigated in the recent past?	Yes – consider involvement in the existing activity or consider removing No – apply other criteria and consider inclusion.

<p>6 July 2016</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air Quality in Nottingham To consider an update from the Portfolio Holder for Job, Growth and Transport on the progress of the Growth Plan in Nottingham. (Economic Development, Portfolio Holder for Jobs, Growth and Transport) • Discussion with Portfolio Holder for Leisure and Culture To consider an update from the Portfolio Holder on his Council plans, priorities and challenges (Councillor Dave Trimble) • Work Programme To agree a draft work programme for 2016/17
<p>27 September 2016</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changing Faces of Trading Standards in Nottingham To consider an update from the Chief Executive on the Council's transition from 'Good to Great' and the resulting changes to the Council's operating model. (Richard Antcliffe, Chief Licensing, Trading Standards and Anti-Social Behaviour Officer) • Discussion with Portfolio Holder for Business, Growth and Transport To consider an update from the Portfolio Holder on his Council plans, priorities and challenges (Councillor Nick McDonald) • Work Programme To agree a draft work programme for 2016/17

<p>5 October 2016</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flood Mitigation Strategy in Nottingham To consider joint working and flood mitigation processes in Nottingham (Highways at Nottingham City Council, Highways Agency, Severn Trent Water) • Discussion with Portfolio Holder for Community Services To consider an update from the Portfolio Holder on her Council plans, priorities and challenges (Councillor Nicola Heaton) • Work Programme To agree a draft work programme for 2015/16
<p>9 November 2016</p> <p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Page 46</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nottingham City Safeguarding Children’s Board Annual Report To consider a report from the Chair of the NCSCB on its Annual Report (NCSCB Chair, Chris Cooke) • Discussion with Portfolio Holder for Resources and Neighbourhood Regeneration To consider an update from the Portfolio Holder on his Council plans, priorities and challenges (Councillor Graham Chapman) • Work Programme To agree a draft work programme for 2016/17
<p>7 December 2016</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voluntary and Community Sector Grants (Louise Graham, Voluntary and Community Sector Partnerships Specialist, Market Strategy and Development) • Discussion with Lead of the Council To consider an update from the Leader on his Council plans, priorities and challenges

	<p style="text-align: right;">(Councillor Jon Collins)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work Programme To agree a draft work programme for 2016/17
<p>4 January 2017</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism in Nottingham and Nottinghamshire <p style="text-align: right;">(Hugh White, Director of Sports, Culture and Parks)</p> • Discussion with Portfolio Holder for Early Intervention and Early Years To consider an update from the Portfolio Holder on his Council plans, priorities and challenges <p style="text-align: right;">(Councillor David Mellen)</p> • Work Programme To agree a draft work programme for 2016/17
<p>8 February 2017</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing and the Private Rented Sector in Nottingham <p style="text-align: right;">(Housing)</p> • Discussion with Portfolio Holder for Schools To consider an update from the Portfolio Holder on his Council plans, priorities and challenges <p style="text-align: right;">(Councillor Sam Webster)</p> • Work Programme To agree a draft work programme for 2016/17
<p>8 March 2017</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cycling Strategy in Nottingham

	<p style="text-align: right;">(Transport colleagues)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion with Portfolio Holder for Energy and Sustainability To consider an update from the Portfolio Holder on his Council plans, priorities and challenges (Councillor Alan Clark) • Work Programme To agree a draft work programme for 2016/17
<p>5 April 2017</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion with Portfolio Holder for Planning and Housing To consider an update from the Portfolio Holder on her Council plans, priorities and challenges (Councillor Jane Urquhart) • Work Programme Session To agree a draft work programme for 2017/18

Scrutiny Review Topics 2016/17

	Topic	Comments
1	Deprivation in Nottingham – Nottingham is amongst the local authority districts with the largest proportion of highly deprived neighbourhoods in England.	Review to take place on Thursday 15 September 2016, 10am. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Councillor Sue Johnson to chair the Panel. • Scope to be finalised and submitted for approval to OSC.
2	Graduate retention and recruitment in Nottingham – a review to look more closely at what work is taking place to improve and encourage graduates to remain in the city.	Status – to be scheduled <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Councillor Azad Choudhry to chair the Panel. • Scope needs to be finalised with chair and submitted for approval to OSC.
3	Impact of Welfare Reform in Nottingham – What is the impact of the Welfare Reforms introduced in April 2013 on citizens and services in Nottingham.	Status – to be scheduled <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Councillor Glyn Jenkins to chair the Panel. • Scope needs to be finalised with chair and submitted for approval to OSC.
4	Fracking in Nottingham and Nottinghamshire – a review to look closely at the impact of fracking in Nottingham and neighbouring authorities.	Status – to be scheduled <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Councillor Brian Parbutt to chair the Panel. • Scope needs to be finalised with chair and submitted for approval to OSC.
5	Effectiveness of Nottingham City Council’s consultation process	Status – to be scheduled <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Councillor Glyn Jenkins to chair the Panel. • Scope needs to be finalised with chair and submitted for approval to OSC.
6	Parking enforcement in Nottingham	Status – to be scheduled <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Councillor Azad Choudhry to chair the Panel. • Scope needs to be finalised with chair and submitted for approval to OSC.
7	Housing regeneration in Nottingham – Nottingham City Council aims to build 2,500 new houses that Nottingham people can afford to rent or buy. Is that a deliverable target?	Status – to be scheduled <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Councillor Sue Johnson to chair the Panel. • Scope needs to be finalised with chair and submitted for approval to OSC.
8	Cycling in Nottingham –	Status – to be scheduled

<p>Nottingham City Council has an ambitious vision for a cycle city and recently secured £6.1m to kick start an overhaul of the Council's cycling facilities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Councillor Glyn Jenkins to chair the Panel.• Scope needs to be finalised with chair and submitted for approval to OSC.
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