

# Council

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**Wednesday 9 January 2019**

**2.00 pm**

**Council Chamber, Town Hall,  
Pinstone Street, Sheffield, S1 2HH**

**The Press and Public are Welcome to Attend**

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## COUNCIL

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**Wednesday 9 January 2019, at 2.00 pm**  
**Council Chamber, Town Hall, Pinstone Street, Sheffield, S1 2HH**

**The Press and Public are Welcome to Attend**

### MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

THE LORD MAYOR (Councillor Magid Magid)  
THE DEPUTY LORD MAYOR (Councillor Tony Downing)

1	<i>Beauchief &amp; Greenhill Ward</i> Simon Clement-Jones Bob Pullin Richard Shaw	10	<i>East Ecclesfield Ward</i> Andy Bainbridge Moya O'Rourke Steve Wilson	19	<i>Nether Edge &amp; Sharrow Ward</i> Mohammad Maroof Jim Steinke Alison Teal
2	<i>Beighton Ward</i> Chris Rosling-Josephs Ian Saunders Sophie Wilson	11	<i>Ecclesall Ward</i> Roger Davison Shaffaq Mohammed Paul Scriven	20	<i>Park &amp; Arbourthorne Ward</i> Julie Dore Ben Miskell Jack Scott
3	<i>Birley Ward</i> Denise Fox Bryan Lodge Karen McGowan	12	<i>Firth Park Ward</i> Abdul Khayum Alan Law Abtisam Mohamed	21	<i>Richmond Ward</i> Mike Drabble Dianne Hurst Peter Rippon
4	<i>Broomhill &amp; Sharrow Vale Ward</i> Michelle Cook Magid Magid Kaltum Rivers	13	<i>Fulwood Ward</i> Sue Alston Andrew Sangar Cliff Woodcraft	22	<i>Shiregreen &amp; Brightside Ward</i> Dawn Dale Peter Price Garry Weatherall
5	<i>Burngreave Ward</i> Jackie Drayton Talib Hussain Mark Jones	14	<i>Gleadless Valley Ward</i> Lewis Dagnall Cate McDonald Chris Peace	23	<i>Southey Ward</i> Mike Chaplin Tony Damms Jayne Dunn
6	<i>City Ward</i> Douglas Johnson Robert Murphy Martin Phipps	15	<i>Graves Park Ward</i> Ian Auckland Sue Auckland Steve Ayris	24	<i>Stannington Ward</i> David Baker Penny Baker Vickie Priestley
7	<i>Crookes &amp; Crosspool Ward</i> Adam Hanrahan Mohammed Mahroof Anne Murphy	16	<i>Hillsborough Ward</i> Bob Johnson George Lindars-Hammond Josie Paszek	25	<i>Stocksbridge &amp; Upper Don Ward</i> Jack Clarkson Keith Davis Francyne Johnson
8	<i>Darnall Ward</i> Mazher Iqbal Mary Lea Zahira Naz	17	<i>Manor Castle Ward</i> Lisa Banes Terry Fox Pat Midgley	26	<i>Walkley Ward</i> Olivia Blake Ben Curran Neale Gibson
9	<i>Dore &amp; Totley Ward</i> Joe Otten Colin Ross Martin Smith	18	<i>Mosborough Ward</i> David Barker Tony Downing Gail Smith	27	<i>West Ecclesfield Ward</i> John Booker Adam Hurst Mike Levery
				28	<i>Woodhouse Ward</i> Mick Rooney Jackie Satur Paul Wood

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John Mothersole

Chief Executive

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Contact:

Paul Robinson, Democratic Services

Tel: 0114 2734029

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## **PUBLIC ACCESS TO THE MEETING**

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The Council is composed of 84 Councillors with one-third elected three years in four. Councillors are democratically accountable to the residents of their Ward. The overriding duty of Councillors is to the whole community, but they have a special duty to their constituents, including those who did not vote for them

All Councillors meet together as the Council. Here Councillors decide the Council's overall policies and set the budget each year. The Council appoints the Leader and at its Annual Meeting will appoint Councillors to serve on its Committees. It also appoints representatives to serve on joint bodies and external organisations.

A copy of the agenda and reports is available on the Council's website at [www.sheffield.gov.uk](http://www.sheffield.gov.uk). You can also see the reports to be discussed at the meeting if you call at the First Point Reception, Town Hall, Pinstone Street entrance. The Reception is open between 9.00 am and 5.00 pm, Monday to Thursday and between 9.00 am and 4.45 pm. on Friday. You may not be allowed to see some reports because they contain confidential information. These items are usually marked \* on the agenda.

Members of the public have the right to ask questions or submit petitions to Council meetings and recording is allowed under the direction of the Chair. Please see the website or contact Democratic Services for further information regarding public questions and petitions and details of the Council's protocol on audio/visual recording and photography at council meetings.

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

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## **FACILITIES**

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

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

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**COUNCIL AGENDA  
9 JANUARY 2019**

**Order of Business**

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**1. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE**

**2. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

Members to declare any interests they have in the business to be considered at the meeting.

**3. PUBLIC QUESTIONS AND PETITIONS AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS**

To receive any questions or petitions from the public, or communications submitted by the Lord Mayor or the Chief Executive and to pass such resolutions thereon as the Council Procedure Rules permit and as may be deemed expedient.

**4. MEMBERS' QUESTIONS**

4.1 Questions relating to urgent business – Council Procedure Rule 16.6(ii).

4.2 Questions on the discharge of the functions of the South Yorkshire Joint Authorities for Fire and Rescue and Pensions – Section 41 of the Local Government Act 1985 – Council Procedure Rule 16.6(i).

(NB. Minutes of recent meetings of the two South Yorkshire Joint Authorities have been made available to all Members of the Council via the following link -

<http://democracy.sheffield.gov.uk/ecCatDisplay.aspx?sch=doc&cat=13165&path=0>)

**5. MINUTES OF PREVIOUS COUNCIL MEETING**

To receive the record of the proceedings of the meeting of the Council held on 5<sup>th</sup> December 2018 and to approve the accuracy thereof.

**6. REPRESENTATION, DELEGATED AUTHORITY AND RELATED ISSUES**

To consider any changes to the memberships and arrangements for meetings of Committees etc., delegated authority, and the appointment of representatives to serve on other bodies.

**7. IMPACT OF AUSTERITY ON SHEFFIELD**

To receive a presentation by Miatta Fahnbulleh, Chief Executive of the New Economics Foundation, and James Henderson, Director of Policy, Performance and Communications, on the impact of austerity on the city of Sheffield.

**8. HEALTH AND WEALTH: DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH REPORT FOR SHEFFIELD 2018**

To receive a presentation by Greg Fell, Director of Public Health, on his annual report for 2018 on the health of the people of Sheffield.

A background report is attached. A copy of the Director's Annual Report, entitled "Health and Wealth", is also attached for circulation to all Members of the Council, and an electronic version of the Annual Report has been published with this agenda.

Chief Executive

Dated this 21 day of December 2018

**The next ordinary meeting of the Council will be held on 6 February 2019 at the Town Hall**

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## ADVICE TO MEMBERS ON DECLARING INTERESTS AT MEETINGS

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

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

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

You **must**:

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

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

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

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

- Any contract which is made between you, or your spouse or your civil partner (or a body in which you, or your spouse or your civil partner, has a beneficial interest) and your council or authority –
  - under which goods or services are to be provided or works are to be executed; and
  - which has not been fully discharged.

- Any beneficial interest in land which you, or your spouse or your civil partner, have and which is within the area of your council or authority.
- Any licence (alone or jointly with others) which you, or your spouse or your civil partner, holds to occupy land in the area of your council or authority for a month or longer.
- Any tenancy where (to your knowledge) –
  - the landlord is your council or authority; and
  - the tenant is a body in which you, or your spouse or your civil partner, has a beneficial interest.
- Any beneficial interest which you, or your spouse or your civil partner has in securities of a body where -
  - (a) that body (to your knowledge) has a place of business or land in the area of your council or authority; and
  - (b) either -
    - the total nominal value of the securities exceeds £25,000 or one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that body; or
    - if the share capital of that body is of more than one class, the total nominal value of the shares of any one class in which you, or your spouse or your civil partner, has a beneficial interest exceeds one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that class.

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

You have a personal interest where –

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



Guidance on declarations of interest, incorporating regulations published by the Government in relation to Disclosable Pecuniary Interests, has been circulated to you previously.

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

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

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

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

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# Agenda Item 5

Minutes of the Meeting of the Council of the City of Sheffield held in the Council Chamber, Town Hall, Pinstone Street, Sheffield, S1 2HH, on Wednesday 5 December 2018, at 2.00 pm, pursuant to notice duly given and Summonses duly served.

## PRESENT

THE LORD MAYOR (Councillor Magid Magid)  
THE DEPUTY LORD MAYOR (Councillor Tony Downing)

- |  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| 1 <i>Beauchief &amp; Greenhill Ward</i><br>Simon Clement-Jones<br>Bob Pullin<br>Richard Shaw | 10 <i>East Ecclesfield Ward</i><br>Andy Bainbridge<br>Moya O'Rourke                  | 19 <i>Nether Edge &amp; Sharrow Ward</i><br>Mohammad Maroof<br>Jim Steinke<br>Alison Teal       |
| 2 <i>Beighton Ward</i><br>Chris Rosling-Josephs<br>Ian Saunders<br>Sophie Wilson             | 11 <i>Ecclesall Ward</i><br>Roger Davison<br>Shaffaq Mohammed<br>Paul Scriven        | 20 <i>Park &amp; Arbourthorne</i><br>Julie Dore<br>Ben Miskell<br>Jack Scott                    |
| 3 <i>Birley Ward</i><br>Denise Fox<br>Bryan Lodge<br>Karen McGowan                           | 12 <i>Firth Park Ward</i><br>Abdul Khayum<br>Alan Law<br>Abtisam Mohamed             | 21 <i>Richmond Ward</i><br>Mike Drabble<br>Dianne Hurst<br>Peter Rippon                         |
| 4 <i>Broomhill &amp; Sharrow Vale Ward</i><br>Michelle Cook<br>Magid Magid<br>Kaltum Rivers  | 13 <i>Fulwood Ward</i><br><br>Sue Alston<br>Andrew Sangar<br>Cliff Woodcraft         | 22 <i>Shiregreen &amp; Brightside Ward</i><br><br>Dawn Dale<br>Peter Price<br>Garry Weatherall  |
| 5 <i>Burngreave Ward</i><br>Jackie Drayton<br>Talib Hussain<br>Mark Jones                    | 14 <i>Gleadless Valley Ward</i><br>Lewis Dagnall<br>Cate McDonald<br>Chris Peace     | 23 <i>Southey Ward</i><br>Mike Chaplin<br>Tony Damms<br>Jayne Dunn                              |
| 6 <i>City Ward</i><br>Douglas Johnson<br>Robert Murphy<br>Martin Phipps                      | 15 <i>Graves Park Ward</i><br>Ian Auckland<br>Sue Auckland<br>Steve Ayris            | 24 <i>Stannington Ward</i><br>Penny Baker<br>Vickie Priestley                                   |
| 7 <i>Crookes &amp; Crosspool Ward</i><br>Adam Hanrahan<br>Mohammed Mahroof<br>Anne Murphy    | 16 <i>Hillsborough Ward</i><br>Bob Johnson<br>George Lindars-Hammond<br>Josie Paszek | 25 <i>Stocksbridge &amp; Upper Don Ward</i><br>Jack Clarkson<br>Keith Davis<br>Francyne Johnson |
| 8 <i>Darnall Ward</i><br>Mazher Iqbal<br>Mary Lea<br>Zahira Naz                              | 17 <i>Manor Castle Ward</i><br>Lisa Banes<br>Terry Fox<br>Pat Midgley                | 26 <i>Walkley Ward</i><br>Olivia Blake<br>Ben Curran  |
| 9 <i>Dore &amp; Totley Ward</i><br>Joe Otten<br>Colin Ross<br>Martin Smith                   | 18 <i>Mosborough Ward</i><br>David Barker<br>Tony Downing<br>Gail Smith              | 27 <i>West Ecclesfield Ward</i><br>Adam Hurst<br>Mike Lavery                                    |
|  |  | 28 <i>Woodhouse Ward</i><br>Mick Rooney<br>Jackie Satur   |

**1. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE**

- 1.1 Apologies for absence were received from Councillors David Baker, John Booker, Neale Gibson, Steve Wilson and Paul Wood.

**2. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

- 2.1 Councillor Ben Miskell declared a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest in agenda item 5 – Notice of Motion regarding Improving Secondary School Standards Across Sheffield (item 6 of these minutes) – on the grounds that he is a teacher at one of the schools named in the Notice of Motion, and he did not speak or vote on that item of business.
- 2.2 Personal interests in agenda item 5 – Notice of Motion regarding Improving Secondary School Standards Across Sheffield (item 6 of these minutes) - were declared by (a) Councillor Andy Bainbridge, on the grounds that he is the Council's representative on the Learn Sheffield Board, (b) Councillor Mike Levery, on the grounds that he is a governor at Ecclesfield School and (c) Councillor Jayne Dunn, on the grounds that she is an ambassador at Parkwood Academy.
- 2.3 Immediately prior to the commencement of agenda item 9 – Gambling Act 2005: Statement of Principles (Policy) – Councillor Tony Damms declared a personal interest in the item, due to him being an employee of A & S Leisure Group Ltd.

**3. PUBLIC QUESTIONS AND PETITIONS AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS**

3.1 Petitions

3.1.1 Petition Requesting the Closure of Roads at School Entrances to Motorised Traffic When Children are Going to and Leaving School

The Council received an electronic petition containing 1415 signatures, requesting the closure of roads at school entrances to motorised traffic when children are going to and leaving school.

Representations on behalf of the petitioners were made by Graham Turnbull. He stated that the restriction of traffic near to schools at school drop off and pick up times would help to protect children from traffic and traffic related pollution. The Council's clean air strategy already recognised the need for action in relation to air quality and other places, including Edinburgh, London, Solihull and Southampton had implemented 'School Streets' to reduce traffic and increase active travel.

Whilst it was recognised that it might be difficult to close roads which were major routes, it would be a practical measure in relation to roads in residential areas where schools were located. Measures could be included, such as exemptions

for residents and people with Blue Badges. In relation to the effect of closing roads on local retailers, it was considered that by reducing traffic and through people using public transport, walking and cycling, the potential spend in local retailers would be increased. It was also acknowledged that Schools Streets were not the most appropriate solution in all cases, but it was one of the options to help solve the problem of traffic congestion and pollution around schools and the Council was asked to commit to trialling the use of School Streets.

The Council referred the petition to Councillor Jack Scott, Cabinet Member for Transport and Development. Councillor Scott said that it was right to highlight the issues included in the petition and air quality and pollution was something that it was vital to deal with and especially for children and those vulnerable to the effects of air pollution. He said that 'School Streets' had a part to play as one of the potential solutions in tackling air pollution and the Council had set out a number of actions that would be taken in relation to clean air. The number of signatories to the petition showed the strength of feeling on this matter. It was also the case that there were few actions which could be taken in relation to clean air that were easy or without a degree of controversy but that did not mean that it was not right to take action.

Councillor Scott said that Councillor Jayne Dunn, the Cabinet Member for Education and Skills would raise this matter at the next meeting of the Schools Forum to begin a conversation about how this might work as part of an ambitious programme of activity across the City. School Streets alone was not enough and there should be a programme of other activity as well, including the promotion of walking, school buses and active travel to school. The plan would need to work for everyone and involve parents, schools and drivers. He suggested that a meeting was arranged to include himself, Councillor Jayne Dunn and other Councillors to consider the best approach to this problem and with a view to working to get the right solution for the City and he would ask for this to happen.

### 3.1.2 Petition Requesting the Council not to Place any more Children in the Earl Marshall Guest House

The Council received a petition containing 26 signatures, requesting the Council not to place any more children in the Earl Marshall Guest House.

Representations on behalf of the petitioners were made by John Grayson. He said that the Council was responsible for placing refugee children in the Earl Marshall Bed and Breakfast accommodation. This place was also used to house single men, including those with drug problems, mental health problems and having been released from prison. Families with children were placed there, most being refugee children with various forms of Leave to Remain. They shared toilets and queued for the showers with the males placed there. He said that families with children were routinely placed in the Earl Marshall.

He gave examples of families with children having been placed at the Earl Marshall, including a family placed in one room and where they had been given Leave to Remain and required to vacate a G4S properly in one week and then

placed in the Earl Marshall. This included a family with children who were disabled. He said that he felt it was disgraceful that this practice had become routine and commented that there were no trained staff or safeguarding at the Earl Marshall. Meetings had been held with the Council and the need for emergency accommodation was something that was understood. However, the Earl Marshall Bed and Breakfast was not considered to be an appropriate place. He went on to say that it looked as if this was a discriminatory policy by the Council.

The Council referred the petition to Councillor Jim Steinke, the Cabinet Member for Neighbourhoods and Community Safety. Councillor Steinke said that he may wish to dispute the assertion that children were 'routinely' placed in the Earl Marshall. There were at this time, nine families in Bed and Breakfast accommodation and all of the families had been matched to properties. Four of the families were to move out of bed and breakfast accommodation within a couple of days and the remaining five were yet to have a move date confirmed.

He said that a commitment had been given to acquire other alternative accommodation and this was in process. There were two properties being purchased and another property was being refurbished, and this would have been reported to the next meeting with interested parties arranged in January. Arrangements pertaining to the Christmas period would include the potential use of other accommodation, including hotels. However, some hotels might be selective in terms of what they might provide and may be full. Councillor Steinke said that he would repeat the commitment that the Council did not wish to continue to use bed and breakfast accommodation for refugees and homeless families.

One of the reasons for this situation for refugee families was that there were a number of families receiving status [Leave to Remain] and then having no recourse to public funds applied to them. He felt that issue was also something that should be a subject to protest about. He said that he would be pleased to meet again in January with the petitioners and interested parties concerning the matters now raised and the Council would continue to make progress in relation to the situations outlined.

Councillor Jackie Drayton, Cabinet Member for Children and Families stated that it was not the case that the Council was acting in a discriminatory manner. When some families gained their Leave to Remain they would have to vacate the G4S property they were living in (which would have been funded) when they had no Leave to Remain. In those circumstances, the Council have to find another place for them to stay. Unfortunately, the Council had a limited number of properties available.

She stated that bed and breakfast accommodation, including the Earl Marshall was only used in emergencies when there was no other accommodation available. All accommodation the Council use was monitored and inspected and assessed to be suitable for people, including families. The Earl Marshall Bed and Breakfast fulfilled the relevant guidance and legislation. The Council did not wish to see any family placed in Bed and Breakfast. However, bed and breakfast

accommodation might be used in emergency situations and the Council also had to find other temporary properties for people before they moved to a permanent home. The Council was working to get more places for families.

Councillor Drayton said that Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children did not live in the Earl Marshall. There were no refugee families with no Leave to Remain housed in the Earl Marshall. The families which were there had received Leave to Remain.

3.1.3 Petition Requesting the Council and Police to Consider Installing CCTV Cameras at Lansdowne (by the football pitch), the Abbeydale Corridor (junction of Fieldhead Road and Abbeydale Road) and by the Old Abbeydale Picture House

The Council received a joint paper and electronic petition containing 153 signatures, requesting the Council and police to consider installing CCTV cameras at Lansdowne (by the football pitch), the Abbeydale corridor (junction of Fieldhead Road and Abbeydale Road) and by the old Abbeydale Picture House.

Representations on behalf of the petitioners were made by Sahira Irshad. She stated that the Council was requested to consider investing in CCTV at Lansdowne (by the football pitch), the Abbeydale Corridor (junction of Fieldhead Road and Abbeydale Road) and by the Old Abbeydale Picture House. The Mums United group represented families and urged the Council to listen to people's concerns. At Lansdowne, by the football pitch, the CCTV was requested in order to deter illegal activity and anti-social behaviour and provide reassurance. Drugs related items had often been found there and there were other related activities such as a vehicle theft. She said that people wished for children to be safe and it was of concern that young people were sometimes involved in drugs related activity and they were used and targeted by organised crime.

Sahira Irshad said it was considered to be most important that the problems outlined in the petition were taken seriously. She commented that whilst the joint initiative relating to violent crime was appreciated, the local community had not yet been approached in relation to the issue of knife crime. CCTV would record illegal activity and provide reassurance and protection and it was effective. Furthermore, it could be installed so as to protect other people's privacy.

The Council referred the petition to Councillor Jim Steinke, Cabinet Member for Neighbourhoods and Community Safety. Councillor Steinke said that he was a local councillor in that area of the City and he was also aware of the issues which had been outlined by the petitioners in Lansdowne and the Abbeydale Corridor. He said that there was a meeting arranged with Mums United the next day. It was important that there was an appropriate response to the matters of concern for the long term and that measures such as CCTV were included as part of a co-ordinated and whole package of solutions. He said that the Council would look at how work could be done with the police to bring about long term and lasting solutions.

3.1.4 Petition Requesting the Council to Keep Woodbourn Stadium Open on Monday and Friday Evenings

The Council received an electronic petition containing 52 signatures, requesting the Council to keep Woodbourn Stadium open on Monday and Friday evenings.

Representations on behalf of the petitioners were made by Iain Smith. He stated that people were promised that the Woodbourn Stadium would be openly available for athletes to train at, following the closure of the Don Valley Stadium. However, the stadium's track and field facilities would be closed on Monday and Friday evenings in December and January and this affected many people's access including children, seniors, veterans and clubs. He commented that people had been training in the dark or via car headlights at the side of the track. He asked where the next elite athletes would come from in such circumstances and referred to the success of two schools in the City at the finals of the English Athletics Cross Country. However, he said the school athletes had no facility at which to train during the peak winter training period.

The Council referred to the petition Councillor Mary Lea (Cabinet Member for Culture, Parks and Leisure). Councillor Lea stated that the Athletics Stadium was run by Sheffield Hallam University. Next to the stadium was the football stadium, PITZ which had been run by Powerleague. However, that contract was to end and a temporary operator would take over operations. This was a shared facility, including toilets and a café. Councillor Lea said that she had not been aware of any closure of the Stadium by the University. She would find out what was happening and respond to the lead petitioner. She also referred to the other facilities which were available for athletes in the City, including the English Institute of Sport.

3.2 Public Questions

3.2.1 Public Questions Concerning Licensing of Food Establishment

Emily Doyland asked what action the Council's Licensing Service was taking concerning the naming of the burger menu items at Randy's Hardcore Hamburgers, which she said promoted coercive, exploitative and non-consensual sexual acts.

A question was asked on behalf of Rosie Apperley, namely how did the Council's licensing function promote a more equal society where women were treated equally and not subject to discrimination.

Councillor Jack Scott, the Cabinet Member for Transport and Development, stated that the naming of food items on menus after coercive, controlling and non-consensual acts was not acceptable or appropriate. The Council had received complaints about the establishment which were being investigated and officers had visited the premises and he was awaiting a report following that visit. He had also written to the establishment, directing them to rename the items on the menu to something more in keeping with the Council's Licensing Objectives.



He said that whilst the inappropriate name of one burger had been removed, other inappropriately named items remained on the menu, which were not acceptable. This was about respect and activity which promoted sexual coercion or pressure for sex was not acceptable. In relation to equality and fairness, this was a key priority within the Licensing Plan and each application was subject to an Equality Impact Assessment and, in this case, the menu was not disclosed as part of the assessment process. He said that misogyny, patriarchy and discrimination were bad for both women and men and it was better for people to live in a more equal society. Councillor Scott thanked Emily Doyland and Rosie Apperley for their work to highlight this matter. The Council was committed to using the tools at its disposal to make a fairer city.

### 3.2.2 Public Questions Concerning Yemen

Kaltun Elmi commented on the killing of innocent people in Yemen and the sale of weapons to Saudi Arabia. She asked whether the Council would condemn the sale of arms to countries such as Saudi Arabia.

She asked whether the Leader of the Council would agree that when relatives of people living in Sheffield were being killed using weapons made in Britain, should not all politicians in Sheffield stand with the people of Yemen.

Carolyn Jordin asked whether the Council would seek ways to put political pressure on companies to stop selling arms to Saudi Arabia.

Fouad asked for the sale of weapons to Saudi Arabia to cease, a lifting of the blockade on Yemen and what the Government and Council could do in relation to the deaths of children in Yemen.

Abdul Shair said that children were killed each day in Yemen and asked that the Council apply pressure to the Government to work towards a peaceful solution. He asked whether the Council would help with regard to the humanitarian support project for Yemen, including the potential to establish an orphanage and a practical worker to help support the community in Sheffield which was affected by this situation.

Ibtisam Al-foah made reference to the humanitarian crisis in Yemen and to weapons sales and asked whether the use of weapons sold to countries might be limited. It was also considered that there should be an assurance that women were involved in peace negotiations supported by the United Nations.

Councillor Julie Dore, the Leader of the Council thanked all those asking questions for bringing what was a most serious matter to Council and said that she recognised that it was difficult and emotional for people to talk about this subject. She said that Members of the Council would support fund raising and support communities and organisations and Members had also previously worked with community groups representing families and friends of people in other countries. Members would also work jointly to support people in the community. The Council would also wish to speak further with people to see

what could be done to help people in the city individually or as groups.

In relation to what the Council might do directly with regard to this issue, it was in the hands of the Government and Parliamentarians, as referenced in the notice of motion submitted to this meeting of the Council. The Council had an ethical procurement policy and that would be used by the Council as appropriate and where the Council was able to directly respond to issues and through its policies, it would do so.

Councillor Dore suggested that the amendments to the Notice Motion numbered 7 on the Summons were supported, and that the Notice of Motion on this subject be considered earlier in the agenda, so that people attending the Council meeting for that item could listen to the debate.

She said that these matters would be raised with the Government and with others and that the Council would also meet with individuals and community groups to see how they might work together.

### 3.2.3 Public Question Concerning Sheffield Trees and Woodlands Strategy

Dave Dillner asked if the Cabinet Member for Culture, Parks and Leisure was aware of errors in the foreword to the Trees and Woodlands Strategy document. He said that Sheffield was not Britain's greenest city and was the sixth greenest and that trees were not replaced on a two for one basis and had never been.

Councillor Mary Lea, the Cabinet Member for Culture, Parks and Leisure, stated that she believed that Sheffield was the greenest city in the country. She said that the Strategy would be considered at the next Cabinet meeting. A number of actions were proposed, including the development of a new Green Flag site and the bringing of all sites up to the Sheffield Standard. She also said that in addition to the planting of 100,000 new trees, any tree which had to be replaced would be replaced with two trees.

### 3.2.4 Public Question Concerning No Deal Brexit

Andrew Benson asked whether the Council would be producing an impact assessment on the consequences of a 'no-deal' Brexit for the city.

Councillor Julie Dore, the Leader of the Council stated that the Council had carried out an assessment of the immediate impact of Brexit on the Council's services and staff and particularly in relation to the care sector and on supplies. It had been found that there would not be an immediate impact in that regard. However, in the long term, until such time as the detail of the type of exit of the UK from the European Union was known, the precise impact would not be known.

She said in relation to the potential long term economic impact on Sheffield, on the assessment of recent evidence and scenarios, the potential different circumstances would be no better than current circumstances of remaining in the European Union and there were varying degrees of impact. It was considered

that it would have the greatest impact on the poorest people and upon the poorest areas. The Government had more evidence in relation to the regional impact. However, that was not being shared with the Council, although the Council, City Region and MPs had requested it. She said that, whatever the outcome, the government at that time would have choices as to how to address the economic impact and there would be different approaches to social and economic policy issues by the various political parties.

### 3.2.5 Public Question Concerning the Lord Mayor and Social Media

Nigel Slack commented on the role of Lord Mayor, which he said had been forever changed by the current incumbent and said that it was an opportune moment to consider and to reflect on the role of the Lord Mayor for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century. He said that he would wish to raise some questions before the review moved forward in the hope that these will be fully considered by that review process.

He referred to reference in the report by the Overview and Scrutiny Management Committee to the Lord Mayor remaining non-political during their term of office and to the report of the Director of Legal & Governance to the Scrutiny Committee on 15<sup>th</sup> November 2018, which asked the Committee to consider how the Lord Mayor might contribute to the promotion of the Council's corporate objectives. He asserted that the Council's corporate objectives were a political choice by the administration, and asked whether these two statements were therefore contradictory?

Mr Slack said that the review would no doubt include the issue of social media in the promotion of the Mayoral role etc, and he asked whether this was also a good time to review the Code of Conduct for Councillors with respect to social media issues and thereby potentially address the concerns over the way some councillors behave on social media.

Councillor Julie Dore, the Leader of the Council, stated that the report to Council recommended that the Director of Legal and Governance be asked to consider the issues and she was confident that would take into account the issues that Mr Slack had raised. There was a further item on the agenda for this meeting regarding the role of the Lord Mayor.

She said the with regard to the Code of Conduct, she did not see a problem with reviewing policy and would clarify the last time when the Code of Conduct was reviewed and as to whether it could be reviewed in the light of emerging issues such as social media.

### 3.2.6 Public Question Concerning Accountancy Companies

Nigel Slack stated that two major accountancy companies with close ties to the City Council were currently under investigation by the Financial Reporting Council, KPMG with respect to the collapse of Carillion and Grant Thornton with respect to financial irregularities and the near collapse of Patisserie Valerie.

He asked whether the Council would be reviewing its relationship with these organisations in light of the new Ethical Procurement Policy.

Councillor Olivia Blake, the Cabinet Member for Finance and Deputy Leader of the Council, stated that the Council did not have a contractual relationship with KPMG or Grant Thornton. The external auditor was Ernst and Young which was appointed by a national appointment process, as was the case for all local authorities. The ethical procurement policy would apply to future work which those companies decided to bid for in the future, as was the case with all of the Council's contracts.

### 3.2.7 Public Question Concerning Bus Fares

Jenny Carpenter referred to the proposals relating to a clean air zone and asked if the Council could give an assurance that bus fares would not increase as a consequence of buses having been upgraded to comply with the requirements of the clean air zone.

Councillor Jack Scott, the Cabinet Member for Transport and Development, stated that it was imperative that air quality was improved to save lives. He had met with First, the bus company which operated some 75 percent of the city's bus network and they had given a commitment not to increase fares as a result of the charge relating to the clean air zone. It was not the Council's intention to charge buses. There was a wish for substantial investment in the bus fleet to upgrade it to Euro 6 diesel standard or Euro 4 petrol standard so no charge was required.

The Council wanted clean air and to create an incentive and to work with bus operators to ensure the required resources and investment were obtained. First had committed to additional investment, including new ultra-emission vehicles and £9 million to address a further 40 percent of the bus fleet in Sheffield. This was in addition to the £7 million invested by the local authority to re-power 120 buses, which was about one quarter of the bus fleet. He said that Stagecoach, the other major bus operator, was to also respond to him on this matter. He pointed out that Government investment was required before proceeding with this work.

There was a wish to move away from polluting vehicles and a suitable public transport system was needed. He acknowledged that there was much work still to do. He referred to statements by the PTE and First committing to the upgrading of buses so they were not liable for a charge and so fares could be kept at a low level and to support people to move away from polluting to cleaner vehicles.

### 3.2.8 Public Question Concerning Leaf Clearance on Pavements

Graham Wroe said that in order to improve air quality and reduce CO2 emissions it was vital that the Council encouraged people to choose to walk rather than use their cars, especially for short journeys. Many people did not have a car and so had no choice in this matter.

He said that a major deterrent to walking at present was the dangerous state of many pavements that were covered in decaying leaves, which was a slip hazard.

He asked, under the Amey contract, how many times a year residents could expect their pavements to be swept; why this year had there been so little sweeping of leaves on the pavement; and what was the Council doing to hold Amey to account over this and ensure they were providing the residents of Sheffield with a satisfactory service?

Councillor Lewis Dagnall, the Cabinet Member for Environment and Streetscene, stated that Streets Ahead promoted active travel, which included smooth highways and pavements meaning it was easier to walk or cycle. He said that he would agree that it was in our interest to promote active travel, to which Streets Ahead made a major contribution. In relation to leaf clearance, there were a minimum of three annual sweeps and a 14 day response time for reports of wet leaves. Councillor Dagnall suggested that this matter was reported to Streets Ahead so that it could be dealt with. There was also, at this time, additional teams clearing leaf fall particularly due to the wet weather conditions and in the areas of highest footfall or where there were lots of trees. He said that he believed that a satisfactory service was being offered.

### 3.2.9 Public Question Concerning Accommodation for Refugees and Asylum Seekers

Marian Machekanyani asked whether all of the families currently supported by the Council in the Earl Marshall Bed and Breakfast were black, people of colour and refugees with different versions of Leave to Remain in the UK.

A question was asked on behalf of Manuchehr Malek-Dizuyi concerning how many families with children the Council was currently supporting in the Earl Marshall Bed and Breakfast.

Councillor Jim Steinke, the Cabinet Member for Neighbourhoods and Community Safety, stated that the Council recognised that refugees came from across the world in circumstances where there had been oppression or war and it respected that and tried to do the best for them. There was not a record of a person's colour and this was not a criteria by which matters would be determined. He said that he would resist and object to any kind of accusation relating to racism.

The key point regarding people in bed and breakfast accommodation, whilst it was celebrated that they had Leave to Remain, was that in the letter informing them of their Leave to Remain, they were also informed that they had No Recourse to Public Funds by the Government. Nonetheless, the Council was responding in as positive and humane way as possible and would move people quickly into a proper or supported tenancy.

There were at this time, nine families in Bed and Breakfast accommodation and all of the families had been matched to properties. Four of the families were to

move out of bed and breakfast accommodation within a couple of days and the remaining five were yet to have a move date confirmed.

**4. NOTICE OF MOTION REGARDING "HUMANITARIAN CRISIS IN YEMEN" - GIVEN BY COUNCILLOR ABDUL KHAYUM AND TO BE SECONDED BY COUNCILLOR ABTISAM MOHAMED**

4.1 RESOLVED: On the motion of Councillor Julie Dore and seconded by Councillor Peter Rippon, that, in accordance with Council Procedure Rule 9.1, the order of business as published on the Council Summons be altered by taking item 7 on the agenda (Notice of Motion regarding "Humanitarian Crisis in Yemen") as the next item of business.

4.2 It was moved by Councillor Abdul Khayum, and seconded by Councillor Abtisam Mohamed, that this Council:-

- (a) recognises the contribution that the Yemeni community has made to the city through their work, including in the steel industry;
- (b) notes that the current situation in Yemen is widely regarded as the worst humanitarian crisis in the world, and that the country is on the brink of the world's worst famine for a hundred years;
- (c) believes the horrors in Yemen cannot be underestimated:-
  - (i) 85,000 children have died as a result of starvation;
  - (ii) 13 to 14 million people are at risk of starvation, including five million children;
  - (iii) 22 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance;
  - (iv) the conflict has given rise to the worst outbreak of cholera in modern times, with the World Health Organisation citing 10,000 suspected cases every week; and
  - (v) since Yemen's cholera epidemic erupted in April 2017, a total of 1.2 million suspected cases have been reported, with 2,515 deaths, and with children accounting for 30 per cent of infections;
- (d) believes that the crisis shames us all, and condemns the Saudi-led coalition for using starvation as a weapon of war, a clear breach of international law;
- (e) believes the UK government should be doing much more to resolve the crisis, and supports the United Nations' (UN) call for the cessation of hostilities, and urges all parties engaged in this conflict to immediately stop the fighting and come together around the negotiating table to end the humanitarian crisis;

- (f) asks all UK political parties to reconvene a parliamentary debate on the Yemen crisis and to endorse the UN sponsored ceasefire unreservedly, and use its influence to open direct UK level talks for the purposes of achieving peace in Yemen;
- (g) welcomes the efforts of the Special Envoy to Yemen, Martin Griffiths, and urges the Envoy and the UN to maximise their efforts to find a quick and immediate solution to prevent one of the biggest humanitarian catastrophes ever;
- (h) recognises that many Yemeni's in Sheffield will have family and friends that are affected by the humanitarian crisis, and supports efforts to raise funds for the crisis in Yemen, including the provision of food supplies, clothing, childcare products and medicines, through the support of the wider community;
- (i) supports the development of the Sheffield for Humanitarian Aid and Peace project in raising funds and sending aid to areas affected by the humanitarian crisis; and
- (j) requests that a copy of this motion is sent to all Sheffield Members of Parliament.

4.3 Whereupon, it was moved by Councillor Shaffaq Mohammed, and seconded by Councillor Richard Shaw, as an amendment, that the Motion now submitted be amended by the addition of new paragraphs (k) to (m) as follows:-

- (k) calls for the suspension of UK arms sales to Saudi Arabia in response to their consistent targeting of civilians in Yemen which is in breach of international humanitarian law;
- (l) requests that a copy of this motion is sent to the Saudi and the Yemeni Embassies in London; and
- (m) requests that a copy of this motion is sent to the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary.

4.4 It was then moved by Councillor Kaltum Rivers, and seconded by Councillor Douglas Johnson, as an amendment, that the Motion now submitted be amended by the addition of new paragraphs (k) to (m) as follows:-

- (k) notes that research shows the UK was responsible for selling Saudi Arabia \$436 million worth of armaments in 2017, which are likely to have been used in a war which Save the Children estimates has resulted in the death of 85,000 children under the age of 5;
- (l) believes that the Government should not grant an export licence if there is a clear risk that the items might be used in the commission of a serious violation of international humanitarian law; and

- (m) therefore resolves that this Council will write to the Secretary of State for International Trade requesting an immediate suspension of arms sales to Saudi Arabia.
- 4.5 After contributions from four other Members, and following a right of reply from Councillor Abdul Khayum, the amendment moved by Councillor Shaffaq Mohammed was put to the vote and was carried.
- 4.6 The amendment moved by Councillor Kaltum Rivers was then put to the vote and was also carried.
- 4.7 The original Motion, as amended, was then put as a Substantive Motion in the following form and carried:-

RESOLVED: That this Council:-

- (a) recognises the contribution that the Yemeni community has made to the city through their work, including in the steel industry;
- (b) notes that the current situation in Yemen is widely regarded as the worst humanitarian crisis in the world, and that the country is on the brink of the world's worst famine for a hundred years;
- (c) believes the horrors in Yemen cannot be underestimated:-
  - (i) 85,000 children have died as a result of starvation;
  - (ii) 13 to 14 million people are at risk of starvation, including five million children;
  - (iii) 22 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance;
  - (iv) the conflict has given rise to the worst outbreak of cholera in modern times, with the World Health Organisation citing 10,000 suspected cases every week; and
  - (v) since Yemen's cholera epidemic erupted in April 2017, a total of 1.2 million suspected cases have been reported, with 2,515 deaths, and with children accounting for 30 per cent of infections;
- (d) believes that the crisis shames us all, and condemns the Saudi-led coalition for using starvation as a weapon of war, a clear breach of international law;
- (e) believes the UK government should be doing much more to resolve the crisis, and supports the United Nations' (UN) call for the cessation of hostilities, and urges all parties engaged in this conflict to immediately stop the fighting and come together around the negotiating table to end the humanitarian crisis;



- (f) asks all UK political parties to reconvene a parliamentary debate on the Yemen crisis and to endorse the UN sponsored ceasefire unreservedly, and use its influence to open direct UK level talks for the purposes of achieving peace in Yemen;
- (g) welcomes the efforts of the Special Envoy to Yemen, Martin Griffiths, and urges the Envoy and the UN to maximise their efforts to find a quick and immediate solution to prevent one of the biggest humanitarian catastrophes ever;
- (h) recognises that many Yemeni's in Sheffield will have family and friends that are affected by the humanitarian crisis, and supports efforts to raise funds for the crisis in Yemen, including the provision of food supplies, clothing, childcare products and medicines, through the support of the wider community;
- (i) supports the development of the Sheffield for Humanitarian Aid and Peace project in raising funds and sending aid to areas affected by the humanitarian crisis;
- (j) requests that a copy of this motion is sent to all Sheffield Members of Parliament;
- (k) notes that research shows the UK was responsible for selling Saudi Arabia \$436 million worth of armaments in 2017, which are likely to have been used in a war which Save the Children estimates has resulted in the death of 85,000 children under the age of 5;
- (l) believes that the Government should not grant an export licence if there is a clear risk that the items might be used in the commission of a serious violation of international humanitarian law;
- (m) calls for the suspension of UK arms sales to Saudi Arabia in response to their consistent targeting of civilians in Yemen which is in breach of international humanitarian law;
- (n) therefore resolves that this Council will write to the Secretary of State for International Trade requesting an immediate suspension of arms sales to Saudi Arabia;
- (o) requests that a copy of this motion is sent to the Saudi and the Yemeni Embassies in London; and
- (p) requests that a copy of this motion is sent to the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary.

## **5. MEMBERS' QUESTIONS**

### **5.1 Urgent Business**

- 5.1.1 There were no questions relating to urgent business under the provisions of Council Procedure Rule 16.6(ii).

### **5.2 Written Questions**

- 5.2.1 A schedule of questions to Cabinet Members and to the Chair of the Economic and Environmental Wellbeing Scrutiny and Policy Development Committee, submitted in accordance with Council Procedure Rule 16, and which contained written answers, was circulated. Supplementary questions, under the provisions of Council Procedure Rule 16.4, were asked and were answered by the appropriate Cabinet Members.

### **5.3 South Yorkshire Joint Authorities**

- 5.3.1 There were no questions relating to the discharge of the functions of the South Yorkshire Joint Authorities for Fire and Rescue or Pensions, under the provisions of Council Procedure Rule 16.6(i).

## **6. NOTICE OF MOTION REGARDING "IMPROVING SECONDARY SCHOOL STANDARDS ACROSS SHEFFIELD " - GIVEN BY COUNCILLOR MOHAMMED MAHROOF AND TO BE SECONDED BY COUNCILLOR MIKE LEVERY**

- 6.1 It was moved by Councillor Mohammed Mahroof, and seconded by Councillor Mike Levery, that this Council:-
- (a) welcomes that in the most recent OFSTED reports, more than two thirds of secondary schools in Sheffield are rated as outstanding or good;
  - (b) believes this is due to the dedication that staff, young people and their families have put into the education of young people in Sheffield;
  - (c) however, notes that there are a number of schools still underperforming and are rated as requiring improvement or inadequate or are in special measures;
  - (d) notes these schools are Forge Valley, Chaucer, Yewlands, Ecclesfield, Stocksbridge, Bradfield, Westfield, Birley, Outwood and Sheffield Springs;
  - (e) further notes that out of these underperforming schools, six are clustered in the same area in the North of Sheffield and four are clustered in the same area in the South/South East of Sheffield, limiting the choice and availability to young people in these particular areas;

- (f) notes that in the North this is approximately 6,700 young people and in the South it is approximately 4,000 young people, amounting to 32% of young people in this city attending a school which is underperforming;
- (g) notes this is not good for the future prosperity of our city, or the life chances of the young people attending these schools; and
- (h) calls on the Cabinet Member for Education and Skills and Learn Sheffield to meet with the academy trusts operating these schools and work with them to develop a plan to improve these schools in the North and South/South East and other schools in similar circumstances across the city.

6.2 Whereupon, it was moved by Councillor Jayne Dunn, and seconded by Councillor Mike Drabble, as an amendment, that the Motion now submitted be amended by the deletion of paragraphs (d) to (h) and the addition of new paragraphs (d) to (p) as follows:-

- (d) believes that despite improvements being required in some of the city's schools, these results are a testament to the hard work of teachers, leaders and the communities they serve, throughout the city and that, increasingly, schools are working in partnership with one another and Learn Sheffield, resulting in substantial progress being made over the last few years;
- (e) believes, however, that Sheffield schools only succeed in spite of, and not because of, this Government, as they are in desperate need of improved funding - and this is reflected in the results of the Ofsted report, and the fact that Sheffield schools would be over £18 million better off if the Government had listened to our demands to speed-up the implementation of the new funding formula;
- (f) notes that, under these budgetary constraints, some schools are falling short of what we, or Ofsted, would expect, and we will continue to do everything we can to work with these schools to deliver the required improvements, and we will continue to demand that Government give more to local schools to deliver the right education for every child across the city;
- (g) notes that from 1997 to 2010, Labour Governments increased spending on education as a proportion of GDP from 4.5% to 6.2%, and that the Institute for Fiscal Studies (IFS) estimates that real terms expenditure increased by 4.2% every year, compared with an average increase of just 1.5% from the Conservative Governments of 1979 to 1997;
- (h) further notes that Labour made education a top priority and that average government spending reflected this from 1997-2010:-
  - (i) every year, capital spending on schools increased by 12.9%;

- (ii) every year, further education spending increased 7.7%;
  - (iii) every year, under-5s spending increased by 6.1%;
  - (iv) every year, day-to-day secondary school spending increased by 5%; and
  - (v) the average growth in day-to-day primary school spending was at least 3.9% every year;
- 
- (i) further notes that the increases in spending translated into larger numbers of teachers and declining class sizes, with the number of teachers increasing by 12% over the period, from 400,000 to 450,000, as well as a huge increase in the number of support staff and teaching assistants whose numbers tripled to 190,000 by 2010;
  - (j) notes that this is in stark contrast to government spending from 2010 and the formation of the Conservative-Liberal Democrat Coalition over which point, according to the IFS, the amount of per pupil spending in England's schools has fallen by 8%, and record numbers of teachers have left the profession;
  - (k) further notes that recent studies show that Sixth form funding has been cut by 25% and local authority support is down by 55%;
  - (l) finds it remarkable that the largest opposition group have chosen to single out underperforming schools in Sheffield instead of laying blame where it should be; with the Government's completely inadequate funding;
  - (m) regrets that the main opposition group have nothing constructive to say for improving the situation of schools in Sheffield and have instead only asked the Administration to do what it is already doing – working closely with the academy trusts operating underperforming schools and actively offering what support we can, alongside Learn Sheffield;
  - (n) notes that this Administration puts fairness and tackling inequality at the heart of all policies - actively investing more in the areas of greatest need and readdressing geographical disparities in the city, and yet efforts to do so are often opposed by the leading opposition group;
  - (o) believes we need a Labour government to ensure local authorities can build schools again and scrap the free school programme, a flagship initiative of the Rt. Hon. Michael Gove, MP when he was Secretary of State for Education under the coalition government, bring academies under greater democratic control and bring to an end the Conservative-Liberal Democrat legacy of fragmentation and privatisation of the education sector; and
  - (p) further notes that a Labour government would stop schools being able to

operate their own admission policies, as the current situation has left local authorities with a duty to ensure that every school age child gets a school place, yet are not always able to place children where they want, although in Sheffield we continue to perform much better than the national average, with 97% of children given a place at a secondary school of their choice.

6.2.1 (NOTE: With the agreement of the Council and at the request of the mover of the amendment (Councillor Jayne Dunn), the amendment as circulated at the meeting and published with the agenda, was altered by the deletion of the words "every year" from the 4<sup>th</sup> line in paragraph (j).)

6.3 It was then moved by Councillor Alison Teal, and seconded by Councillor Douglas Johnson, as an amendment, that the Motion now submitted be amended by the deletion of paragraph (b) and the substitution of a new paragraph (b) as follows:-

(b) gives credit to the dedication that staff, young people and their families put into the education of young people in Sheffield, but notes that the quality of a child's education in Sheffield still depends too much on where they were born and where they live.

6.4 It was then moved by Councillor Colin Ross, and seconded by Councillor Andrew Sangar, as an amendment, that the Motion now submitted be amended by the addition of new paragraphs (i) to (o) as follows:-

(i) notes that a Labour government established academies through the Learning and Skills Act 2000 and aimed to "improve pupil performance and break the cycle of low expectations" by directly funding schools through central government and giving more freedom and choice to schools to choose their own term times, curriculum and staff;

(j) notes that more than half of the biggest multi-academy trusts (MATs) have issued warnings in 2018 about funding, citing pay, staffing levels, building maintenance and mounting deficits, and some are relying on emergency handouts from the taxpayer;

(k) notes that many have failed to improve after being converted into academy schools and a number have been adversely affected by the ineffectiveness of the MAT they are under;

(l) notes that Regional Schools Commissioners do not have the powers or policy framework to influence the development of MATs;

(m) believes MATs should undergo external inspection, with those failing to improve standards re-brokered by local authorities;

(n) believes that measures should be introduced to prevent MATs using education funding to pay excessive executive salaries; and

- (o) believes local authorities should have a significant role, with the remit to promote high standards across the state school sector, including academies.
- 6.5 After contributions from three other Members, and following a right of reply from Councillor Mohammed Mahroof, the amendment moved by Councillor Jayne Dunn, as altered at the meeting, was put to the vote and was carried.
- 6.6 The amendment moved by Councillor Alison Teal was then put to the vote and was also carried.
- 6.7 The amendment moved by Councillor Colin Ross was then put to the vote and was negated.
- 6.8 The original Motion, as amended, was then put as a Substantive Motion in the following form and carried:-

**RESOLVED: That this Council:-**

- (a) welcomes that in the most recent OFSTED reports, more than two thirds of secondary schools in Sheffield are rated as outstanding or good;
- (b) gives credit to the dedication that staff, young people and their families put into the education of young people in Sheffield, but notes that the quality of a child's education in Sheffield still depends too much on where they were born and where they live;
- (c) however, notes that there are a number of schools still underperforming and are rated as requiring improvement or inadequate or are in special measures;
- (d) believes that despite improvements being required in some of the city's schools, these results are a testament to the hard work of teachers, leaders and the communities they serve, throughout the city and that, increasingly, schools are working in partnership with one another and Learn Sheffield, resulting in substantial progress being made over the last few years;
- (e) believes, however, that Sheffield schools only succeed in spite of, and not because of, this Government, as they are in desperate need of improved funding - and this is reflected in the results of the Ofsted report, and the fact that Sheffield schools would be over £18 million better off if the Government had listened to our demands to speed-up the implementation of the new funding formula;
- (f) notes that, under these budgetary constraints, some schools are falling short of what we, or Ofsted, would expect, and we will continue to do everything we can to work with these schools to deliver the required improvements, and we will continue to demand that Government give more to local schools to deliver the right education for every child across the city;

- (g) notes that from 1997 to 2010, Labour Governments increased spending on education as a proportion of GDP from 4.5% to 6.2%, and that the Institute for Fiscal Studies (IFS) estimates that real terms expenditure increased by 4.2% every year, compared with an average increase of just 1.5% from the Conservative Governments of 1979 to 1997;
- (h) further notes that Labour made education a top priority and that average government spending reflected this from 1997-2010:-
  - (i) every year, capital spending on schools increased by 12.9%;
  - (ii) every year, further education spending increased 7.7%;
  - (iii) every year, under-5s spending increased by 6.1%;
  - (iv) every year, day-to-day secondary school spending increased by 5%; and
  - (v) the average growth in day-to-day primary school spending was at least 3.9% every year;
- (i) further notes that the increases in spending translated into larger numbers of teachers and declining class sizes, with the number of teachers increasing by 12% over the period, from 400,000 to 450,000, as well as a huge increase in the number of support staff and teaching assistants whose numbers tripled to 190,000 by 2010;
- (j) notes that this is in stark contrast to government spending from 2010 and the formation of the Conservative-Liberal Democrat Coalition over which point, according to the IFS, the amount of per pupil spending in England's schools has fallen by 8%, and record numbers of teachers have left the profession;
- (k) further notes that recent studies show that Sixth form funding has been cut by 25% and local authority support is down by 55%;
- (l) finds it remarkable that the largest opposition group have chosen to single out underperforming schools in Sheffield instead of laying blame where it should be; with the Government's completely inadequate funding;
- (m) regrets that the main opposition group have nothing constructive to say for improving the situation of schools in Sheffield and have instead only asked the Administration to do what it is already doing – working closely with the academy trusts operating underperforming schools and actively offering what support we can, alongside Learn Sheffield;
- (n) notes that this Administration puts fairness and tackling inequality at the heart of all policies - actively investing more in the areas of greatest need and readdressing geographical disparities in the city, and yet efforts to do so are often opposed by the leading opposition group;

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| (o) | believes we need a Labour government to ensure local authorities can build schools again and scrap the free school programme, a flagship initiative of the Rt. Hon. Michael Gove, MP when he was Secretary of State for Education under the coalition government, bring academies under greater democratic control and bring to an end the Conservative-Liberal Democrat legacy of fragmentation and privatisation of the education sector; and                   |
| (p) | further notes that a Labour government would stop schools being able to operate their own admission policies, as the current situation has left local authorities with a duty to ensure that every school age child gets a school place, yet are not always able to place children where they want, although in Sheffield we continue to perform much better than the national average, with 97% of children given a place at a secondary school of their choice. |

6.8.1 The votes on the Substantive Motion were ordered to be recorded and were as follows:-

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| For paragraphs (a) to (c) (69)                     | - The Deputy Lord Mayor (Councillor Tony Downing) and Councillors Simon Clement-Jones, Bob Pullin, Richard Shaw, Chris Rosling-Josephs, Ian Saunders, Sophie Wilson, Denise Fox, Bryan Lodge, Karen McGowan, Michelle Cook, Kaltum Rivers, Jackie Drayton, Talib Hussain, Douglas Johnson, Robert Murphy, Martin Phipps, Adam Hanrahan, Mohammed Mahroof, Anne Murphy, Mazher Iqbal, Mary Lea, Zahira Naz, Joe Otten, Colin Ross, Martin Smith, Andy Bainbridge, Moya O'Rourke, Roger Davison, Shaffaq Mohammed, Paul Scriven, Abdul Khayum, Abtisam Mohamed, Sue Alston, Andrew Sangar, Cliff Woodcraft, Lewis Dagnall, Cate McDonald, Chris Peace, Ian Auckland, Sue Auckland, Steve Ayriss, Bob Johnson, George Lindars-Hammond, Josie Paszek, Lisa Banes, Pat Midgley, David Barker, Gail Smith, Mohammad Maroof, Jim Steinke, Alison Teal, Julie Dore, Jack Scott, Mike Drabble, Dianne Hurst, Peter Rippon, Dawn Dale, Peter Price, Mike Chaplin, Jayne Dunn, Penny Baker, Vickie Priestley, Francyne Johnson, Olivia Blake, Adam Hurst, Mike Levery, Mick Rooney and Jackie Satur. |
| Against paragraphs (a) to (c) (2)                  | - Councillors Jack Clarkson and Keith Davis.  |
| Abstained from voting on paragraphs (a) to (c) (1) | - The Lord Mayor (Councillor Magid Magid).  |



- For paragraphs (d) to (f) (64) - The Deputy Lord Mayor (Councillor Tony Downing) and Councillors Simon Clement-Jones, Bob Pullin, Richard Shaw, Chris Rosling-Josephs, Ian Saunders, Sophie Wilson, Denise Fox, Bryan Lodge, Karen McGowan, Michelle Cook, Jackie Drayton, Talib Hussain, Adam Hanrahan, Mohammed Mahroof, Anne Murphy, Mazher Iqbal, Mary Lea, Zahira Naz, Joe Otten, Colin Ross, Martin Smith, Andy Bainbridge, Moya O'Rourke, Roger Davison, Shaffaq Mohammed, Paul Scriven, Abdul Khayum, Abtisam Mohamed, Sue Alston, Andrew Sangar, Cliff Woodcraft, Lewis Dagnall, Cate McDonald, Chris Peace, Ian Auckland, Sue Auckland, Steve Ayris, Bob Johnson, George Lindars-Hammond, Josie Paszek, Lisa Banes, Pat Midgley, David Barker, Gail Smith, Mohammad Maroof, Jim Steinke, Julie Dore, Jack Scott, Mike Drabble, Dianne Hurst, Peter Rippon, Dawn Dale, Peter Price, Mike Chaplin, Jayne Dunn, Penny Baker, Vickie Priestley, Francyne Johnson, Olivia Blake, Adam Hurst, Mike Levery, Mick Rooney and Jackie Satur.
- Against paragraphs (d) to (f) (2) - Councillors Jack Clarkson and Keith Davis.
- Abstained from voting on paragraphs (d) to (f) (6) - The Lord Mayor (Councillor Magid Magid) and Councillors Kaltum Rivers, Douglas Johnson, Robert Murphy, Martin Phipps and Alison Teal.
- For paragraphs (g) to (p) (43) - The Deputy Lord Mayor (Councillor Tony Downing) and Councillors Chris Rosling-Josephs, Ian Saunders, Sophie Wilson, Denise Fox, Bryan Lodge, Karen McGowan, Michelle Cook, Jackie Drayton, Talib Hussain, Anne Murphy, Mazher Iqbal, Mary Lea, Zahira Naz, Andy Bainbridge, Moya O'Rourke, Abdul Khayum, Abtisam Mohamed, Lewis Dagnall, Cate McDonald, Chris Peace, Bob Johnson, George Lindars-Hammond, Josie Paszek, Lisa Banes, Pat Midgley, David Barker, Mohammad Maroof, Jim Steinke, Julie Dore, Jack Scott, Mike Drabble, Dianne Hurst, Peter Rippon, Dawn Dale, Peter Price, Mike Chaplin, Jayne Dunn, Francyne Johnson, Olivia Blake, Adam Hurst, Mick Rooney and Jackie Satur.
- Against paragraphs (g) to (p) (23) - Councillors Simon Clement-Jones, Bob Pullin, Richard Shaw, Adam Hanrahan, Mohammed Mahroof, Joe Otten, Colin Ross, Martin Smith,

Roger Davison, Shaffaq Mohammed, Paul Scriven, Sue Alston, Andrew Sangar, Cliff Woodcraft, Ian Auckland, Sue Auckland, Steve Ayris, Gail Smith, Penny Baker, Vickie Priestley, Jack Clarkson, Keith Davis and Mike Levery.

Abstained from voting on paragraphs (g) to (p) (6) - The Lord Mayor (Councillor Magid Magid) and Councillors Kaltum Rivers, Douglas Johnson, Robert Murphy, Martin Phipps and Alison Teal.

6.8.2 (NOTE: Councillor Ben Miskell, having declared a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest in this item, did not speak or vote on the item.)

**7. NOTICE OF MOTION REGARDING "DEVOLUTION DEAL" - GIVEN BY COUNCILLOR MAZHER IQBAL AND TO BE SECONDED BY COUNCILLOR JACK SCOTT**

7.1 It was moved by Councillor Mazher Iqbal, and seconded by Councillor Jack Scott, that this Council:-

- (a) notes that the South Yorkshire devolution deal, agreed with government in 2015 and supported by this Council in 2016, remains unimplemented, with the result that the city region does not have access to the agreed £30m/year gain-share funds, and that the powers agreed as part of the deal have not been devolved to the Mayor and Combined Authority;
- (b) further notes that, as a result of not having an implemented mayoral powers order, the Combined Authority has not been able to access other government funding streams, such as the top-sliced element of the Transforming Cities Fund that has been made available to other Mayoral Combined Authorities, and notes recent reports that not implementing the deal is costing the region up to £75 million in investment;
- (c) supports the Mayor's manifesto commitment that "any new mayoralty should begin with the implementation of the 2015 agreement";
- (d) believes that, following recent comments by the Secretary of State for Housing, Communities and Local Government, that "there is already a deal that is on the table in Sheffield in terms of seeing that Sheffield City Region with its Mayor being able to get on and deliver for that community and to unlock the funding for that part of South Yorkshire. Therefore, I think that's where our focus needs to be, obviously I will continue to look at devolution arrangements for Yorkshire but the priority needs to be getting the Sheffield City Region up and running delivering for that community and with it getting behind that deal, making it happen so we can then look at what other devolution arrangements maybe appropriate for Yorkshire", it is clearer than ever that the South Yorkshire Deal is the only deal on the table and there should be no further delay to implementing the deal; and

- (e) calls upon the Sheffield City Region Mayor to bring forward all necessary measures to implement the South Yorkshire Deal and believes that this should be done by the end of January at the latest.

7.2 Whereupon, it was moved by Councillor Paul Scriven, and seconded by Councillor Penny Baker, as an amendment, that the Motion now submitted be amended by the deletion of paragraph (e) and the addition of new paragraphs (e) to (g) as follows:-

- (e) (i) demands that the three Council Leaders in South Yorkshire, the elected Mayor of Doncaster and the Sheffield City Region Mayor now sort out this impasse, as it is they that are creating the uncertainty for local business and it is these five people who hold the solution to bringing about the Sheffield City Region deal, and to bring forward all necessary measures to implement the South Yorkshire deal, and believes that, if they cannot do that in the next six months, they will have to admit they have let down the local area on devolution in South Yorkshire and (ii) believes that this should be done by appointing an independent facilitator who can broker a deal amongst these 5 people;
- (f) expects Sheffield City Council to be involved as a full and active member of programmes and trade delegations that the Sheffield City Region Mayor runs; and
- (g) demands that, if after six months, the three Council Leaders, the elected Mayor of Doncaster and the Sheffield City Region Mayor are still letting the local area down by not being able to implement the South Yorkshire Devolution Deal, they should return to Government, admit that they cannot break the deadlock and seek a timescale that the Government will keep open the South Yorkshire Deal.

7.3 It was then moved by Councillor Robert Murphy, and formally seconded by Councillor Martin Phipps, as an amendment, that the Motion now submitted be amended by the deletion of paragraphs (c) to (e) and the addition of new paragraphs (c) and (d) as follows:-

- (c) notes that this Council has contributed funding to the Sheffield City Region Combined Authority, which has spent millions of pounds on what this Council now regards as a rushed, divisive, and unsuccessful Devolution Deal, Combined Authority and Mayoral Election and office, and received little in return in terms of powers or funding; and
- (d) believes this Administration should stop supporting this Government's agenda on devolution and join with the vast majority of Yorkshire Councils working towards a Yorkshire-wide devolution that should rival the devolution granted to London, Scotland and Wales.

7.4 The amendment moved by Councillor Paul Scriven was put to the vote and was negated.

- 7.4.1 (NOTE: Councillors Kaltum Rivers, Douglas Johnson, Robert Murphy, Martin Phipps and Alison Teal voted for paragraph (f), and against paragraphs (e) and (g) of the amendment, and asked for this to be recorded.)
- 7.5 The amendment moved by Councillor Robert Murphy was then put to the vote and was also negated.
- 7.6 The original Motion was then put to the vote and carried as follows:-

RESOLVED: That this Council:-

- (a) notes that the South Yorkshire devolution deal, agreed with government in 2015 and supported by this Council in 2016, remains unimplemented, with the result that the city region does not have access to the agreed £30m/year gain-share funds, and that the powers agreed as part of the deal have not been devolved to the Mayor and Combined Authority;
- (b) further notes that, as a result of not having an implemented mayoral powers order, the Combined Authority has not been able to access other government funding streams, such as the top-sliced element of the Transforming Cities Fund that has been made available to other Mayoral Combined Authorities, and notes recent reports that not implementing the deal is costing the region up to £75 million in investment;
- (c) supports the Mayor's manifesto commitment that "any new mayoralty should begin with the implementation of the 2015 agreement";
- (d) believes that, following recent comments by the Secretary of State for Housing, Communities and Local Government, that "there is already a deal that is on the table in Sheffield in terms of seeing that Sheffield City Region with its Mayor being able to get on and deliver for that community and to unlock the funding for that part of South Yorkshire. Therefore, I think that's where our focus needs to be, obviously I will continue to look at devolution arrangements for Yorkshire but the priority needs to be getting the Sheffield City Region up and running delivering for that community and with it getting behind that deal, making it happen so we can then look at what other devolution arrangements maybe appropriate for Yorkshire", it is clearer than ever that the South Yorkshire Deal is the only deal on the table and there should be no further delay to implementing the deal; and
- (e) calls upon the Sheffield City Region Mayor to bring forward all necessary measures to implement the South Yorkshire Deal and believes that this should be done by the end of January at the latest.

- 7.6.1 (NOTE: Councillors Kaltum Rivers, Douglas Johnson, Robert Murphy, Martin Phipps and Alison Teal voted for paragraphs (a) and (b), voted against paragraph (d), and abstained from voting on paragraphs (c) and (e) of the

Motion, and asked for this to be recorded.)

**8. NOTICE OF MOTION REGARDING "SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS FOR SHOPPERS AT FARGATE 'CHRISTMAS' MARKET " - GIVEN BY COUNCILLOR JACK CLARKSON AND TO BE SECONDED BY COUNCILLOR KEITH DAVIS**

8.1 It was formally moved by Councillor Jack Clarkson, and formally seconded by Councillor Keith Davis, that this Council:-

- (a) welcomes the new security arrangements put in place to protect the local people of Sheffield and visitors to the City whilst shopping at the Fargate 'Christmas' Market;
- (b) believes that this is a sensible precaution by placing large concrete blocks to prevent vehicular access, at the top and bottom of Fargate, although is saddened that these measures have had to be taken, but which are necessary in view of what has taken place at other events where crowds gather;
- (c) will do all it can to ensure that everyone can go about their business this Christmas period, feeling safe and secure, whilst enjoying the Christmas festive period; and
- (d) will do all it can to ensure that no group or individuals will try and disrupt any Christmas festivity taking place within the City of Sheffield, by putting in place the necessary security arrangements to ensure the safety of the people of Sheffield and its visitors.

8.2 Whereupon, it was formally moved by Councillor Jim Steinke, and formally seconded by Councillor Mohammad Maroof, as an amendment, that the Motion now submitted be amended by the addition of new paragraphs (e) to (h) as follows:-

- (e) notes that the additional security measures have not been implemented in response to any increase in the threat level and are instead purely precautionary, and that thanks should be given to all those who make the city centre safe throughout the year, including, but not limited to, City Centre Ambassadors, South Yorkshire Police and Police Community Support Officers;
- (f) believes that though the bollards serve an important function, the Administration has launched a plan to dramatically improve the look of the grey bricks to help keep the festive theme around the city centre, with the public submitting designs;
- (g) further notes that five designs will be chosen and printed onto covers which will be placed on the blocks, and that these can be used for future years also; and

- (h) believes that Sheffield Christmas markets are going from strength to strength, year-on-year, and that this demonstrates increasing confidence in the city centre as a destination for shopping and leisure.

8.3 On being put to the vote, the amendment was carried.

8.4 The original Motion, as amended, was then put as a Substantive Motion in the following form and carried:-

RESOLVED: That this Council:-

- (a) welcomes the new security arrangements put in place to protect the local people of Sheffield and visitors to the City whilst shopping at the Fargate 'Christmas' Market;
- (b) believes that this is a sensible precaution by placing large concrete blocks to prevent vehicular access, at the top and bottom of Fargate, although is saddened that these measures have had to be taken, but which are necessary in view of what has taken place at other events where crowds gather;
- (c) will do all it can to ensure that everyone can go about their business this Christmas period, feeling safe and secure, whilst enjoying the Christmas festive period;
- (d) will do all it can to ensure that no group or individuals will try and disrupt any Christmas festivity taking place within the City of Sheffield, by putting in place the necessary security arrangements to ensure the safety of the people of Sheffield and its visitors;
- (e) notes that the additional security measures have not been implemented in response to any increase in the threat level and are instead purely precautionary, and that thanks should be given to all those who make the city centre safe throughout the year, including, but not limited to, City Centre Ambassadors, South Yorkshire Police and Police Community Support Officers;
- (f) believes that though the bollards serve an important function, the Administration has launched a plan to dramatically improve the look of the grey bricks to help keep the festive theme around the city centre, with the public submitting designs;
- (g) further notes that five designs will be chosen and printed onto covers which will be placed on the blocks, and that these can be used for future years also; and
- (h) believes that Sheffield Christmas markets are going from strength to strength, year-on-year, and that this demonstrates increasing confidence in the city centre as a destination for shopping and leisure.

## **9. GAMBLING ACT 2005 - STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES (POLICY)**

- 9.1 **RESOLVED:** On the Motion of Councillor Jack Scott, seconded by Councillor Jackie Drayton, that the Statement of Principles (Policy) under the Gambling Act 2005, as set out in the report of the Executive Director, Place now submitted, be approved.

## **10. THE ROLE OF THE LORD MAYOR**

- 10.1 It was formally moved by Councillor Denise Fox, and formally seconded by Councillor Mick Rooney, that approval be given to the recommendation of the Overview and Scrutiny Management Committee (which it made following its consideration of the role of the Lord Mayor, as outlined in the report now submitted), that the Director of Legal and Governance, in consultation with the current and former Lord Mayors, be requested to produce revised guidance for the role of the Lord Mayor and draft a Lord Mayor's Code of Conduct for consideration by the Audit and Standards Committee before being presented to full Council for approval.

- 10.2 On being put to the vote, the Motion was negatived.

- 10.2.1 The votes on the Motion were ordered to be recorded and were as follows:-

For the Motion (6) - Councillors Chris Rosling-Josephs, Ian Saunders, Denise Fox, Bryan Lodge, Karen McGowan and Michelle Cook.

Against the Motion (21) - Councillors Simon Clement-Jones, Bob Pullin, Richard Shaw, Adam Hanrahan, Mohammed Mahroof, Joe Otten, Colin Ross, Martin Smith, Roger Davison, Shaffaq Mohammed, Paul Scriven, Sue Alston, Andrew Sangar, Cliff Woodcraft, Ian Auckland, Sue Auckland, Steve Ayris, Gail Smith, Penny Baker, Vickie Priestley and Mike Levery.

Abstained from voting on the Motion (48) - The Lord Mayor (Councillor Magid Magid), the Deputy Lord Mayor (Councillor Tony Downing) and Councillors Sophie Wilson, Kaltum Rivers, Jackie Drayton, Talib Hussain, Douglas Johnson, Robert Murphy, Martin Phipps, Anne Murphy, Mazher Iqbal, Mary Lea, Zahira Naz, Andy Bainbridge, Moya O'Rourke, Abdul Khayum, Abtisam Mohamed, Lewis Dagnall, Cate McDonald, Chris Peace, Bob Johnson, George Lindars-Hammond, Josie Paszek, Lisa Banes, Pat Midgley, David Barker, Mohammad Maroof, Jim Steinke, Alison Teal, Julie Dore, Ben Miskell,

Jack Scott, Mike Drabble, Dianne Hurst, Peter Rippon, Dawn Dale, Peter Price, Mike Chaplin, Tony Damms, Jayne Dunn, Jack Clarkson, Keith Davis, Francyne Johnson, Olivia Blake, Ben Curran, Adam Hurst, Mick Rooney and Jackie Satur.

**11. MINUTES OF PREVIOUS COUNCIL MEETING**

- 11.1 RESOLVED: On the Motion of Councillor Peter Rippon, seconded by Councillor Dianne Hurst, that the minutes of the meeting of the Council held on 7<sup>th</sup> November 2018, be approved as a true and accurate record.

**12. REPRESENTATION, DELEGATED AUTHORITY AND RELATED ISSUES**

- 12.1 RESOLVED: On the Motion of Councillor Peter Rippon, seconded by Councillor Dianne Hurst, that Councillor Martin Phipps be appointed to serve on the Cycle Forum in place of Councillor Magid Magid.





## SHEFFIELD CITY COUNCIL Full Council

**Report of:** Director of Public Health

**Date:** 9<sup>th</sup> January 2019

**Subject:** Health and Wealth: Director of Public Health Report for Sheffield (2018)

**Author of Report:** Greg Fell

### **Summary:**

Directors of Public Health have a statutory duty to produce an annual report on the health of the local population. This year's report focuses on the relationship between health, work and the economy. It considers how good work and inclusive economy can make a significant contribution to improvement in Sheffield's health and wellbeing and how, in turn, good health represents a key requirement for future prosperity. The report makes three recommendations to the Council, Sheffield City Partnership and the Sheffield City Region respectively in regard to promoting good work and an inclusive economy for the City. There is also a short report on the progress made with the recommendations from the 2017 DPH report.

### **Recommendations:**

To note the information contained in the report and support the three recommendations it makes.

### **Background Papers:**

The report is attached. The online version may be accessed from <http://www.sheffield.gov.uk/home/public-health/director-public-health.html>

The JSNA open data resource may be accessed from <https://data.sheffield.gov.uk/stories/s/fs4w-cygv>

**Category of Report:** OPEN

## Statutory and Council Policy Checklist

<b>Financial Implications</b>
NO      Cleared by: Liz Gough
<b>Legal Implications</b>
NO      Cleared by: Andrea Simpson
<b>Equality of Opportunity Implications</b>
YES      Cleared by: Greg Fell
<b>Tackling Health Inequalities Implications</b>
YES      Cleared by: Greg Fell
<b>Human rights Implications</b>
NO
<b>Environmental and Sustainability implications</b>
NO
<b>Economic impact</b>
YES
<b>Community safety implications</b>
NO
<b>Human resources implications</b>
NO
<b>Property implications</b>
NO
<b>Area(s) affected</b>
All
<b>Relevant Cabinet Portfolio Leader</b>
Cllr Jackie Drayton
<b>Relevant Scrutiny Committee if decision called in</b>
Healthier Communities and Adult Social Care
<b>Is the item a matter which is reserved for approval by the City Council?</b>
NO
<b>Press release</b>
YES

**REPORT TITLE:** Health and Wealth: Director of Public Health Report for Sheffield 2018

**1.0 SUMMARY**

- 1.1 The Director of Public Health has a statutory duty to produce an annual report on the health of the local population. This year's report (attached) focuses on the relationship between health, work and the economy. It considers how good work and inclusive economy can make a significant contribution to improvement in Sheffield's health and wellbeing and how, in turn, good health represents a key requirement for future prosperity.
- 1.2 The report uses intelligence from the JSNA (available as an open data online resource <https://data.sheffield.gov.uk/stories/s/fs4w-cygv> ) to consider the economic case for a healthy workforce as well as setting out the reasons why good work is good for our health. It also looks at why current economic structures aren't working for most people and how this impacts on our health and wellbeing. Finally the report focuses on how we can all benefit from an inclusive economy and the importance of the City's anchor institutions in making this a reality.
- 1.3 The report makes three recommendations to the Council, Sheffield City Partnership and the Sheffield City Region respectively in regard to promoting good work and an inclusive economy for the City. There is also a short report on the progress made with the recommendations from the 2017 DPH report.

**2.0 WHAT DOES THIS MEAN FOR SHEFFIELD PEOPLE**

- 2.1 Almost two thirds of people in Sheffield are aged between 16 to 64 years and constitute the majority of what is known as the working age population. We are seeing more and more people of working age develop long term conditions, including mental ill health and musculoskeletal problems that are affecting their chances of finding and/or staying in meaningful employment or activity. We are also seeing increasing financial hardship within the City, including those households who are in work. This is leading to entrenched inequalities, including in healthy life expectancy.
- 2.2 The report recommends that an inclusive economy for Sheffield represents the key means by which we can drive down inequality and see more people benefitting from equal access to opportunities and improved quality of life, no matter what their circumstances or where they live in the City. This means our economy must work for all of our population.

**3.0 OUTCOME AND SUSTAINABILITY**

- 3.1 In the context of continuing economic austerity, reducing resources and the rise in the number of households facing financial hardship, we need to focus our efforts on where we can make the most difference or have the greatest impact on outcome and on how best to optimise the use of

our existing commitments and change the nature and shape of those commitments over time rather than how to spend new resources.

- 3.2 If life expectancy and healthy life expectancy are to continue to increase and the gap in life expectancy and healthy life expectancy between the best and worst off is to narrow, we must prioritise the development of an inclusive economy and good work. Equally, if the local economy is to grow and flourish we must prioritise improvements in the health and wellbeing of our population.

## **4.0 MAIN BODY OF THE REPORT**

- 4.1 The report is attached to this paper. It may also be accessed online at <http://www.sheffield.gov.uk/home/public-health/director-public-health.html>
- 4.2 Work is a critical determinant of good health and wellbeing. Work is not necessarily ONLY about paid employment, but could also be described as any meaningful activity that provides us with a sense of purpose. Similarly a healthy population is a critical determinant of high productivity and a flourishing economy, in the same way that a good transport network underpins economic growth. Health and “wealth” go hand in hand and it is why this year’s DPH report focuses on the dynamic between work, the economy and health.
- 4.3 The first main section of the report focuses on the economic case for a healthy workforce as well as setting out the reasons why good quality work is beneficial to health. High levels of chronic ill health, deprivation and low skills means we have a long way to go yet in terms of a healthy and happy workforce. Although the facts are worrying, there are actions we can take but these will need to be systematic and at scale. All employers have a significant contribution to make.
- 4.4 The second section looks in detail at the relationship between health and the economy. Current economic structures simply aren’t working for most people and may even be impacting adversely on our health and wellbeing – leading to entrenched patterns of inequality and disadvantage. A difference can be made but it must co-ordinate across all sectors of the economy, take a medium to long term view and incorporate a large enough economic footprint to make a difference.
- 4.5 The third and final section of the report brings the two perspectives of health and wealth together and explores in more depth what we need to do to ensure we all benefit from an inclusive and sustainable economy. In doing so the pivotal role of anchor institutions in making this approach a reality is explored in more depth.
- 4.6 Finally, the report makes three recommendations to the Council, the Sheffield City Partnership and the Sheffield City Region respectively in regard to promoting good work and an inclusive economy for the City

(see section 8 below) and includes progress update on the recommendations made in the 2017 report.

## **5.0 ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED**

5.1 Not applicable

## **6.0 REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS**

6.1 It is good practice for Director of Public Health reports to contain recommendations aimed at improving the health of the population. This year's report makes three such recommendations (see section 8 below).

## **7.0 REASONS FOR EXEMPTION (if a Closed report)**

7.1 Not applicable

## **8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH'S REPORT**

8.1 The report makes three recommendations:

- **Sheffield City Council, Sheffield City Partnership and Sheffield City Region** should align and embed action into their economic strategies to enable and encourage all local employers to recognise their role in providing good work and ensuring that the most disadvantaged in our society are not left behind in their ambitions. Practical examples of this might include all organisations working towards implementing the fair employer charter, paying the foundation living wage and being ethical procurers
- **Sheffield City Partnership**, as part of developing a strategy for an inclusive economy, should consider how best to use the resources currently available to the City, to incentivise implementation of the strategy; and
- **Sheffield City Partnership** should facilitate the public, private and voluntary anchor institutions of Sheffield to develop a collective strategy to secure and progress their contribution to an inclusive economy, underpinned by supportive strategies for each sector.

## **9.0 RECOMMENDATIONS**

9.1 The Council is asked to note the information contained in the report and to support the recommendations it makes.

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# HEALTH & WEALTH

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# Key messages

**The economy is everything** - “the economy” is not the product of a set of activities of private businesses; rather everything is “in” including the private sector, public sector and the voluntary, community and faith sectors. The actions of individual citizens are also within what should be considered as the economy. Thus everything is connected;

**A healthy population and productive economy are linked** - the economy and how we approach it is perhaps **the** determinant of health and wellbeing. There is evidence on the interactions between healthy people and economic growth, and how the two are symbiotic;

**Good jobs are good for health** - creating good jobs, helping people acquire the right skills through training and creating the opportunities for accessing good work are critical to people keeping healthy so they can all actually work and be productive. This represents good economics.

**Many have been left behind** - a number of commentators have set out how the way in which the economy has developed has left people behind and exacerbated poverty. Some are left behind in the quest for economic growth. There is a strong research base on this, and this has led to the establishment of terms such as “inclusive growth”; which describes the effort to ensure the economy works for everyone. Thus the central “health” challenge of stalling healthy life expectancy and inequalities aren’t a problem for the NHS, they are a problem for the whole economy;

**Change how we measure growth** - poor health and health inequalities, which are quantifiable, impact on economic growth. Investment in better health can also impact on economic growth. What we measure and value is important; this is one of the things that underpins calls to widen the measure of economic growth from solely GVA to a wider measure that includes social benefit. It would be easy, in narrative terms at least, to also include resilience and cohesion in the things we value in our economy;

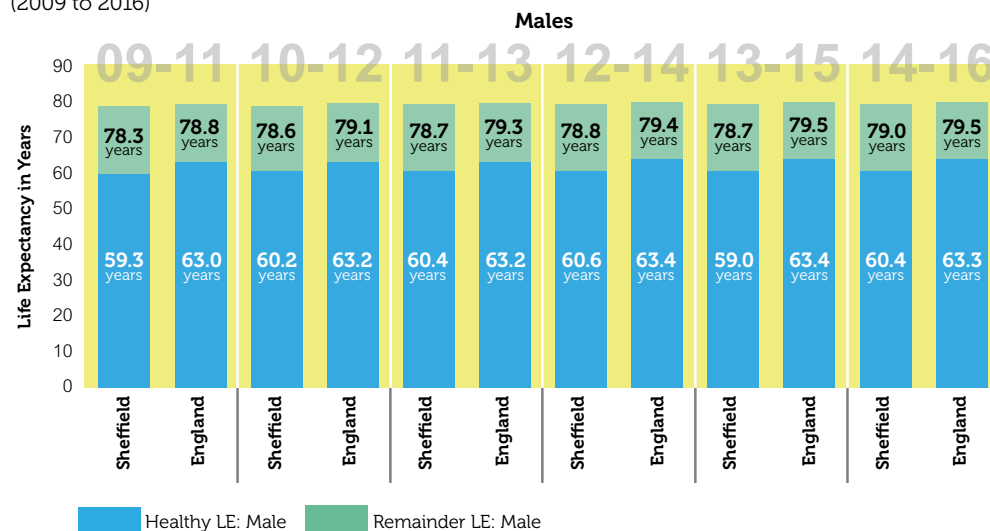
**“Sweat our assets”** - we need to push hard on the notion of economic anchor institutions, at city and neighbourhood level, to ensure we capitalise on the social benefit of existing and new resource commitments across the city. Of particular importance are the high priority groups that most often are left behind by economic growth. There is an important “people and communities” element to this; progress shouldn’t only rely on technical solutions but should also be based on engagement to involve communities in solutions and build on the assets that already exist.

# 1. Introduction

**Work is a critical determinant of good health and wellbeing. This is not just about paid employment, but could also be described as any meaningful activity that provides us with a sense of purpose.**

Similarly a healthy population is a critical determinant of high productivity and a flourishing economy, in the same way that a good transport network underpins economic growth. Health and wealth go hand in hand and it is why I am focussing on work, the economy and health in this year's report.

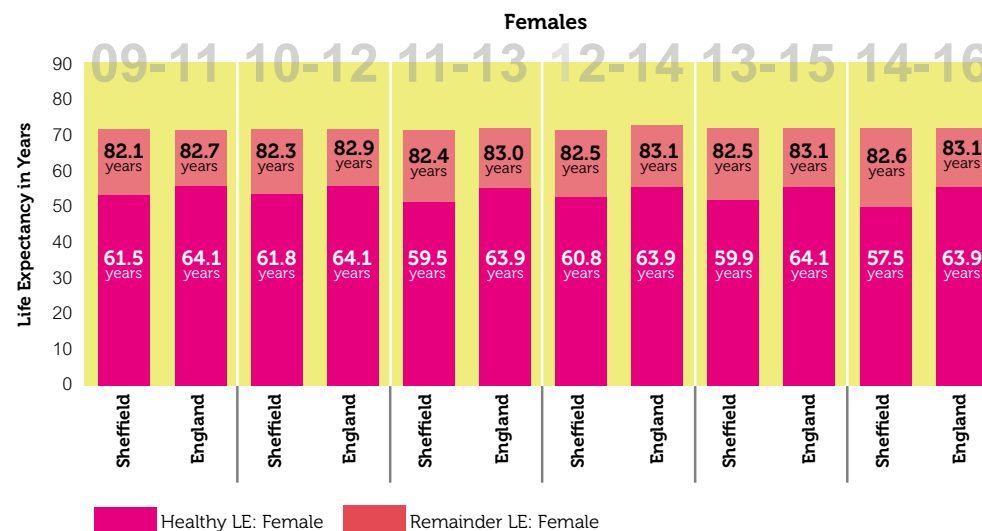
**Figure 1:** Life expectancy and healthy life expectancy for men and women in Sheffield and England (2009 to 2016)



PHOF Indicator s0.1(i) & 0.1(ii) Public Health Intelligence Team, SCC

Almost two thirds of people in Sheffield are aged between 16 to 64 years and constitute the majority of what is known as the working age population. We are seeing more and more people of working age develop long term conditions, including mental ill health and musculoskeletal problems that are affecting their chances of finding and staying in meaningful employment or activity.

As the two graphs in Figure 1 show, the amount of time we can expect to live in poor health is increasing, especially for women, and this period of poor health is starting earlier than ever, before retirement age.



PHOF Indicator s0.1(i) & 0.1(ii) Public Health Intelligence Team, SCC

Whilst the figures in Sheffield reflect the national trend, the position is worse in Sheffield; worse for women; and worse among people who are deprived.

For example, strokes, which we tend to associate with old age, are in fact more common in people under the age of 65. Stroke victims often lose significant function in terms of the activities of day to day living and do not return to work. Their partner or relative may also have to give up work or other activities in order to provide full time care for their loved one. The evidence clearly sets out there are more people of working age with multiple illnesses than in the older population. This cannot be solved by more or better health and social care services alone and serves to underscore the importance of prevention across the life course. A critical element of that prevention effort is work.

For work to be beneficial to health it needs to provide adequate pay, acceptable hours, good health and safety, job security, job progression and opportunities for employees to participate in decision making. But with the rise of the “gig” economy and self-employment, the opportunities for good work are diminishing. We are seeing too many people becoming trapped in low paid, unskilled and unstable work, often interspersed with periods of unemployment. This is double-jeopardy. There are significant health inequalities in the working age population, most notably between those who are

employed and those who are unemployed. There has also been an increase in the number of households who experience in-work poverty and disparities in health outcomes between skilled and unskilled workers, between black and minority ethnic communities and the white population and between men and women.

If average life expectancy and healthy life expectancy are to continue to increase and the gap in life expectancy and healthy life expectancy between the best and worst off is to narrow, we must prioritise the development of an inclusive economy and good work. Equally, if the local economy is to grow and flourish we must prioritise improvements in the health and wellbeing of our population.

### **Health and good work go hand in hand**

In the first chapter of this report I look at the economic case for a healthy workforce as well as setting out the reasons why good quality work is beneficial to health. High levels of chronic ill health, deprivation and low skills means we have a long way to go yet in terms of a healthy and happy workforce. Although the facts are worrying, there are actions we can take but these will need to be systematic and at scale. All employers have a significant contribution to make.

### **Health and economy go hand in hand**

The second chapter of the report looks at the relationship between health and the economy. I suggest that current economic structures simply aren't working for most people (with the exception of the highest 1% earners) and may even be impacting adversely on our health and wellbeing - leading to entrenched patterns of inequality and disadvantage. A difference can be made but the approach should co-ordinate across all sectors of the economy, take a medium to long term view and incorporate a large enough economic footprint.

### **Anchor institutions bring health and wealth together**

In the final chapter of the report, I bring the two perspectives of health and wealth together and explore in more depth what we need to do to ensure we all benefit from an inclusive and sustainable economy. In doing so I highlight the pivotal role anchor institutions will play in making this approach a reality.

## Recommendations

I make three recommendations for supporting and encouraging the development of an inclusive and sustainable economy for Sheffield:

1. **Sheffield City Council, Sheffield City Partnership and Sheffield City Region** should align and embed action into their economic strategies to enable and encourage all local employers to recognise their role in providing good work and ensuring that the most disadvantaged in our society are not left behind in their ambitions. Practical examples of this might include all organisations working towards implementing the Fair Employer Charter, paying the foundation living wage and being ethical procurers;
2. **Sheffield City Partnership**, as part of developing a strategy for an inclusive and sustainable economy, should consider how best to use the resources currently available to the city, to incentivise implementation of the strategy; and
3. **Sheffield City Partnership** should facilitate the public, private and voluntary anchor institutions of Sheffield to develop a collective strategy to secure and progress their contribution to an inclusive economy, underpinned by supportive strategies for each sector.



**Greg Fell**

Director of Public Health for Sheffield

## Acknowledgements

Reports such as this are always the result of many people's work.

I am grateful this year to the following contributors: Louise Brewins, Dale Burton, Kieran Flanagan, Chris Gibbons, Debbie Hanson, Joanna Rutter, Chris Shaw, Dan Spicer, Sarah Stopforth and Laura White. Final responsibility for the content rests with me.





# 2.

## Work & health

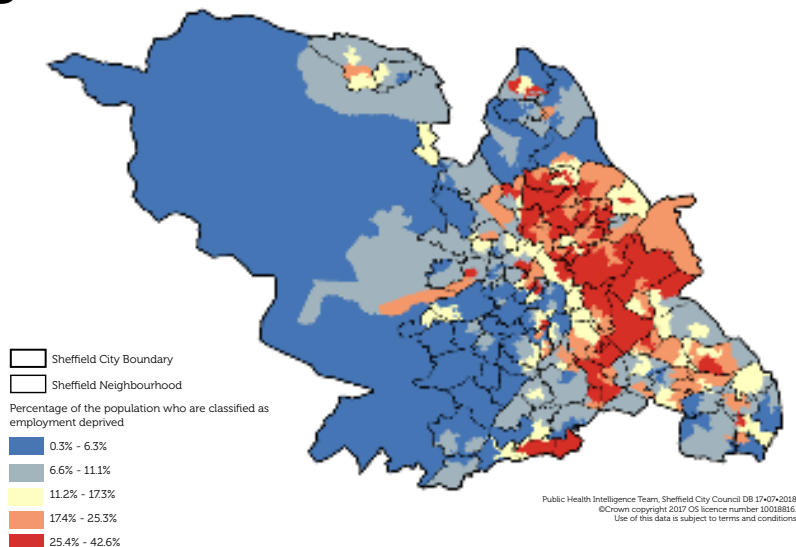
# Work and health

Work is important to our health and wellbeing, and not just for material reasons.

Employment is a primary determinant of health, impacting both directly and indirectly on the individual, their family and community. Unemployment is associated with an increased risk of illness and early death. Whether we are in or out of work and for how long, as well as the type of work we do, can have a significant impact on our mental health, leading to increased feelings of lack of

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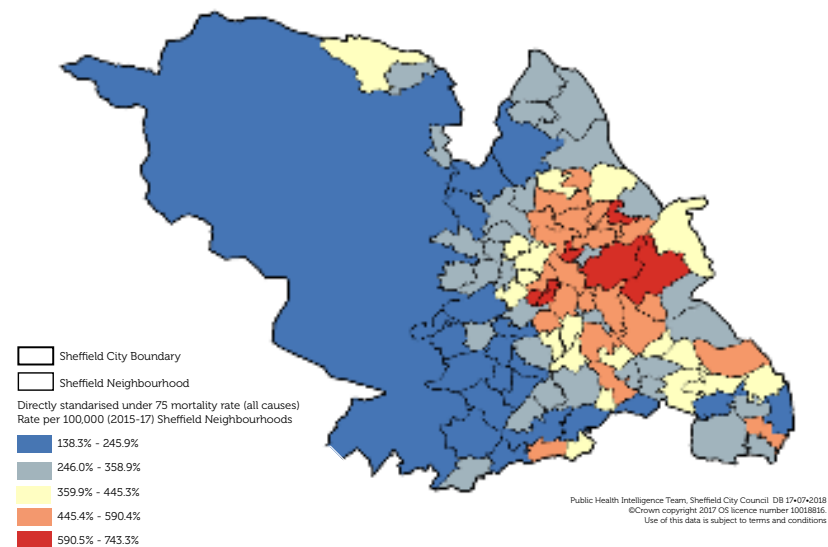
**Figure 2:** Map of Employment domain from IMD 2015



control, insecurity, anxiety and social isolation. There is an unequal distribution of unemployment and the type of work available across Sheffield. This in itself contributes to inequalities in health.

For example, the maps in figures 2 and 3 below show there is a strong association between poor health outcomes (in this instance we look at early death) and unemployment. For virtually any adverse health outcome we choose to look at, we find a similar association with unemployment.

**Figure 3:** Map of under 75 all-cause mortality 2013-2017



Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015; ONS - Mortality and population data



# The cost of poor health at work

There is also significant inequality in the employment rates between those with a health illness, condition or disability and the rest of the population, as shown in Figure 4<sup>1</sup>.

The combined cost of sickness absence, lost productivity through worklessness and health-related productivity losses are estimated to be over £1 billion annually in Sheffield alone. This is around the same amount as it costs to run the local NHS for a year.

The cost of poor mental health and addiction on work and the economy can be particularly high given that onset is often early in a person's working life or even during adolescence. This is disruptive to employment patterns and career aspirations, life chances as well as being a cost to the benefit system.

It is estimated that the cost of poor mental health alone to local employers is as much as £420 million a year with over half of this cost resulting from people who are less productive due to poor mental health in work, with additional costs from sickness absence and staff turnover.

Whilst employers may argue that the taxes, business rates and pension contributions they pay are sufficient and it is for the public sector to provide a healthy, well trained workforce, there seems to be a clear case for a significant return on investment for employers to improve the health of their workforce as well.<sup>2</sup>

**Figure 4:** Employment rates between those with an illness, condition or disability and the rest of the population



Source: Public Health England

<sup>1</sup> Public Health England (2018) Work, Worklessness and Health:  
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/health-and-work-infographics>

<sup>2</sup> Koss 2005 Sick on the Job , Myths and Realities about Mental Health and Work. World Health Organisation:



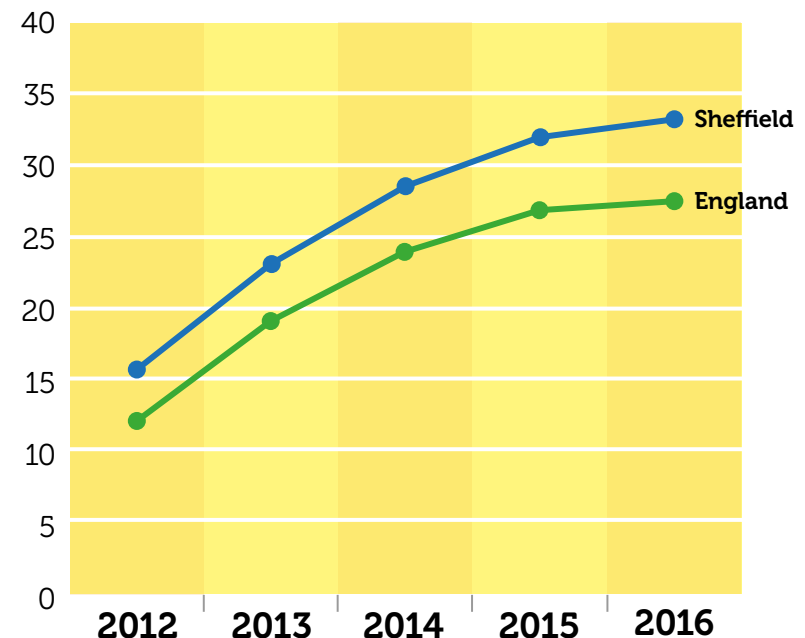
# Mental health matters

The high prevalence of mental illness in the Sheffield population is a particular concern, not least because of the adverse impact on people's lives, employment outcomes and the economy. For example, among the working age population 42% of those who report mental illness as their main health problem<sup>3</sup> are in employment compared to 78% for the total population.

Similarly, we are seeing an increase in the number and proportion of people who identify mental health as the main health reason for requiring employment support allowance. As the graph in Figure 5 shows, whilst this increasing trend reflects the national picture, it is consistently higher in Sheffield in comparison with the England average and the gap between the city and the rest of the country is widening.

For those **in** work, poor health has a substantial impact on their ability to retain work. 19% of long-term sickness absence in England is attributed to mental ill health. It is a particular concern that some of these trends are going in the wrong direction. For example in 2014, based on national sources, over 150,000 working days were lost in Sheffield due to stress, depression and anxiety, an increase of over 24% since 2009<sup>4</sup>. Each year poor mental health costs the Sheffield economy around £700 million through lost productivity, social benefits and healthcare.

**Figure 5:** Employment Support Allowance (ESA) claimants for mental and behavioural disorders. Rate per 1,000 working age population in Sheffield and England (2012 to 2016)



Source: Public Health England

<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile-group/mental-health/profile/mh-jsna/data#page/4/gid/1938132922/pat/6/par/E12000003/ati/102/are/E08000019/iid/92621/age/204/sex/4>

<sup>3</sup> Includes: mental illness, phobia, panic, nervous disorders, depression and anxiety

<sup>4</sup> There are 260 working days per year

# Opportunities for young people

There are currently over four times more economically inactive people in Sheffield than there are unemployed. Within the economically inactive population in 2015, some 48% of people in receipt of Employment and Support Allowance (ESA) had a mental or behavioural disorder as their primary condition.

Research shows that these health categorisations 'hide' unemployment, and that Sheffield's unemployment rate, as elsewhere, is greater than national data indicate. Unemployment calculated on the basis of the assumption that people claiming ESA are not able, or indeed do not want to work. Local research has shown that if these people had lived in wealthier areas they would have been able to secure and prosper in work<sup>5</sup>. This suggests that Sheffield has almost twice the unemployment rate suggested by national data.

Future trends in workforce health will also impact on our ability to maximise employment and productivity over the coming years. Currently 30% people of working age in Sheffield have a long-term health condition. This is expected to grow to 40% by 2030 (without intervention) with serious consequences for future economic productivity. Of these people, over half say their health is a barrier to the type or amount of work they can do. The distribution of this barrier to employment (and better health and wellbeing) is not equal; the most deprived people in the city have a 60% higher level of long term conditions than the least deprived<sup>6</sup>.

Young people are a particularly important group to consider in this context. We know that around half of mental health conditions start before the age of 14 years. If we put this together with the data above we can see that addressing and preventing poor mental health in young people is a critical factor in developing a successful workforce and economy. The opportunities for young people with disabilities to participate in employment are especially challenging. Young people with disabilities account for 7% of the 16-24 population in Sheffield but make up 16% of the total number of this age group not in education, employment or training. The employment rate gap between people with and without disabilities widens after education from 27.8% at the age of 23 to 36.2% at the age of 24.

Obviously economic inactivity starting at such a young age has enormous implications for the life chances of those affected **and** for their longer-term ambitions and health and economic outcomes. The annual cost to the state of the average claimant receiving ESA is £8,500. Conversely, whenever an out-of-work claimant moves into a job at the "Living Wage"<sup>7</sup>, the local economy benefits on average by £14,436 annually, or 40 times this over an employment lifetime.

<sup>5</sup> Beatty, Fothergill and Gore (2017). The Real Level of Unemployment. Centre for Regeneration and Economic Sustainability Research (Sheffield Hallam University) and Joseph Rowntree Foundation (York)

<sup>6</sup> PHE and Work Foundation (2016). Health and Work Infographics - A snapshot of the Health, Work and Worklessness Landscape

<sup>7</sup> [https://www.livingwage.org.uk/what-real-living-wage?gclid=CjwKCAjw1ZbaBRBUEiwA4VQCIFksCO1N-EkNAGZFJU4GbheqSmk-kyB93hgS2V6XAbovsjF58hkBoCMNoQAvD\\_BwE](https://www.livingwage.org.uk/what-real-living-wage?gclid=CjwKCAjw1ZbaBRBUEiwA4VQCIFksCO1N-EkNAGZFJU4GbheqSmk-kyB93hgS2V6XAbovsjF58hkBoCMNoQAvD_BwE)

# Good jobs are good for our health

We cannot simply consider increased number of job opportunities as the sole route to economic prosperity and improved health. As we have seen, work can be a cause of various health problems: ‘bad’ jobs make us ill. A local study by Sheffield Citizens Advice for example, clearly shows the adverse impact insecure employment can have on people’s health and wellbeing.<sup>8</sup>

The changing face of employment in the UK is an important factor in this, particularly in regard to the rise in self-employment and the “gig” economy.<sup>9</sup> There has been a significant increase in the number of Sheffield people reporting as self-employed. This may be down to increased innovation and entrepreneurship, but it could also be an indication of the rise in the gig economy.

The proliferation of low skilled, low paid, part-time and zero hours contracts is leading to an alarming increase in the number of households living in poverty who are in work. Put simply work, in and of itself, isn’t working for enough people and it certainly isn’t working for health. Low pay, low security and low status jobs can adversely affect health. The productivity challenge has both a supply and a demand side therefore; skills shortages are a significant factor, but so too is the proliferation of low-skilled jobs.<sup>10</sup> The picture we see emerging in Sheffield is one of an increasing number of people working increasing numbers of jobs and hours.

We are learning more and more about the link between good work and better health. Nationally, the Work and Health Unit is seeking to make “work” a clinical outcome. Similarly, our voluntary and community sector not only provides significant support to the people of Sheffield, it also provides numerous opportunities for people to contribute to the development of their community and to get involved in meaningful activity. We need to generate more, clear pathways for such people to progress into paid employment if they so wish. We are beginning to see this happen in relation to helping people with a health condition or disability to either return to work or remain in work. There are also opportunities for closer working between job centres, local health and social care services and education and skills training to improve employment outcomes.

For every job to be a healthy job it needs to be a good job. This means that every employee must be paid fairly, work in a safe and healthy workplace, be treated decently and with respect, have guaranteed hours, have the chance to be represented by unions and be consulted on what matters at work and have the chance to progress in work and get on in life. Too many jobs in Sheffield, as well as the UK more widely, aren’t providing this.

That’s why it is essential for the city to find ways of enabling and encouraging all employers to recognise their role in providing **good work**. The TUC’s “Great Jobs Agenda” is an excellent example

<sup>8</sup> <https://citizensadvice.org.uk/news/insecure-employment-report/>

<sup>9</sup> <https://www.parliament.uk/business/committees/committees-a-z/commons-select/work-and-pensions-committee/inquiries/parliament-2015/self-employment-gig-economy-16-17/>

<sup>10</sup> RSA Inclusive Growth Commission 2017 <https://www.thersa.org/action-and-research/rsa-projects/public-services-and-communities-folder/inclusive-growth-commission#>

of this, and needs to be progressed; the recommendations within the Sheffield Citizens' Advice report on insecure employment also deserve support.

### Recommendation

**Sheffield City Council, Sheffield City Partnership and Sheffield City Region** should align and embed action into their economic strategies to enable and encourage all local employers to recognise their role in providing good work and ensuring that the most disadvantaged in our society are not left behind in their ambitions. Practical examples of this might include all organisations working towards implementing the fair employer charter, paying the foundation living wage and being ethical procurers.

Figure 6: A Great Job

## A great job is where you ...

- are paid fairly
- work in a safe and healthy workplace
- are treated decently
- have guaranteed hours
- have the opportunity to be represented by unions and a strong independent voice on what matters at work
- have the opportunity to progress at work and get on in life

Source: <https://www.tuc.org.uk/publications/great-jobs-agenda>



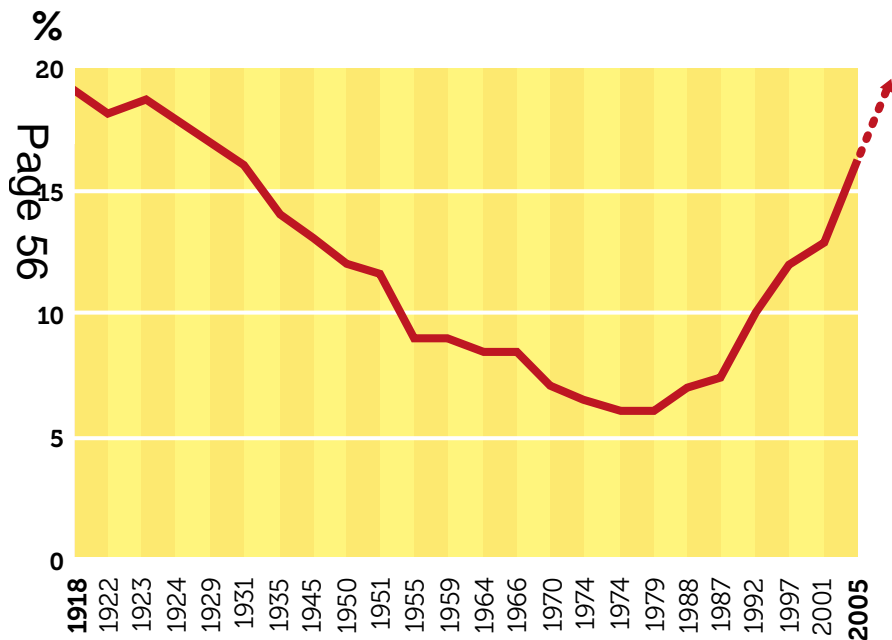
An aerial photograph of Sheffield, UK, showing a mix of modern and traditional architecture. In the foreground, there's a large, modern building with a glass facade. To the right, a large ODEON cinema is visible. In the background, a tall, dark skyscraper is under construction, with a crane nearby. The city is surrounded by green hills under a blue sky with scattered white clouds.

# 3. Economy and health

# Economy and health

**Figure 7:** The shape of income inequality over the last 100 years in Britain

Share of all income received by the richest 1% in Britain



Source: Policy Press 2012 and Semantic Scholar

The economy matters to the health and wellbeing of the population, but much depends on the size, shape and type of economy and the growth it experiences. There is growing recognition that traditional models of economic growth have simply failed to address inequalities, and may have exacerbated them, as is suggested by the World Economic Forum.<sup>11</sup>

As the graph in Figure 7 shows the share of all income received by the richest 1% of people in Britain has quadrupled over the last 30 years, widening the income inequality gap back toward levels that existed before the turn of the 20th century.

In the financial year ending 2017, before direct taxes and cash benefits, those in the top fifth income group had an average income of £88,800 per year, compared with £7,400 for the poorest fifth - a ratio of 12 to 1 (income includes earnings, private pensions and investments).<sup>12</sup> There is no evidence to suggest the local position is any different to this.

For previous generations, the risk of and exposure to mass unemployment was the main economic challenge faced. Employment is now comparatively high but real wages have stagnated and the quality of work transformed, resulting in a greater number of people detached from the benefits that economic growth is supposed to deliver.

<sup>11</sup> World Economic Forum (WEF) Inclusive Growth and Development Report 2015  
[http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF\\_ForumIncGrwth.pdf](http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_ForumIncGrwth.pdf)

<sup>12</sup> ONS, 2018 Household disposable income and inequality in the UK: financial year ending 2017 available online at:  
<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/personalandhouseholdfinances/incomeandwealth/bulletins/householddisposableincomeandinequality/financialyearending2017>



# The case for an inclusive economy

What became clear after the financial crash of 2007-08 was that the UK economy was overly dependent on London for its economic success and placed insufficient importance on the role of local economies (especially core cities such as Sheffield) in creating a more economically resilient and cohesive country.<sup>13</sup> The concept of an “inclusive economy” emerged from this understanding.<sup>14</sup>

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Characteristics of the local population such as health and well-being, social cohesion, isolation and poverty all impact on opportunities to participate in and benefit from the economy and economic growth. In Sheffield, wide inequalities in healthy life-expectancy, long-term ill health and deprivation are the defining factors of economic exclusion and represent significant challenges for developing inclusive economic policies.

There are a number of different ways to define and measure the inclusiveness of an economy and the type of growth it experiences, but the common factor in all of these measures is the emphasis placed on the need to balance economic prosperity with the ability of all parts of society to participate in and benefit from it. This means giving **equal** weight to economic, health and social factors. The 2018 State of Sheffield report<sup>15</sup> attempted to do just that. Specifically the report used the Grant Thornton Vibrant Economy Index as a measure of inclusive economy<sup>16</sup>. This combines indicators from the following six domains:

- Prosperity
- Dynamism and opportunity
- Inclusion and equality
- Health, wellbeing and happiness
- Resilience and sustainability
- Community, trust and belonging

According to the Grant Thornton Vibrant Economy Index, Sheffield was ranked in the bottom 40% in the country in 2013.

Although this position has improved significantly over the last 5 years (Sheffield is now around average - see the map in Figure 8), the city still scores low in relation to the inclusion and equality domain. This is being driven, in the main, by high deprivation, low aspiration and long term ill health preventing people from accessing the labour market. Without a healthy and well workforce, any growth will be unequal, less sustainable and will not generate health improvement.

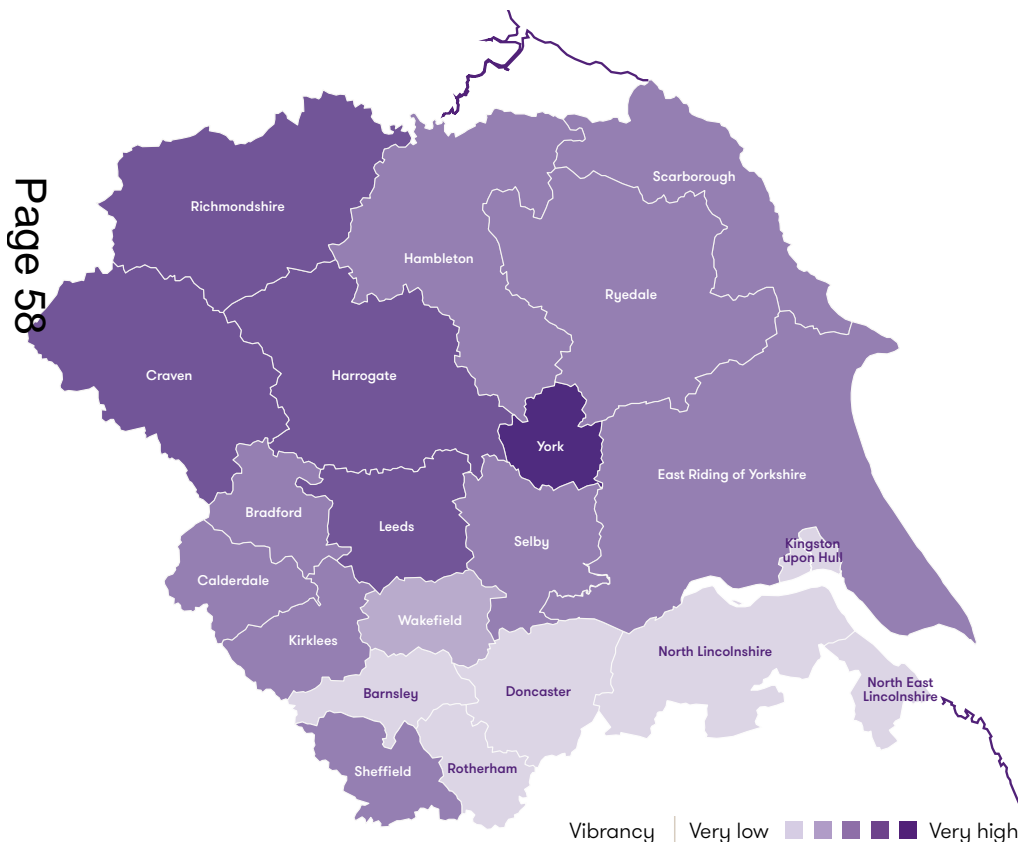
What this tells us is that if Sheffield is to be a place where all of its residents flourish and thrive the key agencies and institutions of Sheffield across the private, public, academic, voluntary, community and faith sectors must work together to shape the economic future of the city.

<sup>13</sup> Regional Studies Association (2015) Spatially rebalancing the UK economy: the need for a new policy model. [http://www.regionalstudies.org/uploads/documents/SRTUKE\\_v16\\_PRINT.pdf](http://www.regionalstudies.org/uploads/documents/SRTUKE_v16_PRINT.pdf)

<sup>14</sup> The OECD defines inclusive growth as: 'Economic growth that creates opportunity for all segments of the population and distributes the dividends of increased prosperity, both in monetary and non-monetary terms, fairly across society'. <http://www.oecd.org/inclusive-growth/>

# Health is an asset to the economy

Figure 8: Map of Vibrant Economy Index in Yorkshire and the Humber in 2017



Source: Grant Thornton

15 <https://www.sheffieldcitypartnership.org/scp-reports/2018/3/5/state-of-sheffield-2018-report-tyte2>

16 Grant Thornton Vibrant City Tool <https://www.grantthornton.co.uk/en/insights/vibrant-economy-index>

While there is ample focus on what ill health costs us both as individuals and as a society, there is rarely acknowledgement of the converse: that good health is an asset, essential for a flourishing society and economy. Good health and an inclusive economy, that shares the benefits of growth and good work across all groups in the population, go hand in hand. On this basis, a strategy for an inclusive economy could be regarded as one of the most important and effective approaches to improving health and wellbeing in a population.

## Recommendation

Despite years of austerity, there is still funding coming into Sheffield to support business investment and economic growth. These resources represent an important contribution to health improvement. For this reason the:

**Sheffield City Partnership**, as part of developing a strategy for an inclusive and sustainable economy, should consider how best to use the resources currently available to the city to incentivise implementation of the strategy.



# 4. Bringing health and wealth together

# Bringing health and wealth together

There is a growing city-wide commitment to fostering a more inclusive and sustainable economy for Sheffield.

The State of Sheffield 2018<sup>17</sup> report drew together a range of data and insights about life in Sheffield with the aim of building a local evidence-base for how and why we should pursue an inclusive economic approach for the city. The Sheffield City Partnership<sup>18</sup> is now using this evidence to help it develop a framework for an inclusive and sustainable economy for Sheffield. The aim is to build on what makes Sheffield special, nurturing the city's tradition as a collection of friendly, unique and diverse local communities, at the heart of a thriving, open and trailblazing global city. Across these communities, we need to ensure every citizen has the best chance of participating equally in and benefitting from success. Put simply, Sheffield's economy should work for us all, to help us lead happier, healthier and more fulfilling lives.

We shouldn't underestimate the size of the task however, either in terms of the resources that will be required to achieve change; agreeing the shape and nature of the changes we need to make (or how we will measure them); exactly how to achieve change; or the time all of this will take. It is also clear that we will need to make sure this plan aligns with Sheffield City Region's economic strategy as well as those of individual organisations such as Sheffield City Council. It is in this regard in particular that the anchor institutions of Sheffield have a pivotal role to play.

<sup>17</sup> <https://www.sheffieldcitypartnership.org/scp-reports/2018/3/5/state-of-sheffield-2018-report-tyte2>

<sup>18</sup> <https://www.sheffieldcitypartnership.org/>

The UK Commission for Employment and Skills<sup>19</sup> describes an anchor institution as one that, alongside its main function, plays a significant and recognised role in a locality by making a strategic contribution to the local economy. In Sheffield anchor institutions include Sheffield City Council, the two local universities and the Sheffield Clinical Commissioning Group along with local NHS providers. These are organisations that are rooted in their local communities by mission, invested capital, or relationships to customers, employees, and vendors. Anchor institutions share a number of key characteristics:

- **Spatial immobility:** strong ties to the geographic area in which they are based through invested capital, mission and relationship to customers and employees
- **Size:** large employers with significant purchasing power. Both these factors influence the level of impact these institutions can have on the local economy
- **Non-profit:** tend to operate not-for-profit; it is much simpler for private businesses to move, meaning there is no guarantee they will continue serving the local community in the long-term. However, there are examples of for-profit organisations playing the role of an anchor.

<sup>19</sup> <https://ukces.blog.gov.uk/2015/03/19/ukces-explains-what-is-an-anchor-institution/>

# The role of anchor institutions

At city level the combined impact of the voluntary, community and faith sector is included on the list of anchor institutions (see Figure 9) because they are increasingly connected to each other and have a significant amount to offer in terms of buying power and as a shaper of local communities. At community level, community and voluntary sector organisations are often **the** anchor organisation, along with GP practices, pharmacies and libraries.

Figure 9: Anchor Institutions



Source: Sheffield City Council

The City Partnership Board has started work across all the big public sector anchor institutions in Sheffield on social value. The role of anchor institutions is to move away from sector-specific thinking and focus on developing the “return on investment” case for a whole place.

Sheffield City Council, for example, is leading on ways of using the power of procurement of goods and services to spread the influence of anchor institutions. It has revised protocols, processes and tools across the organisation and its supply chain to enable it to conduct business ethically, effectively and efficiently for the benefit of Sheffield. In particular, it has adopted three tools: social value tests; an ethical code of conduct for suppliers; and revised tender processes. But we can and must go further than this. The table in Figure 10 sets out the four elements of the anchor institution role that we need to align and promote across the public, private and voluntary sectors in Sheffield.

## Recommendation

The **Sheffield City Partnership** should facilitate the public, private and voluntary anchor institutions of Sheffield to develop a collective strategy to secure and progress their contribution to an inclusive economy, underpinned by supportive strategies for each sector.

# A strategy for anchor institutions

Figure 10: The four key elements of a strategy for anchor institutions

Page 62	<b>Leadership and readiness for an anchor approach</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• developing a jointly agreed Anchor Strategy underpinned by supportive strategies for each sector</li><li>• linking local and diverse purchasing programmes to broader organisational diversity, sustainability and health goals</li><li>• committing a percentage of senior management time and a dedicated budget in each anchor institution to 'Anchor Mission' initiatives</li><li>• engaging with the local community to identify community priorities around local and diverse purchasing</li></ul>	<b>Hiring and staffing</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• a commitment to an accredited living wage for the City, starting with an agreement among the anchor institutions</li><li>• equipping local residents for high-demand, frontline jobs that are connected to further employment prospects</li><li>• maximising apprenticeship opportunities for people from disadvantaged and diverse communities</li></ul>
	<b>Local sourcing and procurement</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• making local sourcing an explicit goal in the strategic plan and other policies with staff posts dedicated to inclusive local sourcing</li><li>• making a commitment to building capacity in the local supply chain to access larger contracts</li><li>• assessing the full economic impact of every purchasing decision</li><li>• adjusting payment periods and invoicing processes to accommodate small businesses</li></ul>	<b>Place-based investing</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• develop partnerships with local majority and minority ethnic chambers of commerce, women's business organisations and other supplier diversity organisations</li><li>• foster working relationships between community outreach and investment staff</li><li>• move cash and other assets into local banks and credit unions, making a distinction between investment in hedge funds and local social capital</li><li>• community investment in land trust. Purchase land to secure sustainable and affordable housing, emphasising how anchor institutions manage their estates for the benefit of the community</li></ul>





# 5. Progress report

# Progress report

## Health and wellbeing in Sheffield

Public Health England produces a dashboard of key public health indicators for all local authorities in England. The indicators are focussed on the mandated elements of the Public Health Grant.

Each local authority is ranked out of 16 similar local authorities using the latest data available. The rank rates 1 as the highest or best and 16 as the lowest or worst.

Sheffield's ranking is set out in the table in Figure 11. This shows a very mixed picture with Sheffield ranked among the best in terms of child obesity, tobacco control and best start in life; broadly average in relation to sexual and reproductive health and drug and alcohol treatment; and among the worst for NHS Health Checks and air quality (although it should be noted that the air quality measure remains under development).

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Figure 11: Public Health Dashboard (Sheffield)

Indicator	Rank	Position
	(out of 16 where 1 is best and 16 is worst)	
Child Obesity (2016-17)	4	Best
NHS Health Check (2013-14 to 2017-18)	13	Worst
Tobacco Control (2016-17)	4	Best
Alcohol Treatment (2016-17)	11	Average
Drug Treatment (2016-17)	9	Average
Best start in life (2016-17)	4	Best
Sexual & reproductive health (2016 -17)	7	Average
Air Quality (2017) - INTERIM MEASURE	12	Worst

Source: Public Health England <https://healthierlives.phe.org.uk/topic/public-health-dashboard/area-details#are/E08000019/par/nn-1-E08000019/sim/nn-1-E08000019>



# Last year's DPH report recommendations

Each year the Director of Public Health Report makes a set of recommendations for improving health and tackling health inequalities within the local population.

Here I summarise the progress made on the recommendations I made in last year's report.

Recommendation	Progress
<b>The Council and the CCG</b> should request Public Health England to co-ordinate further research on identifying and describing the long term return on investment and effectiveness of primary and secondary prevention models for tackling Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs).	The research assembled to date indicates that the most cost effective approach to take strategically would be one which seeks to reduce the number of adversities experienced by people in Sheffield and build resilience to prevent the negative impacts in children before they experience ACEs and to mitigate the negative impacts (as soon as possible) for children and adults who have already experienced ACEs.
<b>The Council and the CCG</b> should review the mental health strategy and evaluate the City's approach to mental health and wellbeing against the current evidence base for high impact/high value interventions, including the economic case for investment on good mental health.	The mental health strategy has been reviewed against the latest economic and effectiveness evidence base and is currently in draft form awaiting consultation with stakeholders and communities. It is likely to be published later in the year.
<b>The Council and the CCG</b> should commission more in-depth epidemiological analysis of changes in multi morbidity and enhance their approach to healthy ageing, including care of people who have multiple illnesses.	<p>A range of analyses and strategic developments are being taken forward to support greater understanding of and response to multi morbidity in Sheffield including commissioning more detailed prevalence estimates from Public Health England and further analysis undertaken for the Accountable Care Partnership.</p> <p>In relation to developing our approach to healthy ageing and care of people with multiple illnesses, we are currently re-shaping our approach to a City for all Ages; Social Prescribing; and Person Centred City, in addition to developing a prevention framework for the Council and renewing the Health and Wellbeing Strategy using a life course approach.</p>

# Further information

For more information on health and wellbeing outcomes in Sheffield you can access various data, maps and graphs, in-depth health needs assessments and other resources from our online JSNA resource, although please be aware this is still a work in progress and there will be many more topics to be added over the rest of the year:

<https://www.sheffield.gov.uk/jsna>

You can download a copy of this report here:

<https://sheffieldcc.maps.arcgis.com/apps/Cascade/index.html?appid=5b4391e4e6b7447682d088ed29943356>

We're keen to hear your views on this report and in particular on the themes and issues we've raised. You can contact us directly using the following details:

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