

NEIGHBOURHOOD SERVICES SCRUTINY FORUM AGENDA



17 October 2012

at 1.00 pm

in Committee Room B, Civic Centre, Hartlepool

NEIGHBOURHOOD SERVICES SCRUTINY FORUM:

Councillors Beck, Cook, Gibbon, Jackson, Loynes, Payne and Tempest.

1. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

2. TO RECEIVE ANY DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST BY MEMBERS

3. MINUTES

3.1 Minutes of the meeting held on 19 September 2012.

4. RESPONSES FROM THE COUNCIL, THE EXECUTIVE OR COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL TO FINAL REPORTS OF THIS FORUM

No items

5. CONSIDERATION OF REQUEST FOR SCRUTINY REVIEWS REFERRED VIA SCRUTINY CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE

No items

6. CONSIDERATION OF PROGRESS REPORTS/BUDGET AND POLICY FRAMEWORK DOCUMENTS

No items

7. ITEMS FOR DISCUSSION

Scrutiny Investigation into the JSNA Topic of 'Environment' – Climate Change Presentation - Covering Report

- 7.1 Environment Investigation - Climate Change
 - (a) Covering Report – *Scrutiny Support Officer*
 - (b) Presentation – *Climate Change Officer*
- 7.2 Information from the Health Protection Agency – *Scrutiny Support Officer*

8. ISSUES IDENTIFIED FROM FORWARD PLAN

- 8.1 The Executive's Forward Plan - *Scrutiny Support Officer*

9. ANY OTHER ITEMS WHICH THE CHAIRMAN CONSIDERS ARE URGENT

ITEMS FOR INFORMATION

Date of Next Meeting 14 November 2012, commencing at 1.00 pm in Committee Room B, Civic Centre, Hartlepool

NEIGHBOURHOOD SERVICES SCRUTINY FORUM

MINUTES

19 September 2012

The meeting commenced at 1.00 pm in the Civic Centre, Hartlepool

Present:

Councillor: Sylvia Tempest (In the Chair)

Councillors: Paul Beck, Rob Cook, Steve Gibbon, Peter Jackson, Brenda Loynes and Robbie Payne.

Also in attendance:

Melanie Dudley, LGA Peer Review Team

Officers: Dave Stubbs, Director of Regeneration and Neighbourhoods
Denise Ogden, Assistant Director, Neighbourhood Services
Sylvia Pinkney, Public Protection Manager
Adrian Hurst, Principal Environmental Health Officer
Craig Thelwell, Waste and Environmental Services Manager
Paul Hurwood, Climate Change Officer
Elaine Hind, Scrutiny Support Officer
Angela Armstrong, Principal Democratic Services Officer

14. Apologies for Absence

None.

15. Declarations of interest by Members

None.

16. Minutes of the meeting held on 1 August 2012

Confirmed subject to the following amendment:

Minutes 9 – The last sentence in the last paragraph prior the decision to be amended to:

“Members also considered that the comments in relation to taxis should be raised with the Transport Champions Group and the Transport Working Group.”

17. Responses from the Council, the Executive or Committees of the Council to Final Reports of this Forum

None.

18. Consideration of request for scrutiny reviews referred via Scrutiny Co-ordinating Committee

None.

19. Consideration of progress reports/budget and policy framework documents

None.

20. Environment Investigation – Setting the Scene (*Scrutiny Support Officer/Assistant Director, Neighbourhood Services*)

The Director of Regeneration and Neighbourhoods and Assistant Director (Neighbourhood Services) had been invited to the meeting to provide information in relation to the investigation into the JSNA topic of 'Environment'. The Assistant Director (Neighbourhood Services) provided a detailed and comprehensive presentation which examined the key issues, risks and level of need in relation to climate change, noise pollution, air and water quality and cleanliness.

In addition, a presentation examining the Neighbourhood Services Scrutiny Forum waste management budget recommendations for 2012/13 and findings of the kerbside collection service consultation exercise undertaken was also provided. It was noted that a tender process was currently being undertaken for the kerbside dry recycling collection service which would result in anticipated savings of £400k for 2013/14.

A discussion ensued which included the following issues:

- (i) A number of specific neighbourhood issues were raised by residents and Members and these were noted by the Director of Regeneration and Neighbourhoods.
- (ii) A Member questioned whether there were particular areas of the town targeted for enforcement in relation to dog fouling and litter. The Waste and Environmental Services Manager confirmed that due to the level of resources available, areas known as hot spot areas were targeted including the centre of town and seaton and headland promenades. However, when reports of excessive litter in other areas were received they were always responded to. In response to a question from a Member, the Assistant Director, Neighbourhood Services indicated that

any increase in enforcement would need to form part of the wider discussions on the budget proposals. It was suggested that increasing fines for people who do not clean up after their dogs should be considered. A Member highlighted that some of the enforcement notices located on lamp-posts should be lowered to ensure they were in full view of everyone.

- (iii) Clarification was sought by the Chair on whether additional education on recycling and the environment was undertaken within schools by the Council. The Assistant Director, Neighbourhood Services confirmed that Council officers did visit schools to talk about the importance of recycling and looking after the environment, with schools taking part in promotional campaigns where possible.
- (iv) Whilst Members recognised that the town was generally clean and looked after, it was acknowledged that the continuous promotion of the services and facilities available to recycle needed to be undertaken with a view to changing people's behaviour.
- (v) In relation to noise pollution, the Chair compared the statistics from vehicle noise compared to domestic noise. The Principal Environmental Health Officer confirmed that generally people living close to main roads get used to the noise of the roads and that the main complaints related to domestic noise such as amplified music and barking dogs. There are however a number of sections of major roads in Hartlepool where the traffic noise issues will be dealt with under the action plans drawn up under the Environmental Noise Directive.
- (vi) In response to a question from a Member, the Principal Environmental Health Officer confirmed that the priorities and important areas within the Environmental Noise Directive were identified by the Secretary of State through a huge mapping exercise of the area with priority areas triggered by noise exceeding 76 dba. The Highways Agency work alongside the action plan of the Environmental Noise Directive to look at the measures in place to deal with the noise and bring levels down.
- (vii) A Member questioned what standards were used to measure air and water quality? The Assistant Director, Neighbourhood Services indicated that the Government had adopted European Standards to measure standards of air and water quality.
- (viii) In relation to the waste management presentation, a Member questioned whether there were any new measures in place for people to recycle tins of paint, batteries etc. The Waste and Environmental Services Manager confirmed that improved access to recycling such items as well as co-mingled recycling was currently being explored as part of the new contract arrangements. However, it was noted that these items could be recycled at the Civic Amenity site in Burn Road.
- (ix) A Member sought clarification on whether the cleaning rounds followed the refuse collection rounds. The Assistant Director, Neighbourhood Services indicated the synchronisation of street cleaning and refuse collection was being introduced as much as possible through the implementation of new computer software.
- (x) There was concern expressed by Members with the suggestion that the collection of garden waste may be suspended temporarily as part of the required budgetary savings. The Assistant Director, Neighbourhood

Services confirmed that whilst Members would need to make some difficult choices in view of the necessary budgetary savings required, the temporary suspension of the collection of garden waste was only one of the options that may be considered.

- (xi) Clarification was sought on the proposal to reduce the kerbside dry recycling collection service to a 4 day working week. The Assistant Director, Neighbourhood Services confirmed that over the previous 9 months consultation had been undertaken with the affected employees who were happy with the proposed change. This change would also result in further savings from the ability to reduce the number of vehicles to be purchased and maintained by the Council.
- (xii) In response to question from a Member, the Director of Regeneration and Neighbourhoods confirmed that discussions were ongoing with SITA in relation to options for the future incineration of waste.
- (xiii) In relation to the burning of garden waste, the Principal Environmental Health Officer confirmed that whilst there were no regulations to stop people burning waste, the Council actively discouraged this form of waste disposal and promoted the options to home compost, use the brown bin or the civic amenity site.
- (xiv) A Member sought clarification on the course of action available to the Council where residents fail to recycle any waste. The Waste and Environmental Services Manager confirmed that the Environmental Protection Act provides the Council with powers to ensure that people use the waste receptacles provided by the Council for specific items of waste.
- (xv) The importance of raising awareness of recycling through education and school visits was discussed. The Assistant Director, Neighbourhood Services informed Members that around 95% of people recycle some items at some point.

Recommended

The presentation and discussion that followed would be used to inform the Scrutiny Forum's investigation into the JSNA Topic of Environment.

21. Six Monthly Monitoring of Agreed Neighbourhood Services Scrutiny Forum's Recommendations (*Scrutiny Support Officer*)

The Scrutiny Support Officer provided details of progress made on the delivery of the agreed scrutiny recommendations against investigations undertaken by the Forum since the 2005/06 municipal year. The report included a chart which provided the overall progress made by all scrutiny forums since 2005 and Appendix A provided a detailed explanation of progress made against each recommendation agreed by this Forum.

It was noted that since the 2005/06 municipal year, 92% of the Neighbourhood Scrutiny Forum's recommendations had been completed with 2% in progress, 2% overdue and 5% cancelled. The Scrutiny Forum was

asked to give consideration to the extension of some of the due dates.

The Chair sought an update on the action to explore methods to introduce a Health Homes Scheme in conjunction with NHS Hartlepool (ref SCR-NS/15d) as she felt this was a good example of how Scrutiny Forums can work through the JSNA priorities to bring positive health outcomes for local people. The Director of Regeneration and Neighbourhoods confirmed that funding had been received from the Strategic Health Authority to explore ways to prevent people re-using hospital services through re-admittance etc. In addition, work was underway to install photo voltaic cells as part of the Empty Homes Strategy. The importance of effective engagement with local GP's was emphasised and it was noted that this was being pursued by officers.

In response to a Member's query on the format of the report, the Director of Regeneration and Neighbourhoods confirmed that officer would ensure that it was noted in their updates where projects were ongoing.

Recommended

- (i) That progress against the Neighbourhood Services Scrutiny Forum agreed recommendations since the 2005/06 municipal year, be noted.
- (ii) The extension to due dates requested were agreed.

22. Issues Identified from Forward Plan

None.

23. Any Other Items which the Chairman Considers are Urgent

None.

The meeting concluded at 2.39 pm

CHAIR

NEIGHBOURHOOD SERVICES SCRUTINY FORUM

17 October 2012



Report of: Scrutiny Support Officer

Subject: SCRUTINY INVESTIGATION IN THE JSNA TOPIC
OF 'ENVIRONMENT' – CLIMATE CHANGE
PRESENTATION - COVERING REPORT

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 To inform Members that officers from the Waste and Environmental Management Team have been invited to attend this meeting to provide information in relation to the investigation into the JSNA topic of 'Environment'.

2. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

- 2.1 Members will recall that at the meeting of this Forum on 1 August 2012, Members agreed the Scope and Terms of Reference for their forthcoming investigation into the JSNA topic of Environment.
- 2.2 Subsequently, officers from the Waste and Environmental Management Team have agreed to attend this meeting to outline the following (where appropriate) in relation to the Climate Change element of the JSNA topic of Environment:-
- (a) What are the key issues?
 - (b) Who is at risk and why?
 - (c) What is the level of need?
 - (d) What services are currently provided?
 - (e) What is the projected level of need / service use?
 - (f) What evidence is there for effective intervention?
 - (g) What do people say?
 - (h) What needs might be unmet?
 - (i) What additional needs assessment is required?
 - (j) What are the recommendations for commissioning?

- 2.3 During this evidence gathering session, Members should be mindful of the Marmot principle to 'Create and Develop Healthy and Sustainable Places and Communities'.

3. RECOMMENDATION

- 3.1 It is recommended that the Members of the Neighbourhood Services Scrutiny Forum consider the evidence from officers of the Waste and Environmental Management Team in attendance at this meeting and seek clarification on any relevant issues where required.

Contact Officer:- Elaine Hind – Scrutiny Support Officer
Chief Executive's Department – Corporate Strategy
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BACKGROUND PAPERS

The following background papers were used in the preparation of this report:-

- (i) Report of the Scrutiny Support Officer entitled 'Scrutiny Investigation into Environment – Scoping Report' Presented to the Neighbourhood Services Scrutiny Forum on 1 August 2012.
- (ii) Minutes of the Neighbourhood Services Scrutiny Forum held on 1 August 2012.

NEIGHBOURHOOD SERVICES SCRUTINY FORUM

17 October 2012



Report of: Scrutiny Support Officer

Subject: SCRUTINY INVESTIGATION INTO THE JSNA
TOPICS OF 'ENVIRONMENT' – INFORMATION
FROM THE HEALTH PROTECTION AGENCY

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 To provide Members of the Neighbourhood Services Scrutiny Forum with information from the Health Protection Agency in relation to the climate change element of the investigation into the JSNA topic of 'Environment'.

2. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

- 2.1 Members will recall that at the meeting of this Forum on 1 August 2012, Members agreed the Scope and Terms of Reference for their forthcoming investigation into the JSNA topic of Environment.
- 2.2 Consequently, extracts of information from the Health Protection Agency report 'Health Effect of Climate Change in the UK 2012' are contained within this report for Members consideration.

'Health Effects of Climate Change in the UK 2012'- Extract

Executive Summary

The original *Health Effects of Climate Change in the UK* report, published by the Department of Health in 2002 was one of the earliest attempts at quantifying the health effects of climate change for the UK. In 2008, a further update was published by the Department of Health and the Health Protection Agency, based on new climate change projections for the UK. The present report has been prepared on the recommendation of the Department of Health, and provides further evidence and analysis, based on the most recent climate change projections for the UK. Individual chapters have been written and peer-reviewed by a wide range of experts from academia, industry and government as well as within the Health Protection Agency.

The latest UK climate change projections have provided clear indications of the future climate in the UK over the coming decades based on probabilistic outcomes and a range of future emissions scenarios. Where possible, and taking into account the wide range of uncertainties in both climate projections and health effects, quantitative analyses have been performed. For each chapter, the analysis focuses on regional differences in possible future health impacts

and discusses vulnerable populations and adaptation effects in the UK. This report follows on from the first UK Climate Change Risk Assessment (published in 2012) and can be used to inform the National Adaptation Programme.

The global scientific consensus is that climate change is unequivocal, with high confidence that the net effect of anthropogenic activity since 1750 has been that of warming the planet. In the UK, temperatures have been increasing by around 0.25°C per decade since the 1960s, summer rainfall has decreased and winter rainfall has increased. Climate projections indicate that annual mean temperatures will be around 2 to 5°C higher than present in the UK by 2080. Heat waves are likely to become more frequent in the future in the UK. At present, the health burden due to low temperature exceeds that of high temperature. However, heat-related mortality, which is currently around 2,000 premature deaths per year, is projected to increase steeply in the UK throughout the 21st century, from around a 70% increase in the 2020s to around 540% in the 2080s. Southern, central and eastern England appear to be most vulnerable to current and future effects of hot weather compared with other UK regions. Cold is still likely to contribute to the majority of temperature related health effects over the coming decades, although the health burden due to the cold is projected to decline by the 2080s compared with the present day levels. The elderly are more vulnerable to extreme heat and cold than younger people, so future health burdens are likely to be amplified by an ageing population.

The future health impacts of air pollution due to climate change are difficult to project, since air pollution levels are largely controlled by man-made atmospheric emissions of chemicals, as well as weather and climate. We have focused our quantitative assessment on the future impacts of ground level ozone pollution on health for a range of emission scenarios for the 2030s. Ozone is a respiratory irritant strongly affected by the climate, and background levels of ozone are increasing across much of Europe. As well as future emissions scenarios, we have included a temperature sensitivity analysis to test changes in ozone related to increased temperatures in the UK. The extent of health impacts of future ozone levels depends on whether or not a threshold effect for ozone is assumed, and the type of future emissions scenario for ozone precursors and greenhouse gases.

Present day ozone-related mortality is estimated to be up to around 11,900 premature deaths per year, and the assessment shows increases of up to between 14,000 and 15,000 for the 2030s depending on future ozone precursor emissions. Increasing temperatures by 5°C is projected to lead to an increased ozone related health burden of 4% (around 500 premature deaths per year) compared with the baseline and assuming no threshold effect, with the south east of England seeing the largest increases.

A new chapter in this report concerns aeroallergens associated with pollen grains and fungal spores in the context of climate change. It is thought that changes in seasonality, temperature and weather patterns in the UK, related to climate change may have an effect on human exposure to pollen grains, as well as affecting the potency of aeroallergens. Existing allergy sufferers may suffer from longer- pollen seasons and more rapid symptom development. There is also likely to be a longer term indirect effect on the UK population through changes in plant and fungal distributions. This chapter reviews links between aeroallergens and the climate, and motivates the need for further research on the likely effects of climate change on the health impacts of pollen exposure in future.

Effects of climate change in the indoor environment should not be overlooked, as the population of the UK typically spends 90% of their time indoors. Another new chapter discusses the way in which climate change may exacerbate health risks associated with building overheating, indoor air pollution, flood damage and water and biological contamination of buildings. Hospitals, health centres and care homes may be adversely affected by high temperatures during heat waves and flooding. The potential health effects of climate change adaptation and mitigation options are discussed in this context.

Climate change may have an effect on ambient levels of Ultraviolet (UV) radiation in the UK, but human exposure to UV radiation is also strongly influenced by lifestyle and behaviour. For example, warmer summers in the UK may increase population exposure to UV radiation due

to increased time spent outdoors. This could increase health risks associated with UV including some skin cancers. However, moderate exposure to the sun is beneficial for the production of vitamin D. Climate change is also thought to be delaying the recovery of the stratospheric ozone layer, which affects the amount of UV radiation reaching the surface of the Earth.

The effects of climate change on floods and droughts have been investigated in terms of health impact, although this is difficult to quantify. Understanding of the health implications of flooding, particularly impacts on mental health and impacts from disruption to critical supplies of utilities such as electricity and water has increased in recent years, but knowledge gaps still remain. It is likely that climate change will increase river and coastal flood risk in the coming decades, particularly in South Wales, Northwest Scotland, East Anglia, the Thames Estuary and Yorkshire and Humberside regions.

Vector-borne diseases are influenced in complex ways by the climate, land use changes and human activities, and as such it is difficult to make quantitative predictions of future changes due to climate change. However, it is likely that the range, activity and vector potential of many ticks and mosquitoes will increase across the UK by the 2080s. There is also the potential for introduction of exotic species and pathogens. Potential drivers of these changes include milder winters and warmer summers. Climate change adaptation strategies such as those to mitigate flooding and sea level rise may have more effect on vector-borne disease exposure than the direct effects of climate change.

Climate change can influence the incidence of certain water and food-borne diseases, which show seasonal variation. Climate change is also likely to affect the risk from water and food-borne disease through changes in human behaviour associated, for example, with food hygiene. Increased temperature will allow pathogens such as Salmonella to grow more readily in food. However, interventions to prevent this are likely to have more of an effect in reducing numbers of cases than climate change will have on increasing them. Climate change may also lead to reductions in the availability of certain food groups, which may lead to reductions in the nutritional quality of dietary intake in some population groups.

The final chapter of this report discusses the health co-benefits of measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Examples include a decline in air pollution from measures to reduce anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions (e.g. from coal combustion), increased physical activity as a result of reduced car use in urban centres, and health benefits from reduced dietary saturated fat consumption from animal products. When taking into account these types of health co-benefits, climate change mitigation policies become more attractive. However, certain climate change mitigation policies, such as sealing buildings to increase energy efficiency, may lead to increased exposure to indoor air pollution (unless adequate ventilation is maintained).

This highlights the need for climate change mitigation policies to be subject to health impact assessment. Public health recommendations and research needs have been identified for each of the specific health effects of climate change in the UK covered in this report.

Scope and Background

This is the third report on the health effects of climate change in the UK published by the Health Protection Agency in partnership with the Department of Health. The Health Protection Agency established a programme on Climate Change and Extreme Events in 2010 with the aim of enabling the UK to respond to the public health effects of climate change by delivering evidence-based effective interventions. A workshop on “Climate Change and Health Protection: Looking Forward” with key stakeholders was organised by the HPA in October 2010 to inform this process (HPA, 2010).

This report has been written by a number of experts from the Health Protection Agency and other UK academic and research institutions covering a range of disciplines related to climate change and public health. Each chapter has also been independently peer-reviewed by at least three experts. Although it is an update of two earlier reports (DH, 2002; HPA, 2008), it can be used as a stand-alone document providing a comprehensive review, analysis and

discussion of the currently available scientific evidence on climate-sensitive environmental stressors, population exposure patterns, exposure-response relationships and associated health impacts in the UK.

Chapter 2 Temperature effects of climate change on human health

By: Shakoor Hajat, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine
Sotiris Vardoulakis, Health Protection Agency
Clare Heaviside, Health Protection Agency
Bernd Eggen, Health Protection Agency

Summary

- National-level percent changes in mortality from exposure to current patterns of hot and cold weather are approximately 2.1% and 2.0% per 1°C change in temperature above/below the respective temperature thresholds.
- Attributable burdens from cold weather are currently substantially larger than from heat exposure due to the UK experiencing more cold days than hot days.
- Heat-related mortality is projected to increase steeply in the UK in the 21st century. We estimate this increase to be approximately 70% in the 2020s, 260% in the 2050s, and 540% in the 2080s, compared with the 2000s heat-related mortality baseline of around 2,000 premature deaths, in the absence of any physiological or behavioural adaptation of the population to higher temperatures.
- Cold-related mortality is projected to remain substantially higher than heat-related mortality in the first half of the 21st century. However, it is estimated to decline by 2% in the 2050s and by 12% in the 2080s, compared with the 2000s baseline.
- The South East, London, East and West Midlands, the East of England and the South West appear to be most vulnerable to current and future effects of hot weather.
- The elderly, particularly those over 85 years of age, are much more vulnerable to extreme heat and cold compared with younger age groups. Future health burdens may be amplified by an aging population in the UK.
- Physiological, behavioural and planned adaptations to a changing climate are likely to play a key role in determining future burdens to health of hot and cold weather in the UK.

Public health recommendations

- Promotion of measures to avoid heat stress and dehydration during periods of hot weather. Planning for hotter weather and heat waves in the health care sector.
- Climate change adaptation policies aiming to support adaptation to rising temperatures on public health should focus on elderly and other vulnerable populations such as those with pre-existing illnesses.
- Additional advice should be directed to residents of urban areas as they are likely to be more heavily affected by hot weather due to the urban heat island effect.
- Promotion of affordable household interventions aiming to maintain thermal comfort during periods of extreme heat and cold weather, particularly for the elderly.
- Support for seasonal flu vaccination programmes.

Research needs

- Quantification of preventable heat- and cold-related morbidity, focusing on vulnerable population groups.
- Evaluation of the effectiveness of public health measures to reduce the impact of heat and cold on population health.
- Improved understanding of the role that planned adaptation strategies and long-term physiological changes may play in determining future temperature-related health burdens.
- Advanced modelling of such adaptations to rising mean temperatures and higher frequency of heat waves in health impact assessments.
- Improved urban surface modelling schemes and inclusion of these in regional climate models in order to capture the additional effects of urban heat islands on temperature when investigating climate change impacts on health.

2.1 Introduction

Ecological studies show that current patterns of weather are associated with appreciable adverse health burdens in many cities and countries around the world (Basu, 2009; Basu and Samet, 2002; McMichael *et al.*, 2008). In general, a U-shaped relationship exists between temperature and the risk of death in a population, with an increased risk when temperatures begin to rise or fall (Hajat *et al.*, 2007; Carder *et al.*, 2005). Very few of these deaths will arise as a direct result of hyperthermia or hypothermia, but rather from temperature effects on disease, especially cardiovascular and respiratory.

Currently, the UK experiences a large health burden from cold weather, with many thousands of preventable deaths occurring during the winter months each year (Donaldson *et al.*, 2002). Heat related deaths also pose a significant problem to public health, especially during extreme heat wave periods, such as that experienced in Western Europe during the summer of 2003. In England and Wales alone, approximately 2000 excess deaths occurred during the 2003 heat wave (Johnson *et al.*, 2005).

Future changes in the climate system will likely alter such risks. In the UK, the number of heat related deaths is expected to increase in future due to warmer summers, and the number of cold related deaths will likely decrease due to milder winters. Extremes of hot weather are likely to become much more common in future (Jones *et al.*, 2008), although models predict that extreme cold weather events are still likely to occur over continental areas even under 21st century warming scenarios (Kodra *et al.*, 2011).

Information on the likely future health impacts of such changes is needed in order to inform UK public health policy on climate-change. Central to this is characterisation of the direct health impacts of current patterns of local climate, and identification of the sub-groups of the population most at risk. This information can then be used to estimate future health burdens based on climate change scenarios. This chapter models health impacts of current patterns of weather variability in the UK and applies these to climate projections to estimate future temperature-related health burdens in the UK due to climate change.

2.3 Results and discussion

2.3.1 Epidemiologic analyses

In every region, there was a statistically significant raised risk in mortality associated with both heat and cold exposure (i.e. relative risk greater than 1). National-level percent changes in mortality from exposure to heat and cold were 2.1% and 2.0% respectively, indicating a 2.1% increase in mortality for every 1°C rise in temperature above the heat threshold and a 2.0% increase in mortality per 1°C drop in temperature below the cold threshold. Although heat and cold risk were similar, there were many more days below the cold threshold than above the heat threshold, leading to a much larger number of deaths attributable to cold weather than to hot weather. At the national level, there was a 1.4% increase in mortality on heat wave days compared to other days after controlling for general heat effects; this increase was not statistically significant at the 5% level.

London, the South East, East and West Midlands and East of England were most vulnerable to heat effects, and the greatest cold risk was in the southern regions, the East of England and Wales. A significant additional heat wave effect was only apparent in London. In London, control for PM10 and O3 changed the heat risk from 1.039 to 1.034, the heat wave risk from 1.074 to 1.073, and the cold risk was left unchanged.

In general, heat and cold risk increased with successive age-groups, with the greatest heat risk in those aged 85 years and above.

2.3.2 Risk assessment

It can be observed that the mean estimate of heat-related mortality increases by approximately 66%, 257%, and 535% in the 2020s, 2050s and 2080s, respectively, compared with the 2000s baseline. In the same period, the mean estimate of cold-related mortality will slightly increase by approximately 3% in the 2020s, and then decreases by 2% in the 2050s and by 12% in the 2080s, compared with the 2000s baseline. These projected changes in total heat and cold-related mortality reflect the pattern of increasing mean daily temperatures

in following decades, but also the increasing size of the population in most UK regions during the 21st century. It should be noted that the UK population is projected to increase at a higher rate in the first three decades of the current century compared with following decades (ONS, 2011). This increase in population size more than offsets the expected reduction in cold-related mortality due to climate change in the 2020s. If we keep the size of the population constant, the national-wide heat-related mortality is projected to increase by approximately 46%, 169%, and 329% in the 2020s, 2050s and 2080s respectively, while the cold related mortality is projected to decrease by approximately 9%, 26% and 40% over the same decades compared with the 2000s baseline.

In the present analysis, we have used the 93rd, 98th and 60th percentiles of daily mean temperatures in each region to estimate heat-related deaths, additional heat wave deaths, and cold-related deaths, respectively. It should be noted that the annual burdens for the 2000s are generally higher than the heat-related mortality (1,142 excess deaths per year for the baseline period of 1993-2006) reported in the Climate Change Risk Assessment for the UK health sector (Hames and Vardoulakis, 2012). This is mainly due to the use of lower temperature thresholds for heat effects (93rd instead of 95th percentile) and the inclusion of all-cause deaths (including external causes) in the present analysis.

It should also be noted that the cold-related burdens would be much reduced had a cold threshold at lower values of temperature been assumed. A sensitivity analysis on temperature thresholds for cold effects included in the Climate Change Risk Assessment for the UK health sector indicated that current cold-related mortality in the UK ranges between 26,000 and 57,000 excess deaths per year (Hames and Vardoulakis, 2012).

Regarding future burdens, the present analysis shows a generally larger increase in heat-related deaths and a smaller decrease in cold-related deaths during the 21st century compared with the estimates presented in the Climate Change Risk Assessment for the UK health sector. This is mainly due to the use of time-series of modelled daily mean temperatures for future decades, which take into account an increased frequency of extreme weather events, in the present study.

We estimated the number of excess deaths due to heat and cold in the UK for four different age groups (0-64, 65-74, 75-84 and over 85 years of age). Although the relative risks for individual age groups are not statistically significant in all cases, the results of this analysis provide an indication that the burden of heat and cold is much larger in the age groups of 75-84 and, in particular, over 85 years of age, compared to younger age groups. Heat-related mortality in the age groups over 65 years of age is expected to increase steeply in the second half of the 21st century, while cold-related mortality will decrease at a lower rate over the same period.

Heat- and cold-related mortality estimates varied geographically across UK regions with, (i) the South East, London, East Midlands, West Midlands, the East of England and the South West having more heat-related deaths per year (ranging between 3.5-6.3 deaths per 100,000 population) and, (ii) Wales, London, the North West, the South East, the South West, and the East of England having more cold-related deaths per year (ranging between 68.8-83.9 deaths per 100,000 population) in the 2000s compared to other UK regions. These patterns of regional vulnerability to heat and cold broadly persist in the following decades included in this assessment (2020s, 2050s and 2080s). It should be noted that regional variability in mortality reflects the pattern of projected daily mean temperatures, as well as the age structure and resilience of regional populations to heat and cold.

The results do not include the additional heat wave effect, which is estimated to be statistically significant in London. Following the same methodology, we estimated the additional burden of heat waves on all-cause mortality in London, and compared this with the heat- and cold related mortality estimates. It can be observed that the heat wave effect represents a substantial additional burden of 58%, 64%, 70% and 78% on the heat-related mortality results for London in the 2000s, 2020s, 2050s and 2080s, respectively.

In all cases, we have presented mean estimates of health effects as well as minimum and maximum values, which represent the uncertainty associated with regional climate modelling. However, a full uncertainty analysis, including different emission scenarios, population projections, thresholds for temperature effects and relative risks has not been carried out.

2.3.3 *The urban heat island effect*

Heat (and additional heat wave) related mortality in London and other large urban areas is likely to be exacerbated by the Urban Heat Island (UHI) effect. UHI describes the effect that cities and urban areas have on surface air temperature, whereby cities can be around 5 to 10°C warmer than surrounding countryside areas (Arnfield, 2003). As a result, urban populations are particularly at risk during hot weather. The UHI effect is most pronounced during the night, when heat which has been stored in concrete and other urban materials is released into the atmosphere (Oke, 1973).

Projections of meteorological parameters provided by UKCP09 do not currently include the effect of the UHI on climate. Therefore, future temperatures are likely to be even higher in cities than they are projected due to the combined effects of climate change and UHI. This emphasises the importance of the monitoring of temperatures within urban areas for health impact assessment for temperature effects. There is also a need to improve urban surface modelling schemes in regional climate models in order to capture the additional effects of urban areas on temperature when investigating climate change impacts.

2.3.4 *Cause-specific mortality and chronic illness*

Burdens in this assessment were estimated based on all-cause mortality since temperature effects are apparent in many causes. Previous studies have identified that, in high-income settings, people with pre-existing respiratory and cardiovascular problems may be particularly vulnerable to temperature-related mortality and morbidity (Basu and Samet, 2002; Vandentorren *et al.*, 2006; Wilkinson *et al.*, 2004). Additionally, heat risk may be heightened in those with renal disease, diabetes, and neurological disorders (Hajat *et al.*, 2010).

In general, illnesses that compromise thermoregulation, mobility, awareness, and behaviour (including dementia and Parkinson's disease) increase the risk of heat related death (Kovats and Hajat, 2008). People with depression, cardiovascular and cerebrovascular conditions, renal disease and diabetes all need to take extra care in hot weather (Hajat *et al.*, 2010).

Physiological changes in renal function which develop with increasing age could be related to the excess mortality observed in older age population groups during extremely hot weather periods. Older people have a lower threshold for the development of renal failure, and diminished renal conservation of sodium and water during periods of dehydration (Flynn *et al.*, 2005).

Medications (including psychotropic medication) that interfere with thermoregulation or suppress thirst may predispose patients to heat related illness and death (Hess *et al.*, 2009; Stoellberger *et al.*, 2009). Furthermore, medication efficacy can be compromised if manufactured drugs (generally licensed for storage at temperatures up to 25°C) are exposed to high temperatures during storage or transit in hot weather (Crichton, 2004).

Our assessment of heat-related mortality included external causes also as there is some evidence that the risk of accidents and violent death, including suicides, increases during hot weather (Page *et al.*, 2007).

2.3.5 *Adaptation*

The above analyses have not taken into account the effect of physiological and planned adaptation on temperature-related mortality in the future. An observational study by Donaldson and Keatinge (2008) concluded that mean annual heat-related mortality did not rise as summers warmed from 1971 to 2003, implying an increase in population tolerance to heat, while annual cold-related mortality fell by more than 33% over the same period. Although the rate at which temperatures are expected to rise in the coming decades and the increased weather variability makes it unclear how extensive future societal adaptation to hot weather will be, it is likely that populations will adapt to some extent to future warming, both in

terms of physiology, and also behavioural changes and technological measures such as increased use of air-conditioning.

As future adaptation is likely to be a key driver in determining future vulnerability to weather extremes (Kinney *et al.*, 2008, Christidis *et al.*, 2010), more extensive climate change risk assessments should model the potential contribution of future acclimatisation and adaptation. A previous study of US cities estimated that an assumption of future adaptation reduced projections of temperature-related deaths by 20-25% compared to assumptions of no future adaptation (Kalkstein *et al.*, 1997).

In general, air-conditioning and other cooling systems are likely to become more widely used in the UK in the 21st century, which will generally reduce the vulnerability of the population to heat (Ostro *et al.*, 2010). However the distribution of cooling systems will reflect to a certain extent socioeconomic inequalities, unless they are heavily subsidised, and rising fuel costs may exacerbate this. Prevalence of central air-conditioning among black households in 4 US cities was less than half that in white households, resulting in greater vulnerability to heat-related mortality (O'Neill *et al.*, 2005). It should be noted that increased reliance on active cooling systems in houses, hospitals and care homes could exacerbate energy consumption, climate change and the UHI effect (Vardoulakis, 2010). Furthermore, power blackouts have often occurred during periods of high heat stress (Ostro *et al.*, 2010). Passive cooling options (building orientation, shading, thermal insulation, choice of construction materials, etc.) implemented at the design stage of urban developments may be equally effective as active cooling in reducing the health burden of heat, and would be more environmentally sustainable options.

2.3.7 Public health protection

Simple health protection measures against heat and cold, which could be implemented by individuals, are likely to be effective. For protection against hot weather, these include the maintenance of adequate fluid intake, reduction of fluid loss by tepid sponging, avoiding drinking alcohol, wearing lightweight, loose fitting clothing, reducing physical activities, avoiding exposure to the sun, avoid going out during the hottest part of the day, taking frequent baths or showers, and moving at-risk individuals such as elderly people to a cooler environment during periods of intense heat (Luber and McGeehin, 2008; Hajat *et al.*, 2010). Adjustment of dosages of certain medications such as diuretics may also help maintain adequate fluid balance (Flynn *et al.*, 2005). For protection against cold weather, measures that can be implemented by individuals include dressing warmly (wearing several thin layers rather than one thick layer), staying indoors during periods of severe cold weather, keeping the home warm especially at night (e.g. by improving thermal insulation and draught proofing doors and windows), and staying generally healthy by eating well, exercising and accepting seasonal flu vaccination if recommended (Conlon *et al.*, 2011).

The Heat wave Plan (operational since 2004) and the Cold Weather Plan (published in 2011) for England are expected to have a positive effect on temperature related health burdens. Both plans aim to protect health and to reduce harm from extreme heat and cold, including advice for relevant bodies and organisations on the protection of vulnerable people (DH, 2011a; 2011b). However, their effectiveness (including public acceptance and adoption of measures) will have to be formally evaluated when a sufficiently long period of time has passed from their full implementation.

2.4 Conclusions

The UK experiences a substantial annual heat- and cold-related health burden associated with exposure to current weather patterns, with the fraction of deaths attributable to cold weather currently much larger than that due to hot weather. The elderly are most at risk from both heat and cold. Future changes in climate are likely to lead to an increase in heat-related deaths in the UK, but also in a proportionally smaller decrease in cold-related impacts. It should be emphasised that health protection measures against hot and cold weather are not complex; therefore the challenge for the public health sector is to promote them effectively. Quantitative assessment is needed of the role that planned adaptation strategies and long-term physiological changes may play in determining future health burdens associated with exposure to hot and cold weather in the UK.

- 2.3 The full report 'Health Effects of Climate Change in the UK 2012' can be found by accessing the following link on the Health Protection Agency Website:-

<http://www.hpa.org.uk/Publications/ClimateChange/0609HealtheffectsofclimatechangeintheUK2012/>

3. RECOMMENDATION

- 3.1 It is recommended that the Members of the Neighbourhood Services Scrutiny Forum note the information contained within this report.

Contact Officer:- Elaine Hind – Scrutiny Support Officer
Chief Executive's Department – Corporate Strategy
Hartlepool Borough Council
Tel: 01429 523647
e-mail: elaine.hind@hartlepool.gov.uk

BACKGROUND PAPERS

The following background papers were used in the preparation of this report:-

- (i) The Health Protection Agency Report 'Health Effects of Climate Change in the UK 2012' Sotiris Vardoulakis and Clare Heaviside (Report Editors), all report contributors are detailed within each chapter of the report on the Health Protection Agency website.



Report of: Scrutiny Support Officer

Subject: THE EXECUTIVE'S FORWARD PLAN

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 To provide the opportunity for the Neighbourhood Services Scrutiny Forum to consider whether any item within the Executive's Forward Plan should be considered by this Forum.

2. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

- 2.1 One of the main duties of Scrutiny is to hold the Executive to account by considering the forthcoming decisions of the Executive (as outlined in the Executive's Forward Plan) and to decide whether value can be added to the decision by the Scrutiny process in advance of the decision being made.
- 2.2 This would not negate Non-Executive Members ability to call-in a decision after it has been made.
- 2.3 As you are aware, the Scrutiny Co-ordinating Committee has delegated powers to manage the work of Scrutiny, as it thinks fit, and if appropriate can exercise or delegate to individual Scrutiny Forums. Consequently, Scrutiny Co-ordinating Committee monitors the Executive's Forward Plan and delegates decisions to individual Forums where it feels appropriate.
- 2.4 In addition to this, the key decisions contained within the Executive's Forward Plan (October 2012 – January 2013) relating to the Neighbourhood Services Scrutiny Forum are shown below for Members consideration:-

DECISION REFERENCE: RN 68 / 11 - COMMUNITY COHESION FRAMEWORK

Key Test Decision (ii) applies

Nature of the decision

Cabinet is asked to approve the adoption of a Community Cohesion Framework.

Who will make the decision?

The draft framework has been considered by the Portfolio Holder for Regeneration and Neighbourhoods and who gave approval to commence consultation. The final framework will be considered by Cabinet.

Ward(s) affected

The Community Cohesion Framework covers all wards of the town

Timing of the decision

The decision is expected to be made in October 2012.

Who will be consulted and how?

Views in relation to the Community Cohesion Framework will be sought from the following:

- SHP Executive
- Regeneration and Neighbourhoods Portfolio Holder
- Both the Statutory and Voluntary Organisations: including – HVDA, Salaam Centre, Hart Gables, Access Group, Places of Worship, Police Adult and Child Services, Fire Brigade, Health and Social Housing Providers
- Scrutiny Co-ordinating Committee
- Neighbourhood Watch
- Parish Councils
- Asylum Seeker and Refugee Groups

In line with the existing Hartlepool Compact, under section (B) Consultation and Policy Code, those involved in the consultation process will be given 8 weeks to feed back their comments, information will include details of the time scale, any decision already made, and arrangements for expressing views.

Information to be considered by the decision makers

The issue of Community Cohesion has risen up the national political agenda in recent years. Equality and diversity are key concepts for all of us as they aim to ensure a fair society where everyone has the same opportunities, and their different needs and aspirations are recognised and respected. The framework will be a resource which keeps developing and whose elements are constantly renewed as our knowledge and understanding continues to develop in relation to building well integrated and cohesive communities.

There are already lots of strategies and plans, locally and nationally, which talk about how the Council and others will work to promote Community Cohesion. To strengthen the overall approach it will be essential that this framework and the issues involving community cohesion must be specifically addressed by drawing on the strategies already in place, such as Neighbourhood Management and Community Empowerment, SHP Crime and Disorder Strategy and Volunteering etc. The aim is that cohesion is not seen as an 'add on; to these existing strategies but as an integral part of everything that we do. Nationally it also will reflect the Coalition's recent initiatives around 'Big Society' and the Localism Act.

How to make representation

Representations should be made to Denise Ogden, Assistant Director, (Neighbourhood Services), Regeneration and Neighbourhoods Department, Hartlepool Borough Council, Civic Centre, Victoria Road, TS24 8AY. Tel: 01429 523800 Email: denise.ogden@hartlepool.gov.uk

Further information

Further information can be obtained from Clare Clarke, Neighbourhood Management (Community Safety), Regeneration and Neighbourhoods Department, Hartlepool Borough Council, 173 York Road, Hartlepool. Telephone 01429 855560. E-mail: Clare.clark@hartlepool.gov.uk

DECISION REFERENCE: RN 74/11 – FORMER LEATHERS CHEMICAL SITE

Key Test Decision (i) applies

Nature of the decision

To consider a report containing the outcome and recommendations of the Environment Agency following a Contaminated Land Special Site investigation into the former Leathers Chemicals site situated off Zinc Works Road and how this may impact on the Council.

Who will make the decision?

The decision will be made by the Cabinet.

Ward(s) affected

The former Leathers Chemicals site is situated in the Seaton Ward.

Timing of the decision

The decision is expected to be made in October 2012.

Who will be consulted and how?

Statutory consultees including land owner, leasee, land occupier, adjacent land owners, Ward Councillors, residents and other public bodies will be consulted as part of the process following consideration of the report and these will be consulted in writing.

Information to be considered by the decision makers

Following a site investigation including sampling and testing of soils, the Environment Agency will advise the Council of their recommendations following the Contaminated Land Special Site investigation into the former Leathers Chemicals Site and adjacent sand dunes. The Cabinet report will present these recommendations and discuss how the Council must then proceed in terms of the legislation (Part IIA of the Environmental Protection Act 1990) and the potential options available. Cabinet have already been advised of action taken by the Assistant Director (Transport and Engineering) to designate the dunes area as "Contaminated Land" and of actions taken by Officers to make the area safe and pursue the process to secure permanent remediation of the site. Officers are currently developing appropriate remediation options using Environment Agency grant funding and seeking to identify Appropriate Persons and will seek a decision regarding serving of remediation notices as appropriate in due course.

How to make representation

Formal representations can be made to Alastair Smith (Assistant Director Transportation and Engineering), Regeneration and Neighbourhoods Department, Civic Centre, Hartlepool, TS24 8AY. Tel 01429 523802 or e-mail alastair.smith@hartlepool.gov.uk

Further information

Further information can be sought by contacting Stephen Telford (Senior Engineer – Environmental Issues) on 01429 523245 or stephen.telford@hartlepool.gov.uk.

DECISION REFERENCE: RN 3/12 - REVIEW OF COMMUNITY SAFETY CCTV PROVISION

Key Test Decision (ii) applies

Nature of the decision

To seek approval and support for the Hartlepool CCTV Strategy 2012-2015.

Who will make the decision?

The decision will be made by the Cabinet.

Ward(s) affected

All wards will be affected.

Timing of the decision

A review of the existing CCTV system has been undertaken and the findings were presented to the Regeneration and Neighbourhoods Portfolio Holder on 29th June 2012. This review, together with recent legislative changes will be fed into the Council's CCTV Strategy which will be considered by Cabinet in October 2012.

Who will be consulted and how?

Partner organisations will be consulted through the Safer Hartlepool Partnership. Elected Members will be consulted through Scrutiny Coordinating Committee.

The police will be invited to make representations on the strategy.

Information to be considered by the decision makers

The first Hartlepool CCTV Strategy was published in 2008. The revised and updated strategy will reflect on learning from that strategy, and from an evaluation carried out in 2011 on the effectiveness of the existing strategy.

The decision makers will need to bear in mind the reducing budgets available to run the town's CCTV and the need to make most effective use of the finance available.

How to make representation

Representations should be made to Denise Ogden Assistant Director (Neighbourhood Services), Regeneration and Neighbourhoods Department, Hartlepool Borough Council, Civic Centre, Victoria Road, TS24 8AY. Tel: 01429 523800 Email: denise.ogden@hartlepool.gov.uk

Further information

Further information can be obtained from Clare Clark, Neighbourhood Manager, (Community Safety) 173 York Road, Hartlepool. Tel: (01429) 855560.

DECISION REFERENCE: RN 11 / 12 PUBLIC LIGHTING STRATEGY

Key Test Decision (i) and (ii) applies

Nature of the decision

To approve the Public Lighting Strategy for Hartlepool

Who will make the decision?

The decision will be made by the Regeneration and Neighbourhoods Portfolio Holder

Timing of the decision

The decision will be made in October 2012.

Who will be consulted and how?

There will be no direct consultation on the Strategy which is based on current industry best practice to optimise energy savings and illumination levels whilst maintaining safety standards.

Information to be considered by the decision makers

Public lighting provision is a vitally important highway service which helps to increase the use of highways after dark. The provision and maintenance of public lighting gives highway users more confidence and improves the sense of personal safety and security.

The reduction of night-time accidents and the subsequent increase in the night-time safety of road users is a major benefit to be gained by the provision of public lighting. Lighting can reduce night-time road accidents by 30%. The potential reduction in night-time accidents can be used as a means of assessing the value of public lighting as a road safety action as contained in the Department of Environment, Transport and the Regions Advice Note TA/49/86 'Approval of New and Replacement lighting on Trunk Roads and Trunk Road Motorways'.

Road safety is not the only benefit from the provision of public lighting. Studies on crime levels show that the provision of good public lighting can reduce levels and the fear of crime. This needs to be balanced, however, with consideration of energy usage and in this respect the Council will look towards the utilisation of the most modern technology to achieve the best balance between energy usage and illumination levels to maintain the safety elements whilst reducing operating costs. This will also contribute towards the carbon reduction targets set by the Council to meet its statutory obligations.

How to make representation

Representations should be made to Alastair Smith, Assistant Director (Transportation and Engineering), Regeneration and Neighbourhoods Department, Civic Centre, Hartlepool, TS24 8AY. Tel 01429 523802 or e-mail alastair.smith@hartlepool.gov.uk

Further information

Further information can be obtained from Mike Blair, Highways, Traffic and Transport Manager, 1 Church Street, Hartlepool, TS24 7DS. Telephone: 01429 523252. Email: mike.blair@hartlepool.gov.uk.

DECISION REFERENCE: RN18 /12 LEASING OF LAND TO A WIND TURBINE DEVELOPER FOR THE ERECTION OF WIND TURBINES ON LAND AT BRENDA ROAD.

Key Decision Test (i) and (ii) applies**Nature of the decision**

That Cabinet considers the appointment of a wind turbine developer to undertake in-depth investigations into the feasibility of large scale wind energy generation on land owned by the Council at Brenda Road, with a view to leasing the site to the developer for the construction and operation of one or more wind turbines subject to satisfactory terms being agreed.

Who will make the decision?

The decision will be made by Cabinet.

Ward(s) affected

The land in question is situated in the Seaton ward, following changes to ward boundaries. The turbines, depending on size proposed by developers, would potentially be visible from neighbouring wards. Any proposed development is likely to result in a community benefit fund, which may be spent to improve community facilities in any ward within the borough.

Timing of the decision

The decision is expected to be made in October 2012.

Who will be consulted and how?

If approval is given for the Council to progress this project, a full and comprehensive consultation process will be undertaken to ensure that needs and views of the wider community and Members are considered. It is anticipated that this will be undertaken by the developer in collaboration with the Council. It should be noted that public consultation will then be undertaken throughout the process. It will be a requirement for any selected developer to demonstrate this level of commitment to public consultation before any lease is awarded.

The construction of the wind turbines will require planning permission and will be subject to relevant consultation.

Information to be considered by the decision makers

It is widely accepted that the public sector has a major role to play if the UK is to meet its challenging renewable energy targets. However, funding costly large scale renewable energy projects is difficult, and many public sector bodies do not have the funds nor the highly specialist skills to deliver such projects.

The Council was approached by Partnership for Renewables (PfR) in 2009. PfR proposed to lease land from the Council, with the intention of erecting wind turbines on that land. The Council would benefit from an income from the lease of the land, and also from a share of the income from electricity generated.

PfR were invited to undertake basic, informal investigations into a number of sites owned by the Council. One of these sites – Brenda Road – was chosen for further investigation. In November 2009, a report went to the Joint Community Safety & Housing and Finance & Performance Portfolio Holders. The next step was for the Council to sign an exclusivity agreement ourselves. However, the project was put on hold pending the review of Tees Valley Climate Change Strategy.

The Council has since undertaken some further market testing with other contractors to discuss the proposal further and to ensure that the Council receives the best arrangement possible.

It is likely that any arrangement will lead to the following:

- The erection of wind turbines, which would be owned by the developer third party.
- Leasing of the land, by the Council, to the developer. This would attract an annual fixed price income.
- The Council would receive a further payment, linked to energy generation performance.
- A community benefit fund may also be provided by the developer.
- Any final contract would be likely to lead to a 25 year lease on the land, with the Council receiving an index-linked income for this period of time.

How to make representation

Representations should be made to Denise Ogden, Assistant Director (Neighbourhood Services), Level 3, Civic Centre, Hartlepool, TS24 8AY. Telephone (01429) 523800. E-mail: denise.ogden@hartlepool.gov.uk.

Further information

Further information can be obtained from Denise Ogden as above.

DECISION REFERENCE: RN 24/12 ADDITIONAL HIGHWAY MAINTENANCE WORKS 2012-13

Key Decision Tests (i) and (ii) apply.

Nature of the decision

To agree additional highway maintenance works for 2012-13 funded by an under spend to the original Local Transport Plan Capital allocation

Who will make the decision?

The decision will be made by the Regeneration and Neighbourhoods Portfolio Holder

Ward(s) affected

To be confirmed prior to final report

Timing of the decision

The decision is expected to be made in October 2012

Who will be consulted and how?

There will be no direct consultation. The works will be identified through the latest condition surveys that will indicate areas in immediate need of repair and schemes that have been previously prioritised through the 5-year programme

Information to be considered by the decision makers

Each year a 5-year Highway Maintenance Programme is submitted to Portfolio for approval. The initial year 1 schemes often come in under budget, as contingencies included in estimates of cost are not needed. This allows a further tranche of schemes to be identified to be undertaken later in the year through new condition surveys and from the approved programme year 2 schemes. The report will identify the individual schemes proposed for maintenance works together with an explanation for inclusion.

How to make representation

Representations should be made to Alastair Smith, Assistant Director (Transportation and Engineering), Regeneration and Neighbourhoods Department, Civic Centre, Hartlepool, TS24 8AY. Tel 01429 523802 or e-mail alastair.smith@hartlepool.gov.uk

Further information

Further information can be obtained from Mike Blair, Highways, Traffic and Transport Manager, 1 Church Street, Hartlepool, TS24 7DS. Telephone: 01429 523252. Email: mike.blair@hartlepool.gov.uk.

DECISION REFERENCE: RN 26/12 REVIEW OF WASTE MANAGEMENT SERVICES

Key Test (i) and (ii) applies

Nature of the decision

Following a review of Waste Management Services, recommendations will be made to Cabinet regarding future changes and how the allocated savings target can be achieved.

Who will make the decision?

The decision will be made by Cabinet.

Timing of the decision

The decision is expected to be made in November 2012.

Ward(s) affected

Potential impact upon all Wards

Who will be consulted and how?

Consultation will take place with Elected Members, Resident Representatives and residents via road-shows, drop-in sessions, resident meetings and Neighbourhood Consultative Forums in the summer/autumn of 2012.

Employees and Trade Unions will be kept informed through various meetings.

Information to be considered by the decision makers

In recent years, the Waste Management section has made significant financial savings through the SDO review and other changes to the way in which it operates; however, the section continues to monitor its service delivery and keeps abreast of developments in the waste industry. As a result, further changes have been identified that have the potential to contribute significantly towards the overall funding strategy for 2013/14 and 2014/15. Specifically, these savings equate to 400K and 200K respectively and include the following:

- Changes to collection rounds under the Route Optimisation Programme, aimed at reducing fuel costs and the level of resources needed to collect household waste;
- A four-day working week on domestic refuse collection, which reduces the need for overtime payments for bank holiday catch-up; this will also enable refuse vehicles to be serviced/repaired, reducing disruption and costs to service;
- Tendering of the kerbside dry-recycling service in order to maximise efficiency and exploit current markets for recyclable material. As part of the changes to this aspect of service, it is proposed that residents will be provided with a single wheeled bin for all dry recyclable material as an alternative to the various boxes/bags currently provided;
- Changes to the green waste collection service, including the introduction of a 'subscribed' scheme.

To assist in shaping the future domestic household waste collection service, a consultation was carried out amongst residents in the autumn of 2011.

To minimise disruption to residents, it is envisaged any changes to the domestic household waste collection service will be introduced concurrently on 1st April 2013.

How to make representation

Representations should be made to Denise Ogden, Assistant Director (Neighbourhood Services), Regeneration and Neighbourhoods Department, Civic Centre, Victoria Road, Hartlepool, Telephone 01429 523201, E-mail Denise.ogden@hartlepool.gov.uk

Further information

Further information should be sought by contacting: Craig Thelwell, Waste & Environmental Services Manager. Regeneration and Neighbourhoods Department, 1 Church Street, Hartlepool, TS24 7DS. Telephone; 01429 523846, E-mail Craig.thelwell@hartlepool.gov.uk

DECISION REFERENCE: RN 29/12 – WARD PROFILES**Key Test Decision (ii) applies****Nature of the decision**

To seek endorsement of Ward Profiles for each of the eleven wards across the town.

Who will make the decision?

The decision will be made by the Portfolio Holder for Regeneration and Neighbourhoods.

Ward(s) affected

All eleven wards.

Timing of the decision

The decision will be made by Portfolio Holder in October 2012.

Who will be consulted and how?

Coordinated by Neighbourhood Management, a dedicated period of consultation with Ward Councillors was undertaken in order to discuss the proposed Ward Profile format, verify the information included and to agree the priorities that would be included within the consultation documents. In line with the Voluntary and Community Sector Strategy and the Statement of Community Involvement (SCI), an eight week period of public consultation will be delivered through the following mechanisms:

- Online survey available on the Hartlepool Borough Council website;
- Attendance at both Neighbourhood Forums;
- Correspondence sent to all key partners, Residents Associations, Voluntary and Community Sector (VCS) Groups and Schools to invite comments and encourage an opportunity for consultation at their meetings;
- Attendance at local community events; and
- Coffee mornings held in key community venues.

Information to be considered by the decision makers

The Profiles are intended to be visionary documents, which allow local residents and elected Ward Members to coordinate local priorities within the revised ward configuration. The Profiles build upon the foundations of work undertaken to date particularly through the NAP process, and strive to outline key characteristics of the ward including high level statistical data, mapping of community assets and resources, linkages to existing area based projects and strategies, as well as highlighting key neighbourhood priorities.

How to make representation

Representations should be made to Denise Ogden, Assistant Director (Neighbourhood Services) Civic Centre, Victoria Road, Hartlepool, TS24 8AY. Telephone 01429 523800 e-mail: denise.ogden@hartlepool.gov.uk

Further information

Further information can be sought by contacting Adele Wilson, Community Regeneration & Development Coordinator, Bryan Hanson House, Hanson Square, Hartlepool, TS24 7BT.
Telephone 01429 523703 e-mail: adele.wilson@hartlepool.gov.uk

2.5 A summary of all key decisions is attached below:-

DECISIONS EXPECTED TO BE MADE IN OCTOBER 2012

CE 44/11 (page 7)	Workforce Arrangements	Cabinet
CE 46/11 (page 9)	Review of Community Involvement & Engagement (Including LSP Review): Update on decisions taken 'in principle'	Cabinet / Council
CAS 129/12 (page 17)	Collaboration in Child and Adult Services	Cabinet / Council
CAS 132/12 (page 20)	Denominational Transport – Savings Options	Cabinet
CAS 134/12 (page 22)	Public Health Transition	Cabinet
RN 13/09 (page 27)	Disposal of Surplus Assets	Cabinet
RN 68/11 (page 29)	Community Cohesion Framework	Portfolio Holder / Cabinet
RN 70/11 (page 31)	Innovation Fund	Cabinet
RN 74/11 (page 32)	Former Leathers Chemical Site	Cabinet
RN 89/11 (page 34)	Former Brierton School Site	Portfolio Holder / Cabinet / Council
RN 90/11 (page 36)	Mill House Site Development and Victoria Park	Cabinet / Council
RN 98/11 (page 38)	Acquisition of Assets	Cabinet / Portfolio Holder / Council
RN 3/12 (page 42)	Review of Community Safety CCTV Provision	Cabinet
RN 5/12 (page 44)	Seaton Carew Development Sites – Results of Joint Working Arrangement with Preferred Developer	Cabinet
RN 10/12 (page 46)	Acquisition of the Longscar Building, Seaton Carew	Portfolio Holder
RN 11/12 (page 48)	Public Lighting Strategy	Portfolio Holder
RN 16/12 (page 50)	Sub Regional Tenancy Strategy	Cabinet
RN 18/12 (page 52)	Leasing of Land to a Wind Turbine Developer for the Erection of Wind Turbines on Land at Brenda Road	Cabinet
RN 20/12 (page 54)	Selective Licensing	Cabinet
RN 21/12 (page 56)	Longhill and Sandgate Business Improvement District	Council / Cabinet
RN 22/12 (page 58)	Choice Based Lettings Policy Review 2012	Cabinet
RN 24/12 (page 62)	Additional Highway Maintenance Works 2012-13	Portfolio Holder
RN 28/12 (page 69)	Hartlepool Youth Investment Project	Cabinet
RN 29/12 (page 71)	Ward Profiles	Portfolio Holder

DECISIONS EXPECTED TO BE MADE IN NOVEMBER 2012

CE 53/12 (page 12)	Localisation of Council Tax Support – Consultation Proposals	Cabinet / Council
CAS 133/12 (page 21)	Hartlepool Playing Pitch Strategy	Portfolio Holder
RN 25/12 (page 64)	Gambling Act – Statement of Licensing Principles	Council
RN 26/12 (page 65)	Review of Waste Management Services	Cabinet
RN 30/12 (page 73)	Community Pool 2013/14	Cabinet

DECISIONS EXPECTED TO BE MADE IN DECEMBER 2012

CAS 106/11 (page 15)	Priority Schools Building Programme	Cabinet
CAS 131/12 (page 19)	Schools' Capital Works Programme 2012/13 (Phase 3)	Portfolio Holder
RN 23/12 (page 60)	HCA Cluster of Empty Homes Funding Outcome	Cabinet
RN 27/12 (page 67)	Coastal Communities Fund Round 2 Application	Portfolio Holder

DECISIONS EXPECTED TO BE MADE IN JANUARY 2013

RN 99/11 (page 40)	Community Infrastructure Levy	Cabinet
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- 2.6 Copies of the Executive's Forward Plan will be available at the meeting and are also available on request from the Scrutiny Team prior to the meeting.

3. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 3.1 It is recommended that the Neighbourhood Services Scrutiny Forum:-
- (a) considers the Executive's Forward Plan; and
 - (b) decides whether there are any items where value can be added to the decision by the Neighbourhood Services Scrutiny Forum in advance of the decision being made.

CONTACT OFFICER – Elaine Hind – Scrutiny Support Officer
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BACKGROUND PAPERS

The following background paper was used in preparation of this report:

- (a) The Forward Plan – October 2012 – January 2013